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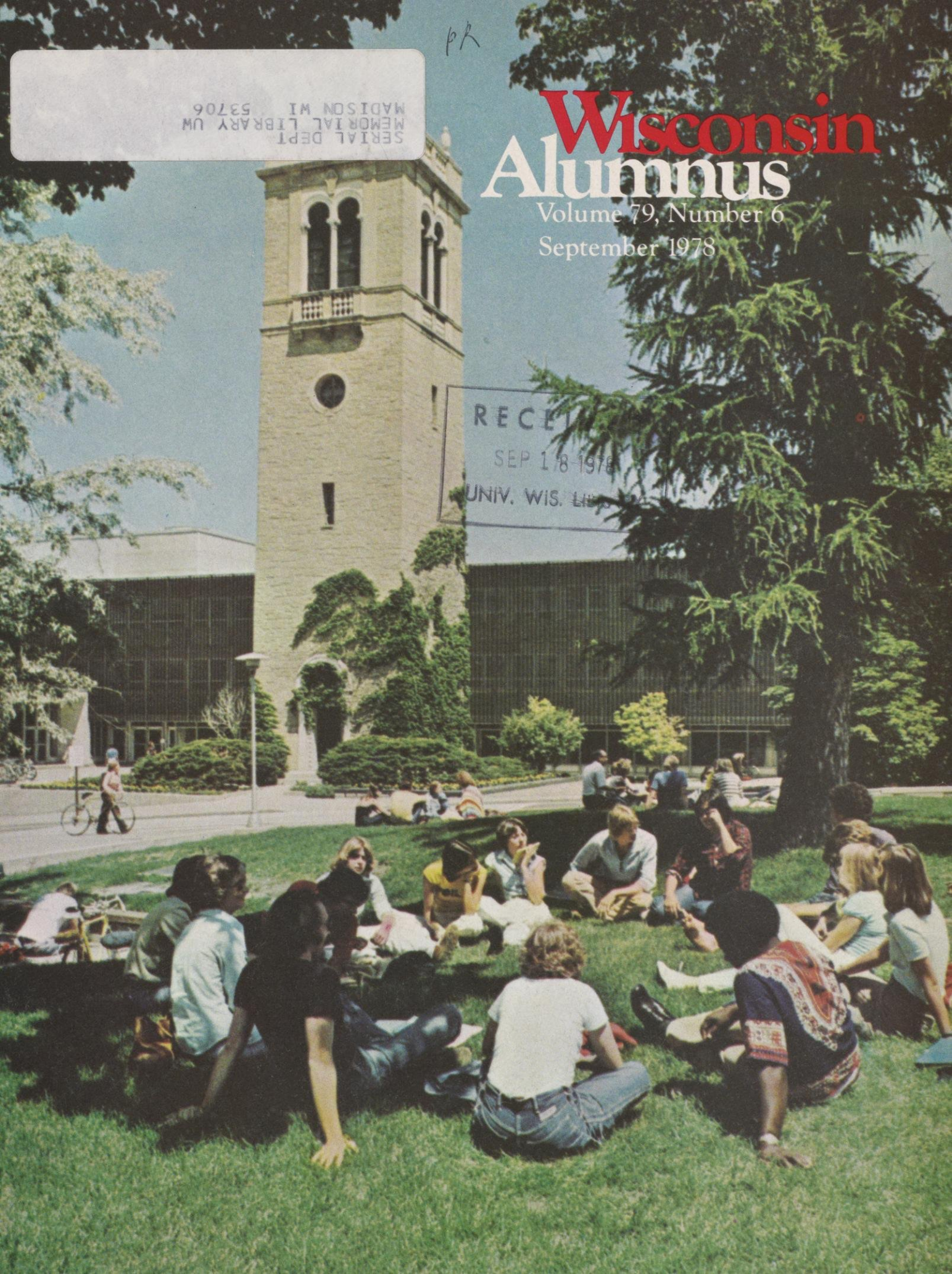
Volume 79, Number 6

September 1978

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Wisconsin Alumnus

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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNUS is published six times a year: January, March, May, July, September, and November. Second-class postage paid in Madison, Wis., under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price (included in membership dues of the Wisconsin Alumni Association) is \$20.00 a year. Editorial and business offices at 650 N. Lake St., Madison, Wis. 53706.

Say, Isn't That...?

A few hard-working officers, directors and friends
during the latest Founders Day season. °



San Francisco. Beth Feingold '70, Phil Chermin '79, Club President Tom Gust '69, Susie Mainzer '68 and Evi Jacoby '68.



Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. Bill Irwin, President Mary Kienow Huetter '65, Lois Elmgren Baumann '57 and Bob Tilidetzke.



Sun City. Front row: Margaret Willison Owen '32, guest speaker Prof. Fred Haberman, Jean Richardson Hoebel '31, Club President Bob Geffs '48. Back row: Keith Mellencamp '27, Rev. Walter Mehl '39 and John F. Towle '28.



Cedar Rapids. Board members Gerry Friauf '59, Dave Hannon '57, Forbes Olberg '48, Joe Trecek '54, Peg Schuele Haegg '35, Claire Rice '43 and Bob Marshall '50.



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'78 *Find a friendly face in an alien land.*

September 23:

NORTHWESTERN

B.Y.O. Tailgate Party, northwest corner of parking lot north of McGaw Hall.
11 a.m.

October 14: ILLINOIS

TraveLodge
I-74 & US 45
Urbana
Cash bar
10:30 a.m.

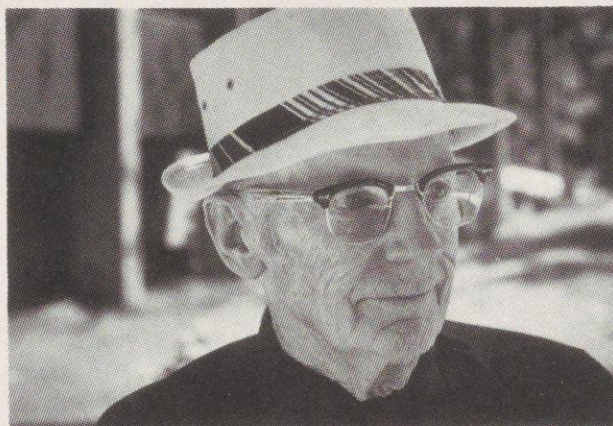
October 28: MICHIGAN STATE

Holiday Inn
6501 S. Pennsylvania Ave.
Lansing
Cash bar
10:30 a.m.

November 18: IOWA

Holiday Inn
I-80 & US 218
Iowa City
Cash bar
10:30 a.m.

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Two Helmsmen in 50 Years

*The Union's strong philosophy
pulls it through.*

Had it simply been launched and set adrift along the currents of time and trend, fad and fate, the Wisconsin Union might have lingered awhile amidst the hurly-burly of campus evolution, rolled belly-up, and died.

Instead, endowed with a strong philosophical backbone, it has survived to lead, to educate and to broaden the interests and experiences of the University community. As a result, the Union has become something few had envisioned from the outset—a major unifying force and the soul of a great university. One of the reasons for its survival—the thousands of students, faculty and alumni who over the years have participated physically, spiritually and financially in Wisconsin's experi-

ment with social education—would make up a roster too lengthy to list. Coming and going, they left a record of accomplishment in the form of jobs well done and goals realized.

But that roster could never have been compiled had it not been for a strong underlying sense of purpose abetted by an administrative staff which believed in the concept of a union as a forum for issues, ideas and social and cultural experience. During the Union's first half-century of service, that administration has known only two helmsmen: Porter Butts, who served as the first director from 1926 until his retirement ten years ago, and Ted Crabb, who picked up the reins from Butts in 1968. Recently, both were interviewed, and each outlined the continuity of Union philosophy against a background of continuing change within university life.

"At first, in 1929, we only dimly perceived what we were doing and what a union was for," Butts admitted. "We began to see the Union as a means of building a better kind of community—making the University a more human place, doing something about the economic welfare



of students, providing a general social-cultural-recreational program with the building serving as a center of campus community life in all its aspects."

The idea of a union had started in 1904 when, during his inaugural address, President Van Hise made an eloquent appeal for communal facilities "for students and teachers in work, play and social relations." Van Hise claimed that when the graduate found himself out in the world, no part of his education would be more important than "the ability to deal with other men. No classroom or laboratory can take the place of daily association with his fellow students."

The speech was persuasive and enlightened, but the ideas were vague and the philosophy obscure. In essence, the "Oxbridge" models on which Van Hise hoped to pattern his union amounted to men's debate clubs, and although they complemented the educational responsibilities of a university, they offered little in the way of service, nor did they attempt to widen the social interests of members or enhance their appreciation of the arts.

The Wisconsin model, under Butts's leadership, changed all that. In addition to offering dining areas and recreational facilities, it strove to enrich the lives of members through social and cultural exchange.

"We look on the Union as one of the valuable educational workshops of the University," Butts stated in 1929, "... a laboratory for the close study of all our complex social relationships. Here on campus, we believe that the University's educational function does not end with classroom hours."

It wasn't long before the Union's philosophy began to be realized in tangible ways; Wisconsin, more than most, emphasized cultural activities, offering the first craft shop, the first art galleries, and one of the first theaters incorporated as an integral part of its program. According to Butts: "Music, literature, drama, crafts and film arts took a preeminent place in all that we undertook to provide in terms of facilities and programs."

In a static environment, any institution once accepted might last for-

ever. But in the dynamic milieu of a university, only those organizations with continuity of foresight, purpose and inherent strength can ride out the storms of change. Union Director Ted Crabb attested to that continuity, describing how, when he took over the job after being away from campus for fifteen years, the world was changing in ways which were reflected in almost all aspects of university life. Not only had the student population doubled since 1953, but he found himself in the midst of the most extensive student unrest in this University's history. At the same time, changing life styles and value systems were forcing the Union to take a new look at its role in social education.

While Crabb believes that "of all its roles, that of the Union as a presenter and stimulator of ideas suffered most from the Vietnam period," he also pointed out that, during the upheaval of the '60s, "the Union was practically the only all-

student organization which survived, because students had always run it and there had been a good deal of staff continuity."

And the turmoil of the '60s offered a new challenge to the Union's philosophy: "Citizenship training had always been one of our goals. Starting with Kennedy's Peace Corps and, later, Vista, students began looking for ways to help. They felt a sense of community obligation, and the Union took a leadership role."

Crabb points to that contribution as an example of the Union's philosophy in action. But he is harder pressed to encapsulate that philosophy, preferring instead to state it in the form of a question: "What can we do to contribute to the overall educational function of the University while making the campus experience a good one? Today that's more important than ever, and it is certainly our most vital philosophical base."

"it's the nertz, boy, the nertz!"

Little Willie Slurp wanted to go to the dateless dances at the Union, according to Daily Cardinal advertisements in 1931. He wasn't alone. Nearly every weekend hundreds of students crowded into Great Hall to see the floor show and engage in fancy hoof work.

During the '30s the bug hit everyone. Dancing was almost a mania at the Union. Accepting a bribe of two root beers, Robert C. Bassett, red-haired campus hero who later was elected prom king, offered the following endorsement of the Union Cabaret Dances: "It's a delight to dance in an atmosphere you don't have to cut with a hatchet."

A few days later, wowed by a gift of a curling iron, he spontaneously added, "I have to be kind to my babes . . . I've tried several dance halls, but I prefer the Union. I go there regularly and all my gals say it's the nertz, boy, the nertz!" So reported the Cardinal.

Bassett locked horns with Barlow Weems in 1932 when monetary woes

forced him to close the 770 Club, a nightclub which featured tables, entertainment and dancing from 9 to 12 a.m. Weems accused Bassett of complicity and the scandal erupted. As usual a Cardinal reporter was at the scene:

"Students would rather go to road-houses where there are no chaperones," the campus representative of the fourth estate deduced. He defended Bassett's decision but scolded members of the Union Board for not attending the dances.

Proving that "life is more various than chop suey" as another Cardinal sage noted, Bassett et al survived the demise of the 770 Club by going to the Prom of '32. Beneath crepe paper streamers the couples swayed to the Big Band sounds.

Plans for Hazel Conlon's dancing classes for gentlemen stole the spotlight. "Among the members of her class is Moses Armend, late of Persia, who is acquiring the American technical approach to the ballroom



ballet at these tutored struts," a Cardinal feature-writer noted. The Persian declared, "It's difficult to obtain enjoyment in the United States unless you know how to dance."

Miss Conlon taught a special number honoring Chicago, the "I'll Knock You For a Loop If You'll Boop-Boop-a-Doop." She tried to convince the regents to establish a permanent short-course in dance. During that semester 180 men and women mastered syncopated dance steps under her watchful eye. (Just last summer, the Union's Mini Course in ballroom dance introduced 179 students to the elegant pastime of yesteryear. Besides these beginners, forty-eight signed up for intermediate ballroom dance.)

The dateless dances and Proms gave the dancers an opportunity to practice their newly acquired skills. Arnold Serwer, a Cardinal columnist, described the Summer Prom of 1932:

"The evening grows older. Closer observation reveals that couples in the shady corners are not talking about Gertrude Stein. It's something else that gives them that tense, involved look . . . Somebody is overheard stating that nine tons of whitefish were found dead in the lake,

dead of a lack of oxygen because the water was too warm. Great Hall is badly in need of oxygen at this moment. But there is no danger because Prom-goers don't require as much oxygen as whitefish. Not even as much oxygen as goldfish."

During the Summer Prom of 1931 while residents of Fraternity Row danced in Great Hall, a "dapper college boy," in cahoots with a "bobbed haired co-ed" accomplice, who coolly waited at the wheel of the getaway car, raided Sorority Lane on Langdon Street. They stole money, clothing, watches and other treasures "valued at more than \$300." The Cardinal explained that when the thug's capers awakened six sleeping beauties, they screamed and eventually chased the intruder away. He fled in a "black touring car."

The nefarious deed did not discourage the hoofers. The dateless dances, 770 Club with new management, Proms, Soph Shuffles, and Freshman Frolics continued. The tradition of dances in Great Hall has endured, although today's students aren't as interested in tripping the light fantastic as their counterparts were four decades ago. Polkas and disco dances have largely replaced the jitterbug and waltz, but the beat goes on.

Giving students a chance to experience the real world

The 1960s spawned more than just protest and outrage on the campus.

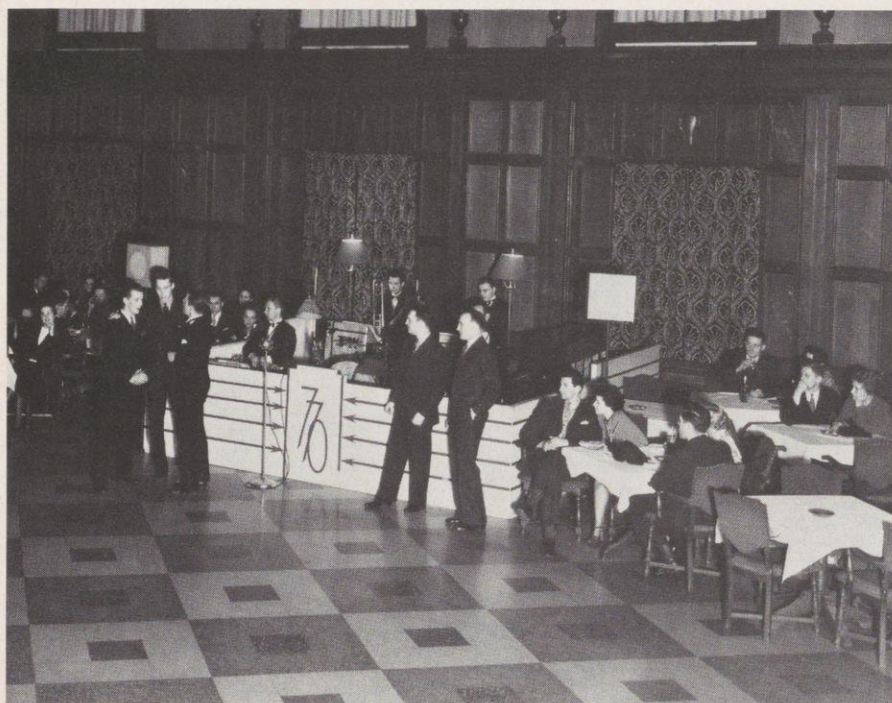
Students, discouraged with the irrelevancy of many of their traditions, looked for something to do that would make life better. The result has been a strong and continuing program of volunteerism that has extended beyond the campus into the community and which contributes over a half-million dollars worth of time to Madison annually.

For the Wisconsin Union, this trend in student interests triggered the establishment of the Volunteer Services Office. The VSO handles the University's involvement with student volunteers in community agencies as well as the One-to-One tutoring program in which UW students help Madison children, Peace Corps and VISTA recruitment, a continuing blood donation center, and a daycare center.

The first effort in the volunteer field was the Peace Corps recruitment in 1962-63, which was one of the earliest such recruitments in the United States, and produced, along with Berkeley, the largest number of volunteers. This response encouraged the Union's interest in student volunteers to work in local agencies.

In 1969-70, volunteer coordination on campus moved to the Union Program office where it has been ever since. Since 1972, the coordinator of the Union Volunteer Services Office has been Joan Schuette. Ms. Schuette recalls that when she came, the VSO operation was like a clearing-house where students could find out about community agencies needing help but there was little individual assistance. Approximately 1200 students were being directed to agencies at that time through VSO information. Schuette realized the need to work with the agencies and offer more interesting jobs to the students.

With the Voluntary Action Center in Madison, the VSO works with





coordinators from about 100 agencies in workshops and topic-oriented programs, helping them learn how best to use volunteers, how to train them and how to give them useful experiences. But it doesn't limit its workers to those 100 trained agencies.

"Basically we're here to serve students and to find something that meets their needs," Ms. Schuette says. "If they want to work in horticulture and we have no agencies that work in horticulture, we will help find them one. But we don't know how the volunteer is going to be treated and whether he or she will get something out of it." If all of these agencies are included, the VSO works with as many as 200 groups, Schuette says.

Last year 3,054 campus students served as volunteers in Madison agencies and gave 229,050 hours of their time. If this figure were multiplied by the minimum wage, the volunteer hours would have an "economic value" of \$606,972.

Another of the Union's accomplishments is the development of the One-to-One tutoring program under the student Outreach and Services area which provides UW students to tutor Madison school children. This is the outgrowth of one founded in 1967 by Juvenile Court Judge Ervin Bruner.

Judge Bruner had noted that most of the children who came before him in court had experienced problems at school as well as at home. In an effort to help them, he recruited college students, called "tutor-friends," to work with them. Both the Union Special Services committee and the Wisconsin Student Association Human Relations committee were asked to help in the recruitment of tutors. However, in 1968, the program took a turn for the worse with volunteers and community interest declining. Much of the problem was due to the polarization within the community as a result of demonstrations and riots of the late '60s. "The tutoring program had a sort of negative context in the schools because of the unpopular stereotype of university students at that time," according to Schuette.

In the fall of 1973 Schuette combined the Tutor-Friend project with one initiated by the Dane County Citizen's Association for Children

and Youth to help younger children needing academic assistance at Marquette Elementary School. With the improved organization, including nine schools, and the changing image of the University student in the 70s, the One-to-One tutoring program finally got off the ground.

In the March 1964 issue of the *Alumnus*, Martha Peterson, then dean for student affairs and now president of Beloit College, wrote that "Students feel more useful than they

formerly did, but they are demanding new experiences on the college campuses that are real-life experiences . . . They ask for responsibilities and are in the process of being ready to assume both the rewards and the penalties that go with adult responsibilities. They feel they are a useful part of the real world."

The Volunteer Services Office of the Wisconsin Union is helping bring that "real world" to the UW-Madison student.

An Invitation to Join

Since the original membership drive in the 1920's, when the Wisconsin Union was only an organization without a building, nearly 50,000 alumni, faculty and friends have become members.

Since the Union receives no tax funds, annual memberships (including student membership fees) are the principal source of income for operating the building and presenting the hundreds of free programs offered each year. Life memberships (plus gifts) are the primary source of funds for permanent physical improvements.

What do you get in return for membership? You get many benefits and satisfactions, including a ticket

preference-period in reserving seats for the nearly fifty major theater attractions and for the Tudor Dinner Concerts; a quarterly calendar and newsletter; admission to free programs; admission to member-only programs such as MovieTime; use of the Craftshop, the Travel Center and Mini-Courses; such Hoofer outing programs as sailing, skiing, horseback riding; and special rates in the hotel rooms. Thousands who live far from Madison become members because they want to continue this tie with the University or because they want to do something for what was their "home away from home" when they were on campus.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

If you would like to be a Union member, fill in and return with your check for the appropriate amount to:

The Membership Office, Memorial Union, 800 Langdon St., Madison 53706

....Life membership \$160.00 payable to the Memorial Union Building Association (Previous annual memberships, up to three, or gift payments count as a credit)

....Annual Resident membership \$35, payable to the Wisconsin Union

....Non-resident annual membership \$17.50, for those living more than 25 miles from Madison, payable to the Wisconsin Union

....UW alumnus..... UW faculty UW staff Patron class

Name

Address

..... Zip

Name of spouse (if you want spouse privilege card at no extra charge)

.....

Have you been a Union annual member previously? Years?



Nudging prospective Hemingways from the shadows...

At one time, Madison's fertile garden of academia harbored a literary wasteland. While reciprocity flourished among colleagues in related intellectual circles, the struggling writer was left to his or her own devices, spending night after night huddled over the typewriter pounding out what might be the Great American Novel.

The University has traditionally been known for its distinguished writers, yielding such literary greats as Eudora Welty, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings and Howard Mumford Jones. Recognizing this literary void during the early '50s, the Union founded a creative writing competition to foster a return to the atmosphere which once prevailed. Thus, the George B. Hill Creative Writing Contest was born to nudge prospective Hemingways from the shadows of anonymity into the limelight.

The success of their efforts can be witnessed in the media. At this writing, a new crop of Wisconsin writers has been harvested and these authors are making their way into American libraries and living rooms via the *New Yorker*, the *Village Voice*, the *Atlantic*, the *Saturday Review*, McGraw-Hill and Simon and Schuster.

Many of them credit the Creative Writing Contest with providing the impetus for continued literary endeavors. The contest enabled aspiring poets, authors and playwrights to display their wares, achieve local recognition and bring home a few extra dollars for their efforts.

Perhaps the competition is best described by Thomas Froncek '64, currently an editor for *Readers Digest* and short story winner in 1963:

"I went to the creative writing ceremony almost reluctantly, wanting badly to win but feeling sure I had little chance and fearing the disappointment I was certain I would feel. My confidence in my abilities as a writer did not nearly match my

ambitions. When I was called as a winner, I thought at first they were talking about someone else. It took a minute to sink in.

"I came away from the ceremony absolutely elated. And greatly encouraged. Probably I would have kept writing even if I had not won, but not with the same hope or confidence. The award has helped sustain me in my literary ambitions ever since. My ambition to write fiction continues to be buoyed by the triumph of having once written a prize winning story."

The writing competition which is now jointly sponsored by the Wisconsin Union and the department of English, awarded a total of \$150 in cash prizes that first year with funds collected from local bookstores. A representative from the campus literary magazine and a local art critic were selected to jury the competition. The committee set a deadline and waited, not knowing what to expect. The manuscripts began rolling in and by deadline time, sixty-eight student-written entries had been submitted.

Diane Vreuls '56, short-story winner recalls being "very surprised at the award ceremony to see how many young writers attended, for there was no community among us. In that setting, however, this contest was about the only recognition that a young writer could aim for."

The contest's great success led the Memorial Union Building Association trustees to set up a fund to perpetuate this oasis in an artistic desert. Several major awards were established in honor of one of their members, Edward H. Gardner, an English professor who acted as campaign director in building the Memorial Union during the 1920s.

Gardner himself began a small-scale writers' workshop in the early '20s with a group of enthusiastic

extracurricular student writers who met in his living room to read and critique each other's works. The group, known as the "Stranglers," were neither politically nor socially dangerous as their name might imply. They did, however, strangle and tear into their colleagues' works with gusto. Other than this brief period, Madison writers were on their own.

Although Gardner never acted as contest judge, he did read the contest manuscripts for many years.

"I have read the manuscripts with great interest," he once said. "It takes only a little stimulus and approval to encourage a writer. John Erskine said that only a public verdict will determine whether writing is good or not."

As the ranks of competition contestants swelled, award money followed suit. In the early '60s, Theodore Stempfel '09 made a gift in excess of \$8,000 to the University of Wisconsin Foundation to establish awards in creative writing. The donation honored Stempfel's friend and classmate George Bradbury Hill '09, after whom the contest was officially named.

The contest now offers an average of \$700 per year in total cash awards distributed among twelve graduate and undergraduate students.

The joy of literary recognition is highlighted by seeing the words in print. All winning entries have been published in campus literary magazines or journals such as the *Modine Gunch*, *Quixote* and *Abraxas* presses, the *New Idea*, the *Wisconsin Idea* and, currently, *Bloodroot* literary magazine.

Whether today's writers are spewing out manuscripts from their university cubbyholes, or hovering over a clackety typewriter at 2 a.m., there is indeed a forum for their expression, thanks to the creative writing contest. Writers have their own special places of inspiration, one of those being the Union, where UW's literary saga began.

As David Keller '74, poetry winner said, "Looking back, I owe the Union a lot for the years they allowed me to sit, writing in the cafeteria. They should get an acknowledgement when I get a book out."



Conrad Hilberry '54

Anyone who has poetry displayed on New York City busses must be doing something right. Hilberry received

his initial push from the Union's creative writing competition and has been writing verse ever since. "It gradually became apparent that I would never be a student of 17th-century literature but that I might become a poet of sorts." He has published five books including *The Third Coast: Contemporary Michigan Poetry* (an anthology; Wayne State Press, 1976). In addition, his poetry has appeared in *Anteus*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *New York Times*, the *New Yorker*, and *Saturday Review*. Hilberry is currently a professor of creative writing and American poetry at Kalamazoo College, Michigan.



O. B. Hardison Ph.D. '56

In a short time, O. B. Hardison accrued an impressive list of credentials. In 1953, he won first place in the poetry

category while here as a graduate student. A native of Southern California, Hardison spent several years teaching at the University of Tennessee, Princeton University and the University of North Carolina and is currently the director of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C. He has authored eight books on literary criticism, poetry and grammar; his most recent volume of poetry, *Pro Musica Antiqua*, was published by the Louisiana State University Press. In addition, he has edited fifteen books on a variety of topics. Hardison's articles and poetry reviews have appeared in such publications as the *Washington Post*, *Esquire* and the *New York Times Book Review*. He appeared on the cover of *Time* magazine in May 1966 as part of an article on "Distinguished Teachers in the United States."



John Bennett '56

The most honored book by a Wisconsin poet published in 1970 was Bennett's *The Struck Leviathan: Poems on*

Moby Dick, testimonial to Melville's classic novel which won five awards within a year of its publication by the University of Missouri Press. After writing it Bennett commented: "I'm drained dry, I haven't an idea in my head." His first book, *A Zoo Story* appeared in 1968 by the Sydon Press of Stockton, Calif. Since his years at UW, Bennett has written seven books, received eight literary awards and has been reviewed in eleven major publications. In 1977 a recording of *The Struck Leviathan* was made at the University of Missouri Press. He served as the co-editor of the *Beloit Poetry Journal* for fourteen years while teaching at Beloit College, and is presently a Distinguished Professor of English at St. Norbert College.



Diane Vreuls '56

Following graduation from the UW, Diane studied English literature at Oxford. In the seventies, a volume of poetry,

Instructions (1971 by Kayak Press) and a children's book, *Sums: A Looking Game* (1977 by Viking) hit the bookstands. In 1975, Simon & Schuster published her first novel, *Are We There Yet?*, which received excellent reviews from the *New York Times* and the national press. The novel loosely refers to several of her experiences as a projectionist at the Memorial Union Play Circle. WHA read it over the air, Avon published a paperback edition, and it was recently adapted into a play and performed at several college campuses. Her stories have appeared in *Paris Review*, *Iowa Review*, *Shenandoah*, *Prairie Schooner* and other magazines. Ms.

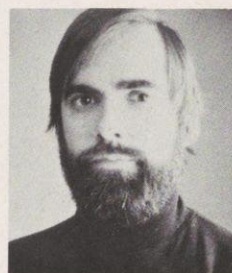
Vreuls is currently working on her second novel with a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts Award for fiction writing, while teaching creative writing at Oberlin College.



Thomas J. Bontly '61

"A young Mad-isonian who is completing his graduate study at Stanford University ap-pears to be on the threshold

of literary success," according to a 1966 issue of the *Capital Times*. Shortly afterwards, his novel, *The Competitor*, was published by Scribners and Sons, receiving the Maxwell Perkins Commemorative Novel Award. The novel was set in a midwestern town for which Madison was the model. *The Adventures of a Young Outlaw* was published by Putnam in 1974 and his third, *Celestial Chess*, by Harper and Row will hit the bookstands in February. His short stories have appeared in *Esquire*, *McCalls*, *Boy's Life*, and *Redbook*. Bontly is currently a professor of English at the UW-Milwaukee.



Warren Woessner '72

Although Woessner is busily involved with chemistry, pharmacy and the like he still finds time to write. A

Madison resident, Warren has contributed poetry to many Midwest poetry publications as well as publishing six volumes of poems and appearing in six anthologies. He is the founder, editor and publisher of *Abraxas* poetry journal in Madison, which published many of the works by competition winners. Warren was a four-time winner of the creative writing poetry competition and acted as screening judge in 1971. Presently, he is a senior research scientist at Miles Laboratories Natural Products division.



Union Theater Residency Program

"... preparing hearts for discovery"

For almost an hour, the mime artist has held her audience spellbound. Her closing bow brings enthusiastic applause. Then the young performer begins to talk to the audience, explaining the art of the mimist, the training and discipline required of all artists, how it feels to perform, and why performing is important to her.

There are many questions and some demonstrations, with a few of the more venturesome members of the audience joining her to test their own talents. Discussion, laughter and more questions follow, as the young performer and her audience share a very personal look at the arts.

The setting is not a theater but a school gymnasium, and the average age of the audience is twelve years. For the artist, it is one of many informal performances in schools, libraries, retirement centers, hospitals, factories, nursing homes—all designed

to bridge the footlights, to encourage an exchange of ideas and feelings which, in turn, will create new understanding and appreciation for the arts.

The Wisconsin Union Theater was one of the first institutions in the country to bring performer and audience together in such a manner and Wisconsin's effort, combining the resources of University, community and government, continues to serve as a model all over the country.

The residency program originated here in 1973 as "Artists in the Schools," a joint venture between the Union Theater and the Madison Public Schools, supported by a grant from the Wisconsin Arts Board.

Through it, many of the artists slated to perform in the Union Theater were contracted to remain in Madison for several extra days. During that period, they would visit different schools for workshops and master classes as well as offering "informances" (informal informative performances) for those less knowledgeable about the arts.

The impact was immediate. In the first year, twenty-three school performances were presented; in the second year, there were forty-four.

Community response was so encouraging that in 1975-76, with the additional boost of a National Endowment for the Arts grant, the idea expanded beyond the schools to a total community residency operation. Thirteen individual artists and a chamber orchestra made 137 appearances that year.

In an unusual action, the NEA renewed the grant for the next year. Evaluation at that point resulted in some interesting total statistics: 229 informances; fifty-eight clinics, workshops, classes and open rehearsals; fourteen concerts featuring the visiting artists performing with high school ensembles; and nineteen afternoon youth concerts, presented at the Theater as school field-trip options. During the four years, thirty-four individual performers and four ensembles had talked to and performed for almost 70,000 people!

Ralph Sandler, program director for the Union Theater, believes that the success of the effort stems from its "people-to-people" approach. "The

Carrol Anne Curry, first Union Theater affiliate artist, sings for Madison school children.



residency concept provides a rare opportunity for the artists—dancers, musicians, vocalists, actors—to share the very personal things an artist feels. The exchange is special for the members of the audience as well. For many, it may be their first opportunity to see a live performance, and certainly the first chance to relate to a performer in this manner. Obviously, the artist, and the theater director hope for long-range effects. For example, the children who have these kinds of experiences become more and more comfortable with the arts—and, hopefully, become tomorrow's audiences, knowledgeable, enthusiastic, supportive," he said.

Sandler frequently accompanies the artists on their visits. He says the experience is never dull. "I took pianist Lorin Hollander to one of the middle schools, where he sat down at the piano in front of 200 students. I expected, and the principal expected, a forty-minute program, mostly music. Hollander began to talk about everything that goes into what a musician feels and does. He talked and then he played, for an hour and twenty minutes. Not once did he lose those students—they were totally, completely absorbed."

In 1975-76, the Theater, with the assistance of the Xerox Corporation, added a new dimension, hosting its first Affiliate Artist, soprano Carrol Anne Curry. Residencies generally are several days in length, but through the national Affiliate Artists endeavor, an artist makes four two-week visits to a community during a year.

For Ms. Curry and Madison, it was mutual love at first sight and the soprano returned to Madison in 1976-77. During her two-year affiliation, she made more than 100 appearances, charming children, senior citizens and sophisticated theater audiences alike, even earning the unprecedented applause of the Madison School Board when she appeared before them to encourage continued financial support for the residency program.

Its continuing success, including the 1977-78 expansion to the schools outside Madison into Dane County, provided encouragement for Sandler to work toward the Union's Fiftieth-Anniversary year as the target for the Theater's most extensive resi-

dency to date. This fall, the Alwin Nikolais Dance Theatre, one of America's most innovative dance troupes, will be in residence on the campus from November 6 through December 9. Credited with bringing together all the elements of theater to give an exciting new dimension to modern dance, Nikolais, with his dancers and technicians, will teach classes and workshops, and offer open rehearsals, and lecture-demonstrations for the University and the community. Four formal performances in the Union Theater are also scheduled.

Moreover, Nikolais will choreograph a new work which will premiere at the Union Theater to conclude the residency. It will then become a part of the standard repertoire of the Nikolais Dance Theatre.

According to Sandler, "the nature of Nikolais's work will encourage the involvement of people from many different areas of interest. In addition to providing exciting opportunities for the University dance division and community dance groups, Nikolais's multimedia, or total-theater, style will be of great interest for anyone in theater and art. The dance will also incorporate an original musical score composed by Nikolais, bringing in yet another aspect of the arts. All together, this represents one of the most important and exciting dance undertakings anywhere in the country."

Support for the Nikolais visit reflects the blending of resources which has defined the Theater's residency concept since its inception. The residency will be funded—again—in part by a \$40,000-grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, the largest arts grant ever awarded the Madison campus. Others cooperating will be the University Consortium for the Arts, the School of Education, the Brittingham Foundation and other Madison campus agencies, the Evjue Foundation and the Wisconsin Arts Board.

The Fiftieth-Anniversary year, which is the Theater's fortieth season as well, will include a number of short-term residencies and will also bring the Theater's second Affiliate Artist, composer and twelve-string guitarist, Mitchell Korn.

For the Union Theater, residencies come as a natural extension of the

innovative tradition which has identified it since it opened in 1939. The tradition is one of sharing as well—for it has always been a cultural plus for the community as well as the campus. And, as it should be, the Union Theater is an educational facility which serves, in unique fashion, to challenge the imagination and inspire the spirit.

Carrol Anne Curry, in her appearance before the Madison School Board, said, "It is the problem of helping children to participate in emotional expression which I and many of my fellow performers feel we must address. We in the performing arts are now facing audiences composed of people for whom 'entertainment' means television. It means an emotional attention span of ten minutes and then a break to go to the refrigerator . . . perhaps most sinister of all, it means young people conditioned from babyhood to gaze in mesmerized wonder before an electronic device which, at its best, provides entertainment and information, but asks nothing in emotional return from its audience.

"Louis Pasteur said 'discovery comes to the prepared mind.' To paraphrase, through the Performing Artists Residency Program of the Union Theater, artists such as flutist Jean-Pierre Rampal, pianists Anthony and Joseph Paratore, saxophonist Harvey Pittel, the Murray Louis Dance Company, the Saint Paul Chamber Orchestra and I have been in the business of preparing hearts for discovery." ●

The material for this Union anniversary section was written by current and former staff members of its Public Information department. Present staffers are: Jo Anne Jaeger Schmitz '51, public information director; Mollie Buckley '61, Fiftieth-Anniversary coordinator; and Laurie Berger, journalism graduate student. Rob Fixmer, former grad student assistant, now the Capital Times arts reviewer, contributed the article on the two directors. Paulette Kilmer, also a former grad student writer who is currently at the University of Kansas, wrote the social life feature.



The Chancellor is In

*Reflections on the
first year of the
approachable Irving
Shain.*

By Jim Jerving M.A. '74

The white room in 158 Bascom Hall is where you wait to see the chancellor. Aides run in and out, visitors are allotted a certain amount of time. Portraits of John Bascom and other former heads of the University line the walls; they are solemn and seemingly uncomfortable in their formal clothes, and "seem to watch you," according to a secretary. Finally, I'm ushered in to meet the chancellor. With his feet up on the table and a smile that comes easily, Irving Shain is a contrast to many of his predecessors. He is over six feet tall, with a full head of silver hair. Clothes hang loosely on his frame; there's a look of casual distinction. We sit down at a conference table, and the conversation is relaxed; he's a man who likes to talk.

Before this meeting, I talked with administrators and students about the chancellor, and several opinions emerged: "open," "thorough," "does his homework," "efficient," "shy," and "everybody likes him."

When it became apparent that Irving Shain was to fill the chancellor's post, one writer described the mood of the faculty as one of "unrestrained glee." Even the normally virulent alternative press has tempered its criticism of his first year in the top administrative post, and the "regular" press—not known to shy away from battles with UW administrators—has been warmed by his soft-spoken charm.

Not many people could handle the job of chancellor of a UW campus with 38,000 students and 3,000 faculty, and an annual budget in excess of \$360,000,000. All campus functions reside in this office; budget planning and analysis, program development and implementation,

physical plant, student affairs, government relations, spokesmen—the list goes on. When the academic buck is passed—and it often is—it comes to rest here. Of course many duties are delegated, and much of the job becomes one of establishing goals and directions for others, as well as putting together people who don't want to be put together. Yet, this is precisely what Shain likes about his job—striving for that delicate mixture of resources which makes the complicated machinery of the UW-Madison run smoothly and well.

University administration is not a calling that Irving Shain chose or aspired towards. At seventeen he graduated from Seattle's Garfield High School in 1943, and volunteered for the army. He was assigned to a hospital ship, a former luxury liner, with 1000 beds, 25 doctors, 2 operating rooms, and 200 nurses.

World War II ended and Shain enrolled in the University of Washington as a chemistry major after deciding not to pursue music. He received both the bachelor's and doctor's degrees there, then became an instructor here in 1952, and was named full professor in 1962.

Then the rapid ascent within administrative circles. As he tells it, "I was just minding my own business in the chemistry department, teaching my courses and doing research and having graduate student seminars, and it was very enjoyable." The head of the department resigned, and Shain's colleagues chose him as the new chairman in 1967. He accepted it after failing to find someone else to take the job.

Three years later the campus was undergoing the final year of violent demonstrations and a determined effort to close the University; there was a curious mixture of idealism and nihilism in the air. Shain was asked by his good friend, then-Chancellor Edwin Young, to

Jim Jerving is a writer and editor for the Campus Assistance Center. He is a regular contributor to several Wisconsin publications.

become vice-chancellor for academic affairs. "I really didn't want to do it," said Shain, "but Ed needed some help and he was fresh out of vice-chancellors at the time; so I decided I would help him out during that period of emergency."

That the chancellor is a chemist is fitting; some 4,500 research projects involving 3,000 people are currently being undertaken on campus, and the Nobel prize has been awarded to three of the University's faculty members in the past fifteen years. Unlike many of his fellow scientists, Shain is willing to go to bat for the science-research community. In a March speech to the Wisconsin Executives' Conference on the campus, he defended university research programs against what he called "out-right attacks . . . and a misunderstanding of the relationship between research and graduate education." He went on to say that industry and government laboratories provide an important research function, but "most of the research capacity of the nation resides in universities." He called for a national policy supporting postdoctoral programs, which are heavily research oriented. He concluded by warning, "It is crucial that universities not be diverted from their basic academic mission of teaching, research, and public service."

Before receiving the call to administration, he enjoyed an international reputation among his peers for his research. This work has included the relationship between pollutants and heart disease. Previous studies indicated that certain compounds in the solder of tin cans contained cadmium, a cumulative poison which also causes cholesterol in the arteries. Shain and his colleagues developed a technique to analyze canned milk for cadmium traces. As a result of his research, new standards were established for solder used in tin cans. The research was applied practically in the European countries before the United States, so when he

visited abroad he was treated as something of a hero.

His training as a scientist becomes more evident while watching Shain solve a problem. He will gather the maximum amount of information, then methodically set out to make a rational decision. Public appearances underscore this. He responds to questions in an extremely detailed manner. This style is something of a contrast to his immediate predecessor, Edwin Young, now UW-System president, who was described by a former aide as an "intuitive administrator," who relied more on feelings, on a sense that things usually work themselves out.

Carrying the banner of science and research is a small part of the role as chief spokesman for the University. Talking to civic clubs, alumni groups, taxpayers, state and federal governments, and anybody who has a claim on the University is all part of the job. "The public image of the University is in this office," Shain said. "Everybody wants to talk to the chancellor. It's time-consuming, but the surprising thing is that I don't mind it. I've gotten to meet a lot of exciting and interesting people." He is accessible to the press, and his administration has been called "open" by more than one observer. Unlike similar institutions, this University does not have a high-powered public relations office; one doesn't go through a press agent to talk to the chancellor, or any UW official, for that matter. This is due, in part, to the legislature, which takes a dim view of press agency. It is also due, perhaps to a larger degree, to the decentralized nature of the University's management.

Critics of the University have pointed to the decentralized management of the Madison campus as leading to inefficiency and duplication. One imaginative writer went as far as to compare the University to a feudal kingdom, with each dean reigning as a free-wheeling feudal

lord. The chancellor shrugs off such criticism, arguing that centralization creates a bureaucracy which cannot handle vastly different kinds of policies at the local level. "I'm convinced that you get better decision-making when it's decentralized decision-making, because certainly the dean of L&S knows better whether he should put more money into French versus Italian than I could by looking at tables of computer printout. He's closer to it. He can deal with the people involved. Decentralized management is the most important factor in this University's strength," said Shain.

Beyond the speech-making, there is the twenty-four-hour nature of the post. A frantic program director may not be able to reach the chancellor at three in the morning, but Director of Protection and Security Ralph Hansen can and does when the situation warrants. One such was an early morning prisoner-escape attempt which was developing at University Hospitals. It didn't come off, but Shain had to be notified.

Along with long hours comes the necessity to sacrifice much of family and personal life. Moreover, one supposes, a heroic amount of patience is needed. "You have to be willing to put up with a lot of behavior which sometimes might seem almost irrational to some people," said Shain. "A faculty member may have the idea that he could have the best course that had ever been taught in his field anywhere in the world. You get crusaders like that coming in and demanding immediate support for their programs."

The least attractive aspect of the job? This designation goes to the individual with a "private agenda, who is unwilling to look at the broader perspectives, what the UW is about. I run into them fairly frequently."

Although Shain didn't say it, another tough part of the job is looking down the road and facing such grim realities as loss of revenue and declining enrollments. The mes-

sage from the taxpayers and the legislature seems to be "make do with less." As vice-chancellor, Shain had the often-unpleasant task of carrying the University's pocketbook to the faculty and the legislature. He was the chairman of the special task force which restructured the administration of the Health Sciences Center and, from 1971-74, he helped develop the plan to fund the building program for the center, work that would gain him both public notice and praise.

Will there be a need for program elimination in the next decade? "There will be some squeezing down; we will need fewer faculty. But by the mid-1980s there will be substantial retirements, which will allow us staff reductions through natural attrition. I don't see that there will be program elimination," said Shain.

Certain departments have tried to cope with these financial limitations by soliciting advertising for their publications, such as the registration-week Timetable. After a one-year trial period, Shain decided against advertising in that publication. He doesn't view self-paying programs as a long-term solution to the problem of tight money, because it can place a disproportional expense on some departments, particularly the sciences.

With tuition increases and inflation, students are also feeling the monetary bite; it's a problem that the chancellor is sympathetic to. Irving Shain married Mildred Udell in his second year of college. The first of their four children arrived as Shain was beginning graduate school. The young chemistry student worked at a variety of jobs to stay above water; ticket-taking, vending machine maintenance, bartending. There was help from an "indulgent father who provided food and a case of beer once a week." Yet it was a struggle in the beginning.

The cost of obtaining a college education is creating a new class of student debtors, some observers have said. It is not uncommon to be

left with a \$6,000 debt after graduation. Shain favors more opportunities for students to work their way through school, such as the work-study program. He also thinks it would be helpful if the state legislature would do something to reduce the tuition, or at least the yearly increase in tuition. More of the burden should rest with society.

"I think it's a combination of family resources and somehow getting people to understand that society benefits as much from an educated citizenry as the individual. Thereby society should take on a bigger share of the burden."

Our last meeting took place at the beginning of the summer sessions, a less hectic time for the chancellor's office. There are fewer meetings with the faculty, more paperwork; things that were deferred get taken care of. Shain appeared tired, but in good spirits. There seems to be an inner quietude to the man which is at once appealing and enigmatic. As with many soft-spoken people, Shain appears to guard a private world that's not about to be entered. But he was willing to talk about summer and plans to get away. Vachon Island, a twelve-mile strip of land in Puget Sound with a population of 4,000, is the place where he and his family vacation. He enjoys digging for clams and fishing, and relaxing in his cabin. There may also be time for reading Civil War books, detective stories, and works on his favorite subject, China. Last year he took a trip to the Chinese mainland. He hopes to establish an exchange-of-scholars program, convinced that this would "help stabilize politics in general." His assistant for communications clips articles pertaining to that country.

Reflections on the first year? "In some ways it was exactly like I thought it would be, some ways better, some ways worse. Having been vice-chancellor I knew what the job was about. I didn't realize how

much time I would have to spend in public and ceremonial activities."

His brow furrowed as the conversation drifted to the one overwhelming problem he faces, the salaries being paid the faculty, which he says are among the lowest in the Big Ten. The chancellor considers the UW-Madison to be among the top two or three public institutions in the nation in terms of academic quality, faculty, and impact of research. The faculty deserves better salaries, he said.

Also facing the chancellor is the sorry state of writing skills among many freshmen. Despite a flurry of editorials urging additional writing programs, the UW administration decided against funding such programs. Shain told an editor at the time of the controversy, "The real issue was whether we should be teaching high school-level courses. The answer at Wisconsin was no, but that we would provide non-credit remedial courses and hold the fort until high schools do their jobs better."

On January 2, Irving Shain will be fifty-three. With successes in chemistry and administration, it's a fair guess that much of his career lies ahead. He admits to a strong desire to get back into teaching. He has plans to establish a small research program within a few months in order to "stay up with the field and continue to interact positively with the department of chemistry. Under these circumstances, when I get booted out of this job in about ten years, I'll have a place to go. They won't resent this bureaucrat coming back and using up all their office space." ●

When Gertrude Came to Call

By Tom Murphy '49
Editor

In the days following Thanksgiving, 1934, the 62,000 citizens of Madison were in need of something light to talk about. Winter was here, snowless, cold, iron-grey. The papers announced the city budget for the new year, and in the Depression it was, well, depressing to find that not much could function without \$4 million in tax revenues. "The Green Pastures" was on the stage of the Parkway Theater, but you'd have to pay at least a dollar to see it, even from a rear-balcony seat at a matinee. The sports pages predicted there'd be no Badger football names on the forthcoming rosters of All-American choices. That was the atmosphere those weeks, drab as the icing lakes.

Oh, there was *one* item of crime news that would cause a few comments over the remnants of the turkey. Mrs. Lester M. Gillis was to be sent here from Chicago for trial because FBI men had jumped from behind the palms at her husband's funeral there and laid hands on her. It seems the late Mr. Gillis was

a/k/a Baby Face Nelson. His widow must pay, not for his sins but for her own, having opened their cottage door at Little Bohemia Resort in Sayner to Mr. John Dillinger and a couple of friends, urging that they bide a wee until the heat was off. This hospitality made her a Wisconsin criminal with federal overtones. She would arrive in town on December 6 to be tried (and sentenced to a year and a day). So she was, for that brief moment, a Somebody, and a handful of people went to the depot to see her brought in, a fur muff discreetly covering her handcuffs.

This small crowd may have very well bumped into another band, these dozens running back and forth, expectant as trains pulled in from Chicago and annoyed as they chugged on out for Minneapolis. These were students, mostly, trying to welcome Gertrude Stein who was arriving, accompanied by her blue-haired con-

sort, Alice B. Toklas, to give two lectures in Great Hall of the Union on the 7th. But all they knew was that the ladies were coming by train. Miss Stein had suggested there be two welcoming committees, one at the Milwaukee Road depot on West Washington, one at the Chicago & Northwestern at the foot of East Wilson, because she was unsure which line the fates would guide her to. She also neglected to advise anyone what time she'd arrive. It was a typical Stein trick, said a lot of skeptics, mostly of the faculty or press. This old girl knew how to work the spotlight, they snorted, and all her fey shenanigans and spiralled sentences were meant to sell books or, in this case, lecture tickets. She was as bad as those publicity-seeking movie stars out there in Hollywood! But whether or not they were reading her character correctly, Gertrude wasn't interested in building attendance at *these* lectures. Indeed, she had made one major stipulation to each of the eleven schools she was



*Stein was Stein was Stein
on her one visit
to the campus.*

visiting across the country: there could be no more than 500 in any audience. (And she stuck to it: when the University of Chicago sold 1,000 tickets for her appearance, there was, at the last minute, no appearance.)

Gertrude Stein, born in Allegheny, Pa., was sixty years old that December and back from Paris for the first time in thirty-one years. The press services ran her picture when she landed in New York in November; the squat body, the hair like a badly mowed lawn, the features in broad planes that could have been chiseled by those mysterious, long-forgotten sculptors on Easter Island. Her works were well known, of course: the convolutions of *Tender Buttons* and *The Making of Americans* (which she would talk about on this tour); and *The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas*, this latter the most popular because it was intelligible. Her salons were famous, too, although it would seem not all of its guests were: a reporter felt the need to identify Picasso as "the painter," and James Joyce as "the author."

She had come back home, she would tell an interviewer for *The Daily Cardinal*, because the summer before, in the weeks when Paris was hot and empty, she had sat in her high-ceilinged, boxy apartment, its umber walls incandescent with Matisse's, Picassos, Bracques—original works from these friends who owed their patron much—and set a newsprint tablet on her ample knee to write two lectures. A whim, she said, but having been written, they should be delivered. So (still talking to *The Cardinal's* reporter) she accepted this latest entreaty to return. It would be gullible of us not to mention here—although she didn't—a more crass possible reason for the trip, that of publicizing the American premier of her opera libretto, "Four Saints in Three Acts," with music by Virgil Thompson. (Clearly it could use publicity: a reporter on the wire services called it "Four Saints in Three Seasons.") This was to take place

in Hartford, Connecticut in February 1935, but there would be an earlier, possibly semi-professional production in Chicago in mid-November. So Gertrude and Alice sailed from Paris to New York, to fly from there to Chicago, then spend December and January on the lecture tour.

Alice B. Toklas told someone here that she had been apprehensive, before their ship docked in New York, that calloused members of the press might come down hard on "my little friend." But as the two women stood amid their abundant luggage at the foot of the gangplank—Alice puffing nervously on her ever-present cigarette, the ruddy Gertrude in heavy tweeds, about as nervous as Polly Adler with a pack of cub scouts—one of the first interchanges showed who was in charge. Reporter: "Are you thrilled to be back?" Stein: "Don't ask silly questions!" She did talk with them, however. (She was at ease with the press once she'd established the ground rules, as she would prove here in Madison.) Then, when she'd had enough, she threw them a Steinism by way of giving notice. "Suppose," she said, "that no one asked a question. Then what would be the answer?" And during the numb silence that followed, she and Alice climbed into a taxi. (Perhaps it was exactly then that she made mental note that here was a memorable exit line. Surely, among the most famous of Famous Last Words are hers, to Alice, as she lay dying in Neuilly in July of 1946. "What is the answer?" Gertrude asked. "I don't know," sobbed the desolate Alice. "Then what is the question?" Gertrude said, and said no more, ever.)

Her pending arrival in Madison had been announced by the wire story before Thanksgiving, the story that explained who Picasso and Joyce were. The local papers picked it up,

but it was bigger news on campus than off, probably because of the limits she had set on audience size. The townspeople would have to hope for a glimpse of her cropped head in a cab on the Square, perhaps.

On December 5, two days before the lectures, *The Cardinal* wrote of "Gertrude Stein of the stuttering pen and repetitious rhetoric." This mildly disdainful tone may have illustrated one of the only times that student writers have echoed faculty sentiment, for cynicism apparently prevailed on the Hill. This annoyed a sophomore, Maurice E. Zolotow. The *Cardinal* that year abounded in young writers who *were* writers, concerned not simply with airing views, but with doing so articulately, sometimes brilliantly. Young Mr. Zolotow was one of the best, already more polished than many who were earning a healthy living in the field. (He would go on to be called "The Boswell of Broadway" for his books and features on theater and movie personalities.) Zolotow wrote a twice-weekly column for *The Cardinal*, inscrutably titled "Fair is Foul," and on December 6 he appears to have been the only writer on Madison's three papers willing to give the little girl a break. His lengthy offering that morning dealt primarily and lucidly with what he considered the sad state of literary arts on campus, in particular a magazine called *The Rocking Horse*. He included, in part, this thoughtful observation: "The English department has asked me to announce that Miss Gertrude Stein will speak tomorrow" said one of my three English instructors, and a coy grin broke over her face. "I think you will be amused." And the class chuckled responsively . . . I wish the 'lit crowd' around here wouldn't be so snooty and cynical about Gertrude Stein. They have something to learn from her, a something of attitude, a something of spirit . . . She isn't a great poet, and she isn't a great prose fiction writer, but she is a force in the literary movement

of our times . . . The important thing about Stein is her enthusiasm, her daring, her willingness to break new ground."

Thus, with at least one young defender among the philistines, Miss Stein arrived in town. The papers don't say what railroad she finally chose, but she stepped carefully down onto the icy brick platform at noon. Alice scurried down behind her, hobbled by her antique ankle-length skirt. No paper reports Stein's first words, either, but if we piece together accounts, it's a good bet they were "Porter Butts!" Butts, director of the Union, had taken care of arrangements for the lectures. Gertrude first heard his name when he phoned Alice; she read it in correspondence from him. It set something atinkle in her soul. "Porter Butts," she would say to herself. "PorterButtsandPorterButtsandPorter Butts." "Por-ter Buttitts," she must have crooned, fascinated with some lyricism she saw in it, as you and I have done with "Feel-ings, nothing more than feel-ings." She called individuals Porter Butts, and she called groups Porter Butts. She called everyone who showed up for her first press conference Porter Butts.

The welcoming committee, by now chilled to the bone and reduced in number and enthusiasm, hustled the two into a waiting car. One of the youngsters had the temerity to point out that they'd all been standing on one frozen foot and then the other, missing class after class, most of the morning. Stein was profuse in her apologies if whimsical in her logic: there should have been, she announced, only one train from Chicago, then there'd have been no confusion. Life held too much confusion, she said. Then she asked, "What university is this?"

The car pulled into the circular drive of the Hotel Loraine at West Washington Avenue. This time it was the students who'd garbled the plan, but it wasn't until they had unloaded the women and all their luggage

that Gertrude said, "We're not staying here. Take us to the Union," per the original arrangement. The car was reloaded. The rooms were waiting at the Union, as was the press. Stein strode in, threw open the window to the 12° air and left it open while the press shivered. Rapturously gazing out at the lake, she asked for a fresh fish for dinner that evening, cooked with no salt; absolutely no salt.

Morris H. Rubin, writing in the Wisconsin State Journal the next day, told about the ensuing press conference. "She stood off a badgering crowd of newspaper men and answered a running fire of questions with the coolness and readiness of a much-interviewed woman who was secretly amused at their attempts to trap her. 'You can't understand my writings?' she repeated one reporter's question, and shrugged her shoulders. 'The difficulty is that I am sixty years ahead of my day, and you are forty years behind the times, so that makes a difference of 100.'"

"What do you think of William Ellery Leonard?" someone asked, no doubt hoping to get the answer he got. The questioner referred to the English department's eccentric genius whose heroic poetry had earned him international attention, whose amorous pursuits were said by former friends to have contributed to his unstable wife's suicide years before, and whose phobic fear of trains and their roadbeds made him a prisoner in the campus area they circumscribed, a curse looked on as divine retribution by a sizable number he referred to as "the Madison mob."

"I never heard of him," Miss Stein replied. The Madison and Milwaukee papers gleefully passed this tidbit along, but an enterprising young man from The Cardinal took the trouble to probe further. In a private interview on December 7, the morning of her lectures, young

Harold Desfor asked again about Leonard and about Prof. Samuel Rogers of the French department, who'd recently won a \$10,000 prize for his novel, *Dusk at the Grove*. No, Stein repeated, she'd honestly never heard of either of the men, but "I am interested in whom I am interested. That does not mean less of those in whom I am not interested." She was "a woman of charm who was poised, suave, brilliant in conversation," the starry-eyed youth found. And when he asked that she explain to him, alone there in her lakefront room, the meaning of "a certain passage in one of her books," he must have seen himself as the literary equivalent of Neil Armstrong, about to take that giant step for mankind. But, "It took me thirty-five years to understand the thing myself," she said. "How can I possibly explain it to you in a minute!"

Desfor wrote that Gertrude sipped tea during the interview. That may be so, but if it is, there had been a great deal of tribulation the day before for no good reason. As the press conference ended on the 6th—so a reporter recalled several days later in one of those they're-still-talking-about columns they use to clear their in-boxes—a Union staff member asked Stein if she wanted coffee. No, nor tea nor milk. She drank only Poland Water; surely there was lots of that in the Union. Well, there wasn't. People had seen ads for it on the streetcars or in the small corners of the newspapers, next to those for Carter's Little Liver Pills and Sal Hepatica, ("Drink Poland Water—A Sure Cure for Bright's Disease, Liver Complaint and Dropsy"), but no one knew anyone who actually used the stuff. So a squad of reluctant students was sent out into the cold to find it. The giddy search covered delicatessens and grocery stores, Rennebohm's and Walgreen's, even the little specialty food store on East Washington that sold marvelous canned ersatz meat patties called "Choplets." Two hours later a scout was told there

might be a supply at the drug store in the Hotel Loraine, and there was, a lonely half-gallon bottle, brought back triumphantly like a unicorn.

Meanwhile, back in the Union kitchen, it hadn't taken nearly so long for the cook to decide that Miss Stein wasn't about to feast on fresh Lake Mendota fish. No one was going out amid the ice flows to grope for an entrée. The holiday turkey supply was at its best, so turkey it would have to be. That evening the nervous young waiter rapped on Stein's door with the wheeled table draped in white linen, the party silver, the covered dishes radiating warmth. Alice admitted him; he pushed the table to the center of the room, drew up the chairs, whisked off the dish covers and vanished. Chances are, to avoid being in on the cataclysm, he developed a sudden attack of "mono" and went back to the dorm; the records don't say. But whoever was forced to return later to collect the trays raced down to the kitchen with a whoop. Miss Stein had said it was the best meal she'd had in America, better by far than continental cookery; she had not mentioned fish at all, and she wanted to know the name of the chef and whether he would go back with her to Paris!

Stein's lectures in Great Hall on December 7 were received just as we might expect them to be. Writing in the Capital Times the next day, Bob Fleming said: "To many her lectures were merely paradiings of the eccentricities of her writings . . . but those who had studied her works before, and gave the intense concentration she admitted was necessary to understanding, came away quite sure their favorable opinions were justified." The afternoon lecture, at 4 p.m., was titled "English Literature As I Understand It." Tickets cost students 35¢; faculty 50¢. (It's possible that neither lecture was a sellout. The Cardinal announced the day before that there were still

tickets available, and at least one paper summarized "nearly 1,000" total attendance for the two.) In the Wisconsin State Journal, Kenneth Kennedy shared the press's condescending mood: "During the first part of the (afternoon) lecture the audience was rapt, then napped, lulled by the music of the hour-long cascade of words, which meant something or nothing at all and all is nothing and vice versa." Stein traced the history of the development of English literature through the centuries in that afternoon talk, explaining at the outset that she would use the word "century" for shorter periods because it was convenient. Fleming said he got a look at her notes and reported verbatim her opening paragraph, with her punctuation: "To be sure it has been more or less truly said of English literature that until about fifty years ago a first-class English writer appeared almost every ten years, since that time it has been necessary to very much help if not replace it by American literature. And so I say one can have at any one moment in one's life all of English literature inside you and behind you and what you do not know is if it is in front of you you do not know there is going to be any more of it."

An unsigned report in the Milwaukee Sentinel continued the quote: "This makes literature words whether you choose them whether you use them, whether they are there whether they are no longer there even when you are still going on using them. And in this way a century is a century. One century has words. Another century chooses words, another century uses words and then another century using the words no longer has them." It added details: "She stood on the platform . . . in a tweed skirt, a vest, a mannish blouse and low-heeled shoes. She wore her famous sparkling brooch at the neck of the mannish blouse, the brooch which first attracted to her her ever-present comrade,

Alice B. Toklas . . . Her beautiful voice was clear and earnest, and her smile charmed the rather bewildered audience." She repeated, frequently, "Anyone who runs may read."

Even Roundy Coughlin—he who out-Steined Gertrude on the sports pages of the Wisconsin State Journal for forty-seven years—took a shot at her. (Curiously, this was done for the Milwaukee Journal.) The assignment was a natural for Roundy, of course, and he regaled himself with remarks such as, "She let go some sentences that made the walls cave in. The only guy that understood what she was talking about was the janitor and me." Then, unwittingly spilling the secret of his own success, he observed: "There was a lot of boob students who did a lot of applauding while she was talking, that's what I call a smart woman getting a lot of boys and girls clapping their heads off for you when they don't even know what you are talking about . . . Thousands of professors think Miss Stein is dizzy but she's making more in one week than they are making in three years. That's how dizzy she is."

Her evening lecture was at 8 p.m., tickets this time 50¢ for students; 75¢ for faculty. The subject was "The Gradual Making of *The Making of Americans*," and it was apparently even more Stein than the earlier one. Morris Rubin told his readers that she had "modestly offered her work as the foundation of modern English literature." A student asked her whether communicability wasn't important for someone who professes to communicate. "No," she answered. "The audience doesn't matter. You say what you have to say and if it is worthwhile, eventually people begin to listen, just as you've been listening."

Afterward, a group of pre-selected faculty and students joined her in the big Round-Table room on the third floor of the east wing. Gertrude hoisted herself into an old leather easy chair and, like an amiable

auntie, chatted with her guests, who were drinking coffee and munching sandwiches. She told them her visit had been the pleasantest, thus far, in her American travels. (Alice interjected the bouquet that they were "just like the people at Princeton.") And smart, too. "I could see as I watched faces in the audience that you were beginning to understand," Gertrude beamed. Someone offered the Union guest book, and she wrote: "To the University of Wisconsin, the best of American everything, including students and food." Then Alice, ever the duenna, reminded her that it was time for bed because they were flying to Minneapolis the next day. She asked that "the first coffee made in the morning" be sent up to their rooms, and they left their guests.

On the way to Northwest Airways Field as a frosty sun rose in the morning, Gertrude, gazing drowsily out the car windows, commented to her escorts that she found beauty in "these gentle hills and your gentle people." A few hours later Alice phoned the Union from the Twin Cities, frantic to find their luggage keys. Would they please track down the student who had helped them lock their trunks. He was found eventually, probably at Dad Morgan's, unwinding, but he could be no help except to suggest that someone phone the airline. When they did, an attendant told them to get back to Alice and remind her to look in her purse; he had boarded the plane after they were seated and handed the keys to her.

John Mendenhall missed the excitement of meeting his mother's celebrated friend. He was away at Harvard Medical School at the time. But, as an earnest student and with a personal interest, surely he put down *Gray's Anatomy* late one night, probably during the very week of the visit, to pick up the December

copy of the Journal of the American Medical Association. He would have heard about the article in it, written by B. F. Skinner, titled "Palilalia and Gertrude Stein." Palilalia is described as a "form of speech disorder in which the patient repeats many times a word, a phrase or a sentence which he has just spoken." Local reporters had learned just enough about the article to make their knowledge an erroneous thing. They asked Stein if it were true that "as the story said, she was a victim of the complaint," and wrote that she replied by angrily questioning the competence of the entire medical profession. It's not logical that Gertrude gave that answer; instead she must have suggested they actually read the study as reported in JAMA, for it related that she'd been tested while a student, the diagnosis being that she suffered from nothing more serious than a tendency to employ the stream of consciousness technique in her writings.

John Mendenhall is the son of the late Profs. Charles and Dorothy Reid Mendenhall, he of the physics department, she on the faculty of our School of Medicine and modest about the fact that she was one of the first women to graduate as a physician from Johns Hopkins University. It was there that Gertrude Stein had been her classmate and friend for four years, until Stein, chafing under the rigidity of the sciences and "bored with examinations," left without finishing her studies, just as she had done previously at Radcliffe after nearly four years as one of the favorite psychology students of William James. But the two had kept in touch over the years and over the sea, and Dr. Mendenhall had been delighted to hear of the approaching visit. Indeed, she wired Stein and invited her to stay in their home at 205 N. Prospect Avenue. Back came a telegram which might have given Skinner pause before he absolved Gertrude of palilalia; "I want to see you. I want

to see you. I want to see you. Staying at the Union. G.S." So the good doctor had set about arranging some other form of hospitality which would work into her friend's confining schedule. She decided on a reception for about fifty, to be held in the Union following the afternoon lecture. It is this incident that the son—now John Mendenhall MD, professor of surgery in our School of Medicine—remembers almost as though he'd seen it with his own eyes, so often did he hear it retold at gatherings when he came home for the Christmas holidays a few weeks later.

It was a little past 5 p.m. The lecture was over, the press had clattered out after following Stein from Great Hall. In the party room a long table was set with trays of cucumber sandwiches and small pink cakes, and the big, silver urns of coffee. The guests laughed and talked almost reverently, an eye on the door, as people do when awaiting a Personage. Gertrude came in smiling, the Mendenhalls on either side of her and the benign Alice trailing along in the rear. Introductions began, copies of her books were tentatively proffered for autographs which she gave graciously (August Derleth, otherwise engaged, sent a copy of her *Tender Buttons* from his lair in Sauk City for her signature), and the atmosphere was relaxed. Then, by chance, Gertrude happened to glance toward the door in the midst of writing an inscription, and froze. A grand figure was heading down the hall toward the room. Her dark eyes flashed as she recognized the man who had sat in the front row during her lecture, sat and slept like the dead. Snapping the book shut she strode to a watchful attendant and ordered him to slam the door quickly and solidly in the astounded face of Frank Lloyd Wright. ●



Photo/Norman Lenburg

Those Special People in Unit 4

Wall-to-wall love at Childrens Hospital.

By Joe Sayrs
University News Service

Twice a week, in a room with "Love" written on the walls, adolescents in "Unit 4" at Children's Hospital here help each other cope with the burden of illness. Guided by two nurses and a physician, the young patients meet and talk about the things all teenagers talk about: school and friends, growing up, getting married, being independent, getting a job. But there is an important difference, say nurses Anne Altshuler and Ann H. Seidl; these teenagers have learned too early that the world can play cruel games.

Because Children's is a referral hospital, its patients are more likely to have illnesses which are disabling, disfiguring, chronic or fatal. They may be in a long time, or be required to come back again and again.

That's hard enough for an adult to handle, but for teenagers it can strike at the core of their being. It can make them dependent, vulnerable and different precisely when they are struggling to be independent, secure and accepted.

"These are kids who may never have had good experiences with a group of friends," Seidl said. "Some feel scared and vulnerable in the hospital." The group, therefore, supplies friendship, and sometimes even friends, and tries to offer answers to replace fear.

Unit 4 is an unusual place as hospital wards go. Its twenty-seven beds are for school-age youngsters and adolescents. Its rooms contain the twin bulwarks of teen life: television sets and telephones. Patients wear their own clothes and paint artwork on the windows. The whole family is welcome as visitors. Friends can come, too. There is even a school. "This unit is designed by age group, not disease," Seidl noted. "The reason that's done is that teenagers need teenagers. They tell us that, vividly."

Group meetings are held every Tuesday and Thursday in a recreation room which the patients helped

plan, right down to a wallpaper pattern designed around the word "Love" in large, stylized letters. "It's a safe place, a place without medical treatment," Seidl said. "No blood is drawn. It's *their* place."

Every adolescent in Unit 4 is invited to every session, but no one is pressured to be there. About four or five patients from ages eleven to nineteen form a typical group, although number and age spans vary. Altshuler, a clinical nurse specialist, is always there. A second "leader" spot is filled on an alternating basis by Seidl, who is a lecturer in the School of Nursing, or by Wendy S. Coleman, a University Hospitals physician. Discussion topics usually come from the teenagers. "We're there to raise options and explore alternatives," Seidl said. Only rarely do the leaders turn the group away from an issue, and then only because they know it would be especially painful to one of the participants.

Solutions also come primarily from the patients, and Seidl noted that "there's not just one answer to a problem." "You respect them as people," Altshuler said. "We don't jump in with answers. We don't do any of the work for them. They do it."

Problems range from the mundane to the profound, from fear of anesthesia masks to that of being rejected by friends who think cancer is contagious. An older teen, for instance, once questioned how he could play the role of a man when, from a wheelchair, he couldn't even open a door for a girl. A girl wearing a urine drainage bag asked what she could wear on a date so the bag wouldn't be obvious. A fifth grader with severe psoriasis wanted to escape classmates who would chase her, taunting, "You've got cooties!"

A high school student wondered how to tell classmates he had leukemia.

Not all group sessions run well, of course. Once, reflecting on a discussion that had gone nowhere, the nurses tallied the group: it consisted of one girl who spoke only Spanish,

a deaf-mute, a patient so shy he hardly spoke, and a cerebral palsy patient who couldn't talk.

The teen group, begun in 1973, is beginning now to get national attention from professionals in children's hospital care. Altshuler and Seidl had a feature article on it in last November's issue of *The American Journal of Maternal Child Nursing*. In it, the two said group programs can demonstrate to patients that the hospital and its staff really are concerned about patient feelings and opinions. They said group discussions also can help teens vent their feelings and give mutual support, can convey acceptance to the disfigured and can help the transition back to home and school.

Although there isn't any scholarly research to prove teen group discussions help, Altshuler and Seidl are convinced. "The only evidence Anne and I have that it works," Seidl said, "is that the kids tell us it works."

While most of the answers come from "talking it out," group leaders sometimes encourage their young patients to play roles—to "practice" what they will do in certain situations. These rehearsals, said Altshuler and Seidl, can help prepare patients for moving back into the world outside the hospital.

When talking inside about that world outside, "Societal issues take on very special kinds of meaning," Seidl said. Abortion and the Karen Quinlan case, for instance, hit closer to home for the seriously ill, she noted.

When a child dies in Unit 4, Altshuler said, the group's response is usually indirect. "Discussion turns to tornadoes and fires, and could they get out of the hospital," she said. "But it comes down to, 'Are we safe?'"

To the dying, "We talk about indefinite futures," Seidl said, "like we all have." ●

Football: You Takes Your Choice

Prognostications as rebuilding goes on.

By Jim Lefebvre '78

The scene is Camp Randall Stadium in late fall, 1977. Wisconsin's football team, hampered by a resoundingly inept offense, is stumbling to another loss. But the game is still relatively close, thanks to a heroic effort by the Badger defense, which, it seems, has been on the field nearly all day.

"Only one hope for this team," one Section R wag says to another. "One-platoon football."

While the second fan is choking on the contents of his wineskin, the first continues his vision.

Mr. Lefebvre is a sports writer for Madison's newest daily newspaper, *The Press Connection*.

"I'm serious. Let's see, you could have Crossen at quarterback. Hey, he's the best athlete they have and he did play QB up at Rhinelander. Stejskal would be a tough fullback. A burner like Gordon would be great at flanker. . . ."

Wisconsin's 1977 season could be called Operation Turnaround. The Badgers won their first five games rather handily, then did a complete about-face and dropped their last six, scoring only twenty-two points down the stretch.

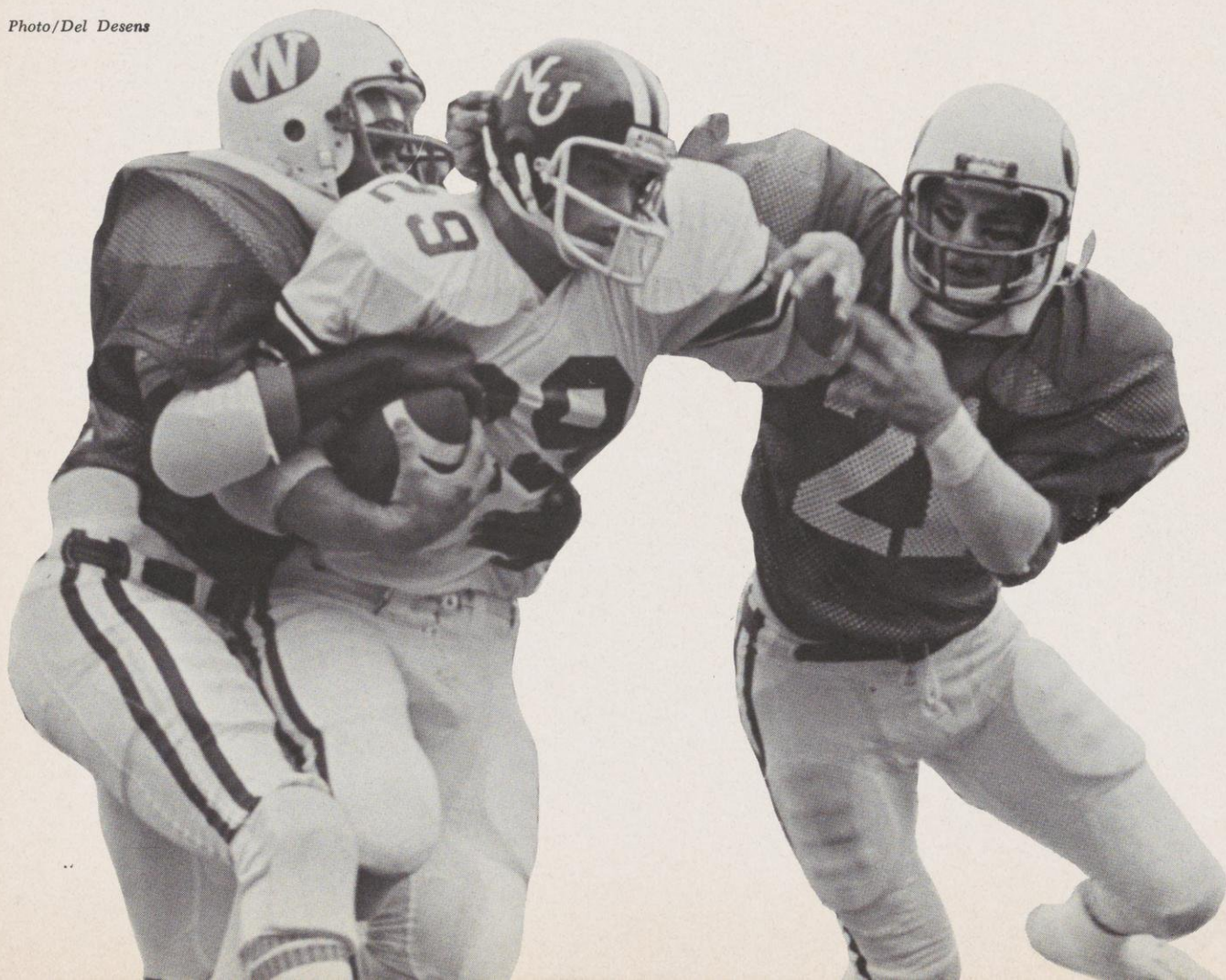
True, the schedule in the first half of the season didn't include any powerhouses, but that still doesn't explain how the offense completely broke down in the second half.

The situation was ironic, considering that the Badgers, over the past several years, had become accus-

tomed to having considerable success offensively. The major stumbling block to winning seasons was usually the defense. Now, when the defense was among the best in the Big Ten, scoring points suddenly became a problem.

When it was all over, John Jardine had resigned as head coach, citing recurring stomach problems which had forced him to the hospital on more than one occasion. Jardine's eight-year record at UW was 37-47-3. But his teams generally played entertaining football—until last year, that is—and drew record-setting crowds. The Jardine era will certainly be remembered as a time when UW football got back on its feet at the gate, if not on the field.

The new man in charge is Dave McClain, a thirty-nine-year-old Ohio native who comes to Wisconsin after



Photo/Del Desens

compiling a 46-25-3 record in seven years as head coach at Ball State University in Muncie, Ind.

McClain has a solid Midwestern football background. He played quarterback and safety at Bowling Green, where he started his college coaching career as an assistant in 1961.

He then served as an assistant under Bo Schembechler at Miami of Ohio (1963-66), under Pepper Rodgers at Kansas (1967-68) and under Woody Hayes at Ohio State (1969-70), before taking the Ball State job in 1971.

"He convinced me that he plays exciting football," Athletic Director Elroy Hirsch said of McClain when announcing his hiring. "Just because he coached with Bo and Woody doesn't mean he doesn't know there's air in the football."

But wanting to throw the ball isn't the same as having someone capable of throwing. And herein lies the biggest of many question marks concerning the '78 Badgers.

Do they have a quarterback?

The candidate list was pretty slim when the team gathered last spring for their first drills under McClain. Anthony Dudley, who started most of last season, dropped out of the picture when he was declared scholastically ineligible. And Mike Kalasmiki was recovering from surgery on a knee injured in his only start last year, at Ohio State.

That left Charles Green, a 6-1, 207-pound senior from Mobile, Ala., who started four games as a freshman in 1975 and three more last year. He spent all of spring practice as the No. 1 quarterback, but his performance wasn't overwhelming.

Granted, spring practice and Sept. 16 are separated by several months, during which a lot can happen. But many observers doubt Green can lead the Badgers to greatness.

If he doesn't establish himself, a couple of promising freshmen will be ready to step in. They are John Josten, 5-11, 190 pounds, from Palatine, Ill., and Scott Moeschl, 6-2½, 185 pounds, from Cincinnati.

"We want to throw twenty to twenty-five passes a game," McClain said. "So the primary thing is getting set on a quarterback. I think we've got receivers who have decent speed and hands."

The top receiver is split end David Charles, a senior from Houston who's led the Badgers in catches the last two years and has ranked

among the Big Ten leaders. Wayne Souza, a junior from New Bedford, Mass., was switched from defensive back to flanker in the spring and could be the starter there.

Tight end figures to be a scramble. Greg Barber is the returning starter, but will be pushed hard by Mike Kreppfle, a sophomore from Potosi, and Ray Sydnor, who is expected to concentrate more on football than basketball this year.

The Schedule

Sept. 16: U. of Richmond
(BAND DAY)

Sept. 23: at Northwestern

Sept. 30: U. of Oregon

Oct. 7: Indiana

(PARENTS' DAY)

Oct. 14: at Illinois

Oct. 21: Michigan

Oct. 28: at Mich. State

Nov. 4: Ohio State

Nov. 11: Purdue

(HOMECOMING: see p. 33)

Nov. 18: at Iowa

Nov. 25: Minnesota

("W" CLUB DAY)

Address all ticket inquiries to the UW Ticket Office, 1440 Monroe Street, Madison 53706.

McClain plans to use a lot of option plays out of an I formation, and he installed Rockford, Ill., senior Ira Matthews as tailback in one of his first moves as head coach.

"For us to be a successful football team, Ira will have to gain 1000 yards. He's going to carry the football a lot," McClain said. Matthews had a disappointing 1977.

Another position switch put big (6-5, 232) Charles Harper, a junior from Washington, D.C., at fullback, where he'll battle Tom Stauss (switched from halfback) and Joe Rodriguez for a starting job. Harper, who fought injuries last year, had been a tight end.

There could be changes in the offensive line, but the returning starters include center Jim Moore, guards Brad Jockomino and Dave Krall and tackle Ray Snell.

The heart of the defense—linebacker Dave Crossen—returns for his senior year. Crossen was all over the field last year, getting in on 175 tackles and sparking his teammates to defensive excellence at times.

The other linebacking spot will be manned by a new face, though, since Lee Washington was among

those ruled out due to grades. Oregon's Dennis Christenson, a transfer from Kansas State, is a possibility, as are Kurt Holm and Dave Levenick.

In the line, Wauwatosa senior Dan Relich returns at nose guard. Antigo's Tom Schremp, a 6-3, 235-pound junior, has been declared fit coming off surgery and will man one tackle position. Thomas Houston may start at the other tackle spot, if junior Bruce Woodford (6-3, 250-pounds, South Bend, Ind.) doesn't recover from his serious shoulder injury.

Dave Ahrens started at defensive end last year as a freshman and was outstanding. Kevin Boodry, who missed all of 1977 with a knee injury, is set to make a comeback. Juniors Mark Sawicki and Jeff Vine will also be eyeing starting roles. Tony Elliot, last year's promising freshman, has left school.

The secondary, one of the best around, is manned entirely by seniors with abundant talent and experience. But McClain made one major move, switching Greg Gordon from cornerback to safety and Scott Erdman from safety to cornerback.

Gordon (6-1, 175 pounds, Mobile, Ala.) is extremely fast and an incredibly hard hitter. The coaches feel he'll be able to make better use of his abilities and roam more as a safety. "He's a natural centerfielder," says Doug Graber, defensive backfield coach.

The only question regarding Gordon is whether he'll be adversely affected by a freak summer accident. While working in Madison, his left hand was caught between a board and a piece of machinery and several bones were broken. But William Clancy, the team physician, expects the hand to be healed by the start of the season.

Joining Erdman at cornerback is Lawrence Johnson (5-11, 190 pounds, Gary, Ind.), one of the Big Ten's finest sprinters in track. The other safety is Dan Schieble of Mequon.

McClain realizes his team's shortcomings and, as a result, hasn't made any lavish predictions. "What we lack is team speed and team depth. The freshmen are going to have to come in here and be the backups," he said.

But as was pointed out repeatedly when McClain took over, he's inheriting a football program with a sound foundation, thanks to Jardine. Now it's up to him to improve on it. ●

University News

Business, Engineering Boom Continues Here

The business and engineering enrollment boom continues unabated, according to freshman counselors. Last year, counselors reported a large increase in the number of new freshmen who signed up for pre-business and pre-engineering studies during summer registration. The 1978 numbers show another significant rise. Business Prof. Roy Tuttle and his staff advised a total of 634 students during the Summer Orientation and Advising for Registration (SOAR) program for new freshmen which ended July 12. That is an increase of almost 20 percent over last summer's 529. Associate engineering Dean Frederick Leidel and his staff counseled 704 students, 32 percent more than the 533 seen last year.

One reason the numbers are up is that the University's whole freshman class may be the largest ever. A total of 4,193 new freshmen attended SOAR this year, up more than 6 percent from the 3,923 last year. Not all new freshmen come to the summer program, though, so the final total is still unknown at this writing.

Last year's new freshman class totaled 4,217.

A major reason for the big business and engineering growth appears to be job prospects, as these two fields attract corporate recruiters. "All students are much more occupation-conscious," said Prof. Leidel. "They want to know if there is a job waiting for them."

"We're almost guaranteed a job," said Greg Jaeger, an incoming freshman from Cudahy who will study electrical engineering. He is planning to work with computer systems in paper mills.

The students also are expressing an intellectual interest in their studies. Jaeger said mathematics was his best high school subject. Marc Herman of Manitowoc said he figures it will be hard to find a job in any field, but he is choosing accounting because he enjoyed the accounting

courses he took in high school. "I like it when the numbers fall in place and everything works out," he said.

Intellectual interest and ability in mathematics are important for both business and engineering majors, and Prof. Tuttle warned that students who come to college with math deficiencies will have a hard time making it through the math-intensive programs.

School of Education Stiffens Student Writing Requirements

Beginning in the fall of 1979, students in the School of Education will have to prove they can write adequately before they will receive a student-teaching assignment. Screening procedures will take place this year on those taking basic courses.

The move reflects national concern about the decline in writing ability of college students, attributable by most authorities to inadequate preparation on the middle- and high-school levels from teachers who, themselves, were the victims of trends since the mid-1950s, away from fundamentals of grammar, language and composition.

Those students in the School of Education who fail to meet minimal writing competency standards will be expected to get help from the campus Writing Laboratory or from writing courses. Education faculty members have been urged to include writing assignments whenever possible.

Associate Dean of Education Jane Ayer said that since education students take a broad area of L&S studies before entering the school, "we inherit our students, when they are juniors, with all their writing problems."

Next Fall's Freshmen Should Request Dorms Now

Accommodations in residence halls were at a premium again this year, with the 6,400 spaces available filling rapidly. About 1,900 students, mostly non-resident freshmen, were told

early last spring that the dormitories would be too full to accommodate them this year and they should seek housing off campus. The 1979-80 school year is expected to be a rerun of the '78 experience, so UW candidates are encouraged to send in next fall's housing applications October 1 if they want to live in the residence halls; applications will be accepted beginning that date.

The variety of accommodations offered is a major factor in the popularity of residence halls as a campus home. Students can choose from intensive study houses, seminar houses, and either traditional or coeducational facilities. They can also select a personalized food service program from four different plans offered. In addition, the proximity of the halls to campus classroom buildings makes them a convenient place to live.

There are several important points to keep in mind about UW housing applications and assignments: Wisconsin residents applying before March 15 have preference over non-residents for space; a student may apply for housing before being accepted for admission to the University; deposits are not required with housing applications; and assignment to a specific hall is based on date of receipt of the housing application. Applications are available from the Assignment Office, Division of University Housing, Slichter Hall, 625 Babcock Drive, Madison 53706, or from guidance directors in Wisconsin high schools.

A large number of men and women students will be able to obtain part-time employment in residence halls if they are interested in working during the school year. Most jobs are in the food service units, require a minimum commitment of ten hours weekly, and afford alternate weekends off. Employment applications for 1979-80 will be accepted beginning October 1, 1978. Applications are available from the Personnel Office, Division of University Housing, Slichter Hall, 625 Babcock Drive, Madison 53706.

Site Search On For Place To Build New Gymnasium

The regents are looking for a likely spot to build a third gym on the campus, this one at the east end. They expect to choose from three possible sites, the 600 block of University Avenue; an athletic-field section south of Dayton Street near Park; or the block bounded by Dayton, Brooks, Park and Johnson streets.

The last-remaining building on the University Avenue block is under demolition at this writing. It was the longtime home of popular student hangouts, known in recent years as Bob & Gene's tavern and before that, including the postwar boom years, as Camel's. Its passing in early August was treated with proper reverence by press and public alike.

The new gym would serve an area of approximately 14,000 students, and is given fourth priority in the regents' building program for 1979-80. The campus now uses the "Old Red Gym" on Langdon and the gym-natorium complex on the far west end.

Theft of Computer Time Is a Pain in the Budget

This summer, campus authorities began a crackdown on fraudulent use of the two major computers available to all students and faculty, after three students were convicted of theft by fraud. While a faculty member was away they used his project number, his faculty identification number and his secret "password" to avail themselves of \$300 worth of his requisitioned computer time. The investigation into the case disclosed previous problems of illegal use by students and faculty, one of which involved about \$5000 of time. This case was handled within the University.

While the campus abounds in computers allotted to various schools and departments, these two are available to any student or faculty member. Faculty often requisition time on a monetary basis, usually from a grant or fund received for their project, said Manley Draper,

assistant director for operations and systems in the Academic Computing Center at 1210 W. Dayton Street. He explained that one hour of computer use might run to a total cost of \$300, but that this time would service several people at once. "A Ph.D. candidate could probably complete his or her entire thesis project, no matter how involved, for something like \$500," he said. "A given individual might pay only two or three dollars per hour for computer use. Students are charged only one-quarter of their full operation fee: the University picks up the remainder."

The three students who were arrested had been playing with the computer, "drawing" large pictures of Snoopy, authorities said. "Each picture probably cost only about a dime," Draper said, "but they did dumb, expensive things with the machine while they were at it."

This Could Be Called "In-Depth Report" on Campus

There's a real underground on the campus, but it's not made up of anarchists, radicals and other political types. It's uncounted miles of sub-surface pipes, wires, cables, tunnels and ducts that make the above-ground campus seem simply like the cover on a bowl of spaghetti. It's so crowded down there, says Kyle V. Green, electrical engineer for the University's physical plant division, that engineers must dodge the old whenever they put in something new.

Nobody knows everything that's down there, especially those parts more than a century old. But Green is a history buff, and his job takes him into the bowels of the campus. So while there are maps showing many of the buried systems which lace the campus together, it is probably Kyle Green who has the best total view of the subsoil undergirdings. The campus has long taken pride, he said, in burying its unsightly utility lines. The subterranean net-

work, in fact, is as old as its above-ground counterpart.

The first below-ground structures 125 years ago were wells and cisterns like the one which caught rainwater from North Hall, the University's oldest building. "There are probably several other cisterns around that we don't know about," Green noted, but this one is still serving the campus—not by catching water, but as a vault for an electrical transformer.

Water, sewer and gas pipes were added during the early years, but the underground campus really got its impetus from the introduction of central heat in the late 1800s. A network of brick and concrete tunnels large enough to carry steam pipes, and the people who serviced them, was burrowed through the hill, fanning out from 1880s power stations located in what became Radio Hall and the Ag Bulletin building.

That entire tunnel system still exists today, along with extensions to a 1908 powerplant along University Avenue. Part of the network stretches up, down and across Bascom Hill. One section forms a backbone through the middle of the main campus, with ribs branching to past and present power stations. Another arm reaches toward the engineering buildings. While designed for steam lines, today they also carry a variety of telephone and fire alarm wires, computer and TV cables, and electrical conduit—with room left over in most of them for a tall person to walk upright.

The tunnels are a Plutonian underworld of heat and humidity. They are distinctly uninviting places for people. In the summer, temperatures climb to 140 degrees. The floors are a shallow River Styx, varying from damp to wet. They are a marvelous breeding ground for the University's supply of cockroaches, which thrive and grow to Central American size in the year-round climate of damp heat. Temperatures ease off in mid-winter to a more comfortable eighty degrees or so. In the '60s these

continued on page 39

Young Alumni Weekend

September 29-30

Make plans now to return for our second Young Alumni Weekend. This football-weekend package, especially designed for graduates of the last fifteen years, offers a unique combination of socializing, continuing education, Wisconsin football, meals and lodging, all at the unbelievably low price of \$30.50 per person (additional night of lodging available at slight additional cost).

We'll return to the University Bay Center, on Willow Drive overlooking Lake Mendota, for our two-day conference. The center, under the management of UW Extension, is within walking distance of Camp Randall, has double- and single-room accommodations, free parking, a lovely dining room and excellent meeting facilities.

We'll get underway on Friday evening, September 29, at 6:30 with registration and cocktails followed by an informal picnic on the shores of Lake Mendota. On Saturday, after morning coffee and rolls, there's a timely program of continuing education utilizing UW faculty. Then off to Camp Randall for the Badger-Oregon football game. Dinner and evening on your own . . . have fun on the town.

If your schedule permits, plan to stay over at the Center until Sunday morning.

Get the details! Send for the brochure now. Reservations are limited to 75 so respond early for this great weekend!

Here's what's included:

Friday, September 29:

- 6:30-8:00 p.m. Registration and cocktails
- 8:00 p.m. Picnic supper and informal discussion

Saturday, September 30:

- 10:00 a.m. Coffee and rolls
- 10:30 a.m. Continuing-education program featuring Prof. Hector De Luca, chairman of the biochemistry department, whose exciting findings in Vitamin D research are producing worldwide benefits.
- 11:45 a.m. Brunch
- 1:30 p.m. Wisconsin-Oregon kickoff, Camp Randall

Overnight lodging at University Bay Center.
Free Parking.

Just \$30.50 per person, based on double-room occupancy, Friday night lodging. (Single-room accommodations at \$6.50 more per evening)

Young Alumni Weekend, 650 North Lake Street,
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Please rush me the brochure!

Name _____ (UW Class) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Member News

Galo W. Blanco Ph.D. '22, now retired from management consulting, is on the faculty of Cleveland's Dyke College as its first "executive in residence."

O. August Hanke '26, Mt. Morris, Ill., was one of four local citizens honored for their contributions to mental health last spring. His came for his volunteer work.

It now takes a 90-page book to describe "Senior Aides," a ten-year-old program developed for the National Council of Senior Citizens. It provides employment for economically disadvantaged elderly people, and was created by **Rose A. Nathenson '26**, Chicago.

Roderick H. Riley '30, M.A. '32, Ph.D. '59, a consulting forensic economist in Bethesda, Md. who served on the state property tax appeal board for twenty months, has been appointed for a five-year term in the newly created position of alternate member of that board.

Joseph J. Peot '34, Sturgeon Bay, is elected to the board of governors of the National Rifle Association.

Prof. James R. Villemonte '35, M.S. '41, Ph.D. '49 and his wife will spend this year in Indonesia, where he will head our College of Engineering's consulting program with the Surabaya Institute of Technology.

Shea Smith III '38, St. Louis, has co-authored a book, *Strategies In Business*, published by John Wiley & Sons. Last spring, **James C. H. Russell '40, Ph.D. '43, M.D. '46**, Ft. Atkinson, received the Outstanding Community Leader Award from the Jefferson County Reserve Officers Association for his community work over three decades.

Takeru Higuchi Ph.D. '43, chairman of the department of pharmaceutical chemistry at the University of Kansas, was chosen to receive an award in recognition of outstanding research accomplishments by the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

Paul G. Andrus '46, Powell, Ohio, was among a group of inventors honored last spring for patents they received during 1977 at Battelle Memorial Institute. His was for a device to measure electrostatic potential in copying machines.

William R. Meier '46, West Bend, is a senior vice president and member of the board of The Ziegler Company, and was honored a few months ago for twenty-five years with the firm.

The Soil Conservation Society of America gave its 1978 Outstanding Service Award to **Prof. Maurice E. White '46, M.S. '47**, assistant dean of our College of Agricultural and Life Sciences.

Julie R. Brickley '48 has moved up to an associate professorship in English at the UW-Green Bay.

James E. Bie '50, La Jolla, Calif. (whose letter in last month's issue introduced the "W Salute,") has joined Nutrition 21 as a general partner and vice-president in charge of marketing.

Joyce Resnick Fried '50 is the new director of public relations for Passaic (N.J.) General Hospital. She and her husband, **George '51**, with their two sons, live in Stamford, Conn.

Bruce Owen Roberts '50, vice-president and general manager of GE's Large Transformer Business Division, Pittsfield, Mass., earned an honorary doctorate in science from North Adams (Mass.) State College at commencement last spring.

Edmund R. Hobbins '53, president of Madison's American Exchange Bank, has been re-appointed to the Wisconsin Banking Review Board.

Corbett A. Nielsen '53, Montpelier, Vt., with National Life Insurance Company there since 1972, has been promoted to the position of director of agents' training.

Thomas J. Thomsen '53 has moved from New York City to Niagara, Wis., in a promotion to senior vice-president of Niagara of Wisconsin Paper Corporation.

Andrew P. Spiegel M.S. '56, Ph.D. '59 is now vice-president for administration at Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio.

Lt. Col. Donald L. Heiliger '58 is U.S.A.F. attaché to Santiago, Chile. Prior to this assignment he was the air attaché in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Bruce R. Ellig '50, M.B.A. '60 of Norwalk, Conn., is appointed vice-president on the corporate personnel staff of Pfizer, Inc. He recently co-authored a book, *Compensation & Benefits: Analytical Strategies*.

Barbara J. Gruendemann '59, M.S. '65, an operating-room nurse clinician at Centinela Hospital, Inglewood, Calif., is president-elect of the Association of Operating Room Nurses.

Gordon G. Kniskern M.S. '60, superintendent of schools at Mukwonago, now



1909-1979

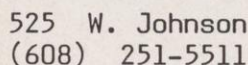
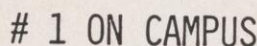
ST. PAULS

Have you stopped by lately to see how we've changed?

St. Pauls will be celebrating 70 years of community building on the campus next year. If you're interested in reading about us, send your name and address and we'll send you the FRIENDS OF ST. PAULS newsletter. Photos of the "old" and "new" chapel are also available.

UNIVERSITY CATHOLIC CENTER

723 State Street on the Mall
Madison 53703



Serving the

UNIVERSITY

OF

WISCONSIN

- * 1977 WISCONSIN
INNKEEPERS AWARD
- * FREE PARKING
- * 24 HOUR RESTAURANT
- * LOUNGE with Live
Entertainment
- * INDOOR POOL
- * JACUZZI WHIRLPOOL
- * SERVICE with a
GENUINE SMILE!

Terrie Nolinske '75, after working as an occupational therapist, has joined Northwestern University Medical School as an instructor in orthotics. ●

Nominations must be in our offices by November 30, 1978. Please give reasons for nominations. (Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Signed: _____

Distinguished Service Awards
650 N. Lake St.
Madison 53706

All Day

View Homecoming displays on Langdon Street & Breese Terrace (until Sunday noon).

10:30-12:30—Union South

Badger WarmUp for all Wisconsin alumni; cash bar, complimentary coffee & cranberry punch.

Beer & Brat Cookout, Union South terrace. Snack-bar food service.

Animal Science Alumni: Breakfast, 8:30, Stock Pavilion

Cheerleader Alumni: Pre-game party, 11:30, Union South, ticket block; on field at half-time.

Food Science Alumni: Open house with miniblunch, 9-11, Babcock Hall

Medical Alumni: Brunch, 10:00, Union South; ticket block

Women's Phy Ed: Breakfast & program, 8:15, Wisconsin Center

12:00 noon—Union South Plaza

Pre-game concert, Wisconsin Marching Band directed by Mike Leckrone.

1:00 p.m.—Camp Randall

Kickoff, 1978 Homecoming football game; Wisconsin vs. Purdue. Presentation of the Homecoming court at halftime.

3:30-5:30—Union South

Post-game reunions for Classes of 1958, 1963, and 1968. (See reservation form.)

All alumni are invited to the post-game celebration in the Union South Carousel Room. Music by Doc DeHaven. Cash bar.

8:30 p.m.—Midnight—Great Hall, Memorial Union

Vilas Hall Homecoming Ball. General admission.

IF YOU WANT TO BE A BADGER, JUST COME ALONG!

Homecoming 1978

Attend a great Wisconsin Homecoming! All alumni are welcome and many special events have been planned. Members of the Classes of 1958, 1963 and 1968 will hold their reunion receptions after the football game. Union South will serve as our headquarters. This lovely facility, which opened in 1971, is located on the corner of West Johnson and Randall, only one block from the stadium. Arrive early for the pre-game festivities. Parking is available in nearby UW lots for a nominal fee.

Join us for a **HAPPY HOMECOMING 1978. Make hotel reservations early! (Lodging information will be sent to you with confirmation of your reservation for your Homecoming class reunion.)**

Reservation Form 1978 Homecoming Class Reunions

Clip & Return to:
Wisconsin Alumni Association, 650 N. Lake St.
Madison 53706—Tel. (608) 262-2551

Event	No.	Amount
Class of 1958 Reunion	_____	\$ _____
Class of 1963 Reunion	_____	\$ _____
Class of 1968 Reunion	_____	\$ _____
Total Enclosed		\$ _____

ADMISSION CHARGE: \$2.50 per person, includes cash bar, hors d'œuvres and door prizes. Spouses and friends welcome. Special guests—Bucky Badger and the Wisconsin Cheerleaders. Come join the fun. Class officers and committee will be on hand to greet you.

Reservation deadline: November 3. Make check payable to Wisconsin Alumni Association. *Note: Football tickets must be ordered separately.*
Use this form. _____→

Reservation Form 1978 Homecoming Football Game

Clip & return to:
UW Athletic Department, 1440 Monroe Street,
Madison 53706

November 11, HOMECOMING game—Wisconsin vs. Purdue, 1:00 p.m. kickoff. Tickets \$8.00 each plus \$1.00 handling. *Make check payable to UW Athletic Dept. (Limit: 2 per reservation.)*

Tickets \$8.00 each	\$ _____
Handling	\$ <u>1.00</u>
Total Enclosed	\$ _____

NAME _____ UW CLASS _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Reservation Deadline: October 1

A guide to traveling enjoyment!



Serving you: at the Midway Motor Lodge in . . .
MADISON • MILWAUKEE • WAUSAU
LA CROSSE • GRAND RAPIDS • ROCHESTER
 at the Ramada Inn in . . .
GREEN BAY • JANESVILLE • ROCKFORD

Hoffman House provides you with A Guide to Enjoyment during your travels throughout Wisconsin, in Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota. Wherever you see the friendly sign of Hoffman House—you can depend on the finest in delicious dining, superior service, and exciting entertainment.

Enjoy Hoffman House-pitality soon!



WISCONSIN MADISON • WISCONSIN DELLS • JANESVILLE • GREEN BAY
 WAUSAU • LA CROSSE • MILWAUKEE ILLINOIS ROCKFORD
 MICHIGAN GRAND RAPIDS MINNESOTA ROCHESTER

Deaths

Gertrude Sherman '00, Oconomowoc
 Ernest A. Moritz '04, Las Vegas
 David Bogue '05, Portage
 Albert Matthew Wolf '09, Deerfield
 Alice Catherine Evans '10, Alexandria, Va.
 Marvin E. Gantz '10, Denver
 Amos Jefferson King '10, Salem, Ore.
 Mrs. Lorraine McMillen (Lorraine Hartman) '10, Milwaukee
 H. Lee Welsh '10, Billings, Mont.
 Robert John Meisekothen '14, San Mateo, Calif.
 Hugh Meirion Jones '15, Wausau
 Mrs. M(erle) Starr Nichols (Bessie Versalee Hawley) '15, Madison
 Nicholas Abraham Saigh '15, San Antonio
 Maurice L. Barton '16, Albany, Wis.
 Stephen Charles Gribble '17, Pueblo, Colo.
 Willard Smith Wilder, Sr. '18, La Jolla, Calif.
 Robert Addison Baxter '20, Denver
 James Evert Grant '20, Fayetteville, Ark.
 William Joseph Moroney '20, Houston
 Clarence Joseph Vollmar '20, St. Louis
 Charles Alfred Horne '21, Oakdale, Calif.
 Mrs. John H. Puttkammer (Edna Louise Huffman) '21, Richland Center
 Mrs. Howard L. Smith (Mabel Evelyn Allison) '21, Mazomanie
 Earle Jasper Tower '21, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Lester Charles Weisse '21, Sheboygan Falls
 Henry Lenzen Schmitz '22, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Richard Walter Van Houten '22, Oakes, N.D.
 Ralph Shaw '23, Mackinaw City, Mich.
 Mrs. John J. Walch (Mary Jeanette Nee) '23, Scottsdale, Ariz.
 Edward Eric Olson '24, Milwaukee
 Nita Lois Benedict '25, Waupaca
 Erwin Charles Gerber '25, Milwaukee
 LeRoy Francis Laube '25, Elmhurst, Ill.
 Rodney Karl Alder '26, Omro, Wis.
 Mrs. Spencer Cantrill (Emily Louise Hewitt) '26, Nashville, Ind.
 Mrs. Taylor Curtis (Elizabeth C. Taylor) '26, Madison
 Mrs. Hugh F. Dennett (Genevieve Frances Droppers) '26, Lafayette, Colo.
 Francis Dominic Grady '26, Madison
 Irving David Saltzstein '26, Milwaukee
 Frank Urban '26, Green Bay
 Emery Evan Owens '27, McAllen, Tex.
 John Boyce Wagener '27, Largo, Fla.
 Kenneth Crawford Barnes '28, Weslaco, Tex.
 Paul Krueger Edwards '28, MD '29
 Iron River, Wis.

Herbert John Kuckuk '28, Chippewa Falls
 Lawrence J. Webster '28, Madison
 James Charles Hazelton '30, Madison
 Charles Henry Hocking '30, Silver Lake, Wis.
 George Raymond Hood '30, Carlinville, Ill.
 Hobart Martin Kelly '30, MD '32, San Diego
 Mrs. Jean T. Tonjes (Jean Louise Tennant) '30, Fond du Lac
 Mansfield Richard Liebelt '31, Ladysmith
 Mrs. Robert H. Naylor (Gladys Steinmann) '31, Jackson, Miss.
 Carl Emil Bjork '32, Phillips, Wis.
 William Bradford Jr. '32, Wilmington, Del.
 Robert James Leahy '32, Richmond, Va.
 Carl Henry Ramien '32, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Ernie Timm '32, Brookfield, Wis.
 Joseph Jasper Trier '32, Ironwood, Mich.
 Roy Axel G. Tulane '32, Madison
 Carl M. Bogholt '33, Oregon, Wis.
 Karl William Brockhaus '33, Tyler, Tex.
 Philip Benedict Buenzli '33, Madison
 Claude Lloyd Hampton '33, Frankfort, Ind.
 Charles William Boeck '34, Ft. Meyers, Fla.
 Elmer Andrew Lampe '34, Deerfield Beach, Fla.
 Arthur Craig Sanborn '34, Pewaukee
 Carl Arthur Zielke, '34, Madison
 Robert Beyer '35, Colorado Springs
 Harold E. Pitts '35 MD, Toms River, N.J.
 Richard Ellis Davis '36, Oconomowoc
 Reginald George Comer '37, Johannesburg, Calif.
 Melvin Francis Asher '38, Rhinelander
 Oscar E. Richter '38, Oconto
 Vernon A. Richter '38, Beaver Dam
 Robert John Parent '39, Madison
 Charles Peter Brady '40, Manitowoc
 Alice Louise Bowles '42, St. Louis
 Robert Alfred Hayden '42, Atlanta
 Richard Joe Gunning '43, La Crosse
 Mary Adell Morrow '46, El Paso
 J. Sherwood Weber '47, Cragmoor, N.Y.
 Raymond Arnold Anderson '48, Waterloo, Wis.
 Dell Anthony Olszewski '48, Hales Corners
 John Leslie West '48, Manhattan, Kan.
 John Lawrence Beadle '49, La Crosse
 Lester Thomas Christensen '49, Kenosha
 Ralph Carl L. Hoeber '49, Goleta, Calif.
 James Lawrence Jones '49, La Crosse
 Albert Clyde Hutchison '50, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

continued

LOOKING FOR A WISE INVESTMENT?

Consider A Life Income Arrangement With The University of Wisconsin Foundation

Each year for the past six years, friends and alumni of the University of Wisconsin have been making life income arrangements with the University of Wisconsin Foundation by joining the Foundation's pooled income fund. They often achieve two purposes by this arrangement: make a donation to a most worthy cause—the University of Wisconsin—and save taxes and increase their spendable income.

To learn how the pooled income fund works, consider the true facts of the case of Bill and Betty Smith (their names have been changed to respect the confidentiality of their gift).

Years ago, Bill and Betty Smith invested in 100 shares of Lakeside Laboratories, Inc. common stock. It cost them \$6.87 per share then. Through merger, Lakeside converted to Colgate-Palmolive, and the 100 shares of Lakeside by means of bonus payments and stock splits eventually became 696 shares of Colgate-Palmolive stock.

Recently, Bill and Betty made a wise investment that **increased** their income from this stock by joining the UW Foundation's pooled income fund. The fund will pay them an annual income as long as either of them lives.

On July 30, 1976, they donated 488 shares of Colgate-Palmolive stock to the fund. On that day the stock's mean value was \$27.63. The gift at fair market value amounted to \$13,481, with a total appreciation of \$12,794. The stock had a dividend rate of 3.2 percent, compared with the pooled income fund earnings of 7.23 percent in 1976.

By donating the stock instead of selling it, the Smiths saved over \$3000 in capital gains taxes, received an immediate tax deduction of \$6,730.52 based on Treasury Tables and the fair market value of the gift on the day it was donated, and **increased** their income by approximately 4 percent over their previous income from the stock.

The Smiths did something else by this gift. They began the "Bill and Betty Smith Fund" for the UW-Madison College of Engineering. When both Bill and Betty die, the assets in the pooled fund are turned over to the College and will provide the University with much needed financial support and assist it in its constant mission of creating a better world.

Bill and Betty Smith have made a wise investment in every way.

For further information, contact:
 Timothy A. Reilley
 Associate Director
 University of Wisconsin Foundation
 702 Langdon Street
 Madison, Wisconsin 53706
 Phone: 608/263-4545



Twelfth Annual

Day With the Arts

Sponsored by the Wisconsin Alumni Association

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1978

Alumni House • Wisconsin Center • Memorial Union

Morning Program

Registration and coffee, 8:15 to 9:15

Sessions at 9:30 and 10:40

You may attend *two* sessions

A. Contemporary Figurative Painting

Figurative (realistic) painting was almost abandoned during the 1950s, but beginning a decade later it has entered an exciting period of inventiveness and growth. Prof. Gibson Byrd of the faculty of the art department, one of the nation's foremost figurative artists, talks about the many painters who have reached aesthetic maturity in this style. With slides, he will identify major figurative artists and their works, and discuss their imagery and techniques.

B. The Pro Arte Quartet

Although the Pro Arte has always been associated with new music, the repertoire of this world-renowned group includes music of all styles and periods. Their program will include examples and commentary on works dating from the earliest quartets of Haydn up to the present, including the Romantic and Impressionistic periods. The artists: Norman Paulu and Martha Francis Blum, violin; Richard Blum, viola; Lowell Creitz, cello.

C. Verse and Worse

Prof. Richard E. Hughes, director of the University Theatre, gives us a light-hearted introduction to the actor's use of

language in Victorian melodrama, Restoration comedy, Shakespeare and contemporary works—all designed to challenge the actor, extend his range, and develop his techniques, as well as delight the audience. He'll be assisted by graduate students in drama.

D. The First Ladies' Table

Here's a lively round-table discussion on the arts by three of the state's first ladies: Elaine Schreiber, wife of our acting governor; Phyllis Young, wife of the UW-System president; and Mildred Shain, wife of the campus chancellor. Each has definite ideas of the role the arts should play academically and for our own enjoyment and growth. Our moderator is Emer. Prof. Fred Haberman of Communication Arts.

Luncheon—Noon

Wisconsin Center • Union Great Hall

Afternoon Program—Union Theater

1:05—Greetings by Ann Davies Shea '62, general chairman, and Chancellor Irving Shain. *Then*, a concert by the 1978 Wisconsin Singers in one of their first local appearances, "new from the skin out"—new material, new choreography, new costumes—but with the same zest and talent that has made them nationally known. *Followed by:* Optional tours of the art department or the School of Music, two of the University's most creative and demanding units.

Leave The Driving To Us!

Transportation and parking on this crowded campus are no longer your problems. We're offering round-trip bus service from East Towne and West Towne shopping malls at \$1. Busses leave at 7:45 a.m. and return following the afternoon program. If you want to use this service, be sure to indicate it on the reservation blank below, and add \$1 per person to your registration fee. (You and your guests will each receive a bus pass with your confirmation, including parking and departure locations at each mall.)

Day With the Arts

Wisconsin Center, 702 Langdon St., Madison 53706

Here is my check, payable to the Wisconsin Alumni Association, in the amount of \$..... for reservations at \$10 each. (I'm also including \$..... for bus passes for people at \$1 each.) TOTAL: \$.....
Leaving from: East Towne; West Towne

Name Address
City State Zip

Circle your choice of two sessions: A B C D

Guests' names: Guests' choice of sessions: A B C D
.....
.....

Number choosing afternoon tours of: School of Music; Art Department

Deaths

Frank Duaine Hegg '51, Edgerton
 Robert George Roberts '51, Racine
 Eugene Warren Lohmiller '53, Menomonee Falls
 Wilfred Martin Buth '55, Thousand Oaks, Calif.
 Samuel Switzky '55, Rydal, Penn.
 John Jacob Goeltzer '57, Waupaca
 John F. McHale '58, Racine
 Robert Earl Pierick '59, Burlington, Wis.
 Thomas James Lichty '61, Dallas
 Peter Jersild Dzick '62, Colfax
 Steven Paul Church '69, Tampa
 James Louis Mazanet '72, Green Bay
 Mrs. Michael F. McCaskill (Deborah Louise Rasmussen) '72, Vancouver
 Mrs. Adolph Habich (Margaret Julie Arnold) '74, Lake Mills
 Mrs. Thomas W. Whisnant-Lambert (Dorothy Lambert) '76, Madison

Faculty

Emer. Prof. Carl M. Bogholt, 81, Madison, of the philosophy department. On the faculty from 1927 to retirement in 1967, he then continued to run seminars from his home.
 Prof. Victor Howerly Ph.M. '46, Madison, in mental health and social work with L&S and Extension from 1947.
 Prof. Floyd E. Moeller '41, Madison, on the entomology faculty since 1963. He was a research leader in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bee Research Laboratory here, nationally known as an expert on bee colony management and bee disease research. ●

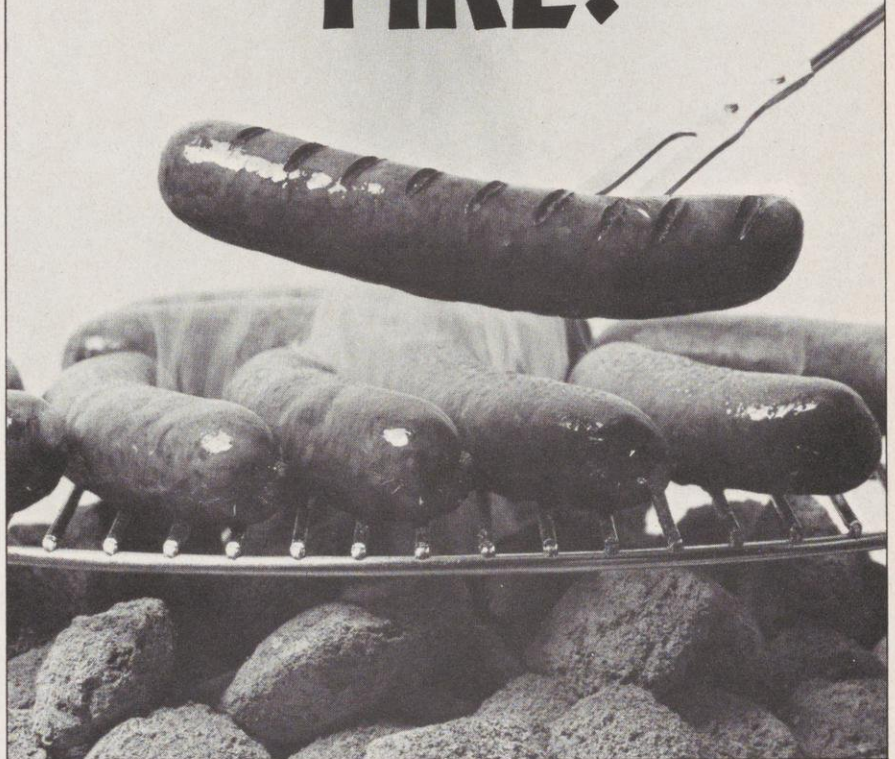
Club Programs

Coming events as reported to our offices by deadline for this issue.

Boston—Oct. 22: Bratfest following Head-Of-Charles regatta. Details, Ellen Weissman, 106 Austin Street, Newtonville 02160.

Sacramento—Oct. 8: Annual picnic, 6 p.m., Fulton-El Camino Park. Barbeque, flea market, music, games. \$3. single; \$6.50 family. Res. Mrs. Charlotte Zacccone, 6208 Dundee Dr., North Highlands 95660 or Bill Williams, 2433 Park Estates Drive, Sacramento 95821.

LIGHT YOUR FIRE!



There's just one taste that compares with the flavor of sizzling and juicy brats hot off the iron bars of the Brathaus restaurant's grill—real Brathaus brats *at home*. On your grill.

For picnics, parties or backyard cookouts, either right out of the box or simmered in beer, butter and onions, there's no better brat. And there's no better way to get them than vacuum-packed, UPS-delivered in an 8 pound box (about 40 sausages). For only \$19 per box (incl. shipping).

So, clip the coupon, fill your Weber with briquettes and *light your fire!*

Brathaus brats at home.™

Please rush me
for \$ _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

The Brathaus
 603 State Street
 Madison, WI 53703

box(es) at \$19 each. Here's my check
 Makes a nice gift, too.

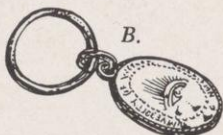


Badger Gifts

When you've said Wisconsin, you've said it all!



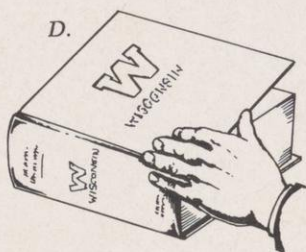
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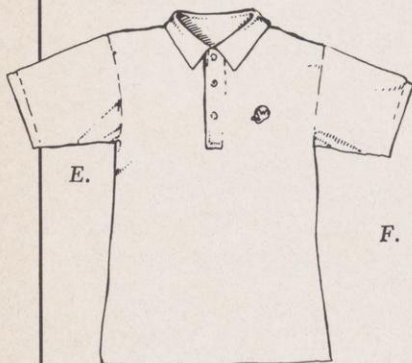
B.



C.



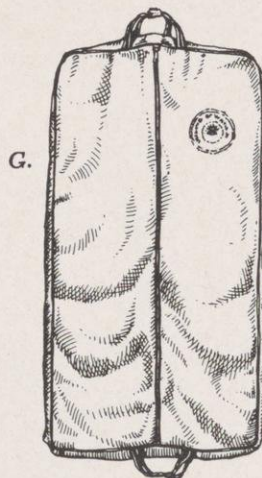
D.



E.



F.



G.



H.

A. WISCONSIN PORTFOLIO. Light and durable, of expanded-vinyl, with a nylon zipper. 15½" x 12". Cardinal red with white UW seal. \$10

B. KEY PROTECTOR RING. Unbreakable and virtually loss-proof. The tag clearly asks that keys be dropped in any mailbox to be returned to us postpaid (your identity is never disclosed). We will swiftly return it to you. \$3.95

C. BUCKY TIE. Handsome, dressy, and exclusive with us. Of 100% polyester in burgundy. Muted grey-and-white Bucky is woven in, *not* stamped on. Specify 3¼" or 4" width. \$12.50

D. BIG RED DICTIONARY. One of the world's most comprehensive, the Living Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary in a special edition. Bound in rich, red leather-grained vinyl with gold-leafed pages. \$20

E. COACH'S SHIRT. Pro-shop quality, of lacoste knit in 50% cotton, 50% polyester wash-and-wear. Badger helmet embroidered on. S,M,L,XL. \$12.50

F. WISCONSIN MUG. White ceramic, holds 12 ounces. Accented with Bucky and word "Wisconsin." For hot or cold beverages. \$3.95

G. DELUXE SUITBAG. Ship it through or carry it aboard. Made of expanded-vinyl, 22" x 43", with large gusset to accommodate 4-5 suits on hanger-holder attached to strong handles. Cardinal red with white UW seal and piping. \$29.95

H. WARM-UP JACKET. Classic nylon shell with insulating-flannel lining and red-and-white Bucky and word "Wisconsin." S,M,L,XL. \$19.95

WAA Services Corp.

650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706

Please ship me the following:

Quan.	Item	Size	Cost

Tie width: ____ 3¼"; ____ 4"

Here is my check for \$ _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Please allow 4-6 weeks delivery.

University News

continued from page 29

more moderate climes encouraged occasional bands of students to hold below-ground beer parties. That was effectively stopped by putting the tunnels under lock and key in 1968, when the radical underground truly went under ground to cut phone cables in a tunnel near Van Hise Hall.

Green suspects the protesters were really trying to disable a security system and didn't know which wires to cut, but the tunnels have been locked ever since—and vandalism has been cut to near zero.

No new tunnels were built until about three years ago when a powerplant went up on Walnut Street for the west edge of the University. One tunnel now carries the plant's steam and hot water pipes to the Clinical Sciences Center, and another is being built to link the west side powerplant with an older plant on Charter Street.

Although the tunnels are the single most impressive part of the underground campus, Green can tick off a list of other ground dwellers, past and present.

Pumping stations for sewage are sunk in house-sized concrete boxes two and one-half stories deep. Chilled water is piped to air condition almost three dozen major buildings. Compressed-air lines drive power tools and regulate thermostats. An automated pump sends Lake Mendota water to powerplant cooling towers. Madison Gas & Electric Co.'s natural gas pipes fuel laboratory bunsen burners. A sound-insulated "quiet room" is buried under a Psychology Building patio (1202 W. Johnson). Computer lines control the parking lot gates. Municipal water, sanitary and storm sewer pipes form their own spider's web.

Most of the sidewalk snow melting capacity has been turned off to conserve energy, but one subsurface line still keeps a steep Van Hise Hall driveway free of ice. The direct-current electrical cables which once powered elevators are still in place, but no longer used.

One short tunnel even starts nowhere, goes nowhere and holds nothing. Green said it was placed under Johnson Street a few years ago, while the roadway was being rebuilt, because engineers knew it would be needed in the future and they wanted to avoid tearing up the street again.—Joe Sayrs

Get in on Winter's Best Moments.



*Badger Alumni Cross-Country Ski Weekend at
Trees For Tomorrow Environmental Center
Eagle River, Wisconsin*

February 16-18

(Friday night through mid-morning Sunday)

If you've only wished you were a cross-country skier, here's the time and place to start. If you're already a fan, you'll thrill to miles of frosty trails through hundreds of acres of Wisconsin's winter wonderland.

You get dorm-style sleeping accommodations in four comfortable lodges (2, 3, and 4 to a room); four excellent meals plus snacks; wine-tasting party; transportation to trails; and professional instruction (plus optional rental of skis, boots, poles).

For beginners: Six hours of group instruction by experienced instructors; additional instruction on equipment, clothing, winter ecology; special ski tour on gentle terrain after basic skills are acquired.

For the experienced: Tour skiing with guide; on-the-trail ecology sessions; and critique of your skills.

All this for **\$54.50** per adult, **\$34.50** for youngsters under 14 years. (The program is not recommended for children under 7 years.) Skis, boots poles furnished for adults at \$8.50; children \$6.50.

Trees For Tomorrow Environmental Center is a non-profit area founded in 1944 by the paper and power industries to reforest northern Wisconsin.

Hurry! Get your reservations in by *December 15*. We cannot guarantee space beyond that date. Include deposits of \$12.50 for each adult; \$7.50 for each child 7-14 years.

Ski Registrar
Trees For Tomorrow
P.O. Box 609, Eagle River, Wis. 54521

Please rush me reservation forms for the Badger Alumni Cross-Country Ski Weekend, February 16-18.

Name

Address

City State Zip

Come Along With Us.

Here They Are - Our 1979 Deluxe Tours!

The Queen and the Concorde

September 25–October 5, 1978

An unforgettable experience aboard "the greatest ship in the world," the Queen Elizabeth II. Elegant staterooms, delectable cuisine and a festival of events aboard the Queen. Four nights in the heart of London at the Churchill Hotel. The utmost in first-class comfort and service on the supersonic *Concorde's* return flight. \$2540 from Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison. Price quotations from other cities available.

Athens Escapade and Greek Island Odyssey Cruise

October 27–November 5, 1978

A fascinating journey through six Greek isles, boasting two of the Seven Wonders of the World, aboard the *M. S. Stella Maris* pleasure cruiser. Experience the rich culture of Athens—the Acropolis, Parthenon, and temple of Athena—while enjoying the classic among Greek modern hotels, the Athens Hilton. \$1199 plus 10% service and taxes, from Chicago.

Caribbean-Mayan Cruise

January 25–February 4

An enchanting Caribbean cruise à la français, aboard Paquet's *M. S. Mermoz*. Capture the mysteries of the lost Mayan civilization, magnificent sculptures, exotic beaches, and unique lifestyles in Montego Bay, Cozumel, Nassau, Santo Thomas de Castilla, Grand Cayman, and Playa del Carmen. \$790–\$1560, based on cabin selection, plus special air fares.

Trans-Panama Canal

February 17–March 3

An exciting cruise from Acapulco to Fort Lauderdale aboard the luxury liner *Fairwind*, highlighted by a crossing through the locks and jungles of the Panama Canal. Take the sun on glorious beaches or browse through a paradise of shops in the alluring island cities of St. Thomas, Antigua, Curacao, Nassau, and the Barbados, plus the romantic Mexican

riviera. Take extra days in Acapulco or Ft. Lauderdale if you wish. \$1605–\$2760, depending on cabin selection; free air travel from 130 U.S. cities.

African Safari

February 19–March 10

An enlightened adventure to the "dark continent," and the beautiful and stable African nation—Kenya. Lush vegetation and distinctive landscapes, lava plains, and extinct volcanoes. Visit Tsavo National Park, Amboseli Game Reserve, Mount Kenya Safari Club, and Masai Mara Game Reserve to see the world's most fascinating wildlife in their natural habitat. Added attraction includes two nights each way at the London Hilton, with special excursions. Approx. \$3000 from Chicago.

La Toc Resort

February 23–March 2

Seven days of paradise in undiscovered St. Lucia in the West Indies. La Toc offers exquisite accommodations and excellent facilities for the sports-minded: three championship tennis courts, golf course, water sports and deep-sea fishing. A golden sand beach and large swimming pool for an equally peaceful, relaxing holiday. \$849 plus 10% service and taxes, from Milwaukee.

Orient Express

May 16–May 26

Relive the grand travel days of the Orient Express through Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, and Switzerland. This unique tour offers 4 days in Athens, 2 days in Zurich. In between, enjoy the finest in overland comfort, service and cuisine aboard this romantic "L" (for luxury) train, restored to its original splendor. The only surviving "Grand Express European" from the glory days of Wagons-Lits. Approx. \$2500 from Chicago.

Danube Cruise and Istanbul Escapade

May 21–June 3

A remarkable journey "behind the curtain" from the Black Sea to the Alps. Two superb nights at Sheraton—Istanbul before departure for Russia, Romania, Yugo-

slavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Germany. Special shore excursions to Vienna, Bratislava, Budapest, Belgrade and Bucharest. Approx. \$1499–\$1649, based on cabin selection, from Chicago.

Alaskan Cruise

June 16–June 30

A matchless combination of awesome scenery, delightful ports, and luxurious service aboard the T.S.S. *Fairsea* from San Francisco. Enjoy breathtaking seascapes created by timbered mountains, glaciers, and snow-covered peaks of Canada and Alaska. We'll visit Vancouver, Juneau, Sitka, and Victoria—the most charming cities in North America. From \$1435, based on cabin selection, plus air "saver" fares.

Baltic Cruise

June 19–June 29

After three top-deluxe nights at the Sheraton–Stockholm Hotel, embark on a "bright nights" cruise along the Baltic shores. Sail aboard the *M. S. Estonia* through the exquisite Finnish Archipelago to medieval Tallinn and to Leningrad. Optional excursions to Moscow and the parks and fountains of Petrodvorets. Approx. \$1499 from Chicago.

Cairo/Nile River/London

September 5–19

An exceptional tour of the Land of the Pharaohs. Superb accommodations in Cairo's Nile Hilton, located on the river's east bank, next door to the famed Cairo Art Museum. A splendid cruise of the Upper Nile to Luxor, Thebes' Necropolis, the Tomb of King Tut, the monumental temples and the great dam of Aswan. Overnight at London Hilton en route and return. Approx. \$1799 from Chicago.

Wisconsin Alumni Association/
650 N. Lake St./Madison 53706

Please rush information on:

- ☐ QE II Concorde
- ☐ Greek Isles Odyssey
- ☐ Caribbean-Mayan Cruise
- ☐ Trans-Panama Canal Cruise
- ☐ African Safari
- ☐ La Toc Holiday
- ☐ Orient Express
- ☐ Danube Cruise
- ☐ Alaskan Cruise
- ☐ Baltic Cruise
- ☐ Cairo/Nile/London

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____