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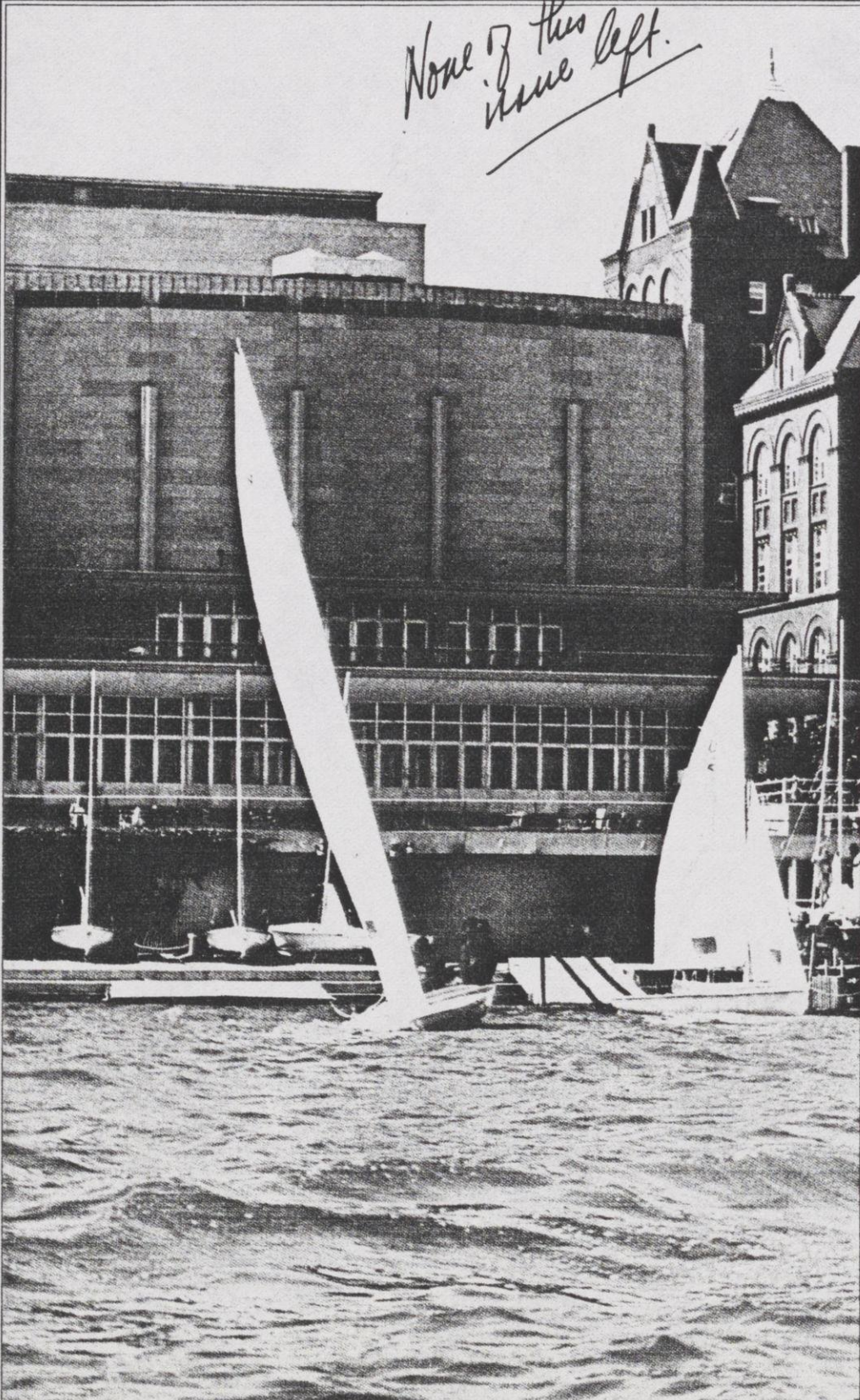
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Wisconsin Alumnus

Volume 85, Number 5
July/August 1984

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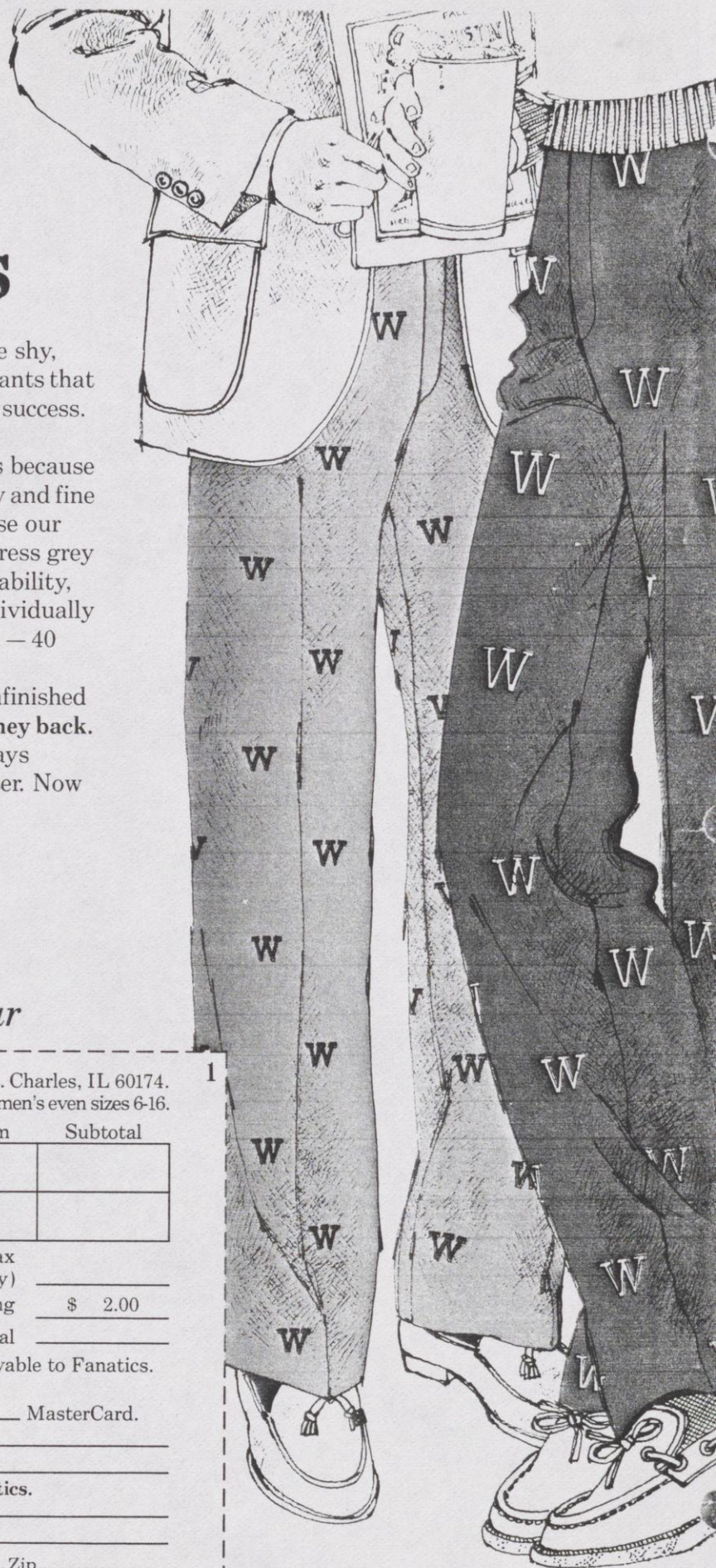
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page 11



page 14



page 16

- 7 **Pieces Of The Rock**
A scholar looks at souvenir-collecting.
- 8 **Depression And Its Treatment**
From a new book by campus specialists.
- 10 **Memos From Mother**
Keep 'em laughing while they study.
- 11 **Taking The Bloom From The Chocolate**
A tough course for candy-makers.
- 12 **It's Great to Be Back**
Photos from Alumni Weekend.
- 14 **There's a Lot More To It Than Planting**
Quoting an outstanding teacher in landscape architecture.
- 16 **"Worst Of All, They Came To Stay!"**
What's this?? Women enrolled as students??
- 18 **Reformation Or Revolution?**
A study of Luther's influence beyond theology.
- 20 **Still Evolving and Changing**
In her mid-seventies and she *won't* stop learning!

Departments

- 4 News
- 22 Sports
- 24 Member News
- 27 Deaths
- 30 On Wisconsin
- 31 Letters

Cover:

The summer is in full sail. The view is toward the Union pier, the photo by Norman Lenburg.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNUS is published six times a year: January, March, May, July, September and November. Subscription price (included in membership dues of the Wisconsin Alumni Association) is \$25 a year.

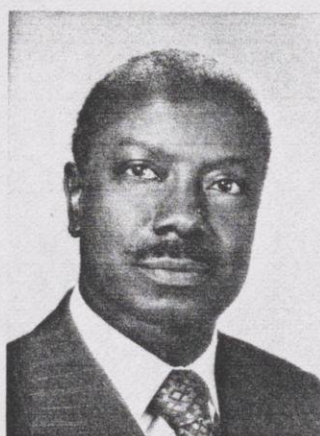
The News



Froehlke '49



Olson '59



Smith '60



Sills '66

WAA Board Elects New Officers and Reps

At its meeting on Alumni Weekend, the WAA Board of Directors elected new officers for the 1984-85 fiscal year, as well as representatives to the Athletic Board and the Memorial Union Council.

The association's new president is Alfred S. DeSimone '41 of Kenosha. Other members of the executive committee are: Robert W. Brennan '57, Madison, first vice-president; Andrew G. Wojdula '65, Chicago, second vice-president; ArthaJean Petrie Towell '53, Madison, third vice-president; John A. Gable '66, Englewood, Colo., treasurer; Mary Clare Collins Freeman '48, Wausau, assistant treasurer; Margaret Prehn Nielsen '45, West Bend, secretary; and Charles P. La Bahn '49, Milwaukee, assistant secretary. Immediate past-president Jonathan G. Pellegrin '67 of Ft. Atkinson begins a term as chairman of the board.

The four new members on the eighty-member board are: Robert F. Froehlke '49, New York; Gene E. Olson '59, Kenosha; Herman B. Smith '60, Kettering, Ohio; and Stephen H. Sills '66, Kenilworth, Ill.

Eric Hagerup '58, Milwaukee, was elected WAA representative to the Athletic Board, and Richard J. Brachman '74, Madison, to the Memorial Union Council.

Two graduating members of the class of 1984 were elected to three-year terms on our board as representatives of that class. They are Brian Hudelson of Madison and Sheryl Facktor of Highland Park, Ill. Hudelson was this year's winner of the L&S

Dean's Prize for Outstanding Scholastic Achievement; Facktor was second semester class president.

who had accepted the invitation to receive an honorary degree, died in a traffic accident early in May (see obituary on page 28).



Commencement Sends Off Largest Class in History

There were 4507 degrees given out at May 20th commencement, more than at any other in the University's 135-year history. Of the total, 3033 were bachelor's degrees, 863 master's, 226 doctorates, 242 in law and 143 in medicine.

Honorary degrees went to Alfred Robert Bader, chemist and philanthropist; Orville G. Bentley MS'47, PhD'50, first US assistant secretary of agriculture for science and education; novelist Joyce Carol Oates MA'61; Russell W. Peterson '38, PhD'42, president of the National Audubon Society and former governor of Delaware; Evelyn Von Donk Steenbock '27, '32, philanthropist and creator of several campus professorships and scholarships bearing the name of her late husband; and Paul Vanderbilt, curator emeritus of the State Historical Society. Theater director Alan Schneider '39,

Faculty, Students Choose 'Distinguished' Teachers

The 1984 Distinguished Teaching Awards were presented at the end of the spring semester to eleven faculty chosen by their peers and students. Each received \$1000 and a citation. Two were designated winners of the Wisconsin Alumni Association award. They are Arnold R. Alanen, landscape architecture; and Ronald W. Wallace, English (see page 14).

The others are: David J. Bordwell, communication arts; Ugo Camerini, physics; Malcolm N. Dana, horticulture; Enid F. Gilbert, pathology and medicine; Nancy A. Kaiser, German; Constance K. Knop '58, '61, '69, curriculum and instruction; Timothy C. Moermond, zoology; Stanley A. Temple, wildlife ecology; and Jerry J. Weygandt, business.

Tuition Going Up

It's still the lowest in the Big Ten, but resident undergrad tuition here goes up by 8 percent for the fall semester and is raised on campuses through the UW System. At its June meeting, the Board of Regents voted increases in varying degrees for all UW students, partly to finance the 3.84-percent salary increase for faculty and \$23 million in instruction and library costs.

With the increases, the 1984-85 resident

tuition schedule on this campus is: undergraduate, \$1150; graduate, \$1660; medicine, \$5886; veterinary medicine, \$5443.

For *non-residents* it's: undergraduate, \$4062; graduate, \$5194; medicine, \$8603; veterinary medicine \$7955.

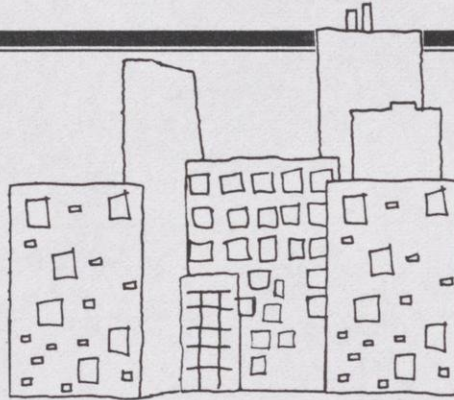
In addition, all students here pay a segregated fee of \$128 per academic year for student services.

New Dorm Because 'I Like The UW'

A non-alumnus whose son graduated from here has offered to build a new dorm on the south campus. Mark Stone of Deerfield, Ill., came to "like the feel of the University" on frequent visits to his son Gary R., who graduated in December.

The elder Stone's offer was accepted by the regents at their June meeting.

The new dormitory, housing up to seven "bright, needy students," will be built on the southwest corner of Park and Dayton streets, across from Sallery Hall. The



cost is estimated at \$1.25 million. Stone is an executive with the Metalex Corporation and is a graduate of the University of Chicago.

Dorm Space Filled Early This Year

What is expected to be a record-setting freshman class enrollment this fall resulted in a dorm waiting list of nearly 700 names as the spring semester ended. The pile-up

doesn't usually happen until mid-summer, based on a tendency of the dorms to overbook in the face of expected cancellations.

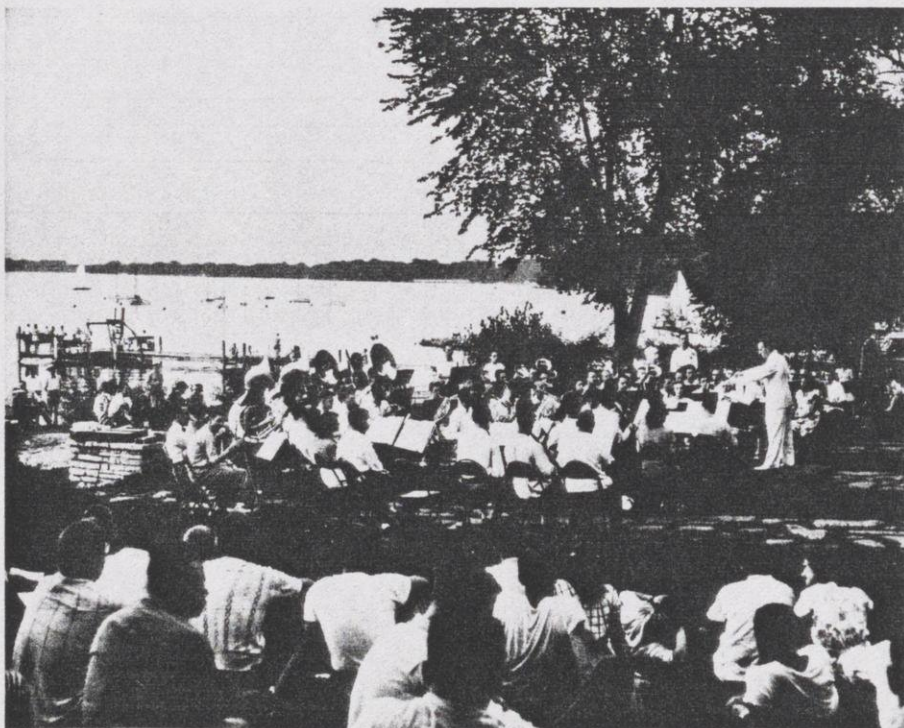
About 5300 freshmen are due, making it the largest class in history. There are 6700 spaces in Residence Halls rooms. The cost of a room, with a meal plan, averages about \$2230 for the school year. There is an increasing interest in dorm rooms again after a few years when apartments and other private housing was more popular.

Biz School Schedules Second Executive Program

The second annual Executive Program, a month's immersion in the art and science of top management, will be presented in a pair of two-week stints in September and January. The program is operated by the School of Business, and the split format is unusual, said management professor George B. Strother, the program's director. He said that, unlike specialized seminars, this offer-

continued

The Way We Were—18



SUMMER SERENADE, 1947. One of the countless felicities of summer on the campus for about twenty-five years was the weekly Tuesday night band concert on the Union Terrace. Ray Dvorak (shown here) or sometimes Emmett Sarig conducted; the band members were in summer school or participants in the Summer Music Clinics. The program was light and Rombergish, but each was bound to include something by Dvorak's idol, John Philip Sousa. The concerts are believed to have begun with the end of World War II and continued until about 1970, when they were deemed to have failed the trendy test of "relevancy."

The News

continued

ing stresses generic techniques important to up-and-coming managers. Major topics include finance, quantitative methods in decision-making, organizational behavior and marketing strategy. So popular was the first year's program that "a majority of the firms who sent enrollees are enrolling someone again this year," Strother said.

Enrollees must have seven years' work experience and a recommendation from a principal officer of their firm. This year's fee—tuition, room and board and materials—is \$4500. Enrollment is filled, but information for the 1985 session will be available soon. Those interested may contact Prof. Strother at 1155 Observatory Drive, Madison 53706 or by phoning (608) 262-8188.

Weinstein New Regent

Madison attorney Laurence A. Weinstein '45, '47 was appointed to the UW System Board of Regents by the governor in March.

He succeeds Milwaukee attorney David Beckwith '50, '52.

Five TAs Honored

When the faculty cites professors as outstanding teachers each spring (page 4), it also honors the teaching assistants who do an unusually good job of combining their

roles as students and teachers. This year's Excellence in Teaching Awards were presented by the Graduate School to TAs: Steven Harris of Cedar Rapids, history of science; James Herrick of Madera, Calif., communication arts; Jeffrey Schmidt of Wauwatosa, physics; John Walker of Minnetonka, Minn., civil and environmental engineering; and Christopher Wheatley of Seattle, in English.



Campus Streets A Mess (Again)

This summer's you-can't-get-there-from-here transportation plan centers around Langdon Street, with parts of University Avenue and Park Street added. Langdon is closed between Lake Street and Wisconsin Avenue for improvements both functional and aesthetic. New water mains and underground electrical cable are being installed, and the terraces are being given picturesque lighting, kiosks and new trees. The roadway will also be widened slightly.

University Avenue is torn up between Gorham and Park streets in the second half of the widening program completed last summer west of Park Street. The work also affects Park Street at the intersection.

Special parking rates were established

on campus ramps and lots for Langdon Street residents. The work is scheduled to be completed by fall registration week.

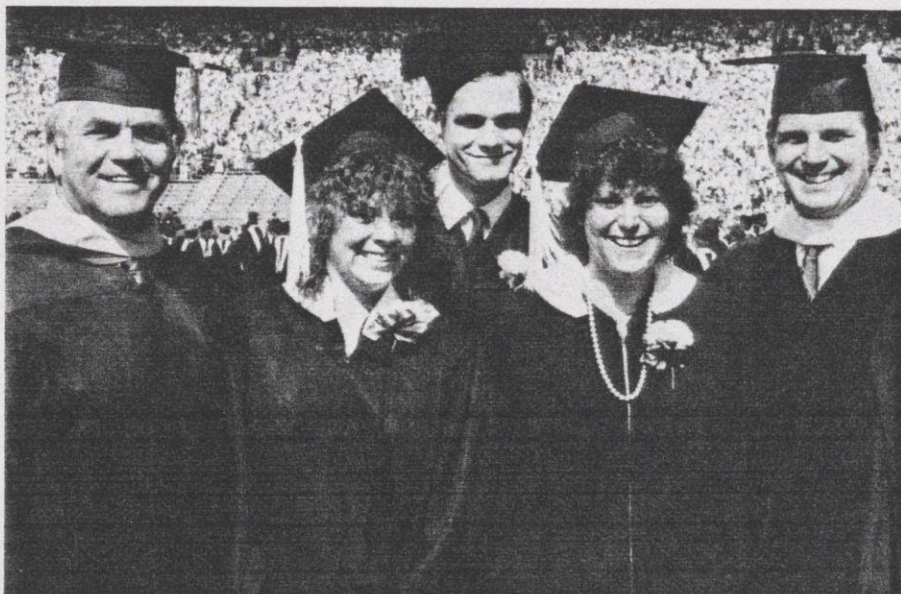
Two More To NAS

Two more faculty members, Stanley J. Pelequin of horticulture and genetics, and Robert M. Hauser of sociology, have been elected to the National Academy of Science. Selection is considered one of the nation's highest honors for a scientist. There are only 1300 members nationally from all scientific branches; forty-three of our faculty are among them.

'WUPPE!' Says Nordsieck

Astronomy professor Kenneth Nordsieck and the Wisconsin Ultraviolet Photo-Polarimeter Experiment (WUPPE, March/April) will indeed be aboard a 1986 flight of the space shuttle Columbia, it was announced in mid-June. WUPPE is chiefly Nordsieck's baby; something he has been working on here for five years at a cost (to NASA) of about \$6 million, during all of which time he has been one of several contenders for the assignment of accompanying it in space. WUPPE will measure ultraviolet rays and in space this is unique, Nordsieck said, "as though someone gave you a sense that you didn't have before." The 1986 flight will coincide with and study Haley's Comet which will be reappearing. When that data has been studied, Nordsieck and WUPPE will make a second flight to do research based on what is learned from the first one.

Also scheduled to be aboard the Columbia flight is former astronomy professor Robert A. R. Parker who was one of two who piloted it in flight last November. □



SENIOR OFFICERS. Flanked by heavy alumni brass, three officers of the Class of '84 made the transition from student to alumni at commencement on May 20. Diane Rondini of Waukesha was secretary; Mark Ciotola of Racine was treasurer; and Sheryl Facktor of Highland Park, Ill., was vice-president-who-moved-up-to-president for the spring semester after the class president graduated. (He was William Lorge of Bear Creek.) Escorting the new alumni are Arlie Mucks at left and WAA immediate past-president Jon Pellegrin '67.

Pieces Of The Rock

Prof. Beverly Gordon turns a scholarly eye on the lowly souvenir.

By Barbara Wolff '77, '79



Photos/Glenn Trudell

Beverly Gordon



I couldn't remember if I had to put an "e" on the end of the word. Both ways looked wrong. I deigned to give the editors a break and look it up myself. Hurling themselves at me from between the pages of my dictionary, two ticket stubs from the play *Whose Life Is It Anyway?*

It had been raining. We took the subway. The Met was exhibiting costumes from Diaghilev's Ballet Russe. After the museum we ate hot dogs. It was on that trip, I also remembered now, that I learned you cannot take Bloomingdale's seriously.

Quite a return on two ticket stubs.

Try and dispute this: We all hoard our souvenirs. If not ticket stubs, then Spanish moss or T-shirts or picture postcards. Beverly Gordon is an assistant professor of textiles and design in our School of Family Resources and Consumer Sciences. It was, she says, the universality of souvenirs that first drew her scholarly attention.

Barbara Wolff is a Madison free-lance writer and on the staff of WHA Radio.

"I wrote a book on the textiles that Shakers made and sold expressly as souvenirs," she says. "Through that work I realized just how pervasive this phenomenon has become."

For Gordon, a souvenir represents an attempt to recollect our little departures: a vacation, a graduation, even a natural disaster such as the eruption of Mt. St. Helens. In a paper delivered at the Popu-



lar Culture Association's annual meeting this year in Toronto, she observed, "We feel the need to bring things home with us from an extraordinary time and space. We can't hold on to the non-ordinary experience itself, but we can hold on to a tangible piece of it. We all tend to define reality as that which we can put our hands on."

Gordon believes she is breaking new ground here. Precious few words, she says, have been written on the subject, and she speculates that souvenirs haven't been taken seriously by the scholarly community because "keepsakes tend to wind up in the home—the province of women." Another reason could be the interdisciplinary approach required to study such objects. Enter material culturism.

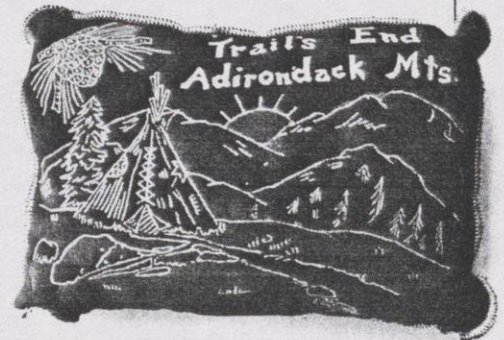
Basically this movement posits that we can learn about the human psyche from the objects with which we routinely surround ourselves. "Until recently, we've studied the elite," Gordon says. "We're just beginning to look at everyday things used by everyday people."

She has identified a number of souvenir categories. They range from pictorial images—postcards and home movies—to

what she calls "pieces of the rock" brought back from excursions to the seashore or the mountains. Other keepsakes—a class ring or a Mexican sombrero—evoke a time or place. And of course, Gordon has made note of the ubiquitous T-shirt, as well as local crafts and products.

Now that she's defined her territory, she plans to explore and demystify the relationship between the souvenir and its owner. "I suspect we'll eventually find out how a person experienced something from the mementos he or she kept," she says, adding that what we call "experience" shifts across space and time. "The Victorians had tremendous faith in technology and progress. You can see it in their collectables—what we describe as Victorian clutter. They really thought more was better. Today, however, social attitudes have changed; our aesthetic has become much more austere."

Her statements trigger a host of chicken-or-egggers. For example, does the way we choose and arrange our keepsakes



always depend on social values? Or is it possible our mementos help shape our attitudes?

Beverly Gordon shrugs. "You probably won't be able to say, 'always' or 'never,' but beyond that we just don't know at this stage." What is clear to her is the importance of souvenirs in our civilization. "Any time you see something so incredibly widespread, it's worth investigating. It's got to have a thing or two to say about the human spirit." □

DEPRESSION

Doctors Greist and Jefferson are the authors of a new handbook *Depression and Its Treatment*, (American Psychiatric Press; 112 pps., paper \$7.95). It should be a popular book, understandable at the high school level, written in language uncluttered by jargon, and covering the subject—as completely as the layman could expect outside the physician's office—of causes and effects of this debilitating condition and the heartening progress medicine has made in its treatment. Here are abridged portions centering around the most-asked questions and the authors' answers.

And Its Treatment

By John H. Greist MD
and
James W. Jefferson MD'84
Department of Psychiatry
University Hospitals

have on the average about five episodes during their lifetime. (That figure varies greatly; some will have only one while others may have many more.) Early treatment can decrease the length and severity of depression for most people.

Is depression a chemical imbalance?

In the end, the answer is, probably yes. All of our feelings and thoughts, both pleasant and distressing, are the result of many electrochemical reactions that occur throughout our brains and bodies. Our present understanding of these reactions and the multitudinous interactions among them is incomplete.

We have learned, however, from past experience and early studies of psychopharmacology, that most depressions can be treated with medications. We aren't sure how and why they work as well as they do, but together with electroconvulsive therapy (ECT), they are the most effective treatments available. It seems fair to conclude that antidepressant medications and ECT correct "chemical imbalances."

Is depression caused by something bad happening in a person's life?

As we said above, many of the things that have happened in our past may contribute to any susceptibility to depression. Sometimes we believe we can identify a specific event as the cause, but even when this appears to be the case, the resultant depression may be too severe to be fully explained by the initiating event. It may be that people who develop depression because of genetic vulnerability are more susceptible to the bad things that happen in all lives.

How common is depression?

Very common; the most common of all mental disorders. It is ten times more common than schizophrenia and three-to-five-times more common than such major

Depression is almost always caused by a combination of factors. Inheritance or genetic predisposition; developmental events such as early loss of a parent; environmental stressors such as difficulties in a marriage or career; and physiological stressors such as illness or the complications of its treatment—these all combine to produce a final common pathway to the disorder. Each of us has a pattern of factors which permits or protects against depression at any given time. It is the goal of the clinician to whom we turn for treatment to understand and modify the contributions of these factors. It is now clear that genetics play an important role in many cases. If one identical twin has depression, there is a 70-percent chance that the other will also develop it at

some time. There is about a 15-percent risk of depression occurring in an individual whose parents or siblings (including a fraternal twin) have experienced it, and about a 7-percent chance when it has occurred in grandparents, aunts or uncles. Another line of genetic research points to the same conclusion. When children whose parents have a history of depression are adopted at birth into families without such a history, they are three times more likely to develop depression than are the natural children of the adopting family. Several studies in different American communities have found that about 5 percent of the population can be diagnosed as having major depression at any given time. At least 10 percent will experience it during their lifetime (some studies find rates up to 25 percent). Women are one-and-one-half times as likely to become depressed as are men. Studies in many other countries and cultures and across all social classes show a similar frequency. People with a history of serious depression

Dr. Greist is director of the University's Phobia and Other Anxiety Disorders Clinic; Dr. Jefferson directs our Center for Affective Disorders. The two direct the Lithium Information Center.

anxiety disorders as phobia, obsessive-compulsive behavior and panic attacks.

Community surveys suggest that only half of the people suffering from major depression are treated.

Do children get depressed?

They certainly do, although they may not show it the way adults do. For example, sad moods in children may not be described in words but can be seen in persistent sad expressions. Instead of the weight loss seen in adults, children may fail to gain weight as expected. Where adults show a loss of interest in usual activities or a decrease in sexual drive, children may simply show signs of apathy. Other signs may include acting out or other behavioral problems, and eating disorders that lead to great weight loss or gain. School work may fall off and previously energetic and boisterous children may become fatigued and quiet. Depression in children can be as severe as in adults—adolescent suicide has increased sharply. Children require and respond to the same treatments as adults.

What role does fatigue play in depression?

All problems seem worse when we are tired or fatigued and a good night's sleep usually puts things into a more realistic perspective. But the fatigue of depression is unrelieved by rest and sleep.

What can I do to fight depression?

It depends. If it is mild, if other aspects of your life are in good order (relationships, occupation, health, etc.) and if you are able to participate regularly in interpersonal* or cognitive* psychotherapy or to exercise on a regular basis, you might recover on your own from a mild depression. (Sometimes a depression stops without treatment after enough time has passed, usually several months or even a few years.) More often, even with mild to moderate depression and almost always when it is severe, you will need help in the form of medication.

Who is the best professional to treat depression?

Your primary care physician is the obvious first choice. He or she already knows a great deal about your medical history, your family and other important aspects of your life and is thus the best person to evaluate and begin treatment if it is necessary.

How effective are treatments?

Very effective! The first antidepressant you and your doctor try has about a 70-percent chance of helping. Cognitive and interpersonal psychotherapies may also be effective for less severe depressions. No one has any real reason to fear that his or her depression is untreatable.

* Elsewhere in the book the authors explain these two terms fully. Their brief definition of interpersonal therapy is "improving the relationship skills of the patient," and cognitive therapy is "helping the patient focus on (correcting) negative thoughts about himself, the present and the future."

Some studies indicate that 25 per cent of all Americans will experience depression during their lifetime.

Are antidepressant medications the same as tranquilizers, pep pills, "uppers," sleeping pills, pain pills, sex pills or nerve pills?

No! Antidepressant medicines stand in a class by themselves. They counteract anxiety, pain, decreased energy, loss of sex drive and sleep disturbance, but do so by treating the underlying depression.

Which treatment is best?

The best is that which counteracts your particular depression. It is often impossible to pinpoint the causes at the outset, so treatment might usually begin with what is helpful for most cases, which frequently means antidepressant medications.

Is taking antidepressants a sign of weakness?

No! Depression is a medical disorder, just as are diabetes and pneumonia.

Which am I likely to receive?

If you have a common form of depression, then a tricyclic will probably be prescribed.

How long will it take to feel better?

Tricyclics don't work immediately. Several days or even several weeks pass before they become effective, although, unfortunately, side effects begin immediately. But it is important not to give up or take extra amounts to try to get better faster.

Do I take them only on days when I feel depressed, and how soon can I stop taking them when the depression has lifted?

To be effective, tricyclics must be taken regularly until depression lifts, and, since they merely alleviate the symptoms until the condition has run its course, they are usually continued for three months to a year to prevent recurrence.

Are these substances addictive?

No. They are not dope and if stopped, you would not have a craving for them. However, as with any medication which affects the central nervous system, it is wise to taper off gradually so that your body can adjust to the change.

How do they work?

As we said above, science isn't sure, but researchers believe that in depression, brain chemicals called neurotransmitters are reduced in amount. This reduces the transmission of critical nerve impulses, and the final effect is depression.

How safe are they?

Very safe when used as directed.

How bad are the side effects?

Most people notice few side effects and find the ones they do experience quite tolerable. Some tend to "feel worse before feeling better." Side effects often decrease in severity as the body adjusts to the medication, although a few people have had such severe results that they have had to increase the dosage more gradually than usual, or have changed to another medication.

What are some of the side effects, and how do I deal with any I might experience?

Dry mouth is one, especially with tricyclics, and it is usually mild. Sipping water, chewing gum, eating sugarless hard candies usually solve it. Lightheadedness sometimes occurs, usually preventable by getting up slowly from sitting or lying down, and by drinking adequate fluids. Drowsiness, if it occurs, may diminish as the body grows more accustomed to the medication. And it may also help to take the medication at dinner or bedtime.

The most important step to recovery from depression is the first one—recognizing that depression is a possibility and that recovery is highly likely if diagnosis and treatment are sought. □

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MEMOS FROM MOTHER

It's a tradition: as cram time rolls around each semester, parents order from our student board the Final Exam Survival Kit, a bountiful bag of assorted goodies to be delivered to offspring in the dorms. Along with the M&Ms and fruit juice the family sends its personal message of encouragement, hope and (sometimes) blind faith. Here are some from spring semester finals, too good to keep in the family.

MESSAGE TO STUDENT:
Study, child. Study!

MESSAGE TO STUDENT:

The cat ate your Teddy,
And Molly had a pup.
We know you're studying hard
And you'll keep your
grades up.
This hilarious message with love
from Mom and Dad.

MESSAGE TO STUDENT:

Remember the old Hebrew
proverb, "Crunching keeps you
awake, bubie."

MESSAGE TO STUDENT:

Even though the semester was a waste of
money, it was still an experience for you.

MESSAGE TO STUDENT:

No diarrhea, ok?

MESSAGE TO STUDENT:

To our poor, poor daughter from
her poor, poor parents.

MESSAGE TO STUDENT:

Even though your entire future depends
on these exams, and we who have
sacrificed everything for you face the
poor house if you aren't on a job by
Memorial Day and the father of the
girl you love said he doesn't think
you're smart enough for her and the
draft board says you get a 3.2 or it's
four years in Texas, for God's sake don't
panic!

MESSAGE TO STUDENT:

May the superior chromosomes you inher-
ited provide the neurons of your cere-
brum with the information necessary to
coordinate all the information you have
stored, so the acetylcholine is released
at the correct synapses, and you will do
well on your tests.

MESSAGE TO STUDENT:

Study hard and stay away
from State Street.

MESSAGE TO STUDENT:

Remember, whatever the situation, be
content and rejoice always. Pray con-
stantly. Give thanks for all of God's gifts to
you. Be strong and let His will be done.
Take courage and wait for the results.

MESSAGE TO STUDENT:

If you do not pass, do not come
home.
Love, Dad.

MESSAGE TO STUDENT:

If, for the last week, you've been meaning
to look up the definition of
procrastination, forget it.

MESSAGE TO STUDENT:

Good luck on your exams, David.
Do take time to eat and sleep
properly.

MESSAGE TO STUDENT:

See?!
Mother still loves you!
Study! Then party.

Taking The Bloom From The Chocolate

Here's a tough course for candy makers.



f making fudge and pulling toffee conjure up pictures of elves at work in the Black Forest or grandma beaming over the kitchen stove, Prof.

Joachim Von Elbe '59, '60, '64 of our food science department will tell you it just ain't so. For three sweltering weeks in July he directs an intensive non-credit resident seminar in candymaking, the only one of its kind in the country. It's a joint project of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and the National Confectioners Association.

UW faculty teach fundamental engineering, chemical and physical principles while industry specialists demonstrate how these apply on the job. Students are drawn from around the world—the West Indies, Mexico, South America, Denmark, England and Belgium—and from every state in the union. All are employed in the confectionery industry and most are college graduates. "Many hold degrees in food science, biochemistry, bacteriology, chemical engineering or business but have no training in the basic function of confectionery ingredients and technology," says Von Elbe. "Others come with years of experience but don't know the chemistry and physics behind their work.

"So we begin with a review of certain chemical and physical concepts. Then we teach each major ingredient, its chemical properties, its uses, its interaction with other ingredients. We study basic principles of microbiology and the vulnerability of confections to spoilage. We discuss process engineering, quality assurance, sanitation, labeling, shelf life and food industry regulations.

"We talk about the basic candy types: fondants and creams, aerated confections, marshmallows and nougats, jellies and gums, chocolates and hard candies. We introduce the chemistry of fats, oils and proteins. We talk about cocoa butter, nutmeats, colors and compound coatings. We explain how to prevent bloom—that's the harmless but unattractive white film that can form on chocolate—and how to induce or discourage crystallization. This year we've added a section on computer process control."

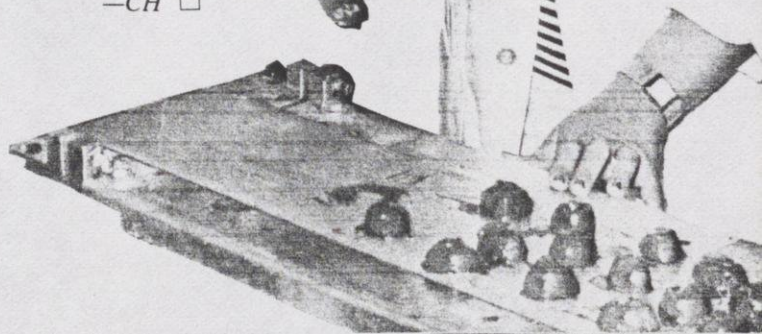
The students, who are housed and fed on campus, are in class a minimum of nine hours a day. At least fifty percent of their time is spent putting theory to work in the lab where, in the three weeks, they go



Photos/Gary Schulz

through half a ton of sugar, 500 pounds of corn syrup, 400 pounds of butter, 200 pounds of sweetened condensed milk, 150 pounds of chocolate, and seventy different ingredients. Enrollment is held at twenty-five. There are quizzes, exams and a certificate of merit for those who finish.

Von Elbe says, "The purpose of the course is *not* to create the perfect piece of fudge but to demonstrate how ingredients interact. Doing it wrong is every bit as valuable as doing it right. After the three weeks are up someone will say to me, 'I always knew this happened, but now I know why.'"
—CH □

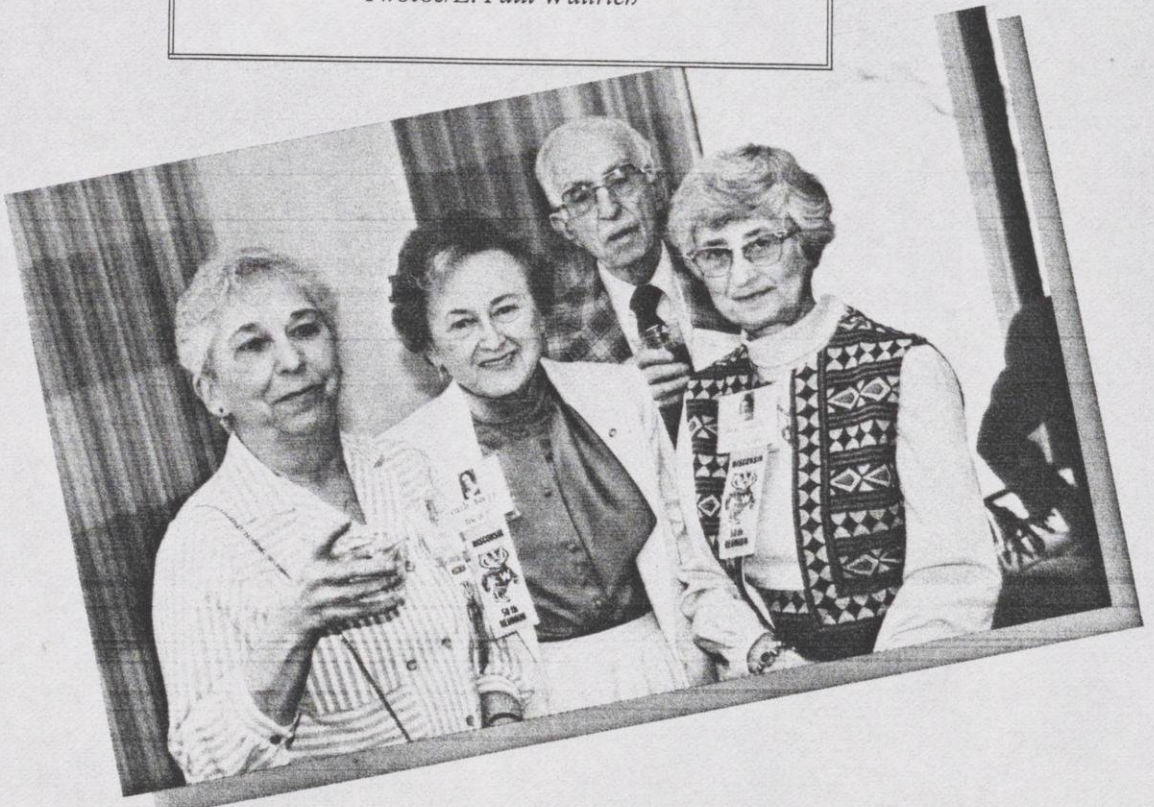




*It's Great
to be
Back!*

*The roving camera
on Alumni Weekend, 1984.*

Photos/L. Paul Wallrich







Arnold Alanen

Photo Glenn Trudel

There's A Lot More To It Than Planting

Arnold Alanen teaches landscape architects to look at the why's of the land.

Arnold Alanen is one of eleven faculty members who were designated Outstanding Teachers this spring by their peers and students.* He has been a professor in the department of landscape architecture for ten years but, he says, "when someone asks me about setting out trees in the back yard, I have to explain that this isn't my area of expertise." Instead, his courses focus on the sociocultural influences in the field. They bear such titles as History of Landscape Architecture, and Cultural Resource Preservation and Analysis of Planned Urban Environments. They focus on how the land came to be used as it was/is in various cultures—why the farms of early German settlers in Wisconsin are probably laid out differently from those of the Finns or Norwegians, for example, or how to interpret the culture that produced the Gardens of Versailles. Yet his courses are not a dilettante edging to an otherwise practical subject.

"There's a good reason for this kind of study," Professor Alanen said. "One might naively say we can learn something about the future from the past; but that isn't adequate. It's better to say that the past explains what exists today. And those past influences plus current attitudes—economic, sociological—will have powerful effect on whatever is to be built now for use in the future.

"Unlike such related disciplines as architectural history, rather little scholarly attention has been devoted to the history of landscape architecture. Most of the work in the field has been directed inwardly—usually at notable personalities and their achievements. And people from other disciplines—history, for example—generally treat landscape architecture as part of a much broader context—maybe societal or cultural; they haven't evaluated design and physical form criteria. So, what I try to do in my teaching and research is to consider context and design simultaneously. I'm quite certain that this is what most such courses will emphasize within the next ten years.

"So I ask my students to learn to read two forms of landscape. There is the highly designed, carefully planned type such as Central Park or the much more intricate gardens of Japan or the totally contrived, such as at Versailles. These are controlled expanses created to evolve through time in an orderly manner, very consciously and—as at Versailles—very formally. It's possi-

*For the list of winners, see page 4.

ble to read and understand these 'high art' landscapes just as one does a painting or a work of literature, and they have just as much to say about our cultural past. Then we have the vernacular landscape, which fascinates me more and which makes up about 98 percent of what's around us. This is the dairy farm in a Wisconsin valley, or a

For the past few years the Alumni Association has helped sponsor the Outstanding Teaching Awards by asking the Faculty Senate, which announces them, to designate one of the winners to be "ours," to be honored on Alumni Weekend and to be presented with a \$1000 check. This year we were able to extend that support to two winners. Prof. Alanen was one; the other was Prof. Ron Wallace of the English department, whom we profiled in our May issue before the selections were made.

commercial strip alongside a beltline highway. It might even be an area of impacted industry; it's very much a part of our world, and it can be beautiful or ugly. I want my students to understand how this landscape evolves, because the pressures that brought it about are the same ones they'll work with in the field.

"In other words, the functioning landscape architect has to know what causes people to shape their world as they do. When the vernacular landscape is most successful and attractive it usually reflects a community pursuing a common good. One of the most spectacular examples is in Peru, where one finds the mountain terraces the Incas built. They had such a sense of collective identity that they created a landscape which is not only extremely attractive but which supported a great number of people in a very difficult environment. Modern agriculturists can still learn from it.

"Closer to home, we know that the Wisconsin farms established by German settlers evidenced the 19th-century European arrangement of tightly organized units built around a square, and half-timber houses and barns with thatched roofs. And farther north in the state, the Finnish settlers stayed with their national traditions; they continued to build with logs until well into the 1920s. On the other hand, while the Norwegians retained their language and customs, when it came to laying-out their farms, they picked up Yankee ways very quickly."

Professor Alanen grew up on what he

describes as a hardscrabble farm in northern Minnesota. His three degrees were earned at the University of Minnesota, and then there was a year at the University of Helsinki as a Fulbright graduate fellow. His bachelor's degree came in architecture, and he worked at that profession and in city planning for five years before starting on his master's. But his two higher degrees are in geography. He has undergraduate minors in English and art history. It's a background which almost perforce caused him to see his discipline as he does.

"I had the BA in architecture, but I realized I could never be happy doing the traditional things architects do. I was always interested in *why* something was there—or belonged there—rather than in knowing how to put it there. And after a few years in city planning, I realized further that I wanted to learn more about the landscape itself, to try to trace its development more systematically. Geography seemed to fit the bill because it especially concerned itself with the environment built by people as well as with the natural habitat.

"I taught at Virginia Polytechnic Institute for two years, then came here to Wisconsin, and I couldn't have arrived at a more opportune time. The department had made the momentous decision to take an interdisciplinary approach, to go beyond the professional aspects of landscape architecture and to utilize PhDs in closely related fields as part of the program—environmental psychology, ecology, geography, communications. The result of these changes has meant that our department has gained a national reputation for leadership. And because my colleagues are so attuned to interdisciplinary activity, because they recognize the need to expand traditional definitions, all of us with our varied backgrounds and approaches find encouragement and recognition for our studies. I love research, specifically the Lake Superior region. I've spent a great amount of time looking at the relationships between industries and communities of that area. In northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota the mining companies were so important in their impact on the landscape. They ordered and organized both it and the people. I'm interested in finding out more about that relationship—how the companies organized the physical form of the landscape and in turn influenced social organizations, how the people interacted with the companies, how—in many cases—they sought to reduce that influence or to oppose it. So

The functioning landscape architect has to know what causes people to shape their world as they do. When the vernacular landscape is most successful and attractive it usually reflects a community pursuing a common good.

this even gets into the area of labor relations, you see, and of the movement of the people around the land. (In fact, that's why so many of my people—the Finns—moved to those difficult, rocky farms—to escape the yoke of the company.)

"How would I describe myself as a teacher? Well, I'm introverted and shy, but when I get into a classroom I'm able to convey my enthusiasm about the subject. I believe my lectures are quite well organized; any instructor has that obligation. I think teaching is an art; one acquires the ability by studying the really good ones. And teaching is hard work. I spend at least four hours preparing every lecture. Teaching both undergrad and grad courses gives me the opportunity to be interested in many things. I am forced to do more reading, more thinking than I ordinarily would. On the grad level I try to be a facilitator, introducing students to a certain problem or a body of literature they can take over and carry on their own.

"I think that to be a good teacher one has to like and respect students. You go into the classroom with the idea that these are people to whom you want to give something of yourself. I think a good teacher has enthusiasm, intensity, spark, and don't forget a sense of humor—particularly about oneself. There are teachers here who are more flamboyant and more entertaining than I, but I'm glad to say that here at the UW the arena is broad enough to accept people with different styles and to recognize and appreciate them all."

CH/TM □

“Worst of All, They Came to Stay”

When women students arrived on campus in 1863, they turned the place upside down.

Suddenly, the campus was in a state of upheaval. There were protests, complaints of too-liberal thinking, and a churning discontent with The System. Many blamed it on an intrusion considered brash and undignified: the invasion of women into the University. It was the mid-1860s and the “weaker sex” had just entered the long-established male domain of the UW classroom.

For women, the advent of coeducation meant freedom from the necessity of attending rural church schools close to home and under the watchful eye of parents. For the all-male student body and faculty, it was something only the private, eastern schools dabbled in—something not done at large, public, midwestern universities like Wisconsin. For the Board of Regents, it was synonymous with economic necessity. Men were leaving school in large numbers to fight in the Civil War. Who were more available and more willing to enroll in their place than the state’s young women?

What was then called the “Normal Department” for the education of aspiring teachers opened to both men and women



Delia E. Gilman, Class of 1874

in 1863. It was an immediate success—112 students enrolled, seventy-six of whom were women. They attended regular University lectures in addition to their “normal” classes.

Jane Newald, who earned a BS in psychology in 1982, is now a student in the School of Journalism. She interned on this magazine in the spring semester.

By Jane Newald '82



Various individuals expressed discontent with the new system, either subtly in conversation or in formal letters of protest. The men complained of the unsettled atmosphere of the classroom and their new “confinement” to North Hall Dormitory; they’d also had the use of South Hall before the women took over. The South Dormitory proved no boon for the women, however, with its bare walls and badly treated stairwells, and the severe decor of its top-floor meeting hall, where evening chapel exercises and literary society meetings were held. Jennie Muzzy Covert, who arrived in 1869, wrote: “To say we were satisfied would be to say that the captive hugs his chains.”

A major bottleneck to full coeducation was Paul A. Chadbourne, whom the regents had invited in 1867 to head the University. At first the former Williams College professor declined the offer. He wanted no part of a school that allowed women full privileges within its halls. His objections met no resistance from the regents and spurred the legislature to

change the law so that women were to be admitted “under regulations and restrictions the board determined.” Only then did Chadbourne accept the position.

Once he took office, the name “Normal Department” was changed to “Female College” and along with the new name came new rules: women were to stay in their quarters under their own preceptress, Miss Earle. But no way. “We marched sedately into some of the men’s lecture halls, apparently unsafe for unchaperoned girls,” writes Ellen Chynoweth Lyon, an 1870 graduate. “Here, ensconced in a corner by ourselves, we absorbed what notes and knowledge we could.” Examinations were held in separate classes “possibly on the theological ground that women should be kept silent before men as well as in church.”

They led a restrictive and highly supervised life outside the classroom, too. Their “extra-curriculars” included a weekly excursion to church under their head preceptress, literary society meetings, boat rides, and a few sport activities such as skating, wicket, and baseball. Not surprisingly, no late hours were allowed. Lights were out when the University bell rang at 10 o’clock every evening so that both men and women could rise early for the daily chapel exercises in Main (now Bascom) Hall.

Many women resented their heavily guarded “free time.” Jennie Covert recorded: “Playing ball in simple fashion, we sometimes had to follow a truant ball over

Women’s basketball in the '90s. Twenty years earlier the Board of Visitors worried that University life would damage the health of young women. Now they complained the ladies were turning into “amazons.”



toward the North Dormitory. To be ordered back in pre-emptory tones by the passing 'Prex' was a downright insult. To be allowed to go to church Sunday evening only in procession, with a teacher at the head, was an indignity not to be submitted to. Nor was our sense of injustice mollified when we looked over to the corner of the campus, where was rising the (to us) prison wall in which it was proposed to incarcerate the Female College."

President Chadbourne departed in 1871, the Female Department was closed, and new women's housing was built. Ladies Hall (later named, ironically, Chadbourne Hall) was a self-contained school complete with chapel, classrooms and housing. Although some women disliked the deliberate isolation, they were pacified when told they could again attend regular University classes.

Still discrimination persisted. Their curriculum was placed on a lower academic level than that of their male classmates, with an emphasis on music and the fine arts rather than mathematics and modern languages. Nonetheless, Jennie Covert writes with obvious delight, "Are we dreaming or is it real?—that we are at liberty to follow the regular college course. . . . Ah yes, it is true, and we are free and equal. We climb the hill with erect carriage and dignified mien." Jennie Field Bashford, the leader of her 1874 class, recalls that as time passed, both the professors and male students gradually accepted the "feminine contingent."

One last major stumbling block re-

mained. In 1877 the Board of Visitors warned that women were physically incapable of receiving a higher education. It was "better that the future mothers of the state should be robust, hearty women, than that, by over study, they entail upon their descendants the germs of disease." President Bascom, however, believing the health of the UW's female students to be excellent, quickly put an end to the matter. (A decade after the all-male gymnasium was opened to women, these same critics were upset that the ladies now resembled "amazons.")

The turbulent events of the '60s achieved a lasting impact on the University. The idea of a dual, segregated school system was abandoned and lingering oppo-



Thenetta Jones, Class of 1874

sition ceased. As one male student remembered: "In due time came the sixteenth of March, in the year of grace 1863, and with it came, alas, the normals. They came like an army with banners, they came with bewitching curls and dimpled cheeks, and flowing adornment, and worst of all, they came to stay!" □



Delta Gamma 1880s

Photos/UW Archives



Ida Belle Fuller.

I was born Dec 7, 1857 near Janesville Wis where my home still is. For several years I attended the district school; afterward entered Janesville High school where I graduated in the spring of 78 - In the fall of 78 entered the University of Wisconsin.

Reformation or Revolution?

Two UW Renaissance scholars say Martin Luther's influence went far beyond religion.



In the sixteenth century, Western civilization underwent a metamorphosis. A widespread rebellion transformed the face of European society as prophets of egalitarian Christian principles incited the common people to champion a new order. Yet despite its radical nature, this movement is not called a revolution but the Reformation.

Two UW Renaissance scholars, Robert Kingdon and Max Baeumer, contend that it should be the other way around. Reform is too mild a term for a period of history that restructured society, introduced democratic principles, and encompassed the birth of Protestantism.

The celebration of Martin Luther's 500th birthday last year sparked fresh interest in the period, and Kingdon and Baeumer have found new outlets for their research. Supported by the UW Institute for Research in the Humanities, they are investigating the theological, social and political issues that ignited the revolution and are assessing the personal influence of Luther and of the French lawyer and pastor, John Calvin.

According to Kingdon and Baeumer, the target of the revolt was the nearly despotic political and social rule of the Roman Catholic Church, which prior to the Reformation controlled virtually every aspect of medieval life, from municipal government to personal theology. The resulting totalitarian atmosphere nurtured a feeling of spiritual and legal immunity among the clergy, many of whom flagrantly abused their status and power.

Following the revolution, the church realigned itself with truly Christian principles, but the house-cleaning came too late. Many cities and states, particularly in northern Europe, had become autonomous. Turning away from Catholic theology, they adopted the teachings of Luther and Calvin.

Baeumer maintains that despite the far-reaching social and political repercussions of his "Blessed Revolt," Luther was concerned only with religion. The German friar wanted to dispense with the pomp and ceremony accumulated over the cen-

Susan E. Reynard is a PhD candidate in geology and a UIR science writer.



By Susan E. Reynard MS '83



turies in the Catholic Church and return Christianity to its original state. Luther also contested the church's premise that good deeds could pave the way to salvation. He preached that salvation depends on faith, without which acts of kindness are meaningless.

Calvin agreed with Luther's thesis, Kingdon says, but added a different emphasis: acts of Christian charity should follow the reception of true faith, but must retain external expression and be monitored by society.

Both Luther and Calvin forsook sacerdotalism, which taught that only the pope and his ordained clergy receive divine inspiration. Instead they preached that all people are equal in God's eyes. Each person should seek his or her salvation by personally interpreting the Bible.

In removing the clergy's monopoly on divine inspiration, Baeumer says, Luther set in motion enormous changes. He instructed that the clergy should be elected by a "free and secret vote" of the congregation, which could remove a minister

from office if his performance was unsatisfactory. These principles, put to work in local churches and incorporated into political structures, spread the democratic ideals of the Greeks and early Romans throughout Protestant theology. Societies were still ruled by the nobility, but in Protestant areas the lower and middle classes gained some control over their lives. "For the first time the common man had a voice in government," says Baeumer, "and since every Christian now had to find his or her own belief in the Bible, modern individualism began to develop. Marxists point to the Reformation as the first bourgeois revolution, and others have suggested that it heralded the advent of capitalism."

Luther translated the Bible into colloquial German to assure each individual equal access to God's word. Protestant societies in all countries followed suit. The invention of the printing press in the mid-1400s aided the dissemination of colloquial versions of the Bible and of reformatory pamphlets, helping to standardize European languages. Baeumer adds that public education sprang up in Germany as a means of teaching all children to read, enabling them to use the Bible directly in seeking their personal salvation.

Kingdon, a specialist on the legal and religious writings of Calvin, is interested in how the new theologies influenced the restructuring of governments. He notes that pre-Reformation cities were often run by the Catholic Church, which arbitrated acceptable secular and religious behavior and operated monasteries that functioned as hospitals and shelters. Protestant churches did not assume these roles, says Kingdon, so post-Reformation cities had to devise new social support systems.

In 1540 Geneva invited Calvin, one of the few people with legal training, to draft new city ordinances. He came as both legal advisor and head pastor and incorporated the Protestant ideal of power-through-elected-position into Geneva's laws. Following Luther's practice, he initiated relief programs for refugees from the Catholic-dominated regions of France and Italy. Kingdon describes him as a man of enormous indirect power who never held public office, but who shaped the framework for the archetypal Protestant city.

How was it that Luther and Calvin could so profoundly redirect the course of

Education For a New Life

Roger Chapman is partially paralyzed from the waist down. He found walking with his leg braces tremendously tiring, and he needed ten hours of sleep a night. His lack of energy had him very concerned about his heart.

Jim Johnson, another spinal cord accident victim, was worried about his heart, too. He felt weak and found it hard to push his wheelchair.

Lisa Andringa is still recovering from a heart attack she suffered three years ago when she was 18. It happened when a viral infection travelled to her heart and put her in a coma for three weeks. Since then she is still regaining her mental capacities, and she, too, has felt weak, easily winded.

But the health concerns of these people are gradually diminishing thanks to a physical education course, Adaptive Sport. Since its inception in 1967, it has opened a world of sports and physical activity to the permanently

disabled student (although it also accepts enrollees with lesser—often temporary—physical problems).

"We're not here as physical therapists or physicians," said course instructor David Brown. He is a graduate student in Sports Psychology, and in his second semester in charge of this course. "We're here to help them assess their physical potential, and help them reach it."

Enrollment is limited so that each student can receive all the necessary attention. Once accepted, he or she goes through tests to determine physical condition, the ability to handle increased activity, and stress tests, strength tests, weight-loss measures. And each is encouraged to get back into a favorite sport or exercise to whatever degree possible.

There's a variety to choose from, but Brown says that swimming is probably most popular; the pool in the new Southeast Gym on West Dayton Street is reserved for them at special times. And there are exercise bikes, treadmills and other equipment. Brown lectures once a week; he usually deals with the physical and psychological benefits of exercise. "I'm trying to accomplish the short-term goal of getting the students more active, but I also have a long-term goal of helping them develop a more health-oriented lifestyle," he said.

Now that Roger Chapman has taken the course for three semesters he finds he needs only seven hours of sleep. He can walk farther than before with his leg braces, and he is thinking about buying his own exercise bike.

This was Jim Johnson's first semester, but it was enough to increase his strength appreciably. "I have more energy, I can push my wheelchair more easily, I think more clearly. I just plain feel better," he said.

Lisa Andringa, who supplements the course with physical therapy, is now able to write, and her memory has improved along with her thought processes. Her stamina is better, too; she gave us this interview while she was doing ten minutes on the treadmill. □



Photo: UW News Service

Roger Chapman pedals the exercise bike.

Western culture? According to Kingdon and Baeumer, both men held considerable personal sway, but they also became figureheads for popular sentiment. All levels of society felt burdened by the excessive financial demands of the Church and by its seemingly cavalier attitude toward interpretation of Holy Scripture. In addition, the aristocracy wanted to regain absolute control over its principalities. As Luther's message gained ground, Catholic clergy were stripped of power, and the task of governing was increasingly left to the nobility.

Do all these changes represent a revolution? "It's a question of semantics," says Baeumer. "Fundamental change in economic, social, political, and ideological conditions is common to both a reform and a revolt, but a revolution happens suddenly and by force." He points out that some independent German cities and northern European territories converted to Protestantism in as little as three or four years, though in other cases change came more slowly.

Kingdon and Baeumer both argue that there was not one revolution but many, and that these were widespread and somewhat uncoordinated. Kingdon, however, says that the Calvinist-influenced religions like Presbyterianism represent more of a revolution than Lutheranism, since the theological and physical split with Catholicism was more thorough. And Calvinists, coming from regions with tightly organized governments, were more efficient in their revolt. They forcibly ejected Catholic citizens from towns and confiscated their property. Luther's supporters, in contrast, were more widely dispersed in numerous German principalities, each run by a different noble, each pursuing its own course in reshaping society.

Both Kingdon and Baeumer say the changes that accompanied the revolution were impressive. Democratic undercurrents became a decisive part of religious and secular attitudes; social and political structures were revamped with nominal separation of church and state. Complete separation, however, would have to wait for another revolution—this time on another continent. □

Reprinted from the Research Sampler, annual report of the Graduate School, 1983-84.

Karen Walsh
UW News Service

Still Evolving & Changing

One day several months ago, a letter arrived at the *Alumnus* from Prof. Bob Dott Jr, of the department of geology and geophysics, suggesting a story on a “delightful, curious and rather amazing older student,” Catherine Raymond. She is in her mid-seventies and one of 161 enrollees at the UW who are over age sixty-two. Most are in classics or liberal arts, but Catherine has tackled the “hard sciences,” physics, calculus and math and every geology and geophysics course available over the last nine years. Her GPA is high, and her professors say that even in a large class she stands out, with a direct and searching mind and a contagious enthusiasm for new ideas.

Catherine grew up on a dairy farm in Rock County, the oldest of four children. Her parents were graduates of Beloit College. Her mother had taught English, her father had studied voice in New York. “He loved beauty of all kinds. He taught us to enjoy poetry, painting, and sculpture. He read the King James Bible to us for the glory of its language. He adored the opera. We could hear him singing from one end of the farm to the other. Often he would come in from the barn and call us out to see a particularly lovely sunset,” Catherine remembers.

From the time Catherine learned to read, she wanted to do nothing else. At nine she was devouring *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, *Alice in Wonderland*, *The Tales of King Arthur*, *Horatius at the Bridge*, *The Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner*. “I especially loved stories of history and romantic adventure and yearned to be a knight.”

When she was ten her family moved to Alabama for her father’s health. They settled on a farm outside Montgomery. “There was no public elementary school in our county, so my mother raised a fuss. The school officials said they would open one if she would take a census and find out how many children needed it. So she took my brother and me and walked from farm to farm. My parents found an unoccupied cabin and cleaned it out and the county hired a teacher,” she said.

“We were in Alabama for two years right after World War I, but those were bad times for farmers. Prices were sky high; there was a drought one year—no rain at all from April to November! Father couldn’t pay the taxes and we lost the farm.”

But, back in Rock County and broke,

Getting there
is half
the fun.



By Christine Hacskaylo

still there was no question that Catherine would continue her education. After high school she borrowed funds, won scholarships, and went to Beloit College. “I read Darwin’s *On the Origin of Species* and decided to major in zoology. I found I had to take chemistry too and loved it. I ended up majoring in chemistry and zoology and minoring in Greek,” she said.

She graduated in the middle of the Depression and despite a lack of money started work on a master’s here at the UW. “I’d picked zoology but I couldn’t stay away from chemistry: it fascinated me. The mystery of it! But I simply ran out of funds. I dropped out for a semester then returned to take education courses. I earned a teacher’s license but couldn’t find a job.”

(She never did teach. Like many during the period, she went through a succession of unskilled jobs, unable to put her talents or her training to use. It wasn’t until the Second World War that a friend offered her work in a lab, but by that time she had forgotten too much of her training to accept it.)

In the ’30s Catherine became a pacifist, and in the late ’40s began working for the Fellowship of Reconciliation in Chicago, where she joined the Congress on Racial Equality. “There weren’t any good restaurants in the Loop where blacks could eat,” she said. “I took part in the sit-ins that broke that barrier.” Race relations remains one of the causes in which she is most interested today.

Through the ’50s and ’60s she continued to work for the F.O.R in Cleveland and New York City. She picketed for better schools in Harlem, bailed civil rights

workers out of jail in Washington, D.C., and went to jail herself for helping integrate a swimming pool in New Jersey. In addition she ran the office and kept the books.

She explains her involvement as a combination of religious background, puritan upbringing—“you see something that needs doing and you do it!”—and growing social awareness. “I began to know people who had experienced racial slurs and I was shocked. This was something that happened in Germany or a hundred years ago but it didn’t happen in my day in my country to my friends.”

In the middle-’60s she went to work for the American Africa Committee and then for the Union Seminary publication *Christianity in Crisis*. A few years later, at an age when others contemplate retirement, she became a researcher at the *Readers Digest* books division in New York City—the first time in her life that she’d worked for a profit organization. When a new natural science series was started, she was given editorial control.

Ten years ago she retired and returned to Madison. “I’ve always loved this town. If it had any more to offer, I don’t know what I’d do,” she said with a laugh. She belongs to the Madison Opera Buffs, The Notorious Canary Trainers Club (a Sherlock Holmes group), and the Dickens Fellowship. She is a supporter of women’s rights and a member of Common Cause, the Audubon Society, the Nature Conservancy, the National Park Service Association, and the Sierra Club. “I live in fear that someone is going to start a Jane Austen Society. She’s my favorite author, so I’d have to go to more meetings!”

Her decision to return to school to study geology grew out of her work at *Readers Digest*. “I began to read about continental drift in the science journals and it thrilled me, the whole idea of oceans spreading and continents moving around. I read everything I could find about it. I’d never had any geology in college, but I decided to take geophysics to understand something about how rocks work. As soon as I retired and moved to Madison, I started to do just that.”

She began with an introductory course in geology under Prof. Lowell Laudon, then took Historic Geology under Prof. Dott. She moved on to Structural Geology with Prof. J. Campbell Craddock. “You should have physics and mineralogy and petrology before you take it, and I didn’t

know any of that, but I loved the course. Prof. Craddock is wonderful, a completely organized man who teaches with total concentration. It should be part of everyone's education to see him in action.

"I think enthusiasm is a good teacher's greatest asset, the ability to inspire students to *want* to learn," she said. "A few of my professors have been bumblerers, but they've always been intensely interested in their subject." She took physics and math, geophysics and astronomy and a course called Science in the Enlightenment. Although she says she'd have no use for a degree, she's taken a class each semester for the last nine years and plans to attack philosophy in the fall.

In her spare time, Catherine volunteers as a guide at the Geology Museum. "I give tours to all ages, from senior citizens to children in kindergarten. I show the younger students magnetic rocks and say these are my favorite and demonstrate magnetism, and then I show them a pumice stone and float it in a bowl of water and they are amazed at the idea that a rock can float. I enjoy it. The only group I find difficult are the junior high students. They are determined to be bored and nothing you can do will change their minds!

"Studying geology, I've come to see a world that has changed and evolved over a great long period and all life has evolved and changed with it," Catherine said. "If a species hasn't, it's become extinct. I've begun to believe that if people don't learn to evolve and change as well, they are also going to become extinct and that would be a pity. I'd hate to think of Michelangelo's *Pieta* never being seen again or Mozart's music never again being played.

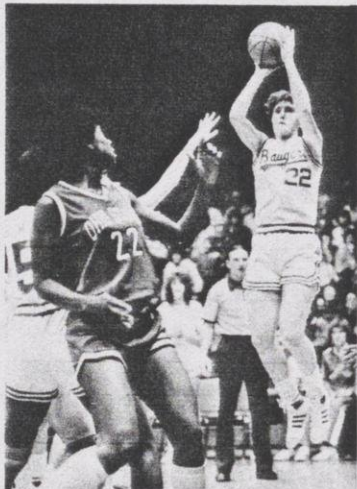
"Last semester it broke my heart when the kids in my class would say to me, 'I don't know how to plan the future because I don't know if there is going to be one.' When I was a student no one ever questioned whether there would be a future. It might not always be a very good one, but it would be there.

"I don't know that I'd want to try to convince everyone to return to school as I've done, but if somebody out there who loves learning feels intimidated by coming back, then I'd say, don't let your age stop you! Come! The teachers are wonderful. You won't be alone, there are others like you. Furthermore the students are so terrific, you won't feel your age. You may not run up Bascom Hill the way they do, but you can still have a great time!" □



Catherine Raymond

Photo/Glean Lindel



Megan Scott

Megan Scott Makes Campus Sports History

Megan Scott of Platteville has become the first woman to letter in three sports in one year. In fact, she is the first of either sex to do so since Pat Richter in 1962-63. Megan lettered in volleyball, basketball and track this year. In volleyball she was second in the Big Ten in kills per match with 14.8 and election to the all-conference first team. She joined the basketball team eight games into the season, to finish with a 14.3-points-per-game average and leading the team with 8.2 rebounds per game. She took a fifth-place finish in the discus at the Big Ten outdoor meet with a throw of 149' 9". Her father Harlo was a member of our 1941 NCAA championship basketball team.

Hospital Opens Sports Medicine Center

A decade ago the University Hospitals and Clinics established one of the first sports medicine programs in the nation. That signaled a growing awareness of the need for specialization in sports injuries or, more importantly, the prevention thereof. Now the hospitals have taken another pioneering step in that direction with the opening of its Sports Medicine and Fitness Center.

The center incorporates the hospital's sports medicine clinic, its exercise physiology evaluation lab, physical therapy facilities and fitness and rehabilitation center, making it one of the most comprehensive in the country. Orthopedic surgeon (and physician for varsity teams) Wm. Clancy heads the center. "We want to take care of the

whole person," he told the Wisconsin State Journal. "This includes how an injury may affect a young athlete psychologically; its impact on academic performance and personal relationships."

Since the sports medicine program opened ten years ago, Clancy and his staff have seen about 5000 patients annually, about 60 percent of whom are treated for recreational injuries such as shin splints. On the staff are four physicians, two physical therapists, three trainers, three grad students in exercise physiology, a radiologist and an RN.

The new center is working with seventeen state high schools in a program of training and injury prevention. It is located on University Avenue at Shorewood Drive.

We're Tops in Big Ten Sports

The Badgers' combined men's and women's teams in all sports finished in first place in the Big Ten for the school year. We tied for first with Indiana in women's competitions, while the men finished second behind Michigan.

The women's rating was based on their championships in cross country, indoor and outdoor track. The men won conference titles in cross country, fencing and outdoor track, including the Big Ten championship in the latter.

Coach Qualls Gets Contract Renewal

Women's basketball coach Edwina Qualls has had her contract renewed for another year after reports said she would be fired. She had ended the season in controversy (WA, May/June) after demanding the team leave the court in a game against Minnesota because she wanted to "make a statement about the officiating." Five refused to obey the order, and she then suspended them. They were reinstated the next day on orders from Athletic Directors Elroy Hirsch and Kit Saunders, and there were several sessions of the athletic board's personnel committee before a decision was announced on Qualls's future.

Job Mart

BSCE'67, MBA'80, PhD'81, Illinois registered professional engineer. Seventeen years municipal management experience in engineering design, construction, maintenance, planning and budgeting. Grantsmanship for city streets, sidewalks, sewers, street lights, traffic and traffic signals. Member of professional and technical organizations. Seeks management position or partnership in consulting firm. Reply to member #8162.

PhD'79, curriculum, administration; MIS, English. Experienced manager, decision-maker, innovator, developer, trainer, writer; assertive diplomat in international work. Will contribute high energy, humour, intelligence, woman's perspective to win/win solutions. Comfortable with electronic world and new situations requiring flexibility. Quick study. Wisconsin resident. Easy relocation-international corporation, service, school. Reply to member #8163

BBA'80, MS-Business'83. Management major (administration and personnel). Seeking entry-level management consulting position. Experience: two years on rotational training program with major manufacturer in marketing, engineering, and production; three years machining experience. Quantitative, analytical, problem solving, interpersonal, and writing skills. Reply to member #8164.

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

PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYERS:

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

Brathaus Brats™ At Home

Cook real **Brathaus Brats™** at home on your grill.

They arrive vacuum-packed, UPS delivered, ready for your grill or freezer.

8# box

(about 40 sausages)

\$35.00

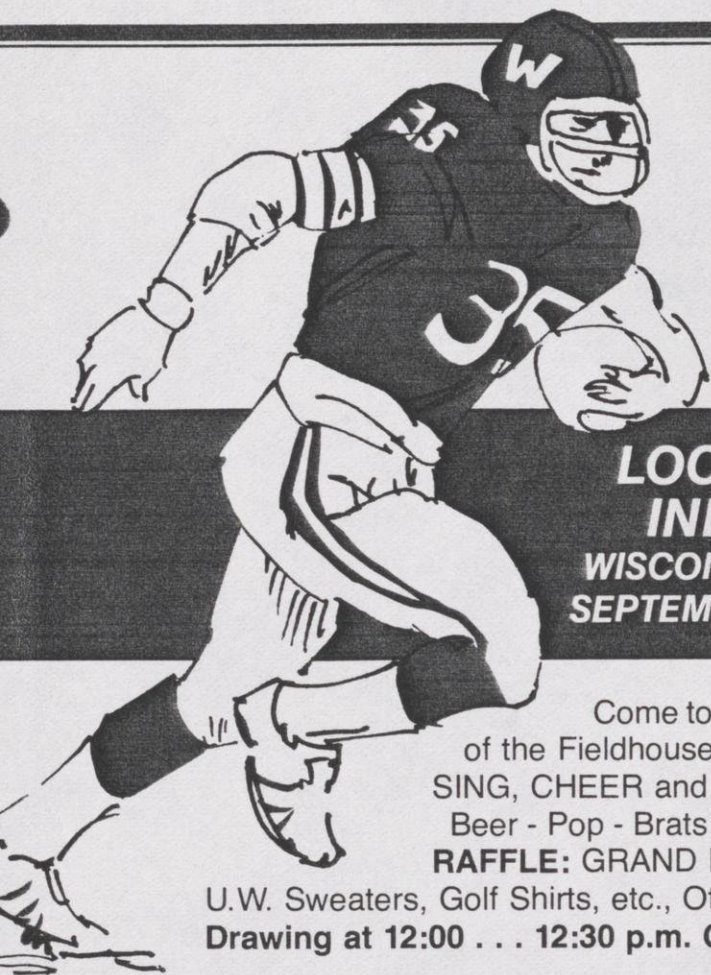
4# box

(about 20 sausages)

\$20.00

Send check to:

Brathaus, Inc.
603 State Street
Madison, WI 53703



BADGER BLAST '5'

**LOCATION • U.W. FIELD HOUSE
INDOOR TAILGATE PEP RALLY
WISCONSIN VS. NORTHWESTERN FOOTBALL GAME
SEPTEMBER 29, 1984 • ALL BADGER FANS INVITED!**

Come to the party! Fifth Annual Badger Blast! Enjoy the warmth of the Fieldhouse, the heat of the Spirit, the cool of the Brew. SING, CHEER and TOAST the Team. **10:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.**

Beer - Pop - Brats - Cheese. **All you can eat!** Bring the Family, the Gang.

RAFFLE: GRAND PRIZE: BIG SCREEN T.V. Other Raffle Items:

U.W. Sweaters, Golf Shirts, etc., Official Wisconsin Sportswear, Season Tickets.
Drawing at 12:00 . . . 12:30 p.m. OFF to the Game.

COME MEET THE PARENTS OF THE TEAM PEP RALLY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN BAND

- Badger Marching Band • Cheerleaders • Pom-Pom Girls • Bucky Badger •
- Becky Badger • CRAZYLEGS • Badger Heroes • VIP'S •

ADVANCE TICKET SALES — \$10 Per Single Person \$15 Per Couple \$5 For Children (12 and under)

ALL TICKETS SOLD AT DOOR WILL BE \$10.00.

80% Tax Deductible

Proceeds to go to support all U.W. Athletic Teams.

Deadline for ordering advance tickets will be September 24, 1984.

Return the coupon below with your check and a **stamped, self-addressed envelope.**

RESERVATION COUPON

Name _____

Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

NUMBER OF TICKETS: _____ at \$10 (single) \$ _____
 _____ at \$15 (couple) \$ _____
 _____ at \$ 5 (child) \$ _____

Mail by: September 24, 1984 for admission only tickets.

Mail to: Badger Blast, 1440 Monroe Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53711

Enclose: Check made payable to: National "W" Club, and self-addressed, stamped envelope.



Member News



McInnis '53



Sommerfield '63



Hale '65

The Early Years

The Pomona, Calif., *Progress Bulletin* recently ran a feature on CLARA J. WEBBER '27, children's librarian there and a devotee of Laura Ingalls Wilder and her books. She has made that library an important center for Wilder memorabilia.

The Law School alumni, meeting on May 4, gave its Distinguished Service Award to RICHARD W. ORTON '31, '32, retired circuit court judge from Lancaster.

RUDY CUSTER '35, Wilmette, retired in February as business manager of the Chicago Bears after thirty-eight years, and in mid-May was inducted into the Chicago Sports Hall of Fame.

40s&50s ROBERT W. BRAY '40, PhD'49, Middleton, retires this month as associate dean of our College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

Time flies, but we moved it too fast in our March issue when we put EDDIE KOBLITZ of Santa Monica in the class of '35 instead of in '40 where he belongs.

American Chemical Society President WARREN D. NIEDERHAUSER MS'42, PhD'43 won an honorary degree in May from Oberlin (Ohio) College. He is a resident of Meadowbrook, Pa.

The School of Business gave its Distinguished Alumnus award this spring to BURNELL R. ROBERTS '50, board chairman of the Mead Corporation, Dayton, Ohio. He chaired the school's 1983 fund drive.

JAMES F. SPRENGER '50 of Elm Grove has been made a vice-president of the Cudahy Forging Division of the Ladish Company.

Texas is a big state, yet only one of its car

dealers was among the twenty nationwide to be chosen for the 1984 Time Magazine Quality Dealer Awards. That lone star is ROLLIE S. MCGINNIS '53, who has a Cadillac/Rolls-Royce dealership in Houston.

At the Kodak offices in Rochester, N.Y., DONALD A. DELWICHE '54 has been promoted to a division manager. He joined the firm right after graduation.

Oshkosh North High School inducted into its Hall of Fame ROBERT A. GREENKORN '54, '55, '57. He is a vice-president and provost at Purdue, with a teaching background in the petroleum field.

Back in Janesville after several years as general manager of Parker Mexico, HENRY A. SCHLICHTING '54 has been appointed the firm's international market development manager for South America. He and his wife NANCY (ROGERS) '56) will maintain their residence in Janesville.

DAVID A. WOOLHISER '55, PhD'62, Tucson, a faculty member at the University of Arizona and research director with the USDA, received an award from the American Geophysical Union for his contributions to hydrology.

DONALD D. RATZLAFF '58, Danville, Ky., has been named vice-president and general manager-U.S. for the material handling division of Rexnord. He joined the firm in 1960.

If all has gone as planned, JOE NYIRI '59, '61 of San Diego is spending the summer at an honors seminar at the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence. He was one of fifty chosen by the school out of more than 1000 nominees as outstanding teachers of art in secondary schools.

60s-80s E. THOMAS JONES '60, with Kodak since 1961, has been made an assistant superintendent with one of its divisions in Rochester, N.Y.

Minneapolis's Augsburg College, inaugurating a program called Executive in Residence, has chosen DONALD STONE '60, '63 as the first recipient. He is senior vice-president of Medtronic, Inc. Executive in Residence is "designed to promote community and college interaction through campus visits."

The W. W. Grainger Company, Chicago, has elected JERE D. FLUNO '63 to vice-chairman. He joined the firm in 1969.

PEGGY SOMMERFIELD '63 is the new director of creative services with Beecham Cosmetics in Chicago. For the past thirteen years she's been with Jovan, a subsidiary.

HUGH "PAT" RICHTER '64, '71, with Oscar Mayer here for several years, is being transferred by its owner, General Foods, to their corporate headquarters in Rye, N.Y. He will be director of personnel.

The Fruehauf Corporation promoted RICHARD G. HALE '65 to director of benefits and pension investments. He remains in the Detroit office.

A story in a March issue of the *New York Times* reports that General Electric has named GARY C. WENDT '65 EVP for financing operations of GE Credit Corporation, "a subsidiary that is one of the largest financial services and leasing companies." He has been with the firm since graduation.

DONALD A. BILLE '66, PhD'75 has been promoted to a full professorship at DePaul University's department of nursing, the first in the department. Among his listing of publications are two textbooks.

JAMES HANEY '67, '72, Madison, is the new EVP of the Wisconsin Association of Manufacturers and Commerce. He is manager of public affairs for Wisconsin Bell.

continued on page 26

The Creative Approach to Charitable Giving

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

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

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

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

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

Fred Winding, Vice President
University of Wisconsin Foundation
702 Langdon Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
608/263-5554



University of Wisconsin Foundation

Member News

continued from page 24

The governor of Arkansas appointed GEORGE A. ANTONELLI MA '68 to the state's teacher education, certification and evaluation committee. Antonelli is dean of the Division of Education at the University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff.

In Glenview, Ill., SCOTT HAUTER '69 has been appointed to the newly created position of director of interactive television marketing for Zenith. He joined the firm in 1978.

CHESTER BISCARDI '70, '72, '74 of New York has been commissioned by our School of Music to write an opera, *Tight-Rope*, to commemorate the renovation of Music Hall when it reopens in the fall of 1985. The project has been underway for about a year and is, "a chamber opera with an original score, not an adaptation," says the news release. Biscardi is on the music faculty of Sarah Lawrence College, and is a past recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship and the Prix de Rome.

The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, announces as among its new faculty, MOZELLE (Mildred, as UW student) CLARK SHERMAN PhD '71. She will be professor of church music.

Madison attorney GEORGE R. KAMPERSCHROER '72, '75, a one-time business student who returned to the School of Business for additional accounting courses, has won a gold medal from the American Institute of CPAs. It goes to those who post the highest scores in the twice-yearly CPA exam. Kamperschroer and 72,694 others took the exam last November, and he scored 386 out of a possible 400 points! (UW students lead the nation in passing all four parts the first time.)

RACHEL LEUNG '73 has been promoted to manager of corporate financial analysis at Oscar Mayer's Madison office. She joined the firm in 1982.

Navy Lt. Cmdr. PHIL L. MIDLAND '73 has been appointed to serve as the Assistant US Naval Attaché to China. He moved his family to Beijing in June.

GEORGE SPILICH '74 is chairman of the psychology department of Washington College, Chesterton, Md. and writes that he would enjoy hearing from the old crowd, especially the "Breese Terrace Jets."

KAREN KOBLITZ MFA '76, after teaching art, most recently at the University of South Carolina, has moved to Los Angeles and recently had a one-woman show of her ceramics.

BART A. SHEARD '76 is based in Green Bay as a sales rep for Burroughs Wellcome Co.

ARTHUR S. KIEFER '78 has moved from Topeka to Temple, Texas as assistant roadmaster with the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe. (Why are you humming?)

MICHAEL T. and ELIZABETH (STOIBER '83) WENZEL '80 have moved from Downers Grove, Ill. to Dallas as he moves up to plant manager for Swift Adhesive.

KATHLEEN MIKAELIAN BASS '81, who has been in radio in Madison, is now on the PR staff with Snap-On Tools, Kenosha.

Make your nominations
now for the

1985 WAA Distinguished Service Awards

The nominee must be:

- An alumnus/a of the UW-Madison
- A member of the Wisconsin Alumni Association
- Available to attend the awards program on Alumni Weekend, May 11, 1985

WAA's Recognition and Awards
Committee

judges nominees on:

Alumni Citizenship

Participation in programs of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, the UW Foundation, WARF, or of other campus-based alumni-strengthened organizations (e.g. the Memorial Union, Elvehjem Museum, Arboretum, etc.)

University Loyalty

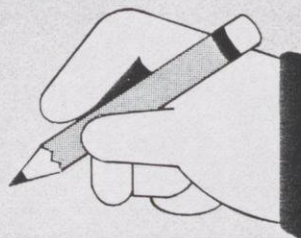
Non-paid services in support of the academic/administrative aspects of UW-Madison schools, colleges or departments or in student recruitment, legislative activities, advisory committees, etc.

Accomplishment

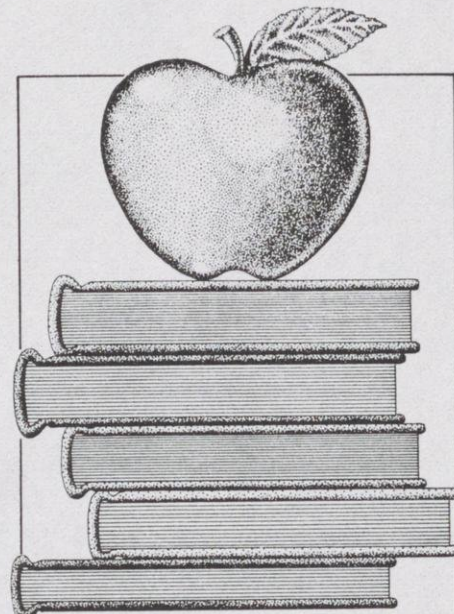
Career achievement and public service on the community, state, or national levels

Please be specific on these points in your letter of nomination.

Nominations must be received by November 30, 1984.



Mail to:
Recognition and Awards Committee
Wisconsin Alumni Association
650 North Lake Street
Madison 53706



Spend a Fall Day on Campus

Tuesday
September 25

Professor Emeritus
Frederic Cassidy
English

Professor Frank Horlbeck
Art History

Professor Narciso Menocal
Art History

Professor Charles Pulvino
*Education, Counseling
& Guidance*

Professor Sybil Robinson
Theater & Drama

Joan Severa, Curator of Costumes
and Textiles,
State Historical Society

*Afternoon program:
The Wisconsin Brass Quintet*

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

Deaths

Names in capital letters are of the individuals as students. WOMEN'S MARRIED NAMES APPEAR IN PARENTHESES.

The Early Years

ANDERSON, ANNA LOUISE '02, age 102, Madison, who attended the Half-Century Club luncheons on Alumni Weekend until her centennial birthday; in May.
SWENSON, MARY WADDINGTON (North) '06, Madison.
HEILMAN, LURA F. '11, Portland, Ore., in 1982.
MANN, KARL MOWRY '11, Montclair, N.J., publisher of specialty journals. As a student here he founded what was to become Sigma Delta Chi national journalism fraternity; in April.
CRANE, WINIFRED LUCY (Barry) '12, Detroit, in 1982.
GRATZ, MABEL MAUD (Glaettli) '12, Lenexa, Kan., in February.
BYRNE, MARGARET JANE '13, Fitchburg, in March.
STEPHANY, ERWIN JOHN '13, Redwood Falls, Minn., in February.
CORBETT, CLIFTON SHERWIN MA'14, PhD'21, Hightstown, N.J., in January.
LIPSCOMB, JAMES NAPOLEAN MS'15, Macon, Miss.*

*Informant did not give date of death.

RAUBE, WILLIAM CARL '15, Baltimore, in 1981.
TICHENOR, LAUREN EDGAR '15, D.O., Wau-pun, in March.
ALLEN, PETER THOMPSON '16, Buffalo, in February.
COLEMAN, DORA LEEANNA (Wilson) '16, Elkhorn, in March.
DILLMAN, RUTH ESTHER (Briscoe) '16, Santa Barbara, in February.
WRIGHT, KATHERINE '16, MD, Evanston, in April.
GUNDERSON, SIGURD B. '17, MD, West Salem, in March.
HAZELBERG, ESTHER VIVIAN (Ward) '17, Rice Lake, in March.
BISHOP, LAWSON WATERMAN '18, Winter Park, Fla.*
LINS, CECILIA (Corry) '18, Madison/Milwaukee, in May.
ROBERTS, JAMES FRANK '18, Okauchee/Chicago, in March.
EATON, HOWARD ORMSBY '19, PhD'29, Racine, in March.
WARD, DOLORES (Jacobs) '19, Minneapolis, in 1983.
FRANCIS, HUGH HUNTINGTON '20, Kansas City/Chippewa Falls, in April.
HARRISON, DOROTHY BETH (Riggs) '20, Louisville, in January.
LEPKOVSKY, SAMUEL '20, '23, '25, Berkeley, longtime faculty member at the University of California, a pioneer in vitamin research, credited with the discovery of B-6; in April.
OBERLY, JOHN JOSEPH '20, Hendersonville, Cal., in April.
BECKWITH, WAYNE IZOR '21, Soquel, Cal., in January.

BUMP, WARNER SMITH '21, MD, Rhinelander, in April.
COMSTOCK, WILLIAM THURSTON '21, Portage, with his wife in an automobile accident, in March.
RISTEEN, HERBERT LYLE '21, Baraboo, author of boys' stories in the '30s and '40s, and longtime creator of crossword puzzles for such as the New York Times and, not infrequently, of a Badger Crossword donated to these pages; in March.
BARNES, ERNEST M. '22, Knoxville, in 1983.
EDWARDS, ETHEL MARIE (Jones) '22, Black River Falls, in March.
HERRICK, ROSWELL H. '22, Lorain, Ohio, in 1983.
HOMSTAD, ERWIN EDGAR '22, Black River Falls, in 1980.
JOHNSON, G. ARTHUR '22, Ashland, in March.
RYAN, GEORGE PARKER '22, Pasadena, in 1983.
SCHULZ, IRWIN P. '22, MD, Madison, in March.
TILLISCH, MICHAEL RAVN SR. '22, Wausau, in November.
BOERKE, EDISON MORSE '23, Milwaukee, in April.
DOOLITTLE, KATHRYN (Traub) '23, Vacaville, Cal., in 1983.
GERHAUSE, JOHN PARRMAN '23, San Diego, in 1983.
KELLOGG, ST. MARY THOMAS '23, Sinsinawa, in March.
PEARSON, MILES CURTIS '23, Madison, in February.
SCHMIDT, SAMUEL FREDERICK '23, La Grange Park, Ill., in February.
SCHOENFELD, RUSSELL D. '23, Edgerton, in April.
ALLEN, HARRY DAPHNE '24, Madison, in April.
HOLDAHL, AGNES SOPHIE '24, River Falls, in February.
KNIGHTS, IDA BELLE '24, Delray Beach, Fla., in March.
MAURER, HAROLD JOHN '24, Milwaukee, in November.
GOODFELLOW, EMMA EVELYN (Heimdal) '25, Aurora, in 1983.
GRAHAM, GEORGE WESLEY '25, Park Ridge, Ill.*
HANNA, MARION LOUISE '25, San Diego, in February.
HERRIN, RAYMOND CLYDE MS'25, PhD'28, DeForest, Wis., in April.
HOLT, FRANK JOHN MS'25, Milwaukee, in March.
LEISCH, FREDERICK KIRSCH '25, Wilmette, in 1983.
WOLTERS, JOSEPH THEODORE '25, El Cerrito, Cal., in 1983.
PRATT, HOWARD JOHN '26, Tempe, in November.
SCHOEN, LOUISE LOWELL (Bates) '26, Burr Ridge, Ill., in 1983.
BRANDENBURG, HAROLD FRED '27, Deltona, Fla./Sturgeon Bay, in April.
CARPENTER, EARL FREDERICK '27, Sandusky, Ohio, in 1983.
HORSTMAYER, HAROLD FREDERIC '27, Whitefish Bay, in February.
OETTMEIER, ARNOLD GEORGE '27, Wheeling, W.Va., in February.
JOHNSON, NELSON HAROLD MA'28, PhD'38, Waterford, in March.
PORTER, EDWARD CLARKE '28, Riverside, Conn., in 1983.
SCHRIBER, PAUL WARREN '28, MD'29, Carmel, Cal., in April.
CHESLEY, CATHRYN (Brazeau) '29, Wisconsin Rapids, in 1983.

MORRISON, JOSEPH PAUL ELDRED MA'29, PhD'31, Washington, D.C., in May.
POPHAM, ESTELLE LORAIN '29, Denver, in January.
THOMAS, J. ELIZABETH (Burgess) '29, Ft. Myers, Fla., in 1983.

30s&40s

MEIGS, HESTER C. '30, East Rockaway, N.Y.*
POWELL, HARLEY JOHN MPH'30, Richland Center, in March.
WAKE, VAN BUREN '30, Milwaukee, in April.
BRANDT, ARTHUR FREDERICK '31, Northbrook, Ill., in January.
CASE, HENRIETTA ALICE (McLane) '31, Hendersonville, N.C.*
EUCLIDE, FRANCIS JOSEPH '31, Green Bay, in March.
THOMAS, RUTH ISABELLE '31, Milwaukee, in March.
GIDDINGS, HARRIETT DOROTHY '32, Chicago, in 1983.
QUAM, PEARL JENSINE (Thomas) '32, '33, Miami, in March.
RUMMELE, ROBERT WILLIAM '32, Dallas, in April.
STEINMAN, SAMUEL '32, Rome, in January.
SWEET, HARRY '32, Hallandale, Fla., in April.
MORGAN, LOUISE VIRGINIA (Cool) '33, Providence, R.I., in April.
SWIERSKI, ANN LEONA (Merrick) '33, Chicago, in January.
BINGHAM, EDWIN SOL '34, '38, Los Angeles, in March.
LOUND, ALICE CORNELIA (Zaeske) '34, Bandon, Ore., in 1983.
SIMPSON, ARTHUR OGDEN '34, Bellevue, Wash., in May.
WURTZ, FREELAND AUBREY '34, Fond du Lac, in January.
BLAUNER, ROBERT GORDON '35, White Plains, N.Y., in 1983.
KUZELA, JOSEPH FRANK '35, Costa Mesa, Cal., in March.
LYNE, DOROTHY JEANETTE (Cass) '35, Norman, Okla., in 1982.
FEUTZ, DORIS '36, Plymouth, Wis., in March.
HEIDEL, GERTRUDE ELIDA (Parsley) '36, Roswell, N.M., in March.
LEMMER, PAUL WINFIELD '36, Philadelphia, in November.
TATUM, BESSIE CAROL (Rasmussen) '36, Santa Monica, in 1982.
THRUN, ROBERT CARL '36, Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., in March.

continued

Badger Huddle

Before every out-of-town football game, loyal Badgers assemble for their own brand of kickoff, usually at the motel at which the team is staying. Plan on it. But at this writing, only this one location is definite. More in our September issue.

Sept. 15: Columbia, Mo.
Holiday Inn East; 11 a.m.

Deaths

continued

BECK, CARL BURNHAM '37, West Allis, in 1980.
 BERGER, WILLIAM HARRY '37, Mondovi, in April.
 BERGIN, STEPHEN M. MS'37, Watertown, in April.
 KORNREICH, EDWARD GUSTAVE '37, Cincinnati.*
 MURRAY, ALICE MAE '37, University Park, Pa./Ocala, Fla., in April.
 SEEFELDT, GERTRUDE MARGARET '37, Madison, in April.
 SWINEHART, LOGAN JOSEPH '37, Rockford, in April.
 ELIAS, ELIZABETH MAXINE (Jaedecke) '38, Watertown, in 1981.
 ROBERTSON, WILLIAM PULLEN '38, Elm Grove, in February.
 GORDON, RODERICK D. '39, PhD'53, Carbondale, Ill., in April.
 KELLEY, PATRICK TOM '39, Green Bay, in March.
 SCHNEIDER, ALAN '39, called by the New York Times "one of the most important American directors of contemporary theater," killed May 3 in London when struck by a motorcycle. He directed the original 1962 Broadway production of Edward Albee's *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* and the original presentation of such others as *Waiting for Godot*, *Tiny Alice*, *The Dumb-*

Dumbwaiter, and *A Delicate Balance*. He had accepted the University's invitation to be here for commencement to accept a Doctor of Humane Letters degree.

GOODIER, ROBERT DOUGLAS '40, Sacramento, in January.
 MILBRATH, WILLIAM FREDERICK '40, Park Ridge, Ill., in April.
 ETZKIN, JOSEPH JACOB '41, Mayfield Heights, Ohio, in April.
 GROTH, MARY JANE (Ela) '41, Madison, in March.
 DONAHUE, JEROME THOMAS '41, Oconomowoc, in April.
 JOHNSON, ARNOLD PHILIP '42, '47, Kenosha, in May.
 GROSSMAN, ROBERT J. '43, Milwaukee, in 1983.
 MUSSELMAN, RICHARD LEIGH '43, Northbrook, Ill., in February.
 NICKEL, CHRISTINE ELIZABETH '43, '52, Madison, in March.
 RENO, NORMA JANE (Miller) '43, '48, Wicomico Church, Va., in 1983.
 GIESSELBRECHT, CAROL A. (Radewan) '44, Wenatchee, Wash., in January.
 FOX, JEANNE (Cullander) '45, '46, Standardsville, Va., in February.
 HOLLER, HAROLD GEORGE '46, '53, Peoria, in 1979.
 BERGUNDE, JOHN EDWARD '47, '48, '49, Vadneis Heights, Minn.*
 CULLIGAN, DOUGLAS DUANE '48, Milwaukee, in 1983.
 DICKMANN, JOHN LOUIS '48, Whittier, Cal., in 1983.
 KAUFMAN, PETER '48, '51, Washington, D.C.*
 WITSCHER, HUBERT ALBERT '48, '51, Creve Coeur, Mo., in 1983.

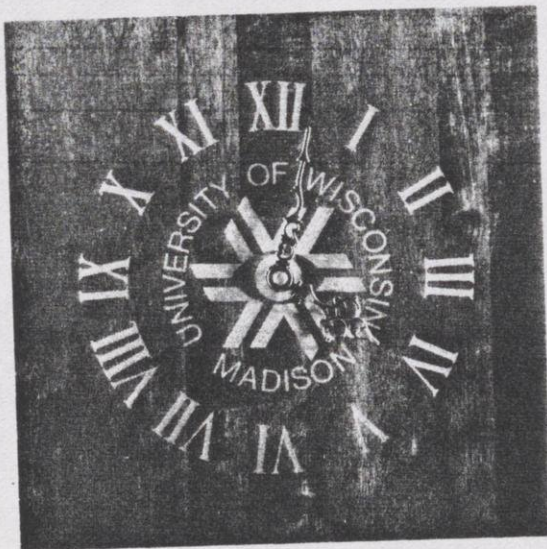
FENZAU, CLARENCE JOHN '49, Boise, in February.
 HEINZEN, HOWARD BENJAMIN '49, Waukesha, in 1983.
 SHARP, ROBERT LEROY '49, Los Angeles, in February.
 TOBIN, THOMAS HENRY '49, Dubuque.*

50s&60s

BARR, THEODORE RICHARD '50, Deerfield, in 1983.
 DOBRANSKY, DONALD K. '50, Oak Creek, Wis., in April.
 WALKER, THOMAS JAY '50, '61, Sturgeon Bay, in February.
 BURSEK, LLOYD FRANCIS '51, Manitowoc, in 1983.
 STORM, MARVIN WILBERT '51, Madison, in March.
 HEGNA, EARL THEODORE '52, Casper, Wyo., in April.
 KASSON, DOROTHY (McManus) '52, Oregon, Wis., in March.
 HEIN, JOHN FRANCIS '53, Tomahawk, in March.
 WILKINS, JOHN ARTHUR '53, Sequim, Wash., in April.
 ALOFS, HUDSON JAMES '54, Hartland, in April.
 DECKER, KENNETH HAROLD '54, '59, Woodstock, Ill., in March.
 FULTON, NEIL DOUGLAS PhD'54, Fayetteville, Ark., in February.
 SCHLOTTHAUER, GERTRUDE MARIE (Noble) '54, Stevens Point, in February.
 STEVENS, LEILA PhD'54, Washington, D.C., in 1983.
 FRITZ, ALPHONSE JOSEPH PhD'56, Norman, Okla., in 1980.
 LUDWIG, LAWRENCE PETER MS'57, Cleveland, in 1981.

continued on page 30

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- **RECEIVERS:** Conceptual design, fabrication, and test of state-of-the-art receiver systems for ECM/Elint applications. Familiarity with system architecture, signal processing and channelized, set-on, and micro-scan techniques is desirable.
- **ANALOG:** Specialist in video amplifiers, filters, A/D and D/A conversion; background should include feedback theory analysis and computer-aided circuit analysis.
- **DIGITAL:** Design/develop high speed signal processing and control systems; microprocessor-controlled hardware, D/A and A/D conversion, digital filters, direct memory access, utilizing TTL, DTL, ECL, CMOS.

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CAREER INTEREST	_____

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Deaths

continued from page 28

FRANCKE, DONALD CLAYTON '58, PhD'65, Milwaukee, in 1979.
STEVENS, JOHN PHILLIPPS '58, New Port Richey, Fla., in January.
CHRISTEN, RUDOLPH MS'59, Milwaukee, in 1981.
MOIN, WILSON JAMES '59, Andover, N.J., in January.
STEFFEN, GEORGE FRANKLIN MS'59, Platteville, in 1983.
MACNICOLL, MURRAY GRAEME '64, '66, '77, Cincinnati, in March.
CHRISTIE, RICHARD LEO MA'66, PhD'74, Green Bay, in April.
DE LOS SANTOS, ALBERTO '68, Saltillo Coah, Mexico, in January.

70s&80s

PERLMAN, JOAN RAY (Rosenberg) MA'73, Highland Park, Ill., in February.
HOFF, MARTHA WOODBRIDGE '75, Highlands, N.C., in March.
WORDEN, DONALD JAMES MD'80, Oconto, in April.
GREENFIELD, JENNIFER BETH '81, Shorewood, in a traffic accident while traveling in Ireland; in January.
WISE, PHEBE ELIZABETH who came back to earn a masters degree in English at age 85 in 1982; in Madison, in March.

Faculty and Staff

Emer. Prof. ELIZABETH BRANDEIS Raushenbuch MA'24, PhD'28, Madison, a nationally recognized economist, on our faculty for forty-two years until retirement in 1966, credited with improving the conditions for migratory workers in the state and establishing schools for their children; in April.

Asst. Prof. VALMAI KIRKHAM FENSTER Ph.D.'77, on the library science faculty since 1967; in Sun Prairie in May, at age 44. Memorials to scholarship fund in her name, c/o UW Foundation, 702 Langdon Street, Madison 53706.

DALE W. GILBERT, 57, professor of voice in the School of Music; in May. He had been on the music faculty since 1955 and chaired it for seven years. He had also directed several Summer Music Clinics, had sung in many UW Opera productions and as a member of the Bascom Hill Trio. Memorials to the school through the UW Foundation (address above) or to the First United Methodist Church, 203 Wisconsin Avenue, Madison 53703.

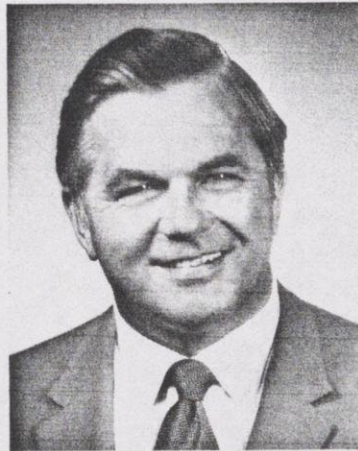
Emer. Prof. RAYMOND C. HERRIN MA'25, PhD '28, MD, DeForest, on our medical school faculty from 1928 to 1970; in April.

JAMES EDWARD KENNEDY, 62, Madison, teacher of psychology via correspondence, in the Extension for twenty-five years; in March.

GEORGE SZPINALSKI, Newport, R.I., violinist who entered Moscow's Imperial Conservatory of Music at the age of 4, the youngest in its history, taught on our music faculty from 1939 to 1944, and was a member of the Chicago Symphony; in May. □

On Wisconsin

A Love Affair With Alma Mater



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

The occasion was the recent Alumni Weekend held on our beautiful campus. They came in celebration of their fiftieth anniversary of graduation from the University of Wisconsin, arriving in record numbers from thirty-five states around the nation.

The reunion was a success. That's an understatement. It was impressive and historic. Participation by members of the honor class set a new record. Invitations were sent to 794 members of the Class of 1934 and 210 were inducted into the exclusive Half-Century Club, with Chancellor Irving Shain and WAA president Jonathan Pellegrin presiding.

Not only were they here in record numbers, but they arrived twenty-four hours earlier than usual, beginning their four-day celebration on Thursday, May 10. The additional day provided the opportunity for a variety of activities: eleven continuing education seminars, six boat excursions on Lake Mendota, a campus tour, five luncheons and dinners, and the alumni ball in Great Hall. Hundreds of the 1100 alumni here for the weekend took advantage of these activities, and all received a special invitation to join the Class of 1934 at their Friday evening ball.

Their enthusiasm was contagious. The traditional parking and traffic

problems were taken in stride. They reminisced, telling stories about a University they were proud to call their own, frequently commenting about several generations of family who have attended this great University.

Their love and enthusiasm for the UW was documented with a generous gift presented at the Half-Century Club Luncheon. Although contributions are still being received by the UW Foundation, members of the gift fund committee beamed with pride as they handed over \$456,654 which will provide funding for student aid, for professorships and for improvements to the Arboretum, Memorial Union and the Archives. We're grateful for this generous measure of support. It will ensure the opportunity for a new generation of students to seek a quality education at our University.

The UW, the Wisconsin Alumni Association and the University Foundation are indebted to forty enthusiastic volunteers who served as members of the 1934 reunion and gift fund committee. A special thank-you to Drexel Sprecher, Florence Hunt Dvorak, Frederic "Bud" Holt, Harold Tarkow, Nancy Duggar Adams, Helen Fleming Johnston, Joseph E. Fishelson, Stella Whitefield Revelle, Harriet Hazinski and Dorcas Rewey Volk for contributing their ideas, talent and energy to a weekend which will long be remembered by all who participated.

A member of the class shared a wonderful comment with me on Sunday morning. She was attending the open house and brunch at Olin House, the official residence of the chancellor. The "W" flag was in place on the front porch of 130 North Prospect, and Irving and Millie Shain were at the front door, welcoming each guest to this lovely setting. We chatted about the changes on the campus since 1934, and she said, "But you know, they have made the campus more beautiful than ever. Today's visit makes me realize some things will always remain the same."

We believe that's true—alumni will always care about their University. They are one of the reasons the UW maintains its outstanding international reputation. We love alumni. □

Letters



Very Bon Voyage . . .

About thirty loyal Badgers greeted the UW men's and women's crews when they came out here in April for the annual San Diego Crew Classic. We were dressed in red-and-white with a one-man band (Tom Bales '82, a band alumnus, and his trombone). We greeted them with a rousing rendition of "On Wisconsin" and serenaded them with "Varsity." These young people were beaming with surprise and affection at our turnout. We arranged for a suite at the Bahia Hotel as a resting place for crew members between heats of the regatta, and we set up a huge tent on Mission Bay, fully stocked and provisioned by John Schroeder '56 and his family, to serve as a Badger base for all friends and alumni. We hosted a cookout at the Mission Bay Yacht Club and on the following Sunday took both crews on a tour of Sea World.

We also initiated a partially successful money-raising campaign for contributions to the UW Foundation for the Crew Fund to help defray expenses. We obtained a Cadillac for the use of coaches Susan Ela and Randy Jablonic, loaned by Jim Nelson x'44 (who also made a donation of \$500). John Morgen, '57, of Milwaukee, a former crew oarsman, took both crews to dinner on Thursday night, and Palmer Taylor '60, '65, a former coxswain now living in Del Mar, hosted a Sunday brunch.

Both coaches should be complimented on the quality and calibre of the young people on these crews. I am not limiting my observations to their athletic achievements (which were highly successful, considering their winter training handicaps). (The women's crew placed second, three seconds behind national champion U. of Washington; the men's crew won the Petite Finals, placing second overall—Ed.) but am addressing their behavior, appearance, demeanor, and best of all, their enthusiasm. Although this cliché has been used many times, I can't find any other words to state in better fashion that they were and are indeed a credit to our University.

When the women's crew came along the shore after its terrific battle against Washington

and passed in front of us as we were saluting them with "On Wisconsin," the beaming smile from the coxswain made it all worthwhile.

ANDY ZAFIS '49
San Diego

. . . And Bon Bedouins

In 1974 an article appeared in *Wisconsin Alumnus* announcing the formation of the UW Alumni Club of Saudi Arabia, better known as the Bedouin Badgers. We are happy to report we have survived ten years and recently celebrated our anniversary with a dinner party preceded and followed by libations such as exist in Saudi Arabia. Twenty-two of the faithful attended, including six of the founding members. "I Love Wisconsin" buttons were distributed as a show of allegiance, and the traditional singing of "Varsity" ended the meeting.

The Bedouin Badgers continue to take pride in the fact that they are Wisconsin's farthest-flung alumni group and, to our knowledge, the only active university alumni in Saudi Arabia. Alumni of other universities have held organizational meetings, but their spirit has failed them. This illustrates the Bedouin Badgers' tenacity, considering the fact that most members are, or have been, relatively short-term residents. Of course, illustrious UW speakers have not been featured at our Founders Day meetings, but we've held one annually nevertheless.

Our club's active membership numbers about forty. Current officers are H.W. "Bert" Balumann '56, president; Ellen Raiter Meyer, vice-president; and Duane Huetter '64, secretary. It is fair to assume that none of the attendees of the tenth anniversary celebration will be in Saudi Arabia on the occasion of the twentieth, but it is a certainty that the Bedouin Badgers will exist as long as there are UW alumni in Saudi Arabia.

D.F. HUETTER '64
Dhahran

Club Programs

This column serves as a reminder only. Each club sends mailings to members with complete information, including reservation deadlines.

DETROIT: July 21, Meadowbrook Music Festival Outing. Info: Thomas A. Rowley, 540-3859.

LOUISVILLE: July 14, Cookout. Info: Don Frank, 425-2521; November 24, Day at the Races. Info: Ed Rosenburg, 245-9786.

MILWAUKEE: July 28, Young Alumni Baseball Outing. Info: Bob Moore, 964-3796.



Applause, Applause

Much applause for Fanny Turnbull Taylor's smashing review recalling backstage life at the University Theater. However, the "Knightsbridge" story of the men's chorus marching valiantly to "Forward, the Buckingham Guards on Parade" in their wrinkled underwear was almost more to memory than I could take. Again I laughed until the tears rolled down my cheeks.

This extraordinary lady has been an integral part of our great University Theater since it's inception. I remember her with fondness and respect.

PHYLLIS LANGNER SCHENKE '41
Charleston, Ill.

Congratulations

I am sure that I echo the sentiments of alumni in congratulating you on the excellence of the *Wisconsin Alumnus* magazine. It is superb in content and form.

As an alumnus of the University of Wisconsin, my great pride in this incomparable institution has soared. The dedication of its teachers and the inspiration to its students continues to make it a beacon of excellence to be admired and emulated. I personally owe much to the UW.

SYLVIA TURNER JAFFE '40
Arlington, Va.

Letters Policy

The Wisconsin Alumnus welcomes letters from its readers. Each should include your name, class year, and address. Send to: Letters Editor, Wisconsin Alumnus, 650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706. The editors reserve the right to edit letters for reasons of space and/or clarity.

Fall Activities

In addition to our open houses at Union South before each home football game, remember these special events.

September 25—Fall Day on Campus, Wisconsin Center and Memorial Union, all day.

October 13—(Minnesota game) Homecoming*

October 27—(Ohio State game) Alumni Club Leadership Conference, Union South.*

**Participants in the Club Leadership Conference and in the Class of '59 Homecoming Reunion may purchase game tickets in our special seating block. They will get a mailing.*



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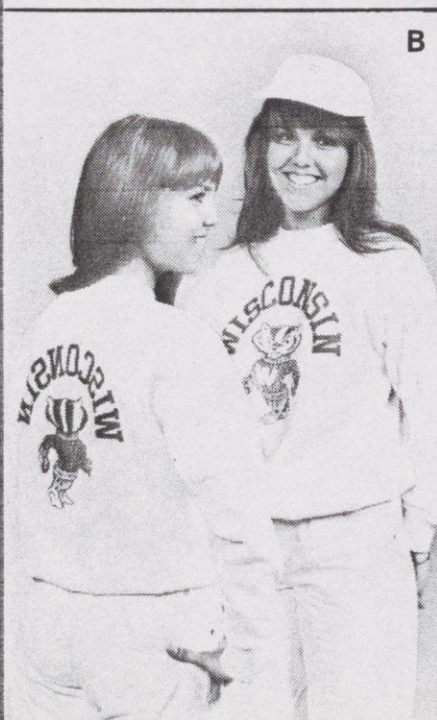
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B. All around Badger backers love this white, crewneck sweatshirt. Wisconsin and Bucky in red on front, with rear view of Bucky and reverse lettering on back. Poly/cotton in S-M-L-XL. \$14.50.

C. Outfit your little Badgers for the active life. Infant and Junior jogger, full outfits in red with white trim and Bucky emblem. 100% acrylic. Sizes 6/9, 12, and 18 months \$14.50. 2T, 3T, or 4T \$17.00. 4, 5/6, and 7 \$21.00.

D. Stadium blanket, 100% wool, 40" x 52", solid red with white "W". Incl. carry-case \$30.00. Badger backer license plate frames \$7.25 pr.

E. T-shirts. Red with white screened lettering and Bucky. Adults S-M-L-XL \$7.00. Children's sizes XS-S-M-L \$5.00. White muscle shirt, adult sizes only \$6.75. White, short sleeve children's \$5.00. Entry way floor mat. Red carpeted face with Bucky and university seal. Non-skid vinyl backing. 18" x 24" \$16.00.



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