



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Physical plant (1962-2001). 1962/2001

[Madison, Wisconsin]: [s.n.], 1962/2001

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/PB2AOOBDBPO2U8S>

This material may be protected by copyright law (e.g., Title 17, US Code).

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

University Communications

News Releases



||

||

||

||

[UComm Home](#) - [Releases](#) - [Experts list](#) - [Staff contact info](#) - [News library](#) - [Photo library](#)

Aug. 2, 2001

TO: Editors, news directors
FROM: University Communications, (608) 262-3571
RE: CAMPUS STORM DAMAGE

A number of University of Wisconsin-Madison facilities sustained damage or are recovering from water-related problems resulting from overnight storms.

Among the reports:

-- Officials are estimating \$20,000 to \$30,000 damage in a lightning strike at the historic Red Gym and Armory. The middle turret on the south side of the building was hit, resulting in a damaged area of about 4 by 6 feet, with a hole approximately one foot in diameter in the center. The building interior wasn't damaged. Because of the possibility of falling bricks, part of Lot 1 at Memorial Union was barricaded this morning.

Some overnight guests at Memorial Union reported hearing a loud noise and seeing a big flash around midnight. The Red Gym, built in 1894, is on the National Historic Landmark Registry. In 1997, it underwent a nearly \$13 million renovation and reopened in late 1998. It houses the Campus Assistance and Visitor Center, the Office of Admissions and several other student services offices.

-- Building managers reported water problems in at least a dozen buildings including Bascom Hall, Ingraham Hall, Enzyme Institute, Engineering Research Building, 1900 University Avenue (Army ROTC), Educational Sciences, Teacher Education, Van Hise Hall, Medical Sciences Center, Chamberlin Hall, the Law Building and Vilas Hall. Costs will be mostly in cleanup, Physical Plant officials say.

-- Six buildings reported elevator problems, mostly caused by water in the elevator pit. All have been fixed.

-- Power outages affected many buildings.

-- Air conditioning capacity remained limited today, but officials hoped to restore cooling to many campus buildings by Friday.

[Version for printing](#)

Retrieve release by month:

Aug 2001 Find

[Receive news releases by email](#)

[UComm Home](#) - [Releases](#) - [Experts list](#) - [Staff contact info](#) - [News library](#) - [Photo library](#)

||

||

||

||

Maintained by [University Communications](#)

Send questions or comments to comments@news.wisc.edu

Copyright © 2001 The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System.

University Communications

News Releases



[UComm Home](#) - [Releases](#) - [Experts list](#) - [Staff contact info](#) - [News library](#) - [Photo library](#)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

8/1/01

CONTACT: Faramarz Vakili, (608) 265-2757, fvakili@fpm.wisc.edu

UW-MADISON DECLARES CHILLED WATER EMERGENCY

MADISON -- The chilled water systems that cool buildings at the University of Wisconsin-Madison are unable to keep up with demand of recent extreme heat and humidity, and Physical Plant officials have declared a chilled water emergency that could last for at least another day.

To ensure that those buildings housing animals, scientific experiments and highly specialized equipment stay cool, several other buildings have had their chilled water supply shut off until further notice.

More than a dozen buildings have been affected by the shutoff, including Bascom and Agriculture halls and the Helen C. White, Wendt and Steenbock libraries. This afternoon, Memorial Union, Union South and the Kohl Center were added to the list.

As a result, supervisors in those buildings are expected to honor reasonable requests from their employees to leave work early. Employees will need to use vacation, available holiday time, leave without pay or accrued compensatory time (if applicable), or will have to make arrangements with their supervisors to make up the time.

If a class is cancelled due to untenable conditions in the classroom, the instructor should make every effort to reschedule it at a later date, university officials say.

Supervisors are encouraged to make accommodations to relieve conditions for employees who remain at work, such as allowing them to move to other buildings when possible.

Physical Plant associate director Faramarz Vakili is asking employees campuswide to take all possible measures to reduce heat loads and chilled water consumption in their buildings.

Those measures include:

- Turning off excess lighting and utilizing natural daylight whenever possible.
- Shutting off equipment such as personal computers, copies and appliances when not in use.
- Making sure windows and exterior doors are shut in air-conditioned spaces.
- Making smart use of blinds and window shades to reduce air infiltration.
- Closing the sash on fume hoods.

#

-- Liz Beyler, (608) 263-1986

[Version for printing](#)

Retrieve release by month:

[Receive news releases by email](#)

[UComm Home](#) - [Releases](#) - [Experts list](#) - [Staff contact info](#) - [News library](#) - [Photo library](#)

Maintained by [University Communications](#)

Send questions or comments to comments@news.wisc.edu

Copyright © 2001 The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System.

University Communications

News Releases



[UComm Home](#) - [Releases](#) - [Experts list](#) - [Staff contact info](#) - [News library](#) - [Photo library](#)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

December 30, 1999

CONTACT: Erik Christianson, (608) 262-0930; or by pager, 559-0082 after Thursday, Dec. 30.

UW-MADISON IS Y2K READY

MADISON -- The University of Wisconsin-Madison is Y2K ready, but campus officials also plan several precautionary measures to handle any glitches that may arise with the New Year's holiday.

Those measures include steps taken by:

* Division of Information Technology: DoIT information-processing infrastructure is ready for the year 2000 rollover. Central hardware platforms, operating systems, networks, and physical plant facilities all have been examined for Y2K compliance and upgraded as necessary.

The "3270" system was shut down Wednesday, Dec. 29, and will be back online Monday, Jan. 3 at 7 a.m., 2000. Technicians are completing some critical payroll and accounting processes before performing the crossover into the new year. The shutdown provides leeway if unexpected problems are encountered.

DoIT staff will be monitoring the crossover to the new year around the clock through the New Year's weekend. Staff urge campus employees not to assume that some Y2K-related glitch is the cause of problems encounter with information technology services during and after this period. For more information, contact Brian Rust, (608) 263-9484.

* UW-Madison Physical Plant: The plant will have about 20 employees on site from 10 p.m. Friday, Dec. 31, to 2 a.m. Saturday, Jan. 1. But with all of the university's mechanical systems Y2K compliant, "We really don't anticipate any issues," says John Harrod, director of the physical plant.

Electricity to campus is provided by Madison Gas and Electric and the university's 9.8 megawatt generator. Should an electrical outage occur, the university will activate emergency generators as necessary. Heat to university buildings, meanwhile, is provided through steam generated at the campus' two power plants. The Charter Street plant burns a combination of coal, natural gas, paper pellets, tires and fuel oil. The Walnut Street plant burns natural gas and fuel oil.

The Physical Plant has also encouraged campus facility managers to check that specialized departmental equipment and laboratory devices are Y2K compliant, and to monitor their performance on Saturday. For more information now and on New Year's Eve, contact Kurtis Johnson, the Physical Plant's Y2K coordinator, (608) 263-3333.

* UW Police Department: Although Chief Susan Riseling doesn't expect any problems, the department has scheduled additional officers on campus New Year's Eve and will set up a command post at the police department, 1429 Monroe St. The police department has also set up an emergency reporting form at <http://www.uwpd.wisc.edu> if phones become inoperable or are busy. The site will be monitored from 6:30 p.m. Friday to 6:30 a.m. Saturday.

In addition, UWPd will participate with other Dane County law enforcement agencies and help staff a public safety command post in downtown Madison. For more information now and on New Year's Eve, contact Riseling through the UWPd dispatch center at (608) 262-4524 or Capt. Dale Burke by pager at (608) 278-3888.

* UW Hospital and Clinics: No major problems are anticipated, according to hospital spokeswoman Lisa Brunette. Nevertheless, the hospital will staff about 30 employees in various locations on New Year's Eve to handle any problems that may develop. Brunette adds that for the past two years, a hospital-wide committee has been reviewing Y2K compliance with its medical equipment and information systems. For more information now and on New Year's Eve, contact Brunette by pager at (608) 275-5027.

* University Housing, Wisconsin Union: Most residence halls are closed until Wednesday, Jan. 19. Memorial Union and Union South, are closed until Sunday, Jan. 2.

###

Erik Christianson, 608/262-5061, echristianson@uwsa.edu

[Version for printing](#)

Retrieve release by month:

Dec	1999	Find
-----	------	------

[Receive news releases by email](#)

[UComm Home](#) - [Releases](#) - [Experts list](#) - [Staff contact info](#) - [News library](#) - [Photo library](#)

||

||

||

||

Maintained by [University Communications](#)

Send questions or comments to comments@news.wisc.edu

Copyright © 2001 The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System.

plants and utility networks.

The Division of Information Technology, which also was staffed through the holiday weekend, says computer glitches that appear this month should be reported to the DoIT Help Desk as usual — and users should not assume problems are Y2K-related.

Campus officials say the glitch-free New Year was a tribute to the many employees who spent a great deal of time investigating and correcting what needed to be fixed over the past year.

"Those preparations obviously paid off," says Bruce Braun, assistant vice chancellor for facilities planning and management.

NOTABLE

Wordmark replaces sesqui logo

UNIVERSITY OF
WISCONSIN
MADISON

Now that the university sesquicentennial is complete,

the Office of University Publications is encouraging schools, colleges and departments to use the official UW-Madison "wordmark" logo if they had switched.

Campus units can continue to use their sesquicentennial letterhead until supplies are exhausted and then switch to letterhead with the wordmark logo, says Al Friedman, director of University Publications. Units should also replace sesquicentennial logos on their web sites, Friedman adds.

As always, University Publications will set up wordmark letterhead and No. 10 business envelopes free of charge and will help coordinate on-campus printing.

In use since 1990, the wordmark typography remains the institutional standard for letterhead, signage, business cards and other visual uses. This standard was established for administrative offices and for units not using their own visual identity programs, Friedman says.

Copies of the wordmark logo and other official UW-Madison trademarks are available on the University Publications web site at <http://www.wisc.edu/pubs/>. Information: 262-0948.

Editor to join NSF group

Terry Devitt, science editor for the Office of News and Public Affairs, has been invited to participate in the inaugural meeting of the National Science

Foundation's new advisory public affairs network. The meeting will coincide with the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Washington, D.C., in February. Devitt also oversees The Why Files, a popular and critically acclaimed web site that explores the science behind the news. The Why Files is part of the UW-Madison Graduate School.

Parallel Press releases "Luck"

"Luck" by Marilyn Annucci is the first chapbook published in 2000 from the Parallel Press, an imprint of the university's General Library System.

Chapbooks are small-format literary works, usually of poetry or essays. Annucci lives in Madison and teaches at UW-Whitewater in the Department of Languages and Literatures.

Annucci has worked as a writer and editor, and has taught at the Western Pennsylvania Young Writers Institute and the University of Pittsburgh, where she received a master's of fine arts in poetry. Her poems have appeared in various publications, including Southern Poetry Review, The Journal and Poet Lore.

Annucci will give a reading from "Luck" Friday, Feb. 18, at 6:30 p.m. at A Room of One's Own Bookstore and Coffeehouse, 307 W. Johnson St. The book is \$10. Information: 263-4929, or visit: <http://www.library.wisc.edu/projects/glsd/parallelpress.html>.

ON CAMPUS

Lecture addresses family-work conflict

Can law address the conflict many people experience with the competing demands of family and work?

American University Law Professor Joan Williams will provide her answers to that question during a public lecture Thursday, Jan. 27, at the UW Law School. The lecture starts at 2:15 p.m. in the Sheldon Lubar Faculty Commons, Room 7200 of the Law School, 975 Bascom Mall.

Williams — known for her work on feminist jurisprudence, pragmatism, property and legal history — will argue that workplaces are designed around an ideal worker who takes no time off for childbearing or childrearing.

She offers concrete proposals for changing the way that work is organized and shows how creating "family friendly" workplaces makes sense from an economic as well as ethical point of view.

The lecture is presented in conjunction with the publication of Williams' book, "Unbending Gender: Why Family and Work Conflict and What to Do About It" (Oxford University Press, 1999). Williams is also the author (with Curtis Berger) of "Property: Land Ownership and Use" (Aspen, 1998) and more than 35 articles. She is co-director of the Gender, Work and Family Project at the American University Law School.

Classified staff comments sought

During the past six months an Organizing Committee supported by the Provost's Office has been developing bylaws for a newly formed Council for Non-represented Classified Staff.

A copy of the draft bylaws will be sent soon to all non-represented classified employees. Any of those employees who want to comment on the plan should respond by Feb. 18.

Grant supports animation lab

University students will soon be creating "Toy Story" -caliber animation and computer-generated graphics, thanks to a gift from the Microsoft Corporation.

Valued at more than \$77,000, the equipment purchased by Microsoft will be used to develop a new, state-of-the-art Computer Visualization Learning Laboratory in the School of Education's art department.

"We are very pleased with a gift that will allow students to combine art and technology at such a sophisticated level," says School of Education Dean Charles Read.

The new facility will support the teaching of Professor George Cramer and other faculty who offer courses that focus on interactive computer art, virtual reality and animation.

Although these courses might suggest Disney animations, Cramer notes this training has a much wider application. Animation is used in commercials and training videos, and is fast becoming a part of scientific studies, where researchers, for example, may need to visualize an explosion in order to analyze its parts.

Defense deal to expand web-based learning

The UW System and the Wisconsin Technical College System sealed an agreement Jan. 10 with the Department of Defense to develop, demonstrate, and evaluate technologies that enable web-based learning.

The agreement establishes a Wisconsin Advanced Distributed Learning Co-Laboratory to serve as a focal point for academia and the workforce in Internet-based distributed learning.

The Wisconsin co-lab, to be housed at the Pyle Center operated by UW-Extension, will be the Defense Department's first co-lab in an academic environment.

The Defense Department is a major consumer in the education arena, spending approximately \$14 billion a year on classroom education for 3 million personnel.

The UW System and Technical College System have been developing web-based instruction to serve the education and training needs of the students served by both systems. ■

Almanac lists facts, figures, resources and miscellany of campus interest. Know something or want to know? Call us: 262-3846, or e-mail: wisweek@news.wisc.edu.

Resources: Teaching Academy

The Teaching Academy invites faculty and staff to utilize its Teaching Ideas Network. The Network is an outgrowth of recommendations included in a task force report, "Perspectives on Being New and Teacher Scholar Preparation" recently presented to the Faculty Senate. The UW Teaching Academy carries a Teaching Ideas Network on its site at: http://www.wisc.edu/teaching-academy/teaching_ideas_network.html.

Members listed at this site are interested in working with faculty and staff who are searching for assistance with any aspect of their teaching, such as tips on effective teaching with 200-plus students, cultivating interest and commitment in non-major courses, tailoring reading and assignment loads, effective use of instructional technologies, and how to make the most of small group work.

Sorting out the retirement issue

As anticipated, the Department of Employee Trust Funds and the Employee Trust Funds Board have requested that the Wisconsin Supreme Court issue a ruling to sort out legal issues surrounding the recently signed state retirement bill. A complete summary of the provisions of the law is on ETF's web site at <http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/etf>.

Workers may calculate benefit projections with and without the changes due to Act 11 using a new internet calculator available at: <http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/etf/prp/disclaim.htm>.

Student research to be highlighted

The "Undergraduate Research Symposium 2000: Celebrating Research, Creative Endeavor And Service Learning," will be held Wednesday, April 5, at Memorial Union. This event, sponsored by the Office of the Provost, is modeled on the successful Sesquicentennial Undergraduate Research Symposium held in February 1999. The committee welcomes submissions of undergraduate projects in the visual and performing arts as well as research posters and oral papers of creative endeavors in the biological sciences, humanities (creative writing and general humanities), physical sciences and social sciences. Faculty and teaching staff are asked to spread word of the symposium to undergraduate students and their research mentors/advisors. Advising offices across campus have application materials and background information. Application deadline: Friday, Feb. 11. Send to: Provost's Office, 150 Bascom Hall.

Backward glance

From Wisconsin Week, Jan. 17, 1990: A judge ruled that the university must release the names of applicants for the positions of athletic director and football coach, raising the possibility that the university may have to do the same in other job searches. ... A new program, Alternative Spring Break, offers students more constructive ways to spend the spring vacation than the usual inebriated revelries in sunnier climes. ... National searches are underway for deans in the schools of business, education and law. ... A renovated 272 Bascom will be the new home of Faculty Senate meetings.

Quotable

"Seeing all these Wisconsin colors out here in the middle of California, it really attracts me to the place even more."

—Ross Wittman, a senior at L.A.'s Aquinas High School (see pages 1, 14 and 16 for more on the Rose Bowl)

Recent sightings by Jeff Miller: Turk, Salt of the Earth



In a tribute to retiring university gardener Myron Turk, someone outfitted the statue of William Hoard on Henry Mall with bandanna and sunglasses, trademark attire for Turk, who worked 37 years for the university's physical plant. Turk planted and cared for 150 varieties of flowers, annuals and perennials on Henry Mall and other campus spots.

To report news

Faculty and staff members are encouraged to report honors, awards and other professional achievements. Coverage suggestions and feedback also are welcome.
Campus mail: 19 Bascom Hall
E-mail: wisweek@news.wisc.edu

To publicize events

Wisconsin Week lists events sponsored by campus departments, divisions and programs. We must receive your listing at least 10 days before you want it published. Upcoming publication dates are: Feb. 2, Feb. 16 and March 1.
Campus mail: 19 Bascom Hall
E-mail: calendar@news.wisc.edu

To find out more

- Vilas Hall Box Office: 262-1500
- Union Theater Box Office: 262-2201
- Film Hotline: 262-6333
- ConcertLine: 263-9485
- Elvehjem Museum of Art: 263-2246
- TITU: <http://www.wisc.edu/union/>

Daily news on the Web

Bookmark this site for regular campus news updates from the Office of News and Public Affairs.
■ <http://www.news.wisc.edu/wisweek>

Weekly news by e-mail

Sign up for a weekly digest of campus news, with links to more information.
■ <http://www.news.wisc.edu/cgi-bin/newslists/wireadds>

Delivery problems?

Not getting Wisconsin Week on time or at all? Our mailing list uses information from campus payroll records, so be sure your record is updated. For persistent delivery problems, check with your building manager to get the problem fixed. Call 262-3846 to get the paper you missed.

In this issue

Milestones	4	Calendar	9
Profile	4	Bulletin	11
Arts preview	5	For the Record	12
Newsmakers	5	Vacancies	13
Research	6	Portfolio	16
Around Campus	7		

Wisconsin Week

Vol. XV, No. 1, January 19, 2000

Wisconsin Week, the official newspaper of record for the University of Wisconsin-Madison, carries legally required notices for faculty and staff.

Wisconsin Week (ISSN 890-9652; USPS 810-020) is published by University Periodicals, Office of News and Public Affairs, biweekly when classes are in session (17 issues a year). Send information to 19 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison, WI 53706; phone: (608) 262-3846. E-mail: wisweek@news.wisc.edu.

Second-class postage is paid at Madison, WI 53706. Postmaster: Send address changes to Wisconsin Week, 19 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison, WI 53706. Subscriptions for U.S. mail delivery are \$18 a year or \$9 for six months. Send checks, payable to Wisconsin Week, to the above address.

Address changes

The Wisconsin Week labels are printed from the files of the U.W.-Madison Employee Compensation and Benefits Office. Send a Person File Information Form to revise employee addresses. Other addresses may be changed by correcting the label and mailing it to Wisconsin Week.

Editor: Tim Kelley
Designer: Jeffrey Jerred
Program assistant: Debby Sumwalt
Publications assistant: Eileen Gilligan
Director of periodicals: Cindy Foss
Editorial adviser: Amy Toburen
Contributing writers: Office of News and Public Affairs
Photographers: Jeff Miller, Brian Moore, Stephanie Judge
Distribution: U.W.-Madison Truck Service
Publication dates: Feb. 2, Feb. 16, March 1

LEADERSHIP

Finalists named for diversity position

Three finalists have been named for the position of assistant vice chancellor for workforce equity and diversity:

Luis A. Piñero, interim assistant vice chancellor/director of the Equity and Diversity Resource Center. Piñero joined the EDRC in 1982, when it was known as the Office of Affirmative Action and Compliance.

Andrea L. Turner, executive director for the University of Minnesota Board of Regents. Turner was previously employed as a special assistant to the chancellor and also as executive director of multicultural affairs at UW-Stevens Point.

Vicki C. Washington, director of Equal Opportunity and Diversity Programs and assistant to the chancellor, University of Wisconsin-Extension. Washington held several affirmative action-related positions in the public and private sector in North Carolina before joining UW-Extension.

The assistant vice chancellor for workforce equity and diversity promotes increased employee diversity throughout the university; oversees the Equity and Diversity Resource Center; and ensures campus compliance with affirmative action/equal employment opportunity regulations.

The opening was created when Greg Vincent accepted a position last summer as vice provost for campus diversity at Louisiana State University.

University officials expect to fill the position in late January or early February.

LEARNING

IES starts student exchange

New study-abroad opportunities are in the works for next fall, when the Institute for Environmental Studies will offer its first trans-Atlantic exchange program.

The U.S. Department of Education has awarded IES a three-year, \$179,598 grant to promote student exchanges in comparative ecosystem studies between three American universities and three in Europe.

The European institutions are the University of Bayreuth, Germany; the Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain; and the Technical University of Lisbon, Portugal. The other two American schools are the University of Missouri-Columbia and San Diego State University.

Enhancing interdisciplinary education in sustainable ecosystems management is the primary goal of the exchange program. Among other things, it will help students learn to work across agency and organizational lines, bridge academic disciplines and bring cultural sensitivity to their career endeavors in environmental fields.

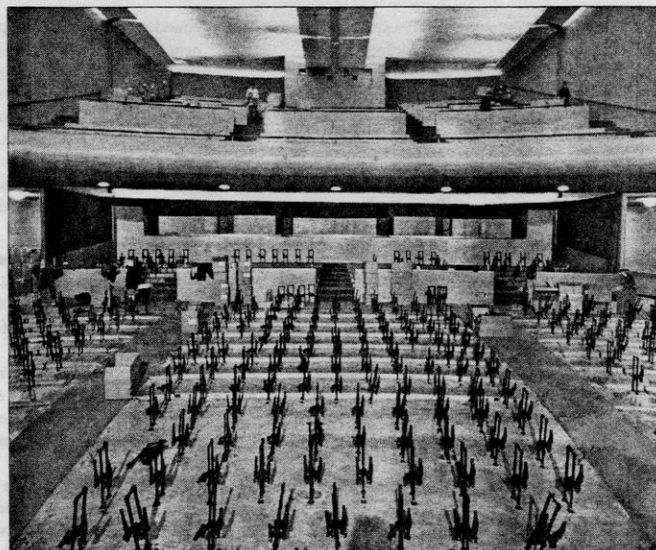
Why Files launches course online



Banfield

A new university online science course in geology is based on the content of the popular Why Files Web site, <http://whyfiles.news.wisc.edu>. The new course, Geology 115, The Science Behind the News — The Universe Around Us, will be taught for the first time next semester.

Intended for non-science majors, the course is the brainchild of Jill Banfield, a professor of geology and geophysics and



Take our seats, please

Workers began reinstalling Wisconsin Union Theater seats in the first complete renovation of seating since the theater opened in 1939. The 1,300 chairs were removed last month and taken to a Michigan company for restoration. Workers will be working feverishly to reinstall the seats before the first performance scheduled later this month. The original color of the seats, called Titian, will be maintained to preserve historical accuracy.

Photo: Jeff Miller

the recent recipient of a prestigious MacArthur fellowship or "genius award." Banfield says mining the content of The Why Files — a site that has sought to demystify for popular audiences everything from cloning to earthquakes — would provide a natural matrix for an online science course.

"It's important that people are introduced to science and that content is accessible to the average person," Banfield says. "The Why Files does make science accessible in a very friendly way."

OUTREACH

Anti-smoking effort reaches out statewide

A five-part plan, including a toll-free stop-smoking helpline and a program to prevent smoking among adolescent girls, will send \$2 million in state tobacco settlement money to communities around Wisconsin, Medical School officials say.

The school's Center for Tobacco Research and Intervention (CTRI), a national leader in research efforts to help people stop smoking, received \$2 million in the recently passed state budget for tobacco-control efforts. The funds are part of the settlement negotiated with major tobacco companies, which were sued by Wisconsin and many other states.

The five-part plan includes an annual statewide survey tracking tobacco use in Wisconsin; a statewide partnership with the Wisconsin Women's Health Foundation to help prevent smoking among young women; a statewide educational and outreach program that includes Milwaukee, Green Bay, Rhinelander, La Crosse and Madison; a "mini-grant" program that will support local research efforts in smoking cessation and prevention; and a toll-free helpline offering counseling to smokers trying to quit.

Adds Director Michael Fiore: "CTRI will work collaboratively with the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, the new state Tobacco

Control Board and other entities committed to these efforts."

RESEARCH

NASA satellite technology to be developed here

Building on a tradition that dates back 35 years to the first geostationary weather satellite, UW-Madison's Space Science and Engineering Center (SSEC) has been selected to help NASA develop a new generation of satellite technology that promises to greatly improve weather forecasting and the monitoring of atmospheric pollutants.

NASA selected SSEC as a key partner to help design and build an instrument known as GIFTS (Geostationary Imaging Fourier Transform Spectrometer).

SSEC will receive \$10 million over five years from NASA to design and calibrate GIFTS and to write the software codes that will make the instrument's data useful to forecasters and scientists. Based in part on technology developed at UW-Madison, GIFTS will be a part of NASA's Earth Observing Mission 3 and will be launched into orbit sometime in 2003.

GIFTS, according to SSEC Interim Director Hank Revercomb, will be capable of dissecting the atmosphere in a far more detailed way than current geostationary weather satellites by looking at the weather across a wide swath of the spectrum of energy that the Earth radiates into space. GIFTS also will permit forecasters to greatly hone the accuracy of three-day weather predictions and extend the duration of forecasts up to five days.

COMMUNITY

Y2K OK: No problems reported

Campus facilities and utility systems did not experience any known Y2K problems, the Physical Plant reports.

Thirty Physical Plant employees and staff members worked overnight Dec. 31 monitoring various campus systems, building equipment, power

raised in its 26-year history.

On the university side, giving was up 10.4 percent over 1998, with donations amounting to \$969,159. The number of donors increased by 5.5 percent. There were 3,846 contributors out of the 13,971 UW employees eligible to participate. Their average donation was \$251.99, up from \$238.04 in the previous year.

At UW Hospital and Clinics, 608 donors gave \$85,679, an 8.9 percent increase over 1998. The number of hospital employees participating in SECC increased by 3.8 percent.

"We truly appreciate the employees' support of the many charities that participate in the campaign," says SECC Administrative Board co-chair Greg Zalesak. "Their donations help those charities provide vital services in our community, nationally and globally. We also appreciate the hard work of the many volunteers, without whom the campaign would not be possible."

All 1999 SECC volunteers are invited to the campaign's annual awards ceremony and reception 3-4:30 p.m. Thursday, March 2, at the Howard Johnson Plaza Hotel, 525 W. Johnson St. The awards will be given out starting at 3:30 p.m.

Building Commission funds three projects

The state Building Commission recently approved money for three projects at the university:

- University Housing will be able to expand the scope of the Barnard, Bradley and Chadbourne maintenance projects using \$412,000 in program revenue for a revised total project cost of \$3.61 million.

- The Van Hise fire safety and building systems improvements project will receive an additional \$190,000 to prepare plans and a design report for an expanded improvement project at an estimated total cost of \$7 million.

- About \$584,000 will be used to prepare preliminary plans and a design report for the Chamberlin Hall renovation project, estimated at a total cost of \$19.8 million.

Also at the Jan. 19 meeting, Gov. Tommy Thompson presented an excellence in design and construction award to the university for the Biochemistry addition.

NOTABLE

Madison student selected for first Great Lakes fellowship

A Wisconsin Sea Grant-supported graduate student has been selected for the inaugural Great Lakes Commission-Sea Grant Fellowship.

The new fellow, Lisa Koch, will spend this year at the Great Lakes Commission offices in Ann Arbor, Mich., working on a variety of commission projects and

assisting with its intergovernmental relations efforts.

Koch is a graduate student in the Department of Wildlife Ecology and is also pursuing certification in Geographic Information Systems. Her master's degree study is examining the chronic effects of toxic contaminants on frog populations in Green Bay as a research assistant on a UW Sea Grant-supported project led by professor William Karasov.

Forum planned on smart cards

Faculty, staff and students are invited to attend an open forum on smart cards Thursday, Feb. 10, from 10:30 a.m.-noon at Union South.

The use of smart cards on campus is growing. Smart cards are being used to replace door keys, cash and credit cards, and to store private encryption keys for public key infrastructure (PKI) applications.

Some applications will require significant hardware investments to succeed in getting cards deployed widely on campus, and early cooperation and communication will help these efforts to succeed.

The Division of Information Technology Architecture Department is hosting the forum. Following a brief presentation on the background of smart cards, individuals will have an opportunity to provide feedback and ask questions.

For more information, see the report on the use of smart cards at: http://www.wisc.edu/arch/results/smart_card_report.html

Information on the forum: Rick Keir, keir@doit.wisc.edu

Volunteer fair offers service options

Interested in community service? The Volunteer Fair Tuesday, Feb. 8 from 11 a.m.-4 p.m., in Great Hall, Memorial Union, can help match your interests and skills with a range of opportunities with more than 100 community and campus organizations.

Visitors can talk with specialists involved in youth programs, tutoring, child care, advocacy, health care, criminal justice, elder care and environmental issues, as well as working with people with cognitive, emotional and physical disabilities.

"Volunteers gain a sense of personal satisfaction by helping others," says Randy Wallar of the Morgridge Center for Public Service. "Volunteering can also help students choose a major, build a resume, and obtain course credit, as well as clarify future goals, and gain valuable references in a chosen field."

The fair is sponsored by the Wisconsin Union Directorate Community Services Committee and the Morgridge Center, located on the first floor of the Red Gym, 716 Langdon St.

The Morgridge Center is the campus connection with more than 300 local community service agencies. Office hours are 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Information: Randy Wallar at 263-2432; e-mail jrwallar@facstaff.wisc.edu.

Who knew?

Eileen Gilligan

Send your question to *Who Knew?* c/o Wisconsin Week, 19 Bascom Hall; or e-mail: wiscweek@mac.wisc.edu.

Q. Has Madison been experiencing earthquakes?

A. "At first when it happened on Wednesday (Jan. 26), I thought maybe somebody dropped a desk on the floor right above me because it really shook the building," says Donna Ford, Bascom Hall building manager. That was the longest vibration and thunderous noise she's noticed, lasting just about a second.

But as other building occupants called her Thursday and Friday, she realized this may not be an isolated occurrence. The Physical Plant Department and the Center for Limnology provided the answer: ice. Not ice on the building, but ice expanding and contracting on Lake Mendota, a few hundred yards away.

"It happens every year," says Gary Beck, physical plant assistant director. "It sounds like an earthquake and it feels like an earthquake," he says.

"The vibrations and the noise are just caused by temperature changes, which result in ice expanding and contracting," explains Nick Voichick, a research specialist in the Limnology Lab. These rumbles could continue for as long as ice is on the lake, he says.

Temperature changes in warmer and cooler directions cause the ice to shift and expand against the shore and along cracks, he says. Sheets of ice are often heaved over each other, sometimes resulting in ridges and cracks which extend for long distances from one shore to another.

Notes Beck: "Forces of nature, they are awesome."

Q. What's the tallest building on campus?

A. The headquarters of the Board of Regents, several foreign language departments and a few floors of classrooms are all located in Van Hise, UW-Madison's tallest building. At 241 feet, 4 inches, Van Hise towers over its neighbors: the Social Science building across Observatory Drive, the Carillon Tower and certainly that other seat of power, Bascom Hall.

Built in 1967, Van Hise has 19 occupied floors plus a mechanical utility floor on top, which doesn't get counted into building heights, according to Bob Hendricks, assistant director for planning.

Although the regents meet in the roomy 18th-floor conference room, the view gets even better from the 19th floor conference room, the only habitable space up there. Nearly floor-to-ceiling windows surround this room on three sides, offering a view west, north across Lake Mendota, and to the capitol and beyond to the east. The room is available for use by campus groups.



Frost covers a compass plant at the Arboretum's Curtis Prairie during a recent winter day.



Physical plant steamfitter Les Breuning squeezes through a narrow space in an underground steam tunnel near the Charter Street heating plant. The dark,

labyrinthine tunnels snake for several miles under campus buildings, roads and other property. For more details, see page 16. Photo: Jeff Miller

Universities make strides in federal budget

Brian Mattmiller

For the second straight year, Congress has made a strong show of support for higher education by bolstering budgets for basic research, student financial aid and information technology.

Perhaps the largest impact for the university will be the nearly 15 percent increase in spending for the National Institutes of Health (NIH). That agency supplies slightly more than half of the total \$320 million in federal research funding received by the university.

"Congress should be applauded for this very forward-looking budget, which continues to place basic research and financial access to college among the nation's top priorities," says Chancellor David Ward.

"There's general recognition (in Congress) that higher education is where the future is and that research advances are where we will build our progress for years to come," says Rhonda Norsetter, special assistant to the chancellor for federal government relations.

A strong national economy helped produce many winners in the fiscal 2000 appropriations bill passed by the 106th Congress, but long-term forces also look good for universities, Norsetter says. Both houses of Congress are currently debating a plan to double research spending over the next decade.

Budget highlights include:

- NIH funding increased by 14.7 percent, to \$17.9 billion; National Science Foundation (NSF) by 6.7 percent, to \$3.9 billion; Department of Energy (DOE) funding by 4.3 percent, to \$2.79 billion; and Department of

continued on page thirteen

University limiting bowl travel parties, costs

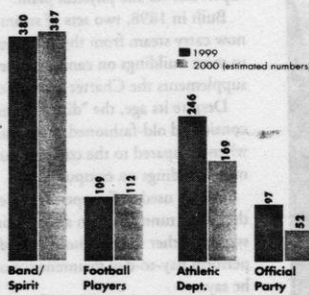
University officials are carrying out their commitment to balance upcoming Rose Bowl spending with bowl revenues.

Chancellor David Ward outlined university plans at a news conference Friday, Dec. 3.

"The department will not spend more than it takes in, and you will see this commitment carried out as our football team continues its great record of success with another Rose Bowl appearance this winter," Ward said.

The specifics of the athletics department bowl budget shifts day by day as planners firm up cost estimates and confirm details. A full accounting of income and spending will be available after the bowl.

"We're taking a hard look at all categories," said Pat Richter, director of athletics. "We'll be cutting back significantly on our travel party and other expenses." Although the bottom line won't be firm until after the bowl, Richter remains confident the



Students will account for the majority of travelers to this year's Rose Bowl.

department will continue on track.

University officials note that no taxpayer money will be spent on the bowl. In fact, although this is the third Rose Bowl appearance in six years by the Badgers, no tax money or tuition has ever been spent on Rose Bowl travel or related expenses —

and about 1 percent of the overall Athletics Department budget comes from state tax money.

For the upcoming bowl appearance, Rose Bowl proceeds totaling about \$1.4 million will pay for players, coaches, key athletics department support staff, the band, its support staff, the spirit squad and an official university party. The costs for all travelers this year will be paid from Rose Bowl proceeds or private donations — not state tax dollars.

The official party will total around 50, compared to 97 last year.

"The Wisconsin athletics program has grown throughout the 1990s and this has been accomplished without being a burden on state taxpayers," Ward said. "In fact, it has been a point of pride for Wisconsin citizens and a boon to the state economy."

The approach to limiting expenses in post-season play is part of a long-range plan for controlling administrative

continued on page fifteen

Safety violations cited in Pharmacy accident

Brian Mattmiller

The construction company for the School of Pharmacy building faces a proposed \$19,000 penalty for alleged workplace safety violations stemming from a June accident that injured 11 workers.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration announced four citations Dec. 7 against Kraemer Bros. Construction, the general contractor for the \$46.9 million

Pharmacy building project. But only one relates directly to the accident, in which support for a section of freshly poured concrete collapsed.

OSHA ruled that the shoring system — a framework used to hold freshly-poured concrete in place — was not capable of carrying the maximum intended load. The agency also cited Kraemer Bros. for leaving unprotected one edge of a work area; deviating

from a shoring plan; and not restricting workers from the area under which concrete was being poured.

All but two of the injuries were minor. Bruce Braun, assistant vice chancellor for facilities planning and management, says that despite the accident, the project is within several weeks of its original November 2000 completion date. Braun called the accident an "isolated incident." ■

Globetrotting networker

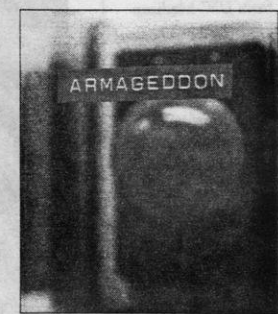
Kim Santiago profiled 4

Biotech revolution

Governor gets glimpse 6

Gifts from campus

Our annual guide to goodies 15



To end world, break glass 8

Who knew?

Eileen Gilligan

Q. Has there ever been a female badger mascot for UW-Madison?



A. From time to time, efforts have been made to create a female version of Bucky Badger or a female friend for Bucky. But no female badger mascot apparently has survived the test of time.

Before the birth of Bucky in his current form, the 1941 "Badger" yearbook featured two loving badgers, boyfriend and girlfriend Benny and Beulah. But they were not attempts at a mascot, according to Gwen Schultz, professor emerita of geology, who wrote the authoritative book, "The Bucky Badger Story." Rather, "Numerous drawings of them, fitting various campus activities, humorously added life to that issue of the yearbook," she wrote.

"There was some talk about finding a partner for him and the name Becky was tossed around with others, Betty, and something equally alliterative," says Art Hove, a historian of UW-Madison. "But it never really went beyond the experimental stage."

The School of Nursing featured a Bucky-type badger topped with a nurse's cap as a logo on its internal newsletter in the early 1960s, according to one historian there.

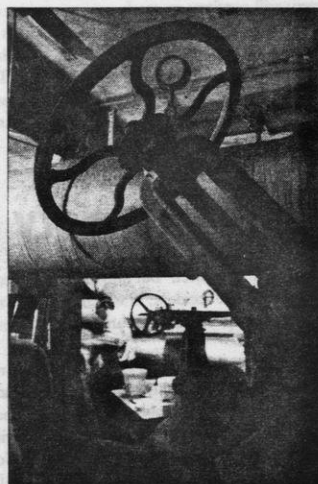
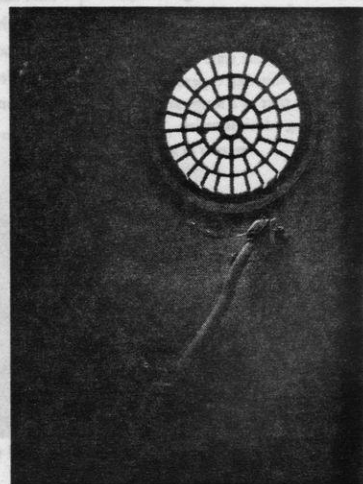
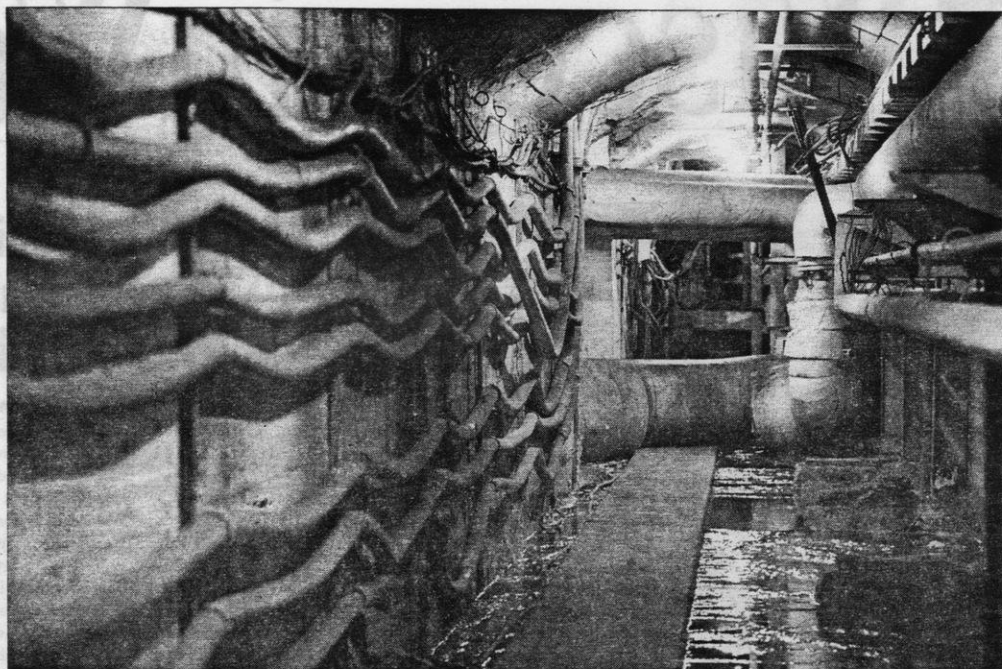
A 1980 photo from UW-Madison Archives shows a smiling, waving, bow-topped Becky Badger. But Hove and Schultz say she was a short-lived, one-time kind of badger mascot.

If readers have any information on the whereabouts of a female badger mascot, please write or call Who Knew?

Send your question to Who Knew?
c/o Wisconsin Week,
19 Bascom Hall; or e-mail:
wisweek@macc.wisc.edu.



CAMPUS SCENE



UW underground

A subterranean campus snakes beneath your feet

Eileen Gilligan

A dark, labyrinthine world concealed below campus shares at least one thing in common with hell: heat.

A century-old system of tunnels supplies steam to heat most campus buildings, snaking along for several miles beneath campus buildings, roads and open spaces, says Kevin Corcoran, shop supervisor for the physical plant.

Built in 1898, two sets of steam tunnels encase the pipes that now carry steam from the main heating station on Charter Street to most buildings on campus. A second facility at Walnut Street supplements the Charter plant, Corcoran says.

Despite its age, the "district heating and cooling system" is not considered old-fashioned, Corcoran says. Instead, it's economical when compared to the cost of running a separate heating system in most buildings on campus.

Widely used in Europe — and even downtown Milwaukee — the steam tunnel system allows workers to operate just one heating system, rather than a whole slew of individual ones. Two pipefitters perform day-to-day maintenance on the campus heating system, he says.

There's only one way into the tunnels and that's with a key, Corcoran notes. But "Tunnel Bob," a human denizen of the deep passages, is not a figment of anyone's imagination. He has been

spotted in the tunnels from time to time, Corcoran notes. Though the itinerant has been lurking around the subterranean campus for years, "it's not a place you want to go roaming," Corcoran cautions. "If you happen to step on the wrong thing, you can get yourself cooked." ■

Top to bottom: The tunnels can be a bit dank, as ground water leaches through the walls in the tunnel under Charter Street. Steamfitter John Schneider opens a new valve in the junction room in a tunnel adjoining the Charter Street heating plant. View from the tunnel: Looking up from the tunnel floor one can see daylight streaming through a manhole grate. Amid the valves and pipes, steamfitter Les Breuing insulates a repaired section of steam pipe. Photos: Jeff Miller

Through the years, both its name and college affiliation have evolved, but EPD's mission to renew and refresh practicing engineers' skills is largely the same as it was back in 1949 when it offered its first course for practicing engineers. "We've been providing learning opportunities that help engineers and others to gain new ideas, update their knowledge or expand their skills," O'Leary says.

Today, the internationally recognized department annually offers more than 400 seminars, workshops and short courses that are attended by more than 20,000 professionals.

NOTABLE

WAA names director

Paula Bonner has been named executive director of the Wisconsin Alumni Association. Bonner, WAA's associate executive director, will take the new post in January, following the retirement of current executive director Gayle Langer, who has held the job since 1989.



Bonner

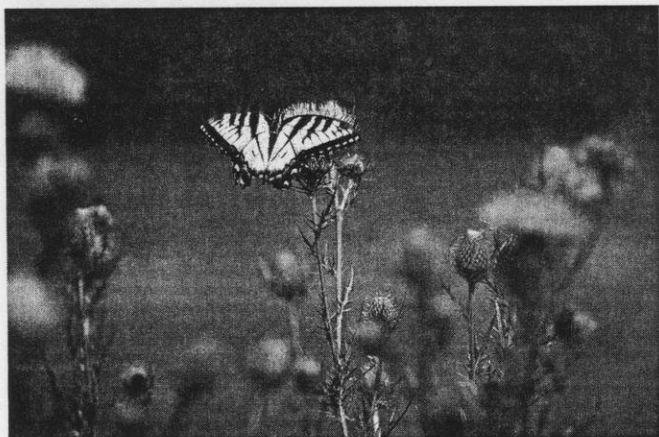
Bonner, who joined the association in 1989, also serves as a special assistant to the chancellor for university relations. Previously, she directed the women's athletics program at UW-Madison.

"Paula Bonner has been a valued member of the University Relations Team, helping to connect UW-Madison with the people of Wisconsin and alumni around the country," Chancellor David Ward says. "I am delighted to know her leadership is being recognized with this appointment."

Ira Baldwin dies at 104

Ira L. Baldwin, 104, a retired scientist and administrator at the university, died Aug. 9, in Tucson, Ariz. Baldwin, professor emeritus of bacteriology and former dean of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, helped discover bacteria that improved crop yields. A World War I veteran, he held several top posts during a career on campus that spanned four decades. Baldwin, who enrolled at UW as a graduate student in 1925, retired in 1966. In later years, he took an interest in promoting agriculture in developing countries.

Recent sightings by Jeff Miller: Flora and flight at the UW Arboretum



Staff secretary steps down

Stephen A. Myrah knows the steps of Bascom Hall quite well. "I've been trotting up and down those stairs since 1956 as an undergraduate," he says.

After more than four decades on campus, Myrah is making those trips less frequently now. He retired July 1 as secretary of the academic staff, although he is still working 10 hours a week writing a history of the academic staff and archiving documents from the past 25 years. Colleen McCabe has taken the secretary's position.

The secretary of the academic staff coordinates the activities of the Academic Staff Assembly and its executive arm, the Academic Staff Executive Committee, and oversees academic staff elections.

"To me, it was a dream job," Myrah says.

That's because Myrah helped found the Madison Academic Staff Association and was long interested in issues involving academic staff at the university. He served on ASEC for 3 1/2 years and was its chair in 1991-92.

"Things at the campus administration level work very smoothly for academic staff in shared governance," Myrah says. "The challenge now is for shared governance to work more smoothly at the school, college and department level. That's our next big frontier."

WPR gets dose of 'Fresh Air'

"Fresh Air" with Terry Gross, one of public radio's most acclaimed interview programs, is expected to return to Wisconsin Public Radio after a six-year absence as part of a revised programming lineup scheduled to take effect Saturday, Sept. 25.

A Peabody Award-winning exploration of contemporary arts and issues, Fresh Air would join the schedule weekdays at 3 p.m. "Many of our listeners have requested Fresh Air, and it fits very nicely into our mission to provide programming that serves the public needs for cultural and intellectual enrichment," says Dana Davis Rehm, WPR director.

"Fresh Air" would fill a time slot currently occupied by the radio magazine "To the Best of Our Knowledge." Produced by Wisconsin Public Radio and distributed by Public Radio International, "To the Best of Our Knowledge," with host Jim Fleming, will shift its interviews spotlighting provocative thinkers on a broad range of issues to Sunday mornings, 9-11 a.m.

Other schedule changes are planned as well. Rehm encourages listeners to share their comments. Wisconsin Public Radio is a 23-station network with two distinct radio services: the Ideas Network, a talk and issues-oriented service, and National Public Radio News and Classical Music.

Watrous dies at 90

Artist James Watrous, who was associated with UW-Madison for nearly seven decades, died May 25, at the age of 90. Watrous may be best known for his murals of scenes featuring mythical logger Paul Bunyan that adorn the walls of the Memorial Union. He also led a campaign to create the Elvehjem Museum of Art and taught popular art history courses until 1976. "He was a mentor in the best sense of the word," said John Wilde, an emeritus art professor who kept close ties with Watrous over 61 years.

Asian-American studies pioneer dies at 60

A champion of the Asian experience in America and the founder of Asian American studies on campus died Aug. 21 of breast cancer at the age of 60.

Amy Ling, the founder of the first Asian American studies department in the Midwest at UW-Madison and a national pioneer in the field, died at her Madison home after a long struggle with breast cancer.

Ling edited or co-edited numerous anthologies of Asian-American artistic and literary work, including "Yellow Light: The Flowering of Asian American Arts."

Ling was born in China but raised in the United States. She moved to Madison in 1991 to set up the UW Asian-American studies program, which she directed until 1997, when her illness forced her to cut back.

Diagnosed with breast cancer in 1995, Ling participated in a UW research study on the effects of exercise on breast cancer survivors.

TECHNOLOGY

Internet gopher service to end this year

The Division of Information Technology has decided to discontinue the WiscINFO Gopher publishing services before the year 2000. Over the years, the Web has replaced Gopher as the Internet medium of choice.

Many older WiscINFO Gopher resources have been republished as Web sites and others have been deleted altogether.

LEARNING

Environmental monitoring graduate degree planned

Advancements in the technologies of remote sensing, geographic information systems, and global positioning systems will give us powerful new tools to do everything from mapping Wisconsin's wetlands to guiding land use planning.

Faculty and staff of the Environmental Monitoring Program plan to launch a professional master's degree to meet the growing demand for expertise in the geospatial sciences.

ALMANAC

Physicist
Plant

Almanac lists facts, figures and miscellany of campus interest. Know something, or want to know? Call us: 262-3846, or e-mail: wisweek@news.wisc.edu.

How we stack up

The university tied with Illinois for eighth-best public university in the new edition of the "America's Best Colleges" guidebook published by U.S. News & World Report. That was the same ranking UW-Madison received last year. Placing first was the University of California-Berkeley.

Meanwhile, the Badgers were completely shut out of the magazine's online-only rankings of weirdest college nicknames and mascots. But how could Bucky hope to compete with the Wonder Boys, Muleriders, Anteaters, Banana Slugs and, most certainly the oddest, the Poets of Whittier College?

Changes: New ID for PD

Since 1976, campus law enforcement has been known as University Police and Security — "P & S" for short. But that's university history now. The name has officially been changed to University of Wisconsin-Madison Police Department, or UWPD.

Explains Police Captain Dale Burke: "Our department employs both police officers and security officers, but it is first and foremost a law enforcement agency with all of the responsibilities associated with such. While security remains an integral part of what we do, we are best known as a police department."

Burke asks the university community to revise mailing lists and other references to the department to reflect the new name.

Mark your calendar

Global Connections, an all-campus social event, is a chance for students, faculty and staff to meet students from around the world, exchange travel experiences and make new friends: 8-11 p.m., Thursday, Sept. 9, in Great Hall on the fourth floor of Memorial Union.

Getting around

If you're wondering why you can't use the North Shore Trail between Frautschi Point and Fisherman's Cove parking lot, blame the rain.

An extreme erosion problem, originating from culvert flow from the road adjoining Eagle Heights Apartments, has expanded to the point that campus physical plant workers cannot maintain a safe passageway for pedestrians.

The trail will remain closed until measures can be taken to provide safe access for the public. Peggy Chung, the new Physical Plant senior landscape architect, is working with erosion control experts and the Safety Department to determine how to solve the problem while meeting state environmental protection specifications for any work.

Backward glance

From Wisconsin Week, Aug. 20, 1989: Frautschi Point will be preserved thanks to an arrangement that transfers the land from private ownership to the university. ... Fall enrollment is expected to be 42,600, a drop of about 1,000. ... Office paper recycling is getting underway campuswide following a successful pilot project. ... Two scholars have produced a book of instructional strategies for teaching assistants.

Did you know?

Petri, a test tube monkey born at the university, turned 16 years old Aug. 2.

Quotable

"I constantly ask myself, 'How can I create some of the emotional despair of real-life ethical quandaries?'"

— Laura Hartman on the effective teaching of business ethics (see page 4).



NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Office of News and Public Affairs
28 Bascom Hall • 500 Lincoln Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1380

Phone: 608/262-3571
Fax: 608/262-2331

Physical
Plant

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

7/28/99

CONTACT: John Harrod, physical plant director, (608) 263-3077

UW TAKES STEPS TO HEAD OFF POTENTIAL ENERGY CRUNCH

MADISON -- University officials today (Wednesday, July 28) asked campus personnel to shut down all nonessential energy-consuming equipment to help utilities cope with local energy demands created in part by the soaring temperatures expected to continue this week.

This is the first stage of a prevention plan to assure reliable service, says John Harrod, physical plant director.

"Our cooperation will help minimize the risk of a local power outage," Harrod says.

Alliant Energy, one of two major power providers for the Madison area, has shut down two regional generating plants for emergency repairs, which has created an extra demand on the power network at a time when demand is already high because of a continuing summer heat wave. Forecasters say Madison temperatures could reach 99 degrees Thursday and remain in the mid-90s Friday.

The university is a major customer of Madison Gas & Electric Co. Harrod says the university, along with other state agencies, is taking conservation steps to help ease demand across southern Wisconsin's power grid.

The university prepared an energy conservation plan in 1997 to deal with potential power shortages. The plan establishes a three-level priority system for shutting down equipment during an energy crisis, with the highest priority given to equipment essential for human health, temperature-sensitive research and animal quarters.

The university took its first step today after state Department of Facilities Development issued an energy conservation appeal to all state agencies. Campus administrators have urged faculty and staff to use natural light, turn off equipment

--more--

such as computers and copiers when not in use and consider starting work earlier in the morning, among other things, to help conserve electricity.

Physical plant workers had already changed their schedules to start work between 6:30 and 7:30 a.m., and Harrod urges other departments to follow suit at least during the heat wave.

Because of its role in protecting human health, UW Hospital and Clinics is exempt from any shutdowns. But staff members are cooperating with routine energy conservation measures.

The hospital is equipped with electricity generators to maintain power in case of an unexpected power failure.

The university also has plans in effect to safeguard research animals in the event of a power emergency, says Rick Lane of the Research Animal Resources Center (RARC). Making sure animal holding facilities are safe and comfortable is second in priority only to the hospital.

Outdoor animals also get a higher level of surveillance during intensely hot weather, to make sure they have enough water, shade and ventilation, Lane says. The campus dairy herd, for example, has backup generator power to ensure milking schedules are met.

The UW Dairy Barn, which houses about 80 dairy cows, uses a number of techniques to keep Bessie cool. "We have sprinklers in the holding area that we turn on during really hot points in the day," says lab manager Bob Elderbrook. "We also have two 48-inch fans that circulate air through the barn, and smaller fans in front of the cows."

The cows are only outside in the early morning, after their 3:30 a.m. milking, and a short period in the afternoon, he said.

Harrod's suggestions for conserving energy may be useful off campus as well:

- Turn off all nonessential lighting. Make use of natural light.
- Switch off nonessential office equipment.
- Set computers, monitors, printers and copiers to their energy-saving mode. Turn off when not in use.
- Stop using personal cooking or cooling appliances including electric water

--more--

Energy/Add 2

coolers, coffee pots, microwaves, hot plates, space heaters and desk fans.

- Minimize use of hot plates, burners and heat lamps in labs.
- Consolidate contents of individual freezers and refrigerators. Unplug those not in use.
- Cool space at night, during the non-peak periods for electrical loads.
- Turn off window air conditioners when possible.
- Keep blinds and shades on south-facing windows closed and close east-facing window coverings before leaving each day.
- Use the steps, not the elevator.
- Consider work schedules that begin earlier in the morning.

###

-- Tim Kelley (608) 265-9870; Brian Mattmiller, (608) 262-9772

Physical
Plant

THE WISCONSIN WEEK WIRE - August 11, 1999

for UW-Madison faculty and staff

(issue on Web at <http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i081199/>)

=====

Wisconsin Week's print edition is on vacation until Wednesday, Aug. 25, but the Wire will continue to keep you updated through the summer.

TOP NEWS

- o New book explores what workers want
- o UW technique can create flu viruses
- o ISIS moving through construction zone

RESEARCH

- o Psychologists study new way to treat depression
- o Mushrooms cripple herpes, other viruses

ON CAMPUS

- o Mark your calendars for sesquicentennial weekend
- o Fitness fair features fun run/walk
- o Reed music conference expects 1,000
- o Everyday furnishings reveal cultural clues
- o Events calendar: <http://calendar.news.wisc.edu>

MILESTONES

- o Marketing director named for business studies

NEWS IN BRIEF

- o Energy cuts made a difference
- o Affirmative action plan unaffected by court ruling
- o Budget, retirement deals remain stalled
- o Volunteers sought for 'day of caring'

UW-ELSEWHERE: News from around the system

- o Recent news from Superior, Eau Claire and Stevens Point

RESOURCES

- o University advises students on ways to stay safe

TIP

- o Support offered for campus lectures

(issue on Web at <http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i081199/>)

=====

Top news

NEW BOOK EXPLORES WHAT WORKERS WANT

What do workers want? University professor Joel Rogers answers that question in a new book based on the most extensive workplace survey of the last 20 years.

Full story: <http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i081199/work.html>

UW TECHNIQUE CAN CREATE FLU VIRUSES

A research team has perfected a method for creating designer influenza viruses, which can be tailor-made to solve mysteries about how flu strains mutate, spread and cause illness.

Full story: <http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i081199/flu.html>

ISIS MOVING THROUGH CONSTRUCTION ZONE

Officials ask faculty and staff for continued assistance and patience as the university's new student information system becomes further stabilized. In a memo to the campus community, Provost John Wiley and Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs Paul W. Barrows write: "We know that this situation will ease with time and ask for your continued patience for the time being."

Full story: <http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i081199/isis.html>

Read the memo: <http://www.wisc.edu/isis/>

Research

PSYCHOLOGISTS STUDY NEW WAY TO TREAT DEPRESSION

The standard treatments for depression do not work for millions of people who suffer from the condition. But a promising new Medical School approach may greatly improve the odds.

Full story: <http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i081199/depress.html>

MUSHROOMS CRIPPLE HERPES, OTHER VIRUSES

Rainforests and other remote, undeveloped spots on the planet aren't the sole source of medically useful plants. Researchers at the Medical School have discovered a mushroom that grows in their own "backyard" can cripple certain viruses.

Full story: <http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i081199/mushroom.html>

On Campus

(Events calendar: <http://calendar.news.wisc.edu>)

MARK YOUR CALENDARS FOR SESQUICENTENNIAL WEEKEND

A youth soccer clinic, do-it-yourself DNA experiments, samba lessons, dinosaur discoveries and Duck rides along the Lake Mendota shoreline are just some of the many activities planned Aug. 21-22 at Sesquicentennial Summer Celebration.

Full story: <http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i081199/summer.html>

FITNESS FAIR FEATURES FUN RUN/WALK

Runners and walkers of all ages can come to campus Sunday, Aug. 22, to take part in a Family Fun Run/Walk.

Full story: <http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i081199/run.html>

REED MUSIC CONFERENCE EXPECTS 1,000

Participants from all over the world plan to attend a Madison conference and two performances this week using double reed instruments such as the oboe and bassoon.

Full story: <http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i081199/reed.html>

EVERYDAY FURNISHINGS REVEAL CULTURAL CLUES

They say every picture tells a story. But chairs, jugs and other vestiges of day-to-day life also have important cultural tales to tell, according to Ann Smart Martin, Chipstone Professor of Decorative Arts.

Full story: <http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i081199/furnish.html>

Milestones

MARKETING DIRECTOR NAMED FOR BUSINESS STUDIES

Tammy Thayer-Ali has been named vice president and director of marketing for the Center for Advanced Studies in Business, Inc. at the School of Business. Thayer-Ali will work with corporate clients to develop seminars and conferences to meet their executive training needs.

News in brief

ENERGY CUTS MADE A DIFFERENCE

Campus workers made a difference recently with their efforts to cut energy use to help cope with power demands created by temperatures that soared to nearly 100 degrees. Campus personnel voluntarily cut electricity use, and the Physical Plant also cut air conditioning to 20 campus buildings to help maintain temperatures in critical areas including UW Hospital and Clinics and animal research labs. "Without that sacrifice, it would have been impossible to keep up with the needs of the campus," says John Harrod, physical plant director.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PLAN UNAFFECTED BY COURT RULING

A recent federal court decision that UW-La Crosse officials improperly applied the UW System's affirmative action plan does not affect use of the plan on other campuses, system officials say. U.S. District Judge Barbara Crabb did not fault the plan but found only that the plan was improperly applied in the specific case of John Ready, who filed suit against the Board of Regents in May 1997 after he was rejected for a tenured teaching position at UW-La Crosse.

BUDGET, RETIREMENT DEALS REMAIN STALLED

The Assembly is planning to move to education issues, campaign finance reform, privacy, parental rights, and crime while the state budget remains stalled. Assembly Speaker Scott Jensen says Republicans are "prepared to wait until the Democrats talk tax cuts first." Continued partisan wrangling also "may have harmed a retirement deal this session," Jensen says. For a list of budget items of interest to faculty and staff, visit State Relations Office site: <http://www.news.wisc.edu/chancellor/staterelations>

VOLUNTEERS SOUGHT FOR 'DAY OF CARING'

Faculty, staff and students can sign up for the Third Annual Day of Caring scheduled Saturday, Sept. 18. The half-day event, hosted by the Morgridge Center for Public Service, introduces volunteers to community service opportunities around Madison.

Projects include: working with seniors, painting, yard work, environmental clean-up, visiting nursing homes and providing children's activities. To sign up or for more information, contact Susan Dibbell, 263-4009; smvandeh@facstaff.wisc.edu.

UW-Elsewhere: News from around the system

SUPERIOR: Two biology majors have spent 10 to 20 hours a week examining all the sources of water entering Upper Lake St. Croix and the Gordon Flowage in Douglas County. When finished, the hydrologic study they're conducting will help people living in the area understand why the flowage, so benign in appearance during the summer, periodically rises to damage homes and property.

Full story: <http://www.uwsuper.edu/news/stories/hydrology.htm>

EAU CLAIRE: To settle a dispute, the university has agreed to add women's ice hockey as a varsity sport during the 2000-01 academic year and to provide assistance for transition during the 1999-2000 year.

Full story:

<http://www.uwec.edu/Admin/NewsBureau/release/past/1999/99-07/July99.html>

STEVENS POINT: A guide to the thousands of literary resources of Wisconsin history has been written by a husband and wife team: Barbara Dotts Paul, an associate professor in the University Library, and Justus F. Paul, a professor of history and dean of the College of Letters and Science.

Full story: <http://www.uwsp.edu/news/webpages/chbiblio.htm>

Resources

UNIVERSITY ADVISES STUDENTS ON WAYS TO STAY SAFE

Because several sexual assaults have occurred over the last month in or near downtown Madison, city and university police urge students to take proactive measures that reduce the chances of becoming a victim.

News release: <http://www.news.wisc.edu/thisweek/view.msql?id=704>

More tips: <http://www.uwpd.wisc.edu/crimeprv/sexaslt.htm>

Tip

SUPPORT OFFERED FOR CAMPUS LECTURES

The University Lectures Committee is seeking applications from campus groups that need financing for public lectures to be held during the 1999-2000 academic year. The committee supports lectures of general interest that are not directly related to instructional programs. If you want to be considered by the committee, first review the instructions by visiting: gopher://wiscinfo.wisc.edu/11/.cal/.lectcomm

Faculty hirings

continued from page one

adds. "For example, more than a dozen proposals concerned expansions in computational areas that would take advantage of and expand the use of high-speed computation and communication, novel computer architectures or computer graphics."

Wiley says the university intends to convene strategy sessions organized around several of these common-theme areas.

"Obviously, we cannot hire all of the 40 or 50 faculty proposed by a dozen different groups in one theme area," he says. "What we can do, though, is ask the proposers to think about the most critical missing elements, areas of commonality and strategic positioning of the campus, and return with proposals that are more tightly focused on those few positions that would provide the highest payoff for Wisconsin."

LIST OF PROPOSALS ACCEPTED

The following proposals were selected for immediate recruitment (also see: www.wisc.edu/provost/hiring/sequi.html).

- **Chemical Biology** (three positions): This new field studies the intersection of chemistry and biology, specifically the diversity of small molecules and their interactions with cellular proteins. This proposal will increase cell biology understanding and lead to new chemical discoveries in agriculture and medicine.
- **Chemistry** (two positions): The department, ranked in the top 10 nationally, has not hired any faculty in the past six years, while its teaching credits have increased 43 percent. Targeted areas are biological, materials, environmental and computational chemistry.
- **Computer Engineering** (two positions): The department will hire faculty with knowledge of electrical and computer engineering and computer sciences to maximize research potential.
- **Computer Science** (two positions): As this field becomes increasingly competitive, the department will keep pace by hiring faculty to teach and do research in graphics, networking and possibly a third area not yet named.
- **Cosmology** (two positions): In conjunction with the \$100 million AMANDA neutrino telescope in Antarctica, the proposal will hire faculty to help assume the leadership in Antarctica astrophysics and high-energy astrophysics. The astronomy and physics departments will also benefit from the hires. Project AMANDA contains unusually strong components to enhance undergraduate education and outreach to K-12 schools for improved science education.
- **Cultural Studies in Global Context** (three positions): The proposal will establish an institutional presence for cultural studies in the humanities. It will enhance programming, link faculty from different departments and programs, and provide international visibility for this new field of humanities research.
- **Economic Sociology** (two positions): This proposal will bolster the economic sociology program and the sociology department, ranked as one of the top three in the country by The National Research Council. Economic sociology studies political and social institutions and how their practices shape and limit the production and exchange of economic values.
- **Food Safety** (four positions): Details of this hybrid initiative are not ready for announcement.
- **Minimally Invasive Medical Technology** (three positions): This proposal would link the expertise of the College of Engineering and the Medical School in minimally invasive surgery, biomaterials/tissue engineering, biomedical computing, biomedical visualization and medical imaging.
- **Religious Studies** (four positions): This interdisciplinary program will seek to add faculty with expertise in the following categories: Islam and Society; Chinese/Japanese Religious History and Literature; Christianity and Society in Asia, Africa or Latin America, 1500-present; Theravada Buddhism; and Religious Ethics.
- **Structural Biology** (three positions): Targets faculty with teaching and research interests in X-ray crystallography, nuclear magnetic resonance, atomic force microscopy, computational biochemistry and other structural biology areas.
- **Visiting Artist** (two positions): This proposal aims at creating an interdisciplinary visiting artist program in the Arts Institute. ■

NASA-funded consortium to bring space-age forecasts to farm, forest

Terri Gregory

A new, NASA-funded research initiative, combining expertise from universities, industry, and state and federal government, promises to bring space-age technology to farm and forest in the Upper Midwest.

Organized as a consortium and based at UW-Madison and the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, the new program is one of seven regional earth science application centers funded as part of a \$14 million effort to direct NASA technology to solving environmentally related societal problems.

The UW-Madison component of the new consortium is a combined effort of the Space Science and Engineering Center (SSEC) and the departments of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, Soil Science, and Forest Ecology and Management. It will be directed by George Diak, a senior SSEC scientist, and will focus on the development of new tools — computer models and new remote-sensing and meteorological technologies — to aid management decisions made by agricultural and natural resource managers. UM-Twin Cities scientists will concentrate on monitoring natural resource bases themselves.

The new center, Diak says, has two primary goals: "We want to have a significant positive impact on the economy of the Upper Midwest by applying computer models and new measurement tools to current resource problems, and we want to create new tools to help give us insight into the potential effects of different management practices."

"This includes looking at things like the potential effects of regional climate changes and their influence on forestry and agri-

culture, and our ability to sustain natural and managed environments," Diak says.

Other members of the Wisconsin component of the consortium include Champion International Corp., Case Corp. of Racine, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Forest Service.

According to Diak, the consortium will work on building computer models that depend on remote-sensing technology, satellite-based instruments capable of making detailed measurements of the atmosphere or land over large geographic distances. As NASA's Earth Observing System is deployed over the next decade, a wealth of new satellites and satellite-based tools for measuring the Earth and its atmosphere will come into play.

Using those measurements to power new computer models, Diak said, scientists can help farmers and resource managers determine things like soil moisture, nitrogen content of the soil and grain moisture as crops mature. In forests, by observing and modeling conditions of the soil, plants and atmosphere, it may be possible to forecast disease and insect infestations.

Already, Diak says, there are models that help farmers decide when to irrigate, when to apply chemicals for disease control, and that warn cranberry growers of the potential for overnight frost. Examples of those models can be found on a Web site at <http://bob.soils.wisc.edu/hasacan.html>.

The consortium's industrial members would help find "cost-efficient methods of commercializing emerging farming technologies," says James Stoddart, vice president for Case Corporation's Advanced Farming System's Division. ■

*Custodial
Physical
Plant*

Let it snow: UW staff clear the path with safety, environment in mind

Liz Beyler

As snow blankets the UW-Madison campus, university officials continue to improve snow removal efforts to ensure public safety while protecting the environment.

The university's Safety Department, with the help of staff from Environmental Services and Custodial Services, has prepared draft guidelines for wintertime salt use on campus.

"When you're out there slipping around, it's easy to think of salt as a way to improve your safety, but you have to think of the environmental consequences, too," says Peter Reinhardt, director of the Safety Department's Chemical and Environmental Safety Program.

"There are a lot of good ideas out there — common-sense practices — for reducing salt use. We want to put them into the guidelines and share them with the entire campus," Reinhardt says. "Hopefully that will raise awareness of the problem and encourage people to be a little more careful when spreading salt."

Reinhardt says the university has already made significant strides in its salt reduction efforts:

- The Physical Plant reformulated its sanding mixture, which now contains only 5 percent salt. And to cut down on salt use, "No Plow, No Salt" areas were designated in 1995.



Snow blankets the university campus every year, but this year, crews have been especially pressed to keep up the first major snowstorm of the winter, which dumped nearly a foot of snow on New Year's weekend. The university's Environmental Services Department and outside contractors, as well as building custodians, spent much of last week clearing and hauling snow from campus streets, sidewalks and parking lots. And they've been at it again this week, cleaning up after several subsequent, lighter snowfalls.

- A low berm was constructed at the snow storage area on the west end of campus to keep melting snow from going into the marsh and Lake Mendota.
- Seldom-used walkways, steps and other areas have been closed for the winter to cut down on salt use, which in turn has resulted in lower costs and less time spent on snow and ice removal. Those areas include the path to Picnic Point

and some stairs at Steenbock Library, Vilas, Chamberlin and Agriculture halls, and the Educational Science and Teacher Education buildings.

■ This year, several stairways were added to the list, including Lathrop Hall, Wendt and Memorial libraries, and Atmospheric Sciences. If you'd like to nominate an area for winter closure, contact Daniel Einstein, Physical Plant environmental management coordinator, at 265-3417.

The new guidelines are intended to encourage prudent salt use, minimize salt runoff into Madison lakes, and lessen the damage salt can cause to streets, walkways, vehicles, railings, grass and plantings.

The draft guidelines say early and frequent snow removal is the best practice to minimize salt use because it helps prevent ice formation. Salt doesn't work very well below zero, and has no effect below minus 6 degrees Fahrenheit.

Pedestrians are encouraged to call 263-3333 to report unsafe areas that need to be cleared. They are asked to stay on cleared paths and plowed

snow routes, and not cut corners or make their own paths.

For a copy of *Best Management Practices for Salt Use on the University of Wisconsin-Madison Campus*, contact Sally Rowe in the Safety Department by e-mail: sally.rowe@mail.admin.wisc.edu, or call 262-0979. The department welcomes comments on the guidelines. ■

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 1/11/99
CONTACT: Peter Reinhardt, (608) 262-9735

LET IT SNOW: UW CLEARS PATH WITH ENVIRONMENT IN MIND

MADISON -- As snow blankets the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus this week, university officials are continuing to improve snow removal efforts to ensure public safety while protecting the environment.

The university's Safety Department, with the help of staff from Environmental Services and Custodial Services, has prepared draft guidelines for wintertime salt use on campus.

"When you're out there slipping around, it's easy to think of salt as a way to improve your safety, but you have to think of the environmental consequences, too," says Peter Reinhardt, director of the Safety Department's Chemical and Environmental Safety Program.

"There are a lot of good ideas out there -- common sense practices -- for reducing salt use. We want to put them into the guidelines and share them with the entire campus," Reinhardt says. "Hopefully that will raise awareness of the problem and encourage people to be a little more careful when spreading salt."

Reinhardt says the university has already made significant strides in its salt reduction efforts:

- * The Physical Plant reformulated its sanding mixture, which now contains only 5 percent salt. And to cut down on salt use, "No Plow, No Salt" areas were designated in 1995.

- * A low berm was constructed at the snow storage area on the west end of campus to keep melting snow from going into the marsh and Lake Mendota.

- * Seldom-used walkways, steps and other areas have been closed for the winter to cut down on salt use, which in turn has resulted in lower costs and less time spent on snow and ice removal. Those areas include the path to Picnic Point and some stairs at Steenbock Library, Vilas, Chamberlin and Agriculture halls and the Educational Science and Teacher Education buildings.

This year, several stairways were added to the list, including Lathrop Hall, Wendt and Memorial libraries and Atmospheric Sciences. If you'd like to nominate an area for winter closure, contact Daniel Einstein, Physical Plant environmental management coordinator, (608) 265-3417.

The new guidelines are intended to encourage prudent salt use, minimize salt runoff into Madison lakes and lessen the damage salt can cause to streets, walkways, vehicles, railings, grass and plantings.

The draft guidelines say early and frequent snow removal is the best practice to minimize salt use, because it helps prevent ice formation. Salt doesn't work very well below zero, and has no effect below minus six degrees Fahrenheit.

Custodial
Services
Physical
Plant

Pedestrians are encouraged to call (608) 263-3333 to report unsafe areas that need to be cleared. They are asked to stay on cleared paths and plowed snow routes, and not cut corners or make their own paths.

For a copy of "Best Management Practices For Salt Use On the University of Wisconsin-Madison Campus," contact Sally Rowe in the Safety Department by e-mail: sally.rowe@mail.admin.wisc.edu. Or, call (608) 262-0979. The department welcomes comments on the guidelines.

###

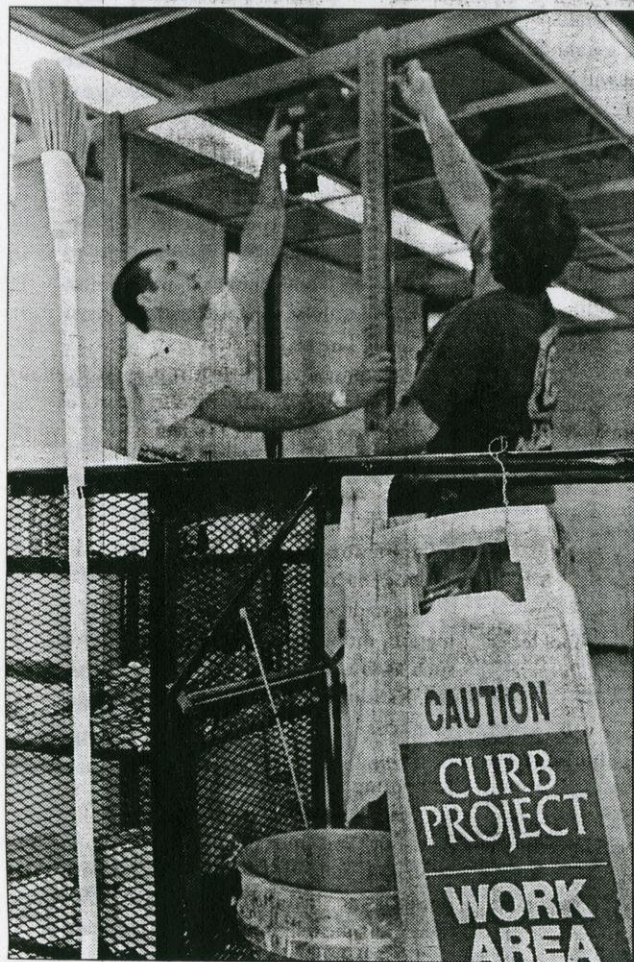
-- Liz Beyler, (608) 263-1986



Wisconsin Week

For Faculty and Staff of the University of Wisconsin-Madison

April 1, 1998



Physical Plant carpenters Bruce Steinhof (left) and Mark Murphy remove old shelving from the library in the Teacher Education Building as part of a CURB corrective maintenance project.

Feeding the elephant

Physical Plant programs are making a dent in campus' renovation needs

Liz Beyler

On a campus where foundations, walls, edifices and interiors have logged more than 100 years of history, many buildings are losing a slow tug-of-war against time. But in the seemingly insurmountable battle to maintain those buildings, systematic progress is being made.

Thanks to a pair of facilities reconditioning programs instituted by the Physical Plant, campus' historic buildings are, one by one, being thoroughly refreshed.

The north wing of the Social Science Building was the first building in 1991 to undergo renovation under the Concentrated Upgrade and Repair of Buildings, or CURB, program. Since then, a dozen CURB projects have been or soon will be completed, covering more than 1.2 million square feet of space. CURB's only project for 1998-99 will begin at Birge Hall in July.

CURB's companion program is the Comprehensive Assessment and Refurbishment of Equipment, or CARE, program. Since 1994, CARE has overhauled heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems in 17 buildings.

The programs are the main components of Physical Plant's corrective maintenance system. (Other rehabilitation work falls under one of Physical Plant's other maintenance programs; see sidebar, page 6.) "These programs work," says Physical Plant director John Harrod. "Our efforts are cost-

effective; completed projects function properly; and the building occupants are pleased with the results."

"Once we've reconditioned a building, it looks brand new," says Faramarz Vakili, Physical Plant's associate director. "We don't remodel it. We fix up what's there and follow up with a com-

prehensive preventative maintenance program to keep it in the desired condition."

In Russell Labs, for example, CURB has applied 300 gallons of paint, installed new ceilings, removed asbestos tiles and installed 300 thermostats since 1996 (see box, page 6).

"Our employees take great pride in their work and are part of a long-term solution, not just a quick fix," Harrod says. "With additional resources, a great deal more can and should be accomplished."

Funding for the programs has increased in every year since their initiation, starting with a modest budget of \$314,000 in 1991-92. To date, more than \$3.7 million has been invested in CURB, an average cost of about \$4 per square foot refurbished. CARE has added another \$800,000 to the renovation price tag. For 1996-97, CURB's budget was nearly \$1.4 million.

Much of the money has come from other Physical Plant sources. "We were consumed with work order requests, so we decided to take a certain percentage of our resources in each trade and dedicate them to CURB and CARE," says Vakili. Some additional financial help has come from the state and the university's administration.

Despite its success, CURB and CARE may seem to be

continued on page six

Gerald A. Bartell Award in the Arts

The arts, especially music, appeared as an integral part of emeritus history professor Barker's classes on Byzantine and medieval history decades before the concept of interdisci-

the prestigious American Dance Festival, The Yard and others. Her video dances "Chinatown" and "New York Po Po" premiered this year at the San Francisco International Asian-American Film Festival. Her dances have been performed

Frederika Keene, who has been named to the Emily Mead Baldwin Bell-Bascom Professorship in the Creative Arts. Kercheval will also be recognized for her Romnes Fellowship. Student Emily Eagen will be awarded the Sinako Frank Fellowship for a Woman in the Performing Arts. ■

CURB

continued from page one

making slow progress against the mounting need for renovation on campus. Vakili notes, however, that because of the coordination required — scheduling with various trade workers and minimizing disruption — CURB and CARE are only able to take on one or two projects a year.

"The buildings we select are definite drains on our reactive maintenance resources," says Vakili, noting that Physical Plant's steamfitter shop received some 270 service calls from the Waisman Center during the year prior to a 1994 CURB project.

"We consider code issues, indoor air quality problems — all of those things make a difference in how we go about selecting the buildings. We really can't go wrong. They all need it," says Vakili.

For inhabitants of some of those needy buildings, Vakili urges patience. He knows the enormity of work that lies ahead.

"Even though we may have more than a quarter of a billion dollars' worth of deferred maintenance and it may seem like we're feeding an elephant with a teaspoon, we have a can-do attitude and a game plan," he says. "If we aren't responding right away, it's because if we did, these reconditioning programs wouldn't have a chance to exist." ■

Refinishing school

A sample of what CURB has done during one recent project in Russell Labs:

- Replaced 5,500 square feet of asbestos floor tiles
- Replaced 8,000 square feet of ceiling tiles
- Refinished interior doors, walls and ceilings, using 400 gallons of paint
- Weather-stripped doors and repaired and replaced door hardware
- Repaired and replaced light fixtures, exit lights, switches and outlets
- Replaced and upgraded power panels
- Removed abandoned cabling
- Upgraded laboratory outlets
- Repaired and replaced heating & cooling coils, humidifier, reheat coils
- Replaced 300 thermostats
- Upgraded filtration, repair duct lining, pipe insulation
- Upgraded controls, dampers and air balance systems
- Replaced floor plumbing shutoff valves

Remodeling the remodeling process

Liz Beyler

Another boost to the remodeling needs of campus has come from Physical Plant's Project Administration Center, a unit created in 1996 to consolidate and streamline the process for projects under \$100,000.

Before the center's creation, a significant backlog of such projects existed. But in its first two years, the center has processed 1,413 requests for remodeling projects and shepherded 528 of those to completion. Another 562 are currently in construction, design or assessment.

"Last year, we did \$4.7 million worth of remodeling for the campus, which is \$1.2 million more than in any of the previous five years," says Physical Plant associate director Faramarz Vakili.

Prior to the center's creation, architects and engineers in the Department of Planning and Construction not only designed projects, but did the paperwork, dealt with the finances and administered the jobs. Physical Plant's role was only as the "construction company."

Now a team of three project administrators and two construction representatives manage remodeling projects. Architects and engineers, now classified under Physical Plant, are able to concentrate on the technical needs of the projects rather than customer relations and project management.

"We have a systematic and accountable process for all parties concerned," says Vakili. "At times people may feel we aren't responding quickly enough, but we are doing our best with our existing resources and the high volume of requests."

Each project must go through specific phases, beginning with an assessment to define scope and feasibility. Planners examine the compatibility of the project to existing building systems, established codes and standards, as well as cost/benefit considerations.

"The remodeling projects of today can be the maintenance headaches of tomorrow," Vakili notes. "We all must make sure that the jobs are done properly, according to code, with the input of professional architects and engineers."

Physical Plant director John Harrod notes that results of a recent survey indicate that PAC is exceeding customer expectations and satisfaction in the quality of the work and meeting project goals. "We'll continue to build on our success by focusing attention on communication, cost estimating and project timeline management," Harrod says.

For more information on the Project Administration Center, call 265-4598 or e-mail the center at physical.plant.pac@mail.admin.wisc.edu. ■

Release: Immediately

2/18/88

PEST-ERED? UW PEST CONTROL OFFICER HAS THE ANSWER

By PATRICK DORN
University News Service

MADISON--Job security is not high on (Doug Thiessen)'s list of concerns.

As the only Pest Control Operator on the state payroll, Thiessen has plenty to do. In fact, he works full-time at University of Wisconsin-Madison, and, he says, the campus has more than enough pest problems to keep him busy.

Much of Thiessen's time is spent in combat with the university's roach population. In 10 years on the job, Thiessen said, he has identified four different roach species that thrive in campus buildings.

But controlling roaches is routine for Thiessen. He savors the more unusual and unpredictable pest problems, like expelling raccoons or minks from campus classrooms. The key to successfully handling such situations, he said, is possessing a thorough knowledge of your subject.

"A person has to have a special aptitude for this job and understand the basic habits of all the creatures you can come across on campus," he said.

He put his aptitude to use one time when a mink managed to get caught in a campus classroom.

Thiessen wasn't ready for a mink, since the original report he received said there was a squirrel in the room. He had to quickly improvise a trap, using a cardboard box propped up by an eraser.

"I know that mink tend to like small enclosed spaces, so I figured he would crawl into a box if I put one out," Thiessen said. "Once he was in the

Add 1--Pest Controller

box, he bumped it enough to knock the eraser down and I just slid a lid under it and carried him out.

"What you have to remember with wild animals is they usually don't mean to be in places like a building. They get there by mistake and are probably more scared of us than we are of them."

Part of Thiessen's knowledge of animals and insects stems from undergraduate studies in biology and entomology. He also is an outdoor enthusiast and keen observer of wildlife.

The most frustrating part of his job, Thiessen said, is dealing with misperceptions about the hazards of chemicals he uses. He said he uses extremely low pesticide concentrations that usually are less toxic to humans than table salt. He is careful to check out potential hazards of any chemical he uses.

"I go as far as calling up the product development people at the companies to see if there are any properties in a chemical that could be harmful or cause problems," Thiessen said.

He said the many positive factors of his work include having the daily opportunity to meet interesting people on campus, having a flexible schedule and exercising independent judgment in solving problems.

"This is an interesting job," he said. "I think I know almost every nook and cranny on campus. Well, maybe there's a few I haven't seen."

It's probable Thiessen eventually will visit any remaining unknown nooks and crannies, since he said he has no intention of vacating the state's only Pest Control Operator position for "at least another 20 years."

###

-- Patrick Dorn (608) 262-2650

Release: Immediately

2/DD/88

CONTACT: (Doug Thiessen) (608) 263-3333

UW EXPERT OFFERS GUIDE TO RIDDING HOMES OF COMMON PESTS

By PATRICK DORN
University News Service

MADISON--It's a common scenario.

You wake up groggy, pry open your eyes for the first fuzzy view of another day and -- eek! -- you're greeted by a large, brown (possibly furry) object crawling up the covers toward your snout.

In a reflex reaction, you send the unsuspecting guest airborne with a panicked kick of the sheets only to later regret not having killed the creature when you had the chance. You have roaches, the most loathed of common household pests and often the most difficult to kill.

University of Wisconsin-Madison's Doug Thiessen, the only pest control operator on the state payroll, says the best solution to roaches is to call a professional exterminator. There are a number of roach species common in the Midwest, each thriving in different conditions.

Do not despair, however. Other household pests are easier to control. Thiessen offered these tips for handling some of the most common nuisances:

MICE -- Thiessen says be wary of baits containing the chemical warfarin. Warfarin is an anticoagulant discovered in the 1950s by late UW-Madison biochemist Karl Paul Link and named for the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF). Thiessen said warfarin works very well for rats, but mice are naturally resistant to warfarin. Instead, he recommended using baits that

Add 1--Pest control tips

contain an agent other than warfarin, or using traps.

BATS -- "Bats are tough," Thiessen said. The only way to rid a home of bats is to locate and seal all their entrances and exits. Thiessen said bats can squeeze through amazingly small openings, so one must look closely. He recommended trying to observe the bats leaving at dusk and said openings should be sealed at night when the bats are out flying. Late August or early September is the best time of year to do this.

ANTS -- Liquid bait stations work well for red ants, Thiessen said. Red ants will feed at the stations and return to the colony, effectively killing all colony members. Large black, or carpenter, ants are more difficult. The best bet is to find the colony and destroy it with a suitable pesticide.

CENTIPEDES OR SILVER FISH -- Thiessen said these are often found in homes with old basements. Any household insect spray labeled for silverfish and/or centipedes should take care of the problem. Use the spray in specific locations where the pests are spotted, especially warm and humid areas.

WILD ANIMALS -- For all wild animals, such as squirrels and raccoons, Thiessen recommends calling in someone who is experienced at handling such problems. Even small animals can be quite dangerous when they are frightened, he said.

A common complaint is a squirrel in the attic. Once the animal is removed, Thiessen said it must be taken at least 10 miles away to be freed or it may return. Also, metal should be used to seal any opening to the attic, since other squirrels will be attracted to the spot by their predecessor's scent and are able to chew through wood. Thiessen does advise homeowners to screen chimney tops to prevent raccoons, birds and other animals from entering, after checking area building codes for screening regulations.

As for foraging rabbits in gardens, Thiessen recommends a fence at least three feet tall. "It's the only sure-fire way to control rabbits," he said.

###

Physical
Plant

THE WISCONSIN WEEK WIRE - January 13, 1999
for UW-Madison faculty and staff
(issue on Web at <http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i011399/>)

=====

Selected stories from this issue of Wisconsin Week ...

FRONT PAGE

- o Sesquicentennial week looks to UW's future
- o Chancellor approves plan to add 32 faculty
- o Professor takes on death row appeal

PROFILE: Peter Gorman

- o Passion for 'trance music' animates automation librarian

FEATURES

- o 150 years: Feb. 7 concert recalls landmark visit by Ellington
- o 150 Years: Invent an ice cream for the sesquicentennial
- o Postcards from Pasadena

RESEARCH

- o NASA-funded consortium to bring
space age forecasts to farm, forest

CAMPUS NEWS

- o UW staff clear snow with safety, environment in mind
- o Three diversity plan hearings scheduled on campus
- o Code of conduct forum set for Jan. 26
- o \$12 million raised to support graduate fellowships
- o UW-Madison is no. 1 in current Peace Corps volunteers
- o ISIS transition continues through spring
- o Who knew? (Answers to your questions)

ON CAMPUS

- o Sesquicentennial series focuses on campus environment
- o Ceramic sculpture greets visitors to UW hospital
- o Events calendar: <http://calendar.news.wisc.edu>

(issue on Web at <http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i011399/>)

=====

Front Page

SESSUICENTENNIAL WEEK LOOKS TO UW'S FUTURE

Clear your calendars for Feb. 8-12. It's UW-Madison's 150th birthday week, and you're invited to the party! Be sure to check the next issue of Wisconsin Week, published Wednesday, Jan. 27, which will feature detailed information about the week of sesquicentennial events by and for faculty, staff and students. The week is organized around the theme, "Building on Excellence: Creating Our Future."
(Full story in Wisconsin Week, page 1)

<http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i011399/sesquiweek.html>

Sesquicentennial Web site:
<http://www.uw150.wisc.edu>

CHANCELLOR APPROVES PLAN TO ADD 32 FACULTY

Twelve faculty hiring proposals spanning the biological, physical and social sciences and humanities have been approved by Chancellor David Ward in the first round of the Sesquicentennial Hires program.

(Wisconsin Week, page 1)

<http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i011399/hires.html>

PROFESSOR TAKES ON DEATH ROW APPEAL

At Holman Correctional Facility, just north of the Florida panhandle in Atmore, Ala., Jeffrey Day Rieber waits to die - and some Madison lawyers, UW-Madison law students and a law professor are laboring to prevent his death.

(Wisconsin Week, page 1)

<http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i011399/fturk.html>

Profile: Peter Gorman

PASSION FOR 'TRANCE MUSIC' ANIMATES AUTOMATION LIBRARIAN

Automation librarian Peter Gorman manages to gracefully integrate computers, Old Icelandic language and old-time music into a single life.

(Wisconsin Week, page 4)

<http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i011399/gorman.html>

Features

150 YEARS:

FEB. 7 CONCERT RECALLS LANDMARK VISIT BY ELLINGTON

As part of a weeklong residency at UW-Madison in 1972, Duke Ellington composed "The U-Wisc Suite," which the UW Jazz Ensemble will perform as part of the university's 150th Anniversary Concert Sunday, Feb. 7 at 1 p.m. The date coincides with a week of festivities commemorating the first UW classes in 1849.

(Wisconsin Week, page 5)

<http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i011399/concert.html>

150 YEARS:

INVENT AN ICE CREAM FOR THE SESQUICENTENNIAL

The university is sponsoring a statewide contest to create an ice cream flavor commemorating UW-Madison's sesquicentennial. Visit the web address below to send in your flavorful ideas.

(Wisconsin Week, page 5)

<http://www.uw150.wisc.edu/projects/icecream.msql>

POSTCARDS FROM PASADENA

Browse through a collection of images and stories that were updated daily on the UW-Madison web site during Rose Bowl week.

(Wisconsin Week, page 12)

<http://www.news.wisc.edu/rosebowl/>

Research

NASA-FUNDED CONSORTIUM TO BRING SPACE AGE FORECASTS TO FARM, FOREST

A new, NASA-funded research initiative, combining expertise from universities, industry, and state and federal government promises to bring space age technology to farm and forest in the Upper Midwest.

(Wisconsin Week, page 6)

<http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i011399/nasaeos.html>

Campus News

UW STAFF CLEAR SNOW WITH SAFETY, ENVIRONMENT IN MIND

As snow continues to blanket the campus, university officials are continuing to improve snow removal efforts to ensure public safety while protecting the environment.

(Wisconsin Week, page 6)

<http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i011399/salt.html>

THREE DIVERSITY PLAN HEARINGS SCHEDULED ON CAMPUS

UW-Madison's proposed plan to increase diversity over the next decade will be the subject of three upcoming public hearings. The first hearing for the Plan 2008 draft report is Tuesday, Jan. 26 from 4:30-6:30 p.m. at Memorial Union.

Two other hearings are scheduled for Feb. 2 from 2:30-4:30 p.m. in Bascom Hall and Feb. 3 from 2:30-4:30 p.m. in Union South.

(Wisconsin Week, page 2)

<http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i011399/plan2008.html>

CODE OF CONDUCT FORUM SET FOR JAN. 26

UW-Madison will hold its second public forum Tuesday, Jan. 26 on a proposed code of conduct for manufacturers of university apparel and other merchandise.

(Wisconsin Week, page 2)

<http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i011399/code.html>

\$12 MILLION RAISED TO SUPPORT GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

Individuals and companies donated more than \$12 million this past year to a new program, Wisconsin Distinguished Graduate Fellowships, that will help the university gain a significant

advantage in the heated competition for the nation's best and brightest graduate students.

(Wisconsin Week, page 3)

<http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i011399/grad.html>

UW-MADISON IS NO. 1 IN CURRENT PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS

The university has the largest number of currently serving Peace Corps volunteers in the nation, according to a new ranking of colleges and universities.

(Wisconsin Week, page 3)

<http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i011399/pcorps.html>

ISIS TRANSITION CONTINUES THROUGH SPRING

The implementation of the new student records system at UW-Madison continues as planned and should be completed by late spring.

(Wisconsin Week, page 3)

<http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i011399/isis.html>

WHO KNEW? (Answers to your questions)

Please send your questions by e-mail to wisweek@macc.wisc.edu

o Where was the old ski jump on campus?

o Is there anywhere to go ice skating on campus?

(Wisconsin Week, page 3)

<http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i011399/answers.html>

On Campus

(Events calendar: <http://calendar.news.wisc.edu>)

SESQUICENTENNIAL SERIES FOCUSES ON CAMPUS ENVIRONMENT

"A Landscape for Learning," a spring-semester discussion series will bring together faculty and staff to discuss the environmental history and future of the UW-Madison campus.

(Wisconsin Week, page 7)

<http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i011399/landscape.html>

CERAMIC SCULPTURE GREETES VISITORS TO UW HOSPITAL

A bright new welcome awaits visitors just inside the main entrance to UW Hospital and Clinics. An original ceramic sculpture bursting with colorful images of people at play was recently installed in the entryway in honor of the hospital's 75th anniversary celebration next year.

(Wisconsin Week, page 8)

<http://www.news.wisc.edu/wire/i011399/art.html>

The Wisconsin Week Wire: Vol. II (No. 22)



Linda Gordon, professor of history and women's studies, says people must become more aware of how society uses the term 'welfare.'

Historian traces welfare origins

The term "welfare" once evoked images of prosperity and well-being. In contemporary America, however, the word frequently calls to mind a government program currently under intense scrutiny by policy makers and citizens alike.

What caused the turnaround?

Linda Gordon, UW-Madison's Florence Kelley Professor of History and a professor of women's studies, explores the issue in her latest book "Pitied But Not Entitled: Single Mothers and the History of Welfare" (Free Press). In the book, Gordon follows the genesis of the program we now know as Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

"I would be satisfied if my only contribution was to make people more conscious about how we use the term 'welfare' — how government aid to the middle class and rich is considered entitlement, while aid to the poor is considered an undeserved and dishonorable drain on our taxes," Gordon says.

The book notes the contributions of social workers, economists, Depression activists and Roosevelt's New Dealers into what emerged as the Social Security Act. That omnibus legislation established a number of differently designed programs: not only AFDC but also old age, unemployment insurance and more.

However, not all the programs enjoy equal regard. "I've organized the book around a puzzle," Gordon says. "Why were men, the major recipients of old age and unemployment benefits, treated so much better than women and children, even though the rhetoric of the time designated women and children as being among the most deserving? Why was AFDC considered an 'inferior' program even though it was designed by women child-welfare advocates?"

Gordon says she sees her major contribution as illuminating the history of today's welfare conundrum and not as advocating public policy. However, she has discussed possible solutions to the contemporary AFDC dilemma by testifying before the Congressional Women's Caucus and in several articles.

Gordon points out that in order to become independent of "welfare," single mothers need jobs, medical insurance and day care. She also says the minimum wage must be raised high enough to allow women to support their children on those earnings. She adds that today's policy makers could benefit from reviewing options — such as subsidized day care, health insurance and public jobs — that their predecessors rejected in the 1930s.

Gordon has explored the historical territory of the family before in her book, "Heroes of Their Own Lives" (Viking: 1988), in which she charts the history of child abuse, neglect, incest, wife beating; and of social policies toward families.

— Barbara Wolff

New recycling effort focuses on magazines

A new pilot recycling program for magazines at UW-Madison has already removed about two- and one-half tons of the glossy periodicals from the university's solid waste stream.

The magazine recycling pilot program was initiated recently in laboratory, academic and office buildings on campus. To date, the first phase of the program — involving a total of 13 campus buildings — has taken in 4,900 pounds of glossy magazines for recycling.

By the end of November, the magazine program will include all campus buildings, and it will be expanded to include phone directories, glossy paper, and items with glued bindings (including soft cover books). This recycling collection will augment magazine recovery efforts already underway in the university's residence halls.

A May 1994 analysis of the university's solid waste stream reported that magazines and phone directories make up between 5 and 10 percent of the university's rubbish. That translates into 324 to 648 tons of magazines that are annually landfilled, costing the university between \$11,000 and \$23,000 per year in tipping fees. The

new magazine recycling program will not only allow UW-Madison to avoid this landfill cost, but it will also earn the UW from \$7,000 to \$14,000 per year in revenue from the sale of these materials for recycling.

"The university's magazine recycling program not only brings us into compliance with state law, but it will also reduce the waste that the university landfills," says Suzanne Tegen, who manages the new recycling program. "Of course, it would be better yet if the university community actually reduces the number of magazines and catalogs it disposes."

Wisconsin's recycling law bans all state agencies from landfilling magazines after Dec 31.

Special black recycling bins have been purchased by the university for collecting materials in the magazine recycling program, Tegen says. All items accepted in the program should be placed in these black bins, which will be placed on top of blue newspaper recycling containers. The magazine recycling bins will not be placed in areas with high visitor and student traffic, so as to ensure that trash or other recyclables that do not belong with magazines do not get placed in the magazine bins.

The university's magazine collection program is administered by Physical Plant through Environmental Management, an administrative office that focuses on campus environmental issues.

— Neil Michaud, Environmental Services

By the end of November, the magazine program will include all campus buildings

.....

UW to reduce road salt usage this winter

A new "no plow, no salt, no sand" policy will take effect at two UW-Madison sites this winter as part of a larger effort to reduce pollution in Madison lakes.

The university's office of Facilities, Planning and Management (FP&M) has chosen two test sites for the pilot project. They are:

- Picnic Point. Most of the lanes and paths will not be plowed. In addition to the environmental benefits, the change should be a plus for cross-country skiers and reduce overall maintenance costs.

- The sidewalks behind Bradley Hall, the Food Research Institute, the Friedrich Center and Goodnight Hall. These walks are rarely used and are adjacent to alternative routes such as lakeshore path. The exits to these buildings will continue to be cleared.

Diane Drinkman, a UW-Madison chemical management specialist, said the policy will help the university comply with new state and federal standards on reducing pollution in urban watersheds. The university and the

City of Madison are working together on reducing forms of non-point source pollution, such as road salt, pesticides and pollution from unswept streets and parking lots.

Salt causes damage by mobilizing heavy metals in the soil and increasing their concentration in lakes, Drinkman said. It can also kill aquatic plants and damage metal and concrete.

The changes at the two sites will result in roughly 5 to 10 percent reduction in salt use by the campus, Drinkman said, but does so in key runoff areas adjacent to Lake Mendota. They are also commonly low-traffic areas on campus, she said.

Plowing and sanding also have implications on the environment, since both can damage plants around sidewalks. Sand also contains about 20 percent salt to prevent it from freezing.

Drinkman said an FP&M task force is looking for other ways to reduce salt usage on campus, while maintaining a balance between safety and environmental protection. Questions or ideas on the subject can be directed to Peter Reinhardt, assistant director of FP&M, at 262-9735.

— Brian Mattmiller

'No plow, no salt, no sand' policy to be tested at two campus sites this winter

.....

UW eye researchers involved in research results

A new drug that is more powerful than any other in treating glaucoma and yet combines with other treatments to become even more effective may represent one of the most important advances in treating glaucoma in nearly 20 years, according to several new studies.

Results of the international studies, which included experts from UW Medical School, were recently presented at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology in San Francisco.

Leaders of the Wisconsin study were Paul Kaufman, professor of ophthalmology and visual sciences and director of Glaucoma Services at UW Hospital and Clinics; and Gregg Heatley, assistant professor of ophthalmology and visual sciences and a physician at UW Hospital's Glaucoma Clinic.

Glaucoma is a disease in which a blockage in the eye's natural drainage system causes fluid and pressure to build up, which can in turn result in permanent vision loss. The disease has been called the "sneak thief of sight" because it can go undetected until vision loss occurs. Glaucoma is the leading cause of irreversible vision loss among African-Americans and the second leading cause among Americans in general. It strikes with increasing frequency after age 40.

Glaucoma drugs are prescribed either to enhance fluid outflow or to decrease its production, or both. The new drug, Latanoprost, ("La-tan-a-prost") is a chemically enhanced prostaglandin that increases fluid outflow. Currently, the most effective anti-glaucoma drug on the

market is TimopticT, which does the other job of curtailing fluid production.

Study results indicated Latanoprost was significantly more effective in reducing eye pressure than Timoptic alone. The drug's value is enhanced because it works in combination with other drugs to reduce pressure even further.

Nearly all of the eye's fluid is produced by a "tissue pump" called the ciliary body, located behind the cornea (the clear window covering the eye). The fluid leaves through a sponge-like tissue known as the trabecular meshwork. A much smaller percentage leaves through a muscle farther back in the eye which controls the eye's focusing mechanism.

Latanoprost opens up this second site so more fluid can leave, something other drugs don't do. Since the medications work at different sites, they are more effective used together than alone.

"If you are able to increase outflow through the second site and decrease production with the other drugs, you get more of a pressure drop than you would with either alone," said Heatley.

The fact that Latanoprost is both highly effective in reducing eye pressure and does so at a new site could make it an exceptionally useful anti-glaucoma drug, according to Heatley.

Several hundred people from the United States and Europe participated in the studies. Participants from Wisconsin were patients at UW Hospital's Glaucoma Services, which are dedicated to developing new diagnostic and therapeutic regimens for glaucoma.

Pending further analysis of the research findings, the drug's manufacturer plans to go through the federal approval process for marketing the drug.

— Judy Kay Moore, Center for Health Sciences

Findings may represent one of the most important advances for treating glaucoma in nearly 20 years

.....



1 • 8 • 4 • 8

NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

News & Information Service
19 Bascom Hall • 500 Lincoln Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1380

Physical Plant
p.2

Phone: 608/262-3571
Fax: 608/262-2331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

6/14/94

UW-MADISON NEWS BRIEFS

LAW PROFESSOR IS REGULAR GUEST COMMENTATOR ON PUBLIC TV

Linda Greene, a professor at the UW-Madison Law School and an expert in constitutional and civil rights law, is now a regular guest commentator on "Weekend," a popular weekly news magazine airing on Wisconsin Public Television.

Andy Moore, the show's producer, says that Greene adds legal and political knowledge and savvy to a panel that provides commentary and insights into state and national political developments, legislative and public policy issues, and current events. Other panel members include: Stephen B. King, state Republican party chair and former candidate for U.S. Senate; Edward Garvey, a Madison lawyer and also a former candidate for U.S. Senate; Bill Dixon, a Madison lawyer; Camille Haney, a Madison business and political consultant; and Bill Kraus, who served as press secretary to former Republican governor Lee Dreyfus.

Greene has served on the U.S. Senate staff and was counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee Antitrust Subcommittee. Greene has worked on the nomination of five U.S. Supreme Court nominees, court jurisdiction issues and various civil rights issues.

Hosted by Dave Iverson, "Weekend" airs at 7 p.m. Friday on the statewide public television network and at 9 p.m. Friday on WMVS in Milwaukee. The show, which originates from WHA studios in UW-Madison's Vilas Communication Hall, is repeated on the statewide network at 10 a.m. on Sunday.

###

— Bill Arnold, (608) 262-0930

-more-

ASBESTOS REMOVAL PROJECTS BEGIN IN STEAM TUNNELS

The UW-Madison has several small-scale asbestos removal projects planned for this summer in underground steam tunnels, including a current project on Bascom Hill.

Thomas Church, utilities engineer for UW-Madison, said workers from the Asbestos Abatement Corp. will be removing asbestos in six isolated portions of the university's underground steam tunnels. None of the work is being done in exposed areas, he said.

Church said the asbestos removal is needed before UW-Madison workers replace aging expansion joints on heating pipes. Only the Bascom Hill site and another scheduled later this month at the corner of Charter Street and Observatory Drive require a contained environment.

Work at each site should last no longer than two weeks, Church said. The work will cost about \$15,000.

###

— Brian Mattmiller, (608) 262-9772.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE HONORS UW PROFESSORS

Academic leadership and scholarship have earned two UW-Madison emeritus professors honorary degrees from Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati.

Gerda Lerner, Robinson-Edwards Professor Emerita of History, and Menahem Mansoor, Joseph L. Baron Professor Emeritus of Hebrew and Semitic Studies were awarded their degrees June 2.

Lerner, founder of UW-Madison's Graduate Program in Women's Studies, is the author of the recently-published "The Creation of Feminist Consciousness: From the Middle Ages to 1870." The Wisconsin Library Association Literary Awards Committee has cited the book for Outstanding Achievement Recognition for 1994.

Mansoor served as the first chair of the university's new Department of Hebrew and Semitic Studies in 1955. Since then, he has established the Madison Biblical Archaeological Society and has led more than 25 travel seminars to the Middle East. As a scholar, Mansoor has made significant contributions to the study of the Dead Sea Scrolls, including a translation of "The Thanksgiving Hymns."

###

— Barbara Wolff, (608) 262-8292



1 • 8 • 4 • 8

NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

News & Information Service
19 Bascom Hall • 500 Lincoln Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1380

Physical Plant

Phone: 608/262-3571
Fax: 608/262-2331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

5/13/94

CONTACT: Laura Shere, (608) 262-2100

LEAD PAINT CONCERNS PROBED AT UW HOUSING UNIT

MADISON -- University of Wisconsin-Madison housing officials are responding to concerns about the presence of lead paint in a 150-unit campus apartment complex, home to many families with young children.

The issue arose earlier this month when the 2-year-old child of a family living at University Houses apartments tested positive for lead poisoning. A later, more precise test found the child's lead levels to be marginally above normal, but below the level that requires oversight by the Madison Department of Public Health.

Paul Evans, UW-Madison's assistant director for physical facilities, said the office responded with a preliminary test for lead paint on the interior and exterior walls of the apartments. Results showed a majority of paint on the outside walls does contain lead, including exterior window frames, doors and trim.

The interiors of apartments contain no exposed lead paint, Evans said, since they are frequently repainted and the university has not used lead-based paints for several years. However, chipping the paint can expose previous coats of paint that may contain lead.

The conditions are unique to University Houses, located on Haight Street near the west shore of Lake Mendota, and do not exist in Harvey Street or Eagle Heights family apartments, Evans added. He estimated that University Houses is home to about 155 children.

-more-

Lead paint -- Add 1

Evans said the housing office has taken a number of steps to minimize any potential risk at the apartments. Letters were delivered to University Houses residents this afternoon (Friday, May 13) that outline the university's response, which includes:

- Having staff clean paint chips from the patio, entrance and sidewalk areas around the apartments with vacuum cleaners specifically designed for lead removal and containment. That work began this week, Evans said.
- Making arrangements to have a more thorough test performed on all apartments by a private contractor. Evans estimated those tests would begin later this month, and when completed results will be shared with residents.
- Advising residents with children to keep the interiors of their homes free of paint chips, especially on floors and window sills.

Evans added that the housing division planned in the next three to four years to renovate University Houses with aluminum siding. "We are researching the possibility of borrowing money to do the work sooner," he said.

Mary Musholt, public health nurse with the Madison Department of Public Health, said the federal Centers for Disease Control and state regulations find that blood lead poisoning occurs at levels of 10 micrograms per deciliter of blood. Any amount below 10 micrograms is considered a normal range, she said.

The child from University Houses had a level of 11 micrograms per deciliter. Musholt said that constituted "mild" lead poisoning, but public health does not provide oversight on any cases below 15 micrograms.

Musholt said her department is monitoring fewer than 25 cases this month of lead poisoning. Those require site visits and work with parents on reducing hazards.

Lead poisoning is a serious condition, and is caused most commonly by ingesting lead either through lead-based paint chips or water tainted from lead pipes. Children who are in toddler stage, ages 12 to 24 months, are most vulnerable, she said. Ingestion of lead will not produce visible symptoms, but at higher levels it can interfere with a child's physical and mental development.

###

— Brian Mattmiller, (608) 262-9772



1 • 8 • 4 • 8

NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

News & Information Service
19 Bascom Hall • 500 Lincoln Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1380

Physical Plant

Phone: 608/262-3571
Fax: 608/262-2331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

9/2/93

CONTACT: Sharon Pero, (608) 262-4415

HOW'D THEY DO THAT?

INSTRUCTIONAL SPACE OFFICE MATCHES COURSES WITH CLASSROOMS

MADISON — Ever wonder how some 375 general-assignment classrooms in 38 buildings at UW-Madison are scheduled each semester for the use of 5,200 classes?

Okay, so maybe you haven't ... but now that you're thinking about it, choose the correct answer:

A. Each professor gets a menu of all the classrooms, chooses what he or she wants, and just shows up the first day of class. If another professor or two arrive at the same place and time, then the interested parties amiably resolve their differences.

B. Departments send a list of their classroom needs to the Instructional Space Office (ISO) in WARF, where people wearing green eyeshades in a stuffy backroom laboriously match up each course with a classroom until, in the end, every one of them goes stark-raving mad.

C. Department needs are fed into a computer that assigns classroom space according to a set of campuswide criteria designed to achieve a healthy measure of equity and fairness. Then adjustments are made by hand where necessary.

If you said A, maybe you've been spending *way* too much time on that stamp collection of yours. If you chose B, you would have been right — except the part about

-more-

Instructional space -- Add 1

the eyeshades — if we were living in the '80s. But those who said C are right on the money and up-to-date.

"Until 1989, we did everything by hand," says Sharon Pero, interim director of ISO and a 22-year veteran of that office. "We would apply policy guidelines only as assignment problems arose. But now we have a system that meets campus instructional space needs in a more logical, consistent and equitable way."

ISO and Administrative Data Processing devised a computer program in the late '80s that has transformed classroom space assignment. And the way ISO uses this program refutes the notion that computer-driven decisions aren't leavened with human judgment.

"Our program incorporates campus policies for assigning classrooms," says Pero. These guidelines are set by the campus Space and Remodeling Policies Committee.

Here's one sample policy: Class hours should be distributed throughout the day. And another: Whenever possible, priority in a specific building should be given to the department(s) housed in that building. (In fact, 68 percent of all assignable classroom hours are assigned in home buildings of departments, and 94 percent are assigned in departments' first- and second-choice buildings.)

The point is, the computer "remembers" these policies as department requests are processed in one big batch for each semester's timetable. And that frees up ISO staffers from hundreds of hours of routine scheduling, allowing them to concentrate on meeting special needs, resolving problems and spending more time in educating new departmental staff members across campus.

"Very few universities use batch assignment programs developed in-house," says Pero. Many schools do use off-the-shelf programs, but they aren't customized to fit the

-more-

Instructional space -- Add 2

policies of a particular campus, especially one as large and complex as UW-Madison.

But that doesn't mean that what the computer spits out is the final word. It isn't, in some cases.

"Some professors get attached to a certain room, and when they don't get it, they're unhappy," says Tom Wise, one of the five ISO schedulers. That's when explanation, negotiation and sometimes adjustment cut into the process.

"We typically make about 1,500 adjustments after a timetable is published," says Pero. Many adjustments are made because sections are added or canceled by a department, depending on enrollment.

When Pero and Wise talk in general about post-1989 classroom assignments, the word "fairness" keeps popping up. "I was skeptical when our program was being developed that it would be fair, but it is," says Wise. "Everyone's got an equal shot."

And does UW-Madison have what it needs to go around? "Yes, we do have enough general-assignment space to fill our needs as a total campus," says Pero. "We assign more than 11,000 classroom hours a semester, which represents two-thirds of our assignable hours."

###

— Jeff Iseminger, (608) 262-8287

Just dial five threes

When faced with an emergency, most of us know to dial '911' for assistance. Now, when faced with the crisis of a broken chair or a wall that needs re-painting, the UW-Madison Physical Plant wants people to do something that's just as easy: dial 3-3333.

"Basically, it's a 911 for service requests," says Gary Beck, assistant to Physical Plant Director John Harrod. "It's the number that takes your problem, makes it our problem and gets it fixed."

By punching in those five threes from any Centrex phone on campus, callers will now find themselves directly connected to the Physical Plant hotline — no more searching for individuals numbers to reach the electrical department or the grounds crew.

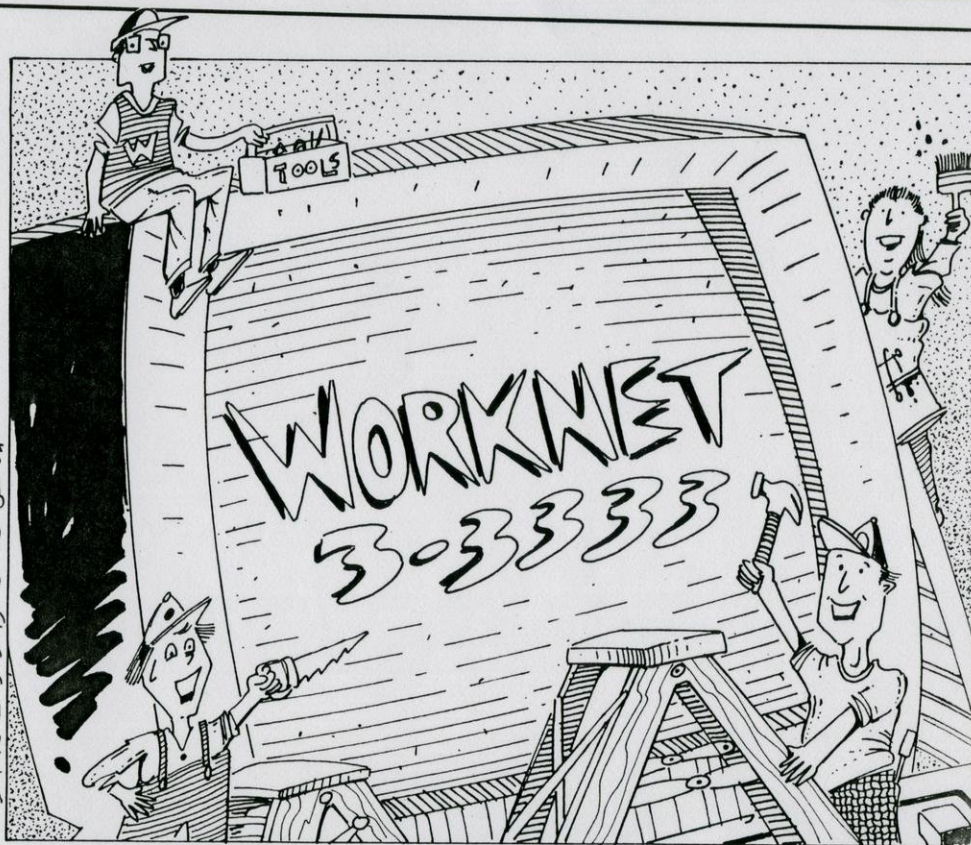
It's all thanks to the introduction of a new computer system over at 1217 University Ave. It's called Worknet, and it's been in place since July. Worknet allows a maximum of 250 users, but according to Faramarz Vakili, the system's designer, between 100 and 200 will actually use Worknet at any one time. Vakili, a 13-year veteran engineer who has served with several university physical plants, also serves as an assistant to Harrod.

In the area that had been the Physical Plant business office, a group of terminals now sits, staffed by five or six operators. Beck estimates that since the system went up, the operators have been handling an average of 400 calls per day; about 100 of those are actual maintenance requests, while the remainder are other inquiries.

The rationale behind establishing Worknet is a simple one: improving the availability of management tools and improving customer service. Before Worknet, Harrod admits that occasionally there were problems with flexibility and responsiveness to as problems came in — but all that is now set to change.

"We definitely want to be the contractors of choice on campus," Harrod says. "We want to give our customers the best quality, the best service and let them know what's going on."

When someone calls in with a problem — a broken light bulb, a painting job, a room to be remodeled — the operator handling the call takes down all



New Physical Plant hotline takes customer problem and 'gets it fixed'

the pertinent information and enters it into the system. Once on the computer log, the order becomes electronically available to the shops. As it progresses through to completion, Worknet can tell the user in which stage the job is currently located.

In terms of improvement, Worknet will revolutionize Physical Plant service in a number of areas:

- Direct contact is established between the Physical Plant and the department making the request. Worknet provides fair and equal access to everyone.
- Job-cost accounting. Since each job request can now be monitored individually, it is now possible to track labor and material costs, "right down to the penny," says Beck. Customers who want to know how much their requests are costing can receive quick responses.

• Guaranteed timely, efficient responses to all requests. Now that each job is immediately entered into Worknet, gone are the days of jobs being misplaced or forgotten. "Requests are not going to blow off the desk," explains Beck. "Accountability is the name of the game."

The new system is actually an enhancement of what the Physical Plant originally introduced back in March, when the computers first went up and phone lines first opened.

"We needed a way to do more than just collect the information, we also needed to be able to share it with our customers — this system accomplishes that," Harrod says.

And there's quite a little bit of information for Worknet to handle. As of the end of August, the Worknet system recorded

10,952 work requests, separated into maintenance and department orders. Projecting that figure across a 12-month period is enough to make anyone realize an information control system's vital role.

While it's too soon to tell how the customers are responding to the new service, workers in the Physical Plant seem to be handling the sudden surge forward with a positive attitude.

"They've adapted quickly to something totally new," says Beck.

Harrod agrees. He admits that the transition has been a big hurdle, but calls his staff's attitude "exceptional."

"We're shooting to make the UW-Madison the best Physical Plant in the nation in the next two to four years," adds Vakili. "And you can quote me on that."

— Aaron R. Bjerke

Gender equity study ...

(Continued from page 4)

have more years of experience than female professors here.

But the study shows that even when discipline and years of experience are ac-

- Continue monitoring pay equity. As soon as the recommended corrections are made, the study should be repeated with current payroll data and then repeated every three years.
- Create a committee in 1992-93 to investigate sources of inequities. The study shows evidence of possible gender biases in

professor of political science; Robert M. Hauser, professor of sociology; Margo S. Melli, professor of law; Dolores K. Vetter, associate dean of student academic affairs and professor of communicative disorders. Three staff members working with the committee are Matt Devlin from Legal Services;

Margaret N. Harrigan from the Office of Budget, Planning and Analysis; and Stephen R. Lund from Academic Personnel.

For a copy of the report, contact the Office of the Associate Vice Chancellors, 92 Bascom Hall, 262-5246.

NEWS & NOTES

■ **New committee formed to search for pharmacy dean** — Chancellor Donna E. Shalala has appointed a new committee to search for a dean of the School of Pharmacy.

Joseph Robinson, professor of Pharmacy, will chair the committee. Other members include Kristine Bathke, student in the School of Pharmacy; Betty Chewning, associate professor of Preventive Medicine; Kenneth Connors, acting dean, School of Pharmacy; Bernard Easterday, dean, School of Veterinary Medicine; Tim Gossens, assistant dean, School of Pharmacy; William Herbert, pharmacy director, Meriter Hospital; Paul Hutson, associate professor of Pharmacy; William Mellon, associate professor of Pharmacology and assistant dean, School of Pharmacy; Richard Peterson, professor of Toxicology and Pharmacology; Pamela Ploetz, clinical assistant professor of Pharmacy; Daniel Rich, professor of Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Chemistry; and Judith Thompson, assistant professor of Pharmacy.

August Lemberger, sixth dean of the School of Pharmacy, stepped down from the school's top leadership position in December 1990. Since then, Pharmacy Professor Kenneth Connors has served as acting dean.

"Ken Connors' solid leadership during this transition period has been invaluable," said Dr. Jay Noren, vice chancellor for health sciences, noting that Connors also has served as associate dean and assistant dean at the school. "The pharmacy school faculty and I greatly appreciate his willingness to take on the responsibility of the deanship for this extended period."

The search for a new dean has been under way since Lemberger's departure.

■ **Black Issues ranks university 27th**



JEFF MILLER

Watch those footsteps!

The Grounds Department is issuing a plea to the campus community to stop wearing paths in lawns that until recently were fenced off. In several locations, like this one near 1300 University Ave., signs have been posted to ask pedestrians for their cooperation — but many times the signs are ignored. Grounds Supervisor Gene Turk said some of the chain fences removed last fall may have to be put up again if people aren't more considerate. "We don't want to do that, because they detract from the beauty of the campus," Turk said. Foot traffic is compacting the soil, impeding the root growth of grass, trees and shrubs, and the resulting paths are not pretty. Turk said the problem is most critical at this time of year when the grass is still dormant and can't revitalize itself. He said the lack of snow this past winter seemed to encourage more shortcuts, making the situation worse.

ings will be posted on bulletin boards at the three campus locations noted above. Questions concerning the work groups may be directed to Noren, who can be reached at 263-4163.

■ **Time Insurance endows professorship** — Time Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wis., has announced the establishment of the Time Insurance Actuarial Science Professorship at the School of Business.

An endowment of \$250,000 for the pro-

fee for taking courses without getting credit. In past years, persons aged 62 and up were not charged for auditing courses at UW-Madison or other System campuses.

All resident auditors, regardless of age, are now charged 30 percent of the regular cost of each academic credit. Non-resident auditors are charged 50 percent of the non-resident fee.

The board decided last week, however, to study how senior citizens might be better served in the future.

Bioscience editor to be Writer in Residence

Julie Ann Miller, a UW-Madison alumni and editor of *BioScience* magazine, has been named a 1992 UW-Madison Science Writer in Residence.

Beginning April 20, Miller will spend a week on campus working with science writing students in the School of Journalism and Mass Communication and the University Industry Research Program (UIRP). She will also have the opportunity to meet with faculty and staff.

A veteran science journalist, Miller has edited *BioScience* since 1986. Prior to her



Miller

work at *BioScience*, she worked for 10 years as life sciences editor for *Science News* magazine.

She has written extensively about biology and issues of biology and science, including articles for *New Scientist*, *Trends in Neuroscience*, *Chemical and Engineering News*, *The Progressive* and the *Baltimore Sun*.

Miller holds a doctorate in neuroscience and a master's in journalism from UW-Madison, and a bachelor's in biochemistry from Harvard.

Miller's work has been cited on numerous occasions. Her awards include the Medical Journalism Award from the American College of Radiology, the Science Writers Award from the American Dental Association, and a science writing fellowship at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass.

The UW-Madison Science Writer in Residence Program is now in its sixth year. It is funded by the Brittingham Trust and intended to expose both graduate and undergraduate science and journalism students to nationally known science writers.



1 • 8 • 4 • 8

NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

News & Information Service
19 Bascom Hall • 500 Lincoln Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1380

Phone: 608/262-3571
Fax: 608/262-2331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

4/13/92

CONTACT: Gene Turk, 262-2954

CAMPUS FENCES COULD RETURN

MADISON— Poet Robert Frost wrote, "Good fences make good neighbors"

University of Wisconsin-Madison's Physical Plant didn't find that fences were all that friendly and last fall, in an effort to help beautify and open up the campus, grounds crews took many of them down. But, if people don't stop wearing footpaths in the grass, the crews may be forced to put some of them back up, according to Grounds Department Supervisor Gene Turk.

With the removal of the fences came a request for people to refrain from taking shortcuts across the lawns. Many people aren't heeding it, says Turk. In fact, he says, people are even ignoring the "Your Feet Are Killing Me" signs erected in recent weeks to remind them.

Foot traffic on the grass is damaging the lawns, trees and shrubs, says Turk. And, the lack of snow this past winter encouraged more shortcuts across ground that normally would be snow-covered, making the damage worse. Turk says the soil is being compacted, which in turn hampers root growth. He adds the problem is most critical this time of year when the grass is still dormant and can't get oxygen to its roots in order to revitalize itself. The soil becomes impermeable, and moisture will run off rather than seep through.

"We've already had a lot of damage that could've been avoided if people had shown more consideration," Turk says.

So, he and his employees are again asking members of the campus community to walk on sidewalks and driveways instead of taking shortcuts through the grass.

"Otherwise, if this is going to be an ongoing problem, some of the fences may have to be put up again and we don't want to do that, because it detracts from the beauty of the campus," says Turk.

###

— Liz Beyler, (608) 263-1986

WISCONSIN WEEK



3-4-92

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

FOR FACULTY AND STAFF

CURB tackles maintenance problems

By Liz Beyler

Physical Plant has initiated a new program called CURB, and it has nothing to do with the curbs that line campus streets. CURB, which stands for Concentrated Upgrade and Repair of Buildings, is an effort to combat growing deferred maintenance problems.

Work on the north wing of the Social Science building — the first project to be undertaken — is expected to be completed this April. A second project was started at South Hall on Feb. 11. North Hall, Humanities and Van Vleck Hall are next on the priority list.

"The program is intended to curb the effects of the deterioration of our facilities," said Physical Plant director John Harrod, Jr.

"We are targeting one building at a time and reallocating a relatively small percentage of maintenance staff, 12 to 15 percent, to go in and bring each of them up to par," said Harrod.

Depending on the work required, the building CURB team may include painters, plumbers, masons, carpenters, steamfitters, window washers, locksmiths, electricians, sheet metal workers and maintenance mechanics.

There has been no increase in staff to carry out the program. Physical Plant will be seeking support from the state's Division of Facilities Development Small Projects Program to assist in paying for the added cost of materials and supplies. Harrod pointed out that CURB will not replace existing planned maintenance activities.

"We're using some of the money and personnel we would normally use for fire fighting for fire prevention," Harrod explained. "It's a gamble we're willing to take, because in the long run it

will minimize emergency expenses for repairs. The dollars available to us are limited, and we think it makes sense to concentrate our efforts to solve these problems, not just treat the symptoms."

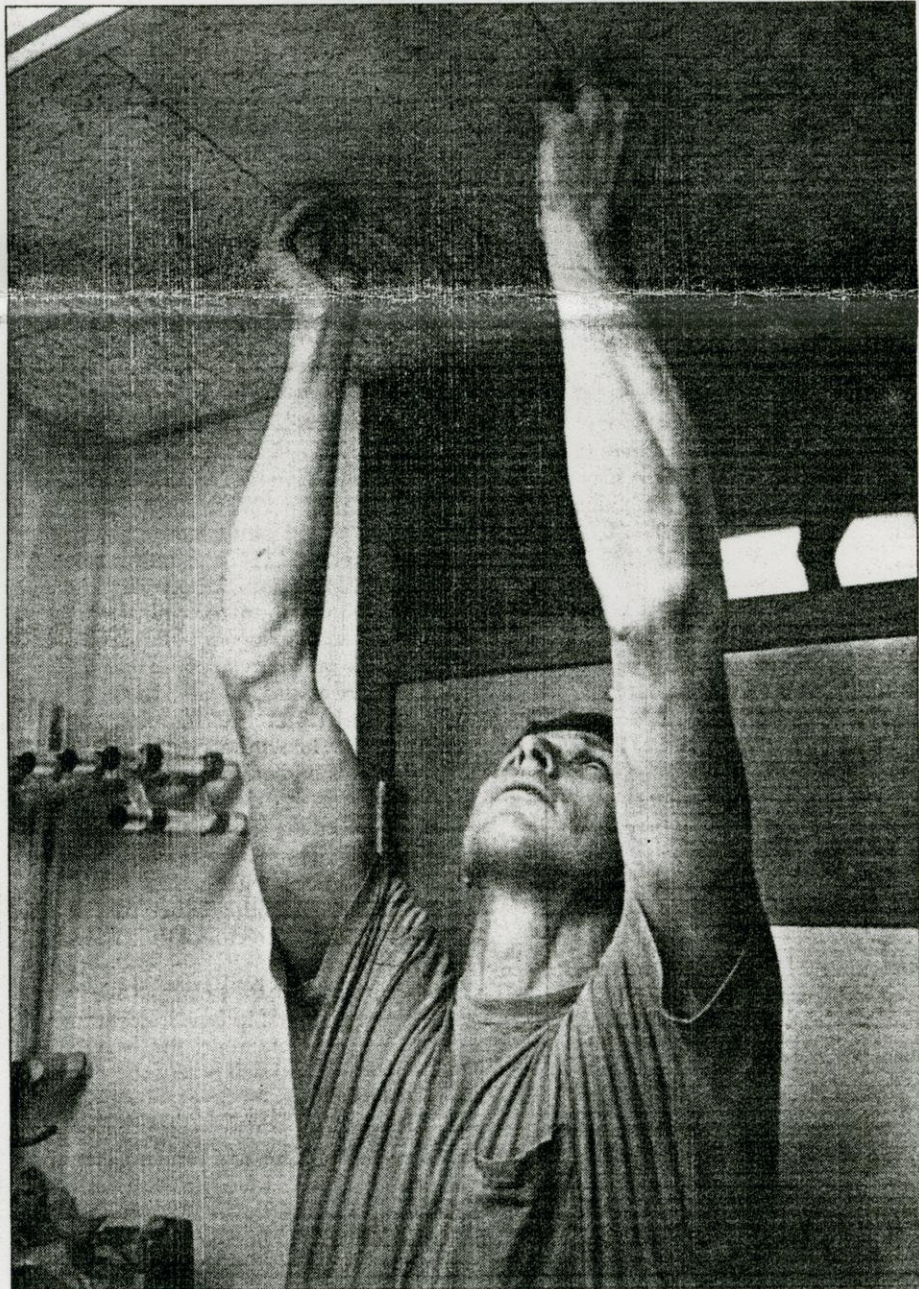
CURB involves more than routine maintenance. The goal is to upgrade buildings to a desired level of utility, efficiency and aesthetics, while maximizing energy efficiency and the comfort level.

Those chosen for CURB are buildings that are giving Physical Plant the biggest

maintenance problems and ones that are not scheduled for any major remodeling in the next five years. The timing of the projects is based on scheduling and planning needs for classroom and office space.

At the Social Science building, the work being done includes replacing heating and cooling valves, weather-stripping windows, checking and re-

(Continued on Page 3)



BLAIR ROBERTSON

Steve Dohm, a carpenter on Physical Plant's CURB team, works on the ceiling in the north wing of Social Science, one of the facilities selected for the university's new building repair and maintenance program.

Have a problem?

Physical Plant now has a one-stop Service Information number you can call to report maintenance problems: 263-3333.

"The caller only has to know that one number for any kind of problem he or she has. The call will be directed to the right shop, and it should only take only a short time from the time of the call to get a response," said associate director Bob Lindsay.

"We want to make it easier for people and provide them with a quicker response. If a door squeaks or a light is flickering, we want to get at it more quickly than we may have in the past," he said.

La Follette highlights recession speed rail

By Alicia Kent

The UW-Madison Follette Institute of Government has released an updated version of the Wisconsin budget process.

"Dollars and Sense" is the Wisconsin Budget Process, a guide to the budget process — a states develop the budget and budget and losers in Wisconsin the feasibility of high speed rail.

Jack Huddleston, UW-Madison Program on Regional Planning, with James K. Conant and Robert H. Haveman, goes beyond the key issues and evaluates these options.

"We have encouraged hope that fresh analysis, debate and so Huddleston said.

The following many public policy issues and Sense."

High speed rail

High speed rail in the countryside of rural Wisconsin, commuters from Milwaukee — major vision of the future Disney World.

But in the La Follette key chapters in "The at the possibility of trains, bullet trains trains as a high speed and Twin Cities the

While very early concept of high speed Thompson and Tim consin should be down the path of high

The number of high speed trains the state's private tionable, they argue tive planning by Wisconsin, the p speed rail being su not occur.

Thompson and cally it was two

INSIDE

PLEASE RECYCLE
THIS NEWSPAPER

Ten talented fingers
Technical typist Vincent Fuh typesets
by day, plays jazz piano at night

3

Michaelangelo gets malicious
Be prepared to protect your
from a powerful computer

ie." busiest bands.
 "Fuh says. "They there would be and the city. That if I could audition. up — and I hadn't
 ested, but talented, ers wind up their n sessions.
 o learn. "It's a great can play well, but I think is unique to jazz ovation, and that unknown also
 onsummate profes- cause they were ce that I think you make a group
 s discovered the sically playing for audience wasn't lobal connection, rsonal growth." m the rapport be- e. "I actually can g. But when they ake chances, go out
 because he typi- and large, want to reconcile the de- e of jazz.
 Fuh to record his The coming sum- trio from NEO re- waterways.
 t, however, it's un- ve arrived musi- nse of s next."

will be to develop a long-run strategy for financing education, including plans for higher education, vocational programs and K-12. Second, the UW System must deal with concerns about the quality of instruction, particularly undergraduate education. System should also implement a quality improvement program, similar to efforts being made in private industry, to identify areas for improvement. Finally, the authors argue, the UW System Board of Regents will need greater authority to establish tuition rates, make internal budget reallocations and decouple salary increases for

Dollars and Sense" has already begun. Volume III, under the general editorship of Nichols, will consider the capital budget, state employment issues, binding arbitration in education contract negotiations, the funding of state corrections policies and aids to municipalities, among other issues. Complimentary copies of Volume II are available to the public free of charge. For a copy of "Dollars and Sense," write to the Publications Office, Robert M. La Follette Institute of Public Affairs, 1225 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706.

CURB tackles problems ...

(Continued from Page 1)

placing hardware on office doors, repairing ceilings and painting all the rooms.

"There are hundreds of rooms on the eight floors of that wing, and some of them haven't been on any systematic painting program since 1963, though they have been washed on occasion," said Paint Shop supervisor Jim Craney, a CURB team member.

The South Hall project will include repairing drop ceilings in the hallways, balancing the heating and air conditioning system, replacing washers and faucets in the bathrooms, and washing and painting walls.

Said Craney, "Once we've gone through a building, hopefully we can leave it knowing that we won't have to put out a lot of little fires for awhile." A computerized planned preventive maintenance program will be developed for each building, so that future work will be done on a regularly scheduled basis.

The maintenance staff involved in CURB and the building managers help determine the condition of a building and its greatest needs. Residents of the building are given a brief questionnaire asking for their opinions on heating and air conditioning, lighting, general aesthetics and custodial services.

"We are very concerned about a building's residents," said Craney. "They are the ones who are most familiar with what the problems are. We are focusing on all the of the services we provide to get their input."

CURB project leader Bob Wildeck believes CURB is here to stay.

"It's a highly coordinated program that makes the most of our resources and will be very economical in the long-range," he said.

Social Science building manager Eileen Bolland was so enthusiastic about CURB that she wrote a letter to Chancellor Donna E. Shalala expressing her hope that funding would become available for the south wing of her building and for other buildings that are badly in need of repair and renovation.

"The excellent planning and execution of necessary work has caused minimal inconvenience," Bolland wrote to Shalala. "Individual tenants have been encouraged to submit requests for service. Many people have expressed appreciation for the promptness and attention to detail with which these requests have been filled."

Bolland, who has managed her building for 18 years, said the improved comfort levels and cosmetic changes have increased morale among building occupants, "many of whom have waited a long time for this."

"It has also caused them to do a little housecleaning of their own. When they see all that they accumulated over the years sitting in the hall while the repairs are being done, they decide not to put all of it back!" she said, adding that, while there have been some minor disruptions, the end result has made it all worthwhile.

"They (the CURB team) came in and took care of everything," she said. "They had to redo every heating unit in every room in the wing. They are earnestly trying so hard to please people, and I hope they get some recognition for what they're doing."



NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

News & Information Service
19 Bascom Hall • 500 Lincoln Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1380

Phone: 608/262-3571
Fax: 608/262-2331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

10/3/91

CONTACT: John Harrod, (608) 263-3077

UW-MADISON TO COMPLY WITH AUDIT REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

MADISON--Officials at the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Physical Plant, responding to a Legislative Audit Bureau (LAB) review of questionable procurement procedures, said they will quickly begin to implement recommendations made by state auditors.

The review, requested by Joint Legislative Audit Committee Co-chairs Sen. Brian B. Burke (D-Milwaukee) and Rep. Shirley Krug (D-Milwaukee) after a Physical Plant employee claimed supervisors accepted gifts from vendors and made questionable purchases, was issued today by the LAB.

"We have received the report and find it to be a fair assessment of past practices in the department," said Physical Plant Director John Harrod. "Since I have been here and had the opportunity to discuss these issues with our staff, I have seen the need to enhance our awareness of these issues and improve training."

Harrod, who became director of the UW-Madison Physical Plant last May, said management practices at the office responsible for the upkeep of university buildings and grounds have been under internal review for several months.

Changes in Physical Plant operations and management procedures are planned and will conform to all applicable state regulations and guidelines, Harrod said.

"This is necessary to make sure we are not only following ethical business standards, but that we are also able to perform our jobs in an effective manner," he said.

"We will take steps to begin implementing these recommendations immediately."

Recommendations in the report included the establishment of written guidelines pertinent to employee relationships with vendors; providing training to staff on established ethics code policy; and the notification of the Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations of all instances of supervisors accepting gifts that may be in violation of state ethics codes.

###

-- Terry Devitt, (608) 262-8282

Release: Immediately

3/13/91

CONTACT: John Harrod, Jr. (815) 753-6255, Duane Hickling (608) 262-3488

PHYSICAL PLANT DIRECTOR NAMED AT UW-MADISON

MADISON--The director of the Northern Illinois University Physical Plant at Dekalb, John P. Harrod, Jr., has been named director of the Physical Plant Division at University of Wisconsin-Madison.

The post has been vacant since December, 1989, when 20-year director Frank Rice retired. Harrod will begin work here in early May at an annual salary of \$72,500.

Harrod, 43, will oversee a staff of nearly 1,100 employees. His division includes maintenance and crafts trades, in-house construction, custodial and truck service, grounds, utilities, safety and the Parking and Transportation Department.

Assistant Vice Chancellor for Facilities Planning and Management Duane Hickling, who announced the appointment, described Harrod as an outstanding candidate for the UW-Madison position.

"He has more than 17 years of experience in managing successful physical plant operations," said Hickling, "and I believe he'll be a great contributor in our efforts to improve our responsiveness to the campus. He has involved both customers and employees in the definition and delivery of the missions of his departments, and that's important to us."

Harrod has headed the Northern Illinois physical plant since 1987, supervising a staff of over 385. Prior to that, he held several positions in

the Iowa State University Physical Plant, including associate director and landscape architect.

A native of Mason City, Iowa, Harrod earned a bachelor of science degree in landscape architecture from Iowa State in 1970.

"I'm very excited about becoming part of one of the top institutions in the country," Harrod said in a telephone interview. He said he has been impressed with the quality of the physical plant staff he has met.

"They're first class people, and they have a lot of institutional history I can benefit from," he said. "And hopefully I can bring some ideas to the job that are new in the industry." He said he would like to help implement state-of-the-art technologies in work management, for example.

Harrod has experience with quality circle programs, and believes employee involvement in decision-making is important in physical plant operations.

"Involvement by all of the players is critical, whether they are faculty, staff, students, or the community. All of those voices need to be heard," he said.

Harrod has been active in the Association of Physical Plant Administrators and its training programs, and currently represents the Midwest region on its board of directors.

While at Iowa State, he served on the Ames, Iowa, Transportation Advisory Committee and its Energy Policy Task Force.

He is married and the father of two sons, 10 and 18. His family loves water sports, and he said water was one of the drawing cards UW-Madison offered.

"Living in Iowa and Illinois," he said, "we've spent most of our spare time going to Wisconsin to find water."

###



From the University of Wisconsin-Madison / News Service, Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison 53706 / Telephone: 608/262-3571

Immediately

6/21/90

Release:

CONTACT: Tom Church (608) 263-8866

CAMPUS LOSES SOME OF ITS COOL

MADISON--University of Wisconsin-Madison officials suddenly find themselves hoping for a cool summer.

The university's central chilled water facility at the Charter Street Plant, which provides air conditioning for about 30 major buildings on campus, has had its cooling capacity cut in half because of the breakdown of one of its steam turbine-driven water chillers.

In spite of efforts to hurry along the repair process, the system isn't expected to be at full strength until early August. University personnel had to remove the rotor from the 7,000 horsepower turbine and send it to the manufacturer for repair.

Tom Church, chief mechanical engineer at the university's Physical Plant, said officials have taken some steps to deal with the problem, including reprogramming fans in the affected buildings to cool them off as much as possible at night.

He also said that the air conditioning still can operate at about half strength, so people who work or attend classes in the buildings shouldn't be particularly affected until the temperature is about 90 degrees or above.

Church said people who have research projects or other special air conditioning needs that are affected by the breakdown should contact the Heating Department, at (608) 262-2297, to attempt to work out a solution.

-more-

Add 1--air conditioning

Those with problems with classrooms in the affected buildings should contact their departmental representatives for classroom changes, although officials say there are a limited number of classrooms available in buildings with stand-alone air conditioning units.

Buildings that may experience a reduction in air conditioning because of the breakdown include:

Hydraulics, Helen C. White, Memorial Library, the State Historical Society, Humanities, Elvehjem Museum of Art, Vilas Hall, Teachers Education, Educational Science, Noland Hall, Chemistry, Lathrop Hall, the Law Building, Music Hall, South Hall, North Hall, Bascom, Commerce, Sterling Hall, Chamberlin Hall, Van Vleck, 1300 University Ave. (Medical Sciences Center), Middleton Library, Weeks Hall, Computer Science, Meteorology and Space Science, Union South, the Engineering Library, Engineering Research, Mechanical Engineering, Nutritional Science, the State Hygiene Lab Memorial Union and Plant Science.

Buildings with a backup air conditioning system have been taken off the central system and are operating on their own, Church said. Those buildings shouldn't experience any air conditioning problems.

###

-- Steve Schumacher (608) 262-8289

Rice retires

Gives credit to motivated staff

WI. Week 12/20/89

By Jeff Iseminger

What would you call a job with chores so dumbfoundedly diverse they range from delivering mail to disposing of radioactive waste, from producing power for a small city of people to cleaning their toilets and ticketing their cars?

A bad dream?

No, a bed of roses, says Frank Rice, who for the past 20 years has served UW-Madison as director of the Physical Plant.

"I've thought of this job as holding a vase full of flowers," says Rice. "I started out in the wings, carried the vase across the stage, tripped a few times but never dropped it. I've been a responsible custodian of this fragile thing called a university."

Rice has been responsible for many of the university's ganglia, systems that keep this 900-acre campus on-line. Working under him have been parking attendants, custodians, steamfitters, carpen-

ters, plumbers, electricians, mail people, car fleet operators, grounds workers and many others who sweep, scrub, nail, inspect, rake and generally make UW-Madison a fit and functioning place.

"I have a tremendous staff of motivated employees," says Rice. "They make this look like a place you really want to attend or work at or send your kids to or come back to."

Rice supervises about 1,000 people, the same number he had when he joined UW-Madison in 1969 after working as a registered engineer in four states. Though his staff size has stayed static, his annual budget has grown with the size of the campus to \$76 million.

In his early years he saw the university assaulted by Vietnam protesters. Replacing shattered windows, scrubbing graffiti from walls and restoring firebombed rooms were all Physical Plant tasks in those days.

"We just fixed what was broken, that's

all," says Rice with a shrug of his shoulders.

He has plowed through the plethora of problems he's faced in two decades with what's perhaps a prerequisite for the job—a sense of humor.

A notable example: After hearing then-Vice Chancellor Irving Shain comment facetiously on the benefits of an in-office bathroom, Rice hauled a toilet into Shain's office early one morning and plopped it on the middle of his rug. He attached a note that read: "Don't flush this. Call me when it's full."

"Irv Shain still remembers that," chuckles Rice.

In 1984 Rice rolled up his sleeves to do dirty work for a good cause. He told his employees he would scrub toilets and clean classrooms if they would increase

their contributions to the State Employees Combined Campaign.

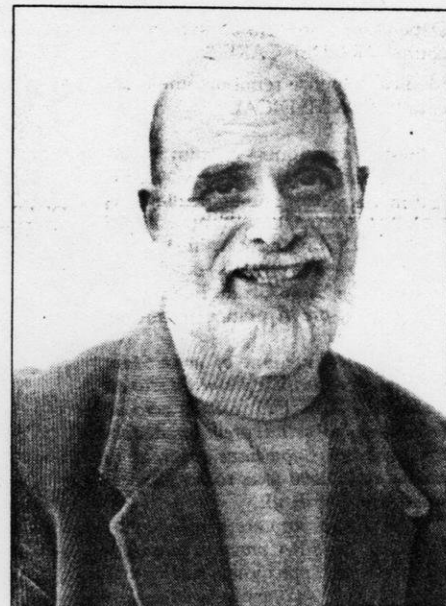
"It worked," Rice says. The participation rate in Physical Plant was 70 percent that year, compared to less than 25 percent for the rest of the university.

Rice's management style has been more like a coach than a whip-cracker: "When people come into my office, they often know what decision they want to make but need reassurance that it's a good one," he notes.

"Frank has the ability to concisely analyze a problem," says Kyle Green, an electrical engineer who's worked in Physical Plant since 1963. "He's very fair and very competent."

Rice's boss since 1970 agrees with Green. "Frank can analyze a complex situation and cut through to the real issues," says Len Van Ess, vice chancellor for administration. "And he has the abil-

Physical Plant



Frank Rice

ity to keep a broad perspective of the institution without getting mired down in details."

What Rice wants now is to get very mired down—in toasty Floridian sand. In a few days he'll give up the reins of Physical Plant for the steering wheel of his new van, gassed up to go south towing a spanking-new trailer.

"My wife, Faith, and I want to camp and travel fulltime," says Rice. "We'll first go to Florida and Texas, come back to Madison in April to change our socks and pull money out of the mattress, then head to Alaska for the summer."

More than simple wanderlust drives their desire to travel. "My wife's mother died of a heart attack on New Year's Eve at age 59," says Rice. "She too had dreams of traveling around the country, but she never made it."

In other words, says Rice with a smile, "We've got things to do."

Office paper recycling project geared to lighten landfill load

WI. Week 8/23/89
By Barbara Wolff

Jack Wermuth, grounds supervisor at UW-Madison's physical plant, clocks business as usual on campus at 3 million pounds of office paper every year. In the past that tonnage found a final resting place at the Dane County Landfill. But recent concerns about the future of that facility have prompted the arrival of a new for-office-paper-only receptacle in your office.

The office paper recycling wastebaskets extend a five-building pilot project begun late last year. In July, 14,000 baskets appeared in nearly all campus buildings to bring them into compliance with state law, "which requires us to recycle 50 percent of all our office paper by January 1, 1990," says John Erickson, supervisor of operations at the physical plant.

The goal behind both the university's move and the state law is to take some of the pressure off already overcrowded landfills. From your wastebasket, office paper is collected by custodians (on Wednesdays and Thursdays) and removed to special chain-lidded dumpsters outside university buildings. Erickson says the security measures insure that the office paper collections will remain free of personal brought-from-home garbage, and keep confidential communication away from the wrong eyes.

Wermuth estimates that during the January to July pilot period, his crews picked up 387,816 pounds of office paper from the five target buildings. Since the program has gone campus wide, "our (office paper) collection has gone up from 13,000 to 29,000 pounds a week," he says, adding that complying with state law will require that 30,000 pounds a week be gathered.

Although no problems have surfaced in connection with the office paper pro-

gram, there has been a pronounced decline in newspaper collections this summer, Wermuth says.

"There's always a drop when the students leave, but this is a much larger decrease than usual. We had 63,000 pounds in May against 30,000 pounds in June and 25,000 pounds in July. Maybe people figure that there's a glut of (recycled) newsprint, but it doesn't matter: state law requires that newspapers be recycled," he says.

Newspapers have been recycled on campus and throughout Madison for several years. UW-Madison also has taken part in Madison Gas and Electric's Waste-to-Energy program, which translates appropriate solid wastes into fuel.

"Sixty-eight percent of waste from the university can be turned into some kind of fuel," Wermuth says. "That means about three out of the usual four truck loads. Before, four trucks would go to the Dane County Landfill. Now it's just one."

Some city neighborhoods, including the university's Eagle Heights housing for married students, recently have begun experiments in recycling glass and plastic bottles, and corrugated cardboard. However, Wermuth doesn't expect a similar program on campus in the immediate future.

"Recycling is always a lot of work for the custodians—if they're picking up office paper two days a week they can't be doing something else. We aren't making any money on the office paper . . . we get \$30 a ton for it, and out of that we have to pay for the trucks and labor. But we're also saving tax dollars—landfill fees will go up to \$17.50 per ton in 1991, and the more we're able to recycle, the less we'll have to pay in landfill use costs. So this (recycling) program is exciting for us because we can really see the results from it. We have proof that we're doing good with it." ■

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

WI. Week 8/23/89

In the article, "Lutze: UW-Madison's 'family man,'" that appeared on your Aug. 9 edition of *Wisconsin Week*. A paragraph in the second column (on Page 1) read as follows: "International tensions can seep into international housing, of course. 'Residents from Taiwan were concerned when mainland Chinese first arrived a few years ago. But we put out the word that this is an international community, and we expected everyone to cooperate,' Lutze says." I have been living in Eagle Heights since 1985. From my personal experience, I haven't heard any student from Taiwan express any concern about the arrival of mainland Chinese students at the Eagle Heights community. On the contrary, students from Taiwan and mainland China usually get along very well. The very similar cultural background that they share facilitates

such interaction and communication. In fact, we had a Chinese new year party together in the Memorial Union a few years ago.

As one of the students from Taiwan, I feel obligated to express my reaction to the above paragraph. My purpose of writing this letter is to clarify that I and other students from Taiwan of my acquaintance have not felt any concern whatsoever related to mainland China students' residing in Eagle Heights. I believe that students from Taiwan and mainland China are enjoying a good relationship and will remain harmonious for the years to come.

Sincerely yours,
Jiin-Feng Chen

Editor's note: The first graduate students from the Republic of China came to UW-Madison in 1979.

*Physical
Plans*

From the University of Wisconsin-Madison / News Service, Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison 53706 / Telephone: 608/262-3571

Release: Immediately

5/30/89

CONTACT: Rosa Reyes (608) 262-2951

REYES PLANS A BUSY RETIREMENT

MADISON--The people who occupy the offices and classrooms on the third and fourth floors of Bascom Hall at the University of Wisconsin-Madison have come to expect that, when they come to work each morning, the floors will have been swept, the waste baskets emptied, the bathrooms cleaned.

They probably don't give much thought to it, but for the last 15 years, it has been Rosa Reyes' job to keep their workplace clean.

Every evening at 5 p.m., when most of the people who work in the university's offices, laboratories and classrooms were leaving for the day, Reyes was just starting her work day.

But when Reyes, who is nearly 65, finishes her work at 1:30 a.m. on Friday, June 2, she will turn in her keys for the last time. In a recent interview she said she felt ready to retire, but she didn't think she'd be happy unless she could continue to do some kind of work.

"I have enjoyed working here," she said. "People have always been kind to me. It's time for me to retire, but I think I would like to find some kind of a job -- even just a little job. I don't think I would be happy doing nothing."

She said her job sometimes was hard -- but not as hard as some work she has done.

"When I was first married, I did all the laundry on a washing board," she said. "I guess I am just used to working hard." Reyes also has done factory

-more-

Add 1--Reyes

work, provided child care and worked at J. C. Penney's.

A native of Brownsville, Texas, Reyes moved to Wisconsin after World War II. Her husband had been stationed in Milwaukee during the war, and he liked the North.

She and her husband raised three sons and four daughters here, and Reyes, who left high school when she married, is proud that her children attended college and two of them finished degrees here. A widow now, Reyes has 22 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

She has developed a strong interest in genealogy -- fostered by her membership in the Mormon Church. She's learned that her roots lie in Austria, Italy and Mexico.

"We always had wondered why some of our relatives had much lighter eyes or lighter skin," Reyes said. "Then, we found that names we thought were Spanish really were originally Italian, and that we had an ancestor who came from Austria.

"It is so interesting to find out about all the mix of people and races and cultures that make up your family."

Reyes plans to spend much more time tracing her family history after she is retired. She also wants to get involved with activities and programs for retired people and to do some volunteer work. Perhaps, she said, she will enroll in some classes to earn a high school diploma.

"Right now, I'm kind of in between," she said. "But I know that I'd never be able to just do nothing. I'll need something to keep me busy."

###

--Mary Ellen Bell (608) 262-8287

Physical Plant

Making it happen Behind the scenes

WI. Week 5/17/89
By Mary Ellen Bell

This weekend a ritual with roots in the medieval universities of Europe will be re-enacted at UW-Madison.

Dressed in the ancient academic garb, several thousand degree candidates will march to stirring music, receive the congratulations of university dignitaries then leave the university to face the challenges of contemporary society. And, despite the fact that there will be thousands of degree candidates, rather than the small percentage of the population who earned such degrees long ago, the entire pageant will progress in stately dignity—seemingly without effort—as if all the players knew their assigned places and roles by heart.

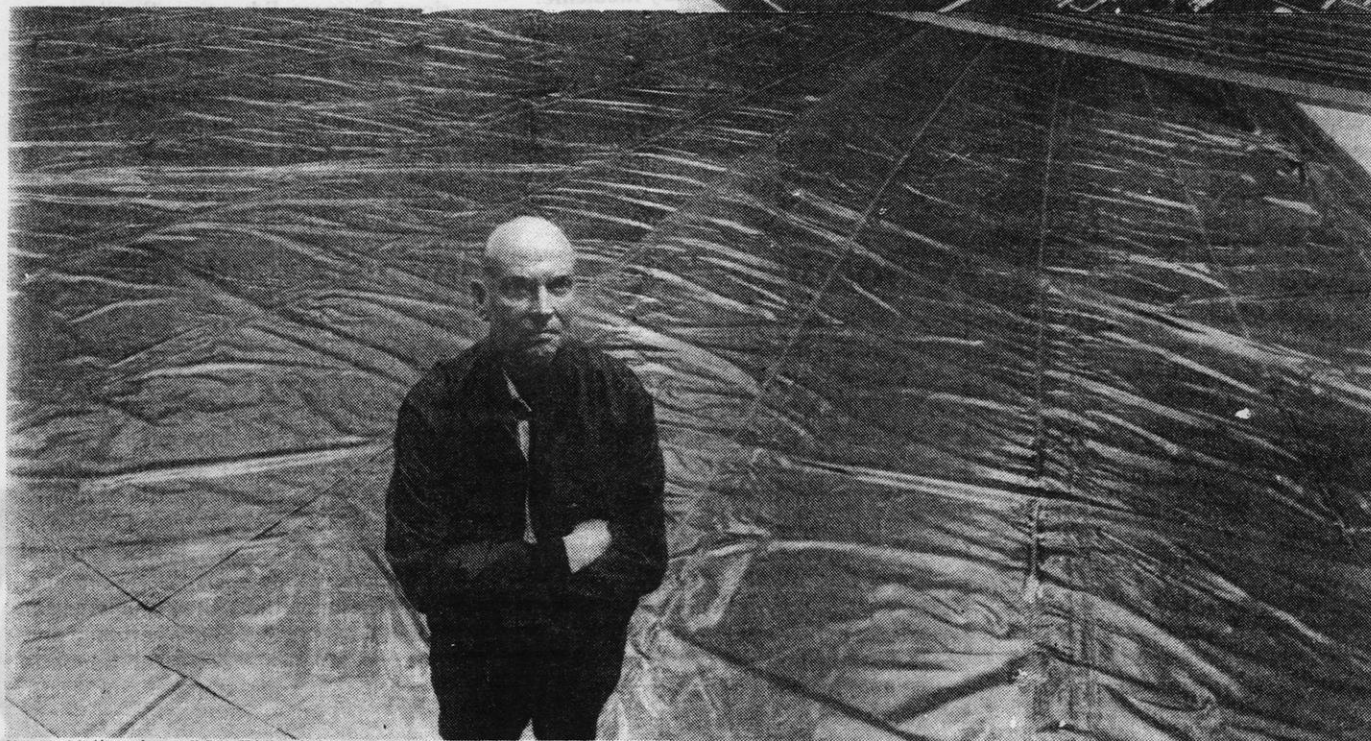
But they don't.

"It's a first-time experience for most of our graduates," said Art Hove, assistant to the chancellor and the chair of the Commencement Advisory Committee. "We do not have a rehearsal before the event. That's why we have to plan everything in advance, down to the smallest detail."

That planning and preparation involves dozens of university employees who make sure that all the small pieces of the puzzle fit together and make commencement ceremonies run smoothly each year.

For example, the staff in the Secretary of the Faculty's office

-over-



THIS EMPTY FLOOR at the field house will be filled with proud recipients of graduate and professional degrees on Saturday. John Erickson, below, directs a crew of several dozen physical plant workers in transforming both the field house and the stadium into appropriate settings for commencement ceremonies. Electrician Nick Havey, above, runs the sound board that controls the public address system and provides sound for radio and television reporters covering commencement. He sets up the system at the Field House for Saturday's graduate and professional degree ceremony, then tears it down and re-installs it Sunday morning at the stadium for the undergraduate ceremony.

attends printing up programs and brochures, making sure that university officials, college deans and members of the Board of Regents are invited to sit with the official platform party and arranging for hotel accommodations, caps and gowns, and official escorts for honorary degree recipients.

"There are dozens and dozens of small jobs," said Helen Tetzlaff of the Secretary of the Faculty's office. "We reserve the stadium and field house, contact people to serve as marshals and make sure everyone in the official party has academic attire and a parking permit. We arrange a special seating areas for family of members of the platform party and training sessions for the marshals and banner bearers. Then, we must make sure that we have security guards, people to give directions, an Emergency Medical Service team and the band."

The physical preparation of the field house and the stadium for the commencement ceremonies begins in earnest about one week in advance. Under the direction of John Erickson of the physical plant, both facilities receive a thorough cleaning. Basketball hoops and one of the goal posts must be removed. Platforms are built and chairs—1,400 of them in the field house and about 4,000 on the football field—are carefully arranged.

"Some of the work can be done in advance," Erickson said. "But because we never can know for sure that the weather will allow an outdoor ceremony, we don't do the final set up in

preparations—hanging the backdrop curtains, setting up chairs, assembling the public address system and decorating the platform with potted flowers from the university greenhouses—is accomplished by an experienced crew in about an hour and a half on Sunday morning.

When the graduates arrive, they are dressed appropriately in academic costumes they have rented or purchased through the University Book Store. A few people from the Book Store are always on hand at commencement, with rental caps and gowns that graduates forgot to pick up before the store closed the evening before and with extra tassels for those who inevitably lose them on their way to the ceremony. Several dozen marshals, dressed in distinctive red gowns and representing each of the schools and colleges, lead groups of degree recipients through their march across the stage where they receive covers for their diplomas that waiting for them because the Registrar's office kept track of how many degrees would be awarded and ordered the covers well in advance.

The only thing that hasn't been painstakingly arranged is the weather.

For several days before commencement, Hove checks weather forecasts anxiously. On Sunday he will rise early to check with the weather service. If bad weather is going to force commencement inside the field house, the decision must be made by 7 a.m.

But, as Erickson says, "It never rains on commencement. Some years we have had very high humidity. But we don't call it rain." ■

More pomp, circumstance at ceremonies

WI, Week 5/17/89
By Patrick Dorn

Commencement ceremonies at UW-Madison this weekend will have a more dignified look and feel than celebrations of recent years.

The first official commencement speaker since 1982, special banners, and modified seating and processional arrangements are among changes designed to make graduation more meaningful for degree candidates, their families and guests.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, former head of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunities Commission and a professor of law at Georgetown University, will address more than 3,400 undergraduates expected to participate Sunday in commencement exercises at Camp Randall Stadium. The ceremony is scheduled to start at 9:30 a.m.

Norton also is one of four people who will receive honorary degrees Saturday evening at the commencement ceremony for graduate and professional students. The graduate/professional commencement will start at 7 p.m. in the University Field House.

Other honorary degree recipients are Walter Mirisch, a film producer/executive and 1942 UW-Madison graduate; Arthur C. Nielsen Jr., past president of the A.C. Nielsen marketing research firm and a 1941 UW-Madison graduate; and Lawrence A. Cremin, who is Frederick

Columbia University's Teachers College.

A total of 4,900 students are expected to participate in the two separate ceremonies. The university will award almost 800 master's degrees and 200 doctorates. A total of 455 professional degrees will

be granted, including 240 in law, 140 in medicine and 75 in veterinary medicine. The ROTC commissioning ceremony will take place at 4 p.m. Sunday in Mills Concert Hall, Humanities Building.

Should severe weather occur Sunday, the undergraduate ceremony will be broken into three separate ceremonies to be held in the Field House. Individual col-

leges and schools and their appointed graduation times in the event of severe weather are: 9:30 a.m. for Agricultural and Life Sciences, Allied Health Professions, Business, Education, Family Resources and Consumer Sciences, Nursing, and Pharmacy; 1 p.m. for Engineering and Bachelor of Science; and 4 p.m. for Bachelor of Arts, including Music, Journalism and Social Work. ■



CAPS AND GOWNS are required for all commencement participants. For a few weeks each spring, the University Bookstore becomes costume shop to the campus, renting and selling thousands of caps, gowns, hoods and tassels. Thomas Hopgood, right, is in charge of the academic wardrobe at the bookstore. He helps students like Kamyar Eshraghi pick out the correct color tassel for their degrees.

Physical Plant

Long hot summer: Campus workers cope with heat

WI. Week 6/29/88
by Jacquelyn Mitchard

They're sweltering at SERF; they're agonizing at Ag Hall. All over the UW-Madison campus, a record-setting heat wave has everyone pining for the cold old days of last May.

The university's sophisticated central chilling system carries cold water in pipes almost big enough to walk in to cool most of the campus buildings. Self-enclosed cooling units keep Van Hise, Extension and 46 other buildings comfortable. But there still are a number of places on campus that make like the Mojave when the temperature outside soars.

With a fan two inches from her knees, Chris Olson, receptionist in the Landscape Architecture Department in the basement of Ag Hall, confirmed that her office was one of them.

"You want to see hot?" she asked on a recent sunny morning. "Come back here in about two hours. By the end of the day what little cool breeze that fan supposedly generates turns into hot air. Your productivity goes down the drain. And how long can this last? Until August?"

Wearing a brief tank top and a short skirt, her long hair tied back for maximum wind chill effect, Olson said, "I have air conditioning at home. I have it in my car. But where do I spend the greatest part of my time, in the hottest part of the day? Right here. It drives me crazy."

Down the hall, Candy Pharo, department administrator for Landscape Architecture, showed off what she believes may be the single hottest office on campus.



With a fan close at hand, Chris Olson, receptionist in the Landscape Architecture Department in the basement of Ag Hall, sweltered on a recent sunny morning. She said the heat in the building worsens as the day lengthens.

Among the "benefits," Pharo pointed out, were no windows, and a wall that abuts the backsides of the building's vending machines, which heat up during the day. Potential air flow is neatly cut off by an antechamber just in front of her office door. Pharo keeps a thermometer on top of her filing cabinets.

"Yesterday it was 95 degrees in here," she said. "I wrote in on the calendar. June 21."

To keep cool, Pharo not only uses two fans, but tricks her psyche by walking out of the building's back door and coming in the front. "By the time I get back down here, it feels cooler, because it is even

hotter outside," she said.

Representatives of the University Physical Plant, Pharo said, have told her and others that they're sorry, "but if we were computers," Pharo said, "We'd have a better chance of getting an air conditioner. Computers have a higher priority than human comfort."

Frank Rice, director of the Physical Plant, said that the complaints his department receives are few, and then usually more in sorrow than in anger. Some of the older buildings, he pointed out, are not on the large chilling system but are cooled in patches by window or floor-standing air conditioners. Where those go, he said, depends on budgetary concerns and the luck of the draw.

"We have people and computers and hospital beds and animals to cool," Rice said. "The transformer stations in a heat wave like this are heavily loaded, and so are all the electrical lines. We're just crossing our fingers we won't have a power failure."

Most of the animal quarters in the research facilities, he said, have large backup systems in case of just such a power failure. Rice said there probably are up to 400,000 animals on campus, not to mention microbes, viruses and other heat-sensitive beasts. A failure of air conditioning could kill or harm research animals, and imperil projects of long duration.

Carla Howard, an experimental farm laborer at the Dairy Cattle Center, said that the cows were feeling the heat "every bit as much as people are."

-over-

Daily cow showers help, she said, and the stock handlers let the cows out at night—a break with normal routine—to let them drink in some fresh air and circulate cooler evening breezes in the barns. During the peak heat of the day, fans at least get the air moving around slow-moving livestock.

They're moving slowly, as well, at the south end of the third floor of Bascom Hall, in the Legal Services Department.

Helen Madsen, associate director of Legal Services and lawyer for the Center for Health Sciences, said the gentler pace is deliberate.

"We move more slowly and get frustrated more easily," said Madsen, who has

allergies. "Most summers, we get a three-week period in July when it's just terrible up here, and the rest is tolerable. But I'm afraid that this is finally going to be the long hot summer."

Like others, Madsen said she has heard for years that there is no money in the budget for air conditioning. Madsen and Suzanne Luoma, the program assistant, open the fire door, take strolls down to the north end of the hall, which is, by a quirk, air-conditioned, and, Luoma said, "Forget the coffee. We start with cold pop at 8 a.m."

Visitors to Babcock Hall are clamoring for peach ice cream and orange custard chocolate chip, said Ramona Dunahay, lead worker at the dairy store. "We're always so busy this time of year, I don't know if we're more busy than usual," she said. "But people certainly are waiting for

"We have people and computers and hospital beds and animals to cool. The transformer stations in a heat wave like this are heavily loaded, and so are all the electrical lines. We're just crossing our fingers we won't have a power failure."

—Frank Rice,
Physical Plant director

their favorites to be featured."

On the terrace at the Memorial Union,

the traditional haunt of the hot on summer days, Teri Venker, Union director of marketing, said she'd noticed a population shift.

"Last week, when it was a little cooler, you couldn't find a seat outside on the terrace," she said. "This week, when it got hotter, you couldn't find a seat in the Lakefront Cafeteria. People were definitely moving inside."

Venker said ice cream and food sales were strong, but that Union providers hadn't noticed a surge in beer sales because of the heat.

"It isn't as if the hot weather has hurt our business, but it hasn't helped," she said. "It may be that people who have air-conditioned offices are just staying put during the day instead of coming down here. In the evening, they venture out again." ■

WI. Week 6/15/88

Breakthrough boosts UW protein researchers

By George Gallepp
Ag Press Service

UW-Madison bacteriologists William McClain and Kay Foss have begun to solve one of the important remaining mysteries about how cells produce the proteins essential for life.

A description of McClain and Foss' discovery appeared in the May 6 issue of *Science* magazine. Similar research is underway at several university labs, including that of Paul Schimmel of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His research was published in the May 12 issue of the British scientific journal *Nature*.

For decades, scientists have known that cells assemble proteins from amino acids—the individual building blocks of proteins—under directions determined by an organism's genetic material.

Transfer ribonucleic acid (tRNA) molecules are a critical element in a cell's machinery for protein production. The tRNA molecules consist of relatively short chains of nucleic acids, the same materials found in DNA. The tRNA molecules carry amino acids from their free condi-

tion in the cell to the site of protein production. In cells, there are 20 different tRNA molecules, one for each of the 20 amino acids used to make proteins.

Each tRNA molecule is specific in two ways. Part of its sequence of nucleic acids must align accurately with the sequences of messenger RNA—the template for protein production. Another part of the sequence in the tRNA molecule must specify a particular amino acid. Until McClain and Foss's work, scientists didn't understand what parts of the tRNA structure made the molecule specific for a particular amino acid.

"Scientists have been trying to understand the relationship between tRNA structure and amino acids since they first described the tRNA molecule in 1965," McClain said. "This is the first time it's been done for any tRNA molecule in any organism, and that's very exciting."

The specificity between a tRNA molecule and its correct amino acid is important, McClain said. "If the wrong amino acid is attached to the tRNA, it could lead to the synthesis of a faulty protein," he says. If cells consistently made faulty pro-

"Scientists have been trying to understand the relationship between tRNA structure and amino acids since they first described the tRNA molecule in 1965."

—William McClain
UW-Madison bacteriologist

teins, the effects on an organism would be harmful and possibly lethal.

In the *Science* article, McClain and Foss describe how they used computers to compare the nucleic acid sequences in tRNA molecules and identify the parts of a tRNA molecule that determine its specificity for a particular amino acid.

"Researchers usually use computers to help them analyze the data they've collected," McClain said. "Our work is unusual in that we've been able to create a computer program to help extract information about how these molecules function."

Working with tRNA from the bacterium *Escherichia coli*, the researchers identi-

fied three nucleotide sites that cause one type of tRNA molecule to be specific for the amino acid alanine. By altering just those three sites in phenylalanine tRNA, the researchers changed the tRNA molecules so that instead of carrying 100 percent phenylalanine, they carried 96 percent alanine.

"We don't have the final answer yet for alanine," McClain cautioned. "There may be other sites on the molecule that contribute to alanine specificity. However, identifying the important sequences that determine which amino acid a tRNA molecule will pick up is a breakthrough."

In addition to advancing basic knowledge about protein synthesis, McClain believes that identifying the key sites on the tRNA molecules of different species will give biologists a powerful new tool to analyze evolutionary relationships.

McClain estimated that it may take five years or more before researchers learn the key sites that control amino acid specificity for all 20 types of tRNA just for *Escherichia coli*. "We are pretty close to the answers for one or two other tRNAs in *E. coli*, and have some information on several more," McClain said. ■

Release: Immediately

2/18/88

PEST-ERED? UW PEST CONTROL OFFICER HAS THE ANSWER

By PATRICK DORN
University News Service

MADISON--Job security is not high on Doug Thiessen's list of concerns.

As the only Pest Control Operator on the state payroll, Thiessen has plenty to do. In fact, he works full-time at University of Wisconsin-Madison, and, he says, the campus has more than enough pest problems to keep him busy.

Much of Thiessen's time is spent in combat with the university's roach population. In 10 years on the job, Thiessen said, he has identified four different roach species that thrive in campus buildings.

But controlling roaches is routine for Thiessen. He savors the more unusual and unpredictable pest problems, like expelling raccoons or minks from campus classrooms. The key to successfully handling such situations, he said, is possessing a thorough knowledge of your subject.

"A person has to have a special aptitude for this job and understand the basic habits of all the creatures you can come across on campus," he said.

He put his aptitude to use one time when a mink managed to get caught in a campus classroom.

Thiessen wasn't ready for a mink, since the original report he received said there was a squirrel in the room. He had to quickly improvise a trap, using a cardboard box propped up by an eraser.

"I know that mink tend to like small enclosed spaces, so I figured he would crawl into a box if I put one out," Thiessen said. "Once he was in the

Add 1--Pest Controller

box, he bumped it enough to knock the eraser down and I just slid a lid under it and carried him out.

"What you have to remember with wild animals is they usually don't mean to be in places like a building. They get there by mistake and are probably more scared of us than we are of them."

Part of Thiessen's knowledge of animals and insects stems from undergraduate studies in biology and entomology. He also is an outdoor enthusiast and keen observer of wildlife.

The most frustrating part of his job, Thiessen said, is dealing with misperceptions about the hazards of chemicals he uses. He said he uses extremely low pesticide concentrations that usually are less toxic to humans than table salt. He is careful to check out potential hazards of any chemical he uses.

"I go as far as calling up the product development people at the companies to see if there are any properties in a chemical that could be harmful or cause problems," Thiessen said.

He said the many positive factors of his work include having the daily opportunity to meet interesting people on campus, having a flexible schedule and exercising independent judgment in solving problems.

"This is an interesting job," he said. "I think I know almost every nook and cranny on campus. Well, maybe there's a few I haven't seen."

It's probable Thiessen eventually will visit any remaining unknown nooks and crannies, since he said he has no intention of vacating the state's only Pest Control Operator position for "at least another 20 years."

###

-- Patrick Dorn (608) 262-2650

Tschudy sweeps by night, writes by day *Physical Plant*

by Jeff Iseminger

Clean and compose, wax floors and write prose is the way Kim Tschudy earns a living.

Tschudy works the graveyard shift as a janitor at UW-Madison and writes professionally for several publications. As a man who moves with ease from broom to keyboard and back, he says sweeping and writing form a perfect pair.

"When I leave work each morning at the university, my job stays at the door of the Computer Sciences building," Tschudy said. "At home I have an uncluttered head to roll story ideas through. And my schedule gives me afternoons and evenings to pursue those ideas."

Tschudy's writing has appeared in 20 publications, including the *Milwaukee Journal*, Madison's *Capital Times* and *Isthmus*. He's perhaps best-known for "Sugar River Journal," an outdoor column published every three weeks in the *New Glarus Post*, *Mount Horeb Mail* and *Dane County News*.

In his column, Tschudy has described the roundup of the last California condors for captive breeding, an attack by a 10-pound tomcat during a backyard campout and the death of a friend who shared his love of the wild.

He opened a column on canoeing in the Michigan wilderness this way: "Its name conjures up thoughts of television sets and light bulbs, but the Sylvania is much more." After a wet day of paddling, "Tonight's fire was the wilderness' answer to a mid-winter Tom and Jerry. It warms the body and spirit." With bedtime came a joy of the North: "All of us slept well . . . held in the rapture of loon music."

"Kim's column is a favorite of mine," said Dan Wilson, editor of the *Mount Horeb Mail*. "He puts a lot of work into it. It's nice to see somebody write about something he really likes."



BREAK TIME IS STORY TIME for Kim Tschudy, a graveyard-shift janitor in the Computer Sciences building and also a professional writer. On break Tschudy jots down ideas for his column "Sugar River Journal" and articles he's writing for *Isthmus* or the *Madison Capital Times*.

Tschudy, 41, can trace his love of nature to walks with his grandfather while growing up in New Glarus. "He worked on a farm full-time from age 10," said Tschudy. "I think he enjoyed our walks because they represented the childhood he never had."

As a teenager, Tschudy often headed for the woods with friends, where they would "cook a heckuva meal and tramp around." When he married and began a business in auto body repair, nature became "a sleeping beauty" for him. But

then a friend dragged him into the wilds of Sauk County, and the beauty woke up.

He found changes in his old haunts. "I realized my two sons may never be able to enjoy some of the spots I have," he said. So he became a "closet writer" after his family went to bed, recording his outdoor experiences for his boys.

Tschudy also enrolled in a writing class taught by George Vukelich, whose "North Country Notebook" appears in *Isthmus*: "George gave us a kick in the rear and told us we could do it."

Before the kick, Tschudy had a short supply of self-confidence. Not surprising for a dyslexic who failed English as a high school senior.

His teachers, like everyone else then, could not diagnose dyslexia. They just labeled him a "lazy reader." In fact, he didn't know he had the disability until his son was diagnosed in 1985.

Even now it's hard for Tschudy to hit the right keys on his word processor. "But the marvelous thing about a computer is that I can correct my mistakes so quickly." So quickly that he recently wrote 24 articles in three weeks.

Tschudy never attended college, but he did two things to give him a shot in the writing arm: read a lot and wrote in a journal. He kept a journal for two years at the suggestion of George Vukelich. "George's philosophy is that you write better by writing more," he said.

In 1984, Tschudy emerged from his writing closet when he applied for a job with the *New Glarus Post*, covering village board news. He was turned down.

But bolstered by his new-found confidence, he then asked the editor if he could use an outdoor column. The answer was yes, and "Sugar River Journal" first appeared in the *Post* that year.

Tschudy's writing has not gone unnoticed outside the region. In 1986, the Wisconsin Newspaper Association gave Tschudy an award for his series on the timber wolf.

Last fall, he taught a mini-course for the Memorial Union on Aldo Leopold, author of *Sand County Almanac* and former teacher at UW-Madison. Also in Tschudy's pantheon of writers are Sigurd Olson, Edward Abbey and Ben Logan, one of Leopold's students.

Tschudy has thought ahead several years to retirement from UW-Madison. "That's when I hit the road and write full-time," he said, eyes gleaming. ■

*Physical
Sent*

From the University of Wisconsin-Madison / News Service, Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison 53706 / Telephone: 608/262-3571

Release: Immediately

2/17/88

UW-MADISON JANITOR A BUDDING JOURNALIST

By JEFF ISEMINER
University News Service

MADISON--Clean and compose, wax floors and write prose is the way Kim Tschudy earns a living.

Tschudy works the graveyard shift as a janitor at UW-Madison and writes professionally for several publications. As a man who moves with ease from broom to keyboard and back, he says sweeping and writing form a perfect pair.

"When I leave work each morning at the university, my job stays at the door of the Computer Sciences Building," Tschudy said. "At home I have an uncluttered head to roll story ideas through. And my schedule gives me afternoons and evenings to pursue those ideas."

Tschudy's writing has appeared in 20 publications, including The Milwaukee Journal, The Capital Times and Isthmus. He's perhaps best-known for "Sugar River Journal," an outdoor column published every three weeks in the New Glarus Post, Mount Horeb Mail and Dane County News.

In his column Tschudy has described the roundup of the last California condors for captive breeding, an attack by a 10-pound tomcat during a backyard campout and the death of a friend who shared his love of the wild.

He opened a column on canoeing in a Michigan wilderness this way: "Its name conjures up thoughts of television sets and light bulbs, but the Sylvania is much more." After a wet day of paddling, "Tonight's fire was the wilderness answer to a mid-winter Tom and Jerry. It warms the body and spirit." With

-more-

Add 1--Sweep and write

bedtime came a joy of the North: "All of us slept well...held in the rapture of loon music."

"Kim's column is a favorite of mine," said Dan Wilson, editor of the Mount Horeb Mail. "He puts a lot of work into it. It's nice to see somebody write about something he really likes."

Tschudy, 41, can trace his love of nature to walks with his grandfather while growing up in New Glarus. "He worked on a farm full-time from age 10," said Tschudy. "I think he enjoyed our walks because they represented the childhood he never had."

As a teenager Tschudy often headed for the woods with friends, to "cook a heckuva meal and tramp around." When he married and began a business in auto body repair, nature became "a sleeping beauty" for him. But then a friend dragged him into the wilds of Sauk County, and the beauty woke up.

He found changes in his old haunts. "I realized my two sons may never be able to enjoy some of the spots I have," he said. So he became a "closet writer" after his family went to bed, recording his outdoor experiences for his boys.

Tschudy also enrolled in a writing class taught by George Vukelich, whose "North Country Notebook" appears in Isthmus. "George gave us a kick in the rear and told us we could do it."

Before the kick, Tschudy had a short supply of self-confidence. Not surprising for a dyslexic who failed English as a high school senior.

His teachers, like everyone else then, could not diagnose dyslexia. They just labeled him a "lazy reader." In fact, he didn't know he had the disability until his son was diagnosed in 1985.

Even now it's hard for Tschudy to hit the right keys on his word processor. "But the marvelous thing about a computer is that I can correct my mistakes so quickly." So quickly that he recently wrote 24 articles in three weeks.

Tschudy never attended college, but he did two things to give him a shot in the writing arm: read a lot and keep a journal. He wrote in a journal for two years at the suggestion of George Vukelich. "George's philosophy is that you write better by writing more," he said.

In 1984 Tschudy emerged from his writing closet when he applied for a job with the New Glarus Post covering village board news. He was turned down.

But bolstered by his new-found confidence, he then asked the editor if he could use an outdoor column. The answer was yes, and "Sugar River Journal" first appeared in the Post that year.

Tschudy's writing has not gone unnoticed outside the region. In 1986 the Wisconsin Newspaper Association gave Tschudy an award for his series on the timber wolf.

Last fall he taught a mini-course for the Memorial Union on Aldo Leopold, author of "Sand County Almanac" and former teacher at UW-Madison. Also in Tschudy's pantheon of writers are Sigurd Olson, Edward Abbey and Ben Logan, one of Leopold's students.

Tschudy has thought ahead several years to retirement from UW-Madison. "That's when I hit the road and write full-time," he said, eyes gleaming.

###

-- Jeff Iseminger (608) 262-8290

Release: Immediately

2/DD/88

CONTACT: Doug Thiessen (608) 263-3333

UW EXPERT OFFERS GUIDE TO RIDDING HOMES OF COMMON PESTS

By PATRICK DORN
University News Service

MADISON--It's a common scenario.

You wake up groggy, pry open your eyes for the first fuzzy view of another day and -- eek! -- you're greeted by a large, brown (possibly furry) object crawling up the covers toward your snout.

In a reflex reaction, you send the unsuspecting guest airborne with a panicked kick of the sheets only to later regret not having killed the creature when you had the chance. You have roaches, the most loathed of common household pests and often the most difficult to kill.

University of Wisconsin-Madison's Doug Thiessen, the only pest control operator on the state payroll, says the best solution to roaches is to call a professional exterminator. There are a number of roach species common in the Midwest, each thriving in different conditions.

Do not despair, however. Other household pests are easier to control. Thiessen offered these tips for handling some of the most common nuisances:

MICE -- Thiessen says be wary of baits containing the chemical warfarin. Warfarin is an anticoagulant discovered in the 1950s by late UW-Madison biochemist Karl Paul Link and named for the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF). Thiessen said warfarin works very well for rats, but mice are naturally resistant to warfarin. Instead, he recommended using baits that

-more-

Add 1--Pest control tips

contain an agent other than warfarin, or using traps.

BATS -- "Bats are tough," Thiessen said. The only way to rid a home of bats is to locate and seal all their entrances and exits. Thiessen said bats can squeeze through amazingly small openings, so one must look closely. He recommended trying to observe the bats leaving at dusk and said openings should be sealed at night when the bats are out flying. Late August or early September is the best time of year to do this.

ANTS -- Liquid bait stations work well for red ants, Thiessen said. Red ants will feed at the stations and return to the colony, effectively killing all colony members. Large black, or carpenter, ants are more difficult. The best bet is to find the colony and destroy it with a suitable pesticide.

CENTIPEDES OR SILVER FISH -- Thiessen said these are often found in homes with old basements. Any household insect spray labeled for silverfish and/or centipedes should take care of the problem. Use the spray in specific locations where the pests are spotted, especially warm and humid areas.

WILD ANIMALS -- For all wild animals, such as squirrels and raccoons, Thiessen recommends calling in someone who is experienced at handling such problems. Even small animals can be quite dangerous when they are frightened, he said.

A common complaint is a squirrel in the attic. Once the animal is removed, Thiessen said it must be taken at least 10 miles away to be freed or it may return. Also, metal should be used to seal any opening to the attic, since other squirrels will be attracted to the spot by their predecessor's scent and are able to chew through wood. Thiessen does advise homeowners to screen chimney tops to prevent raccoons, birds and other animals from entering, after checking area building codes for screening regulations.

As for foraging rabbits in gardens, Thiessen recommends a fence at least three feet tall. "It's the only sure-fire way to control rabbits," he said.

###

Pest-ered? UW has the man for the job

WI. Week 2/10/88

by Patrick Dorn

Job security is not high on Doug Thiessen's list of concerns.

As the only Pest Control Operator on the state payroll, Thiessen has plenty to do. In fact, he works full-time at UW-Madison, and, he says, the Madison campus alone has more than enough pest problems to keep him busy.

Much of Thiessen's time is spent in combat with the university's roach population. In 10 years on the job, Thiessen said, he has identified four different roach species that thrive in campus buildings.

But controlling roaches is routine for Thiessen. He savors the more unusual and unpredictable pest problems, like expelling raccoons or minks from campus classrooms. The key to successfully handling such situations, he said, is possessing a thorough knowledge of your subject.

"A person has to have a special aptitude for this job and understand the basic habits of all the creatures you can come across on campus," he said.

For example, anyone who wants to successfully live-trap raccoons should realize that raccoons will simply pick up a trap and steal the bait if the whole mechanism is not staked down, Thiessen said.

His knowledge of animal habits helped another time, he said, when a mink managed to get caught in a Social Science Building classroom.

Thiessen wasn't ready for a mink, since the original report he received said there was a squirrel in the room. Thiessen had to quickly improvise a trap, using a cardboard box propped up by an eraser.

"I know that mink tend to like small enclosed spaces, so I figured he would crawl into a box if I put one out," Thiessen said. "Once he was in the box, he

bumped it enough to knock the eraser down and I just slid a lid under it and carried him out.

"What you have to remember with wild animals is they usually don't mean to be in places like a building. They get there by mistake and are probably more scared of us than we are of them."

Part of Thiessen's knowledge of animals and insects stems from undergraduate studies in biology and entomology. He also is an outdoor enthusiast and keen observer of wildlife.

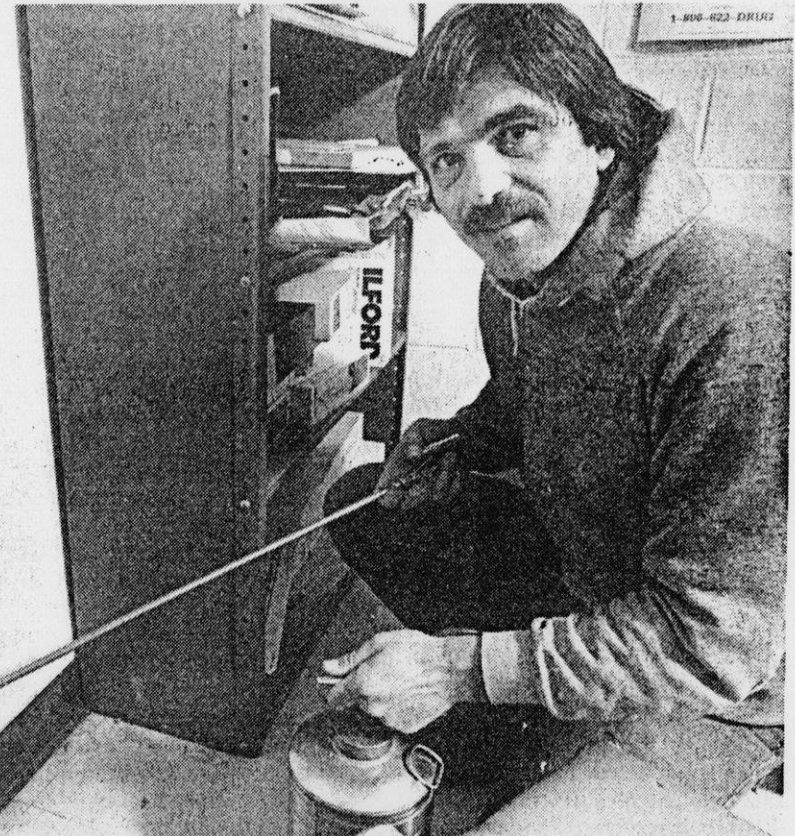
Thiessen said he doesn't consider any pest infestation a problem unless he fails to control it after two attempts.

"After the second time, I start looking elsewhere—the room above or below, or the room next door," he said. Sometimes the further inspection reveals surprises, like the time Thiessen was having difficulty controlling brown-banded roaches in one of the university libraries.

"They kept coming back, so I finally checked the room next door and found thousands of them covering the walls, floor and ceiling," he said. "The room had been a graduate student lounge or lunch room and had things like banana peels, orange peels and open Frito bags scattered all over."

"The crazy thing was that when I was leaving after I treated the room, a grad student saw my spray tank and asked what I was doing. When I told him, he said, 'Well, I'm not eating in there,' like he would have if I hadn't treated the room!"

In fact, Thiessen said, misperceptions about the hazards of chemicals he uses are the most frustrating part of his job. He said he uses extremely low pesticide concentrations that usually are less toxic to humans than table salt. He is careful to check out potential hazards of any



BATTLING THE BUGS. Not to worry; UW pest control expert Doug Thiessen says he uses pesticides less toxic to humans than table salt.

chemical he uses.

"I go as far as calling up the product development people at the companies to see if there are any properties in a chemical that could be harmful or cause problems," Thiessen said.

The positive factors of his work easily outweigh the bad, he said. He has a daily opportunity to meet interesting people on campus, enjoys a flexible schedule and is able to exercise independent judgment in

solving problems.

"This is an interesting job," he said. "I think I know almost every nook and cranny on campus. Well, maybe there's a few I haven't seen."

It's probable Thiessen eventually will visit any remaining nooks and crannies, since he said he has no intention of vacating the state's only Pest Control Operator position for "at least another 20 years." ■

Physical Plant

UW car fleet skipper runs a tight ship

WI. Week 11/18/87

by Jeff Iseminger

The fleet of cars at UW-Madison is run from the bridge of a ship.

At least that's the way it looks from the inside of fleet headquarters at 10 N. Murray, next to the UW Stores and Extension Services and across the lot from the UW Garage. The small frame building is among the university's least prepossessing structures and has been called "a little tiny shack."

But according to John Brown, who heads the fleet office, "It's a palace."

John, Ike Dupee and Bill Skaar have worked in the palace for just a year. Before that they enjoyed the non-amenities a trailer can offer—no water, hot in the summer, cold in the winter. The trailer was moved three times in five years and eventually replaced by the new building.

"Nobody misses those winters in the trailer when we had to wear galoshes because our feet never warmed up," said Brown.

The control center of the Car Fleet Office is wrapped on two sides with picture windows that give the dispatchers a panorama of the parking lot and gas pumps. Spread before the workers on a table is a huge schedule book in which they record reservations; they write in pencil, since customers frequently change dates, size of vehicle and departure time, or cancel altogether.

The two phones on the bridge—er, table—often are used at the same time. Not surprising, since the fleet of 153 vehicles is driven about 3 million miles a year. "A high-pressure job, a very high-pressure job," as Bill Skaar described it.

The pressure comes not only from the number of miles but the office's constant emphasis on maximum utilization. That means vehicles are booked tightly, sometimes only 15 minutes between uses, explained Ike Dupee.

Dupee and Brown open up the office just before 5 (as in a.m.) and are joined at 6 by Skaar, who closes up at 5

p.m. They and their four student helpers do more than dispatch: they clean vehicles inside and out, pump gas (about 10,000 gallons a month), replace worn wiper blades and spent bulbs, check oil and other fluid levels, and run cars to body shops for estimates.

They also keep tabs on the computerized maintenance schedule for each vehicle. Most maintenance is done at the UW Garage and commercial garages with state contracts.

"I'm conservative fiscally, some would even say cheap," said Brown, "but we never skimp on maintenance. If it's time to do something, we do it."

Those maintenance records were scrutinized last summer by the media after a tragic accident involving a university van in July. Teachers in an exchange program from West Germany were traveling in two university vans to visit an Indian settlement near Wisconsin Dells when one of the vans overturned. Four of the teachers died as a result of the accident.

"Nobody realized how much pressure we had from the press," said Brown. "But everybody in our office and other UW offices pulled together in that crisis to do everything we could."

"Until that accident, we never had even a broken bone in fleet vehicles in my 23 years here."

The fleet includes vans (8- and 15-passenger), wagons (4- and 8-passenger) and a few specialized vehicles like four-wheel-drive pickups. Almost every one of them is white. "Not my favorite color," said Brown, "but up to 15 degrees cooler inside than a dark color and easier to match in body work."

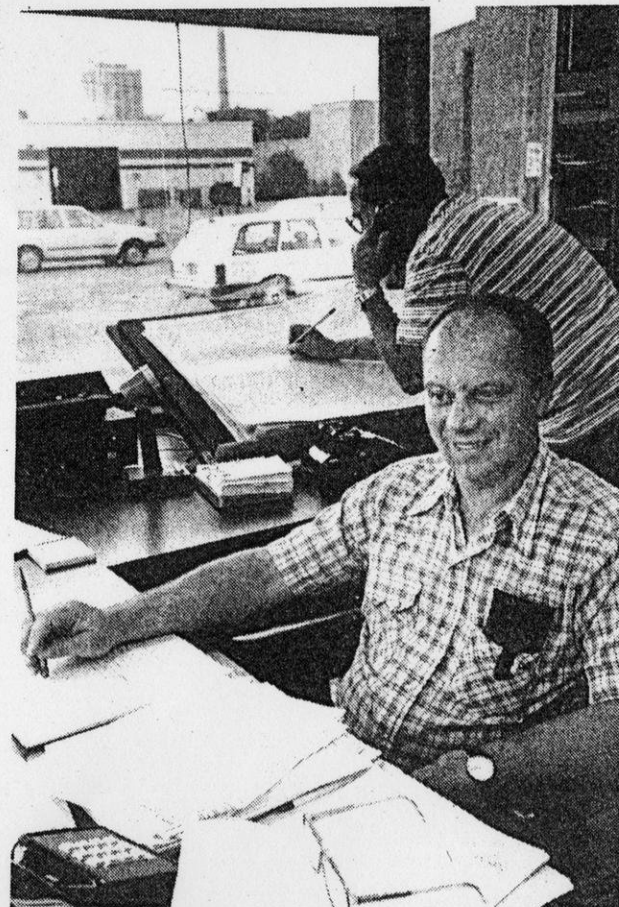
The fleet office never knows what make of cars will be added each March as replacements, since that's determined by which dealer is low bidder for the state contract. Wagons are favored over sedans because of their ability to haul loads of varying size.

After the new cars arrive, the "old" cars are sent to the monthly auction for state vehicles. The fleet keeps no car longer than three years and an average of 75,000 miles.

What about customer satisfaction? You may have heard horror stories, like the one about two passengers operating their inoperative windshield wipers with pieces of string. But how representative are they?

Ready with an answer is John Erickson, supervisor of operations at the Physical Plant and John Brown's boss. Erickson recently received a UW System internal audit of the Madison car fleet. The audit included a survey completed by 47 customers.

"Overall," the audit reported, "comments were very positive and complimentary, especially concerning staff and condition of vehicles. A few noted problems of availability, but those were due to scarcity." Erickson said the audit and his observations tell him that "virtually everybody is satisfied."



JOHN BROWN (foreground) and Bill Skaar staff the "control center" of the Car Fleet, located at 10 N. Murray St. The fleet of 153 vehicles is driven about 3 million miles a year.

—University News Service photo

A number of regular users of the car fleet agreed with that assessment. One was Chere Coggins, program development specialist with the Extension and faculty member in the department of continuing and vocational education.

"My family doesn't worry about me driving fleet cars," said Coggins. "There's always a cheery face and lots of kidding when you pick up a vehicle; that makes for a good start to my trip." She said the

—over—

cars are always clean, and she's never embarrassed to have a guest ride with her.

Any chance for the fleet to be enlarged?

"Absolutely none," said Erickson.

Our Town



THE UNIVERSITY

"We've maxed out at 153 for a couple of reasons. First, keeping the use level high for each vehicle keeps the cost low. Second, annual use of the fleet has stabilized in recent years at 3 million miles.

"The only effect of enlarging the fleet would be the raising of rates." The current rates are 16 cents a mile/\$8 a day for wagons and 21 cents a mile/\$8 a day for vans.

As keepers of the fleet, Brown has 23

years of service, Dupee and Skaar 10 years each. They unanimously feel that most of their customers are great to work with, but a few of them are "challenging," as Dupee put it. "For those people," Brown said, "we remember the saying tacked up on our wall: 'Love your enemy; it'll drive him crazy.'"

There's another item taped to their wall, a "pizza list." It helps keep their office as clean as their cars. If anybody leaves something where it shouldn't be, someone else can give them a "point." Once three points are logged by your name, you buy pizza for everyone.

Nobody seems to mind buying pizza. In fact, if people get too tidy for too long, someone may leave a cleaning rag on top of the reservation schedule, just to get things rolling.

Then they can savor a slice of sausage-double cheese while they enjoy their view from the bridge. ■

Garfinkel welfare views to be used by Du Pont

WI. Week 11/18/87

by Mary Ellen Bell

UW-Madison social work Professor Irwin Garfinkel has prepared a position paper on welfare that will be addressed by Republican presidential candidate Pierre S. Du Pont in a speech later this month.

Garfinkel was one of eight nationally-known scholars asked to prepare papers on issues that will face the next president. Democratic and Republican candidates received copies of all eight papers, with invitations to pick a topic to discuss

in a speech at Dartmouth College this fall.

Du Pont selected Garfinkel's paper, which raises the major policy dilemma of welfare policy: should government try to ease the poverty of families headed by women by increasing benefits, or should it try to reduce dependency on welfare by lowering benefits and requiring recipients to work?

Garfinkel is a national authority on welfare reform, particularly in the area of Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

"Both options entail costs to society," Garfinkel wrote. "Increasing the incomes

of such families would certainly reduce short-term suffering but might create suffering for more people in the long run. Reducing incomes might reduce the prevalence and dependence (of families on AFDC), but at the expense of the people who currently live in those families."

According to Du Pont's campaign material, Du Pont favors policies designed to "replace welfare with work," including a plan to replace AFDC with a "job opportunity program."

Du Pont's speech is scheduled for Nov. 23. ■

Library in business after minor fire

WI. Week 11/18/87

Memorial Library, where a fire just before midnight on Nov. 7 knocked out some electrical and computer service, was back to business as usual by last Friday, according to library officials.

Phyllis Kimbrough, assistant to the director, said damage caused by the fire was minimal because the library's alarm system and emergency procedure worked flawlessly.

"The alarm rang immediately at P&S (Police and Security)," Kimbrough said. "Firefighters were here within minutes. Our emergency procedure went into operation and risk management, campus police, and others were here to assess the situation and repair the damage."

The fire broke out in a fourth floor utility closet near the library's rare book collection. Fire damaged wiring for the library's recently installed computerized catalog system but the rare book collection was undisturbed. Campus police say the cause of the fire is still under investigation; there was no dollar estimate of the damage available. ■

Carbone honored

WI. Week 11/18/87

UW-Madison Professor of Human Oncology Dr. Paul Carbone received the American Cancer Society's Medal of Honor, the organization's highest award, at a meeting Nov. 6 in New York City. Carbone, who is also director of the Wisconsin Clinical Cancer Center, was recognized for 25 years of research in the care of cancer patients, particularly the elderly.

Carbone has been a faculty member since 1976. Under his leadership, the Wisconsin Clinical Cancer Center has developed a nationwide reputation for excellence in cancer treatment, especially breast and bladder cancers. Carbone has published widely in the field, and is the recipient of numerous awards for his work.

"The big thing that has happened in cancer in the last 10 years is the mood that has changed from pessimism to optimism," said Carbone in a newspaper interview several years ago. "We can treat many cancers successfully, and even if we can't cure people, we can often provide them a dignified life, free of pain and major discomfort." ■

Release: Immediately

11/12/87

CONTACT: Percy Gyland or Bob Skolaski (608) 262-2533

NOTE TO EDITORS: Photo available on request.

UW CARPENTER FINDS FASCINATION IN CANNON RESTORATION

By PATRICK DORN
University News Service

MADISON--Percy Gyland probably never expected to develop a fascination with antique wooden wheels.

But that changed this summer, when the University of Wisconsin-Madison carpenter took on the task of refurbishing the 140-year-old cannon Civil War cannon that sits in Camp Randall Memorial Park on the west side of campus.

With the exception of one wheel, Gyland constructed replacement pieces for the entire carriage of the cannon. Among the trickiest work, he said, was the manufacturing of the one wheel that needed replacing.

"When you get into a different project like this, it's amazing how much you learn," Gyland said. "I was born and raised on a farm and we had old wagon wheels lying all over. They never intrigued me like they do now."

Gyland had to construct parts of the cannon's carriage to exact specifications so they would fit together with the big gun's original metal components. His work on the wheel was so fine he was able to fit square-cut nails from the original wheel into the hub piece for the new one.

The entire restoration took Gyland about a month. He said the wheel alone consumed about 60 hours of work time. The most difficult part of making the

Add 1--Camp Randall cannon

wheel was creating offset tenons on the spokes where they fit into the hub and rim. Gyland said spokes on old wooden wheels slant out, giving the wheels increased strength and reducing the chance of breakage.

The rim on Gyland's wheel is comprised of four separate arched sections that are notched together. Nails are used only in the wheel's hub. A metal band fitted to the rim is used to hold the wheel together.

Fitting the metal band required Gyland to coordinate efforts with employees at the university's machine shop. On the day of the fitting, machine shop employees heated the metal band and stretched it three-eighths of an inch before dropping it around the new wheel's rim. They then immediately hosed the band down with cold water, causing it to contract and pull the wheel together.

Gyland said he is confident the wheel will hold up under the weight of the 1,700-pound cannon.

"If there's a fear at all, it's that it will dry out in the sun and we'll get a shrinkage in the wood. But that's an unknown we can't control," Gyland said. Though some wood shrinkage has occurred in the cannon's other wheel, Gyland said it was repaired about 15 years ago so he decided to leave it alone.

Gyland used white oak for the new carriage and wheel, the same hardwood used for the original cannon parts. Measurements for the work were taken from the cannon itself and from a book about Civil War-era cannons.

Gyland's research revealed that the Camp Randall cannon is identical to ones used in the Civil War that fired six-pound cannon balls. According to Gyland, a six-pound-cannon crew consisted of eight men who were responsible for the gun and its caisson. Crews were capable of firing two rounds a minute and could inflict heavy damage by using exploding shells.

Gyland said restoring the cannon was one of his most interesting projects in nine years with the university's carpentry shop, and one he hopes will be a source of enjoyment to visitors of the Camp Randall Memorial for many years.

###

UW's 'Rubbology Department' a class act

Physical Plant

WI. Week 10/7/87

EDITOR'S NOTE: Patrick Dorn is a full-time music education student and a part-time reporter for the University News and Information Service.

by Patrick Dorn

Never again will throwing something in the garbage be a meaningless or thoughtless act.

My first activity one recent morning was not the familiar routine of writing or attending class. This particular morning was to be a learning experience of a more lasting nature; the "lecture hall" the confines of a campus garbage truck.

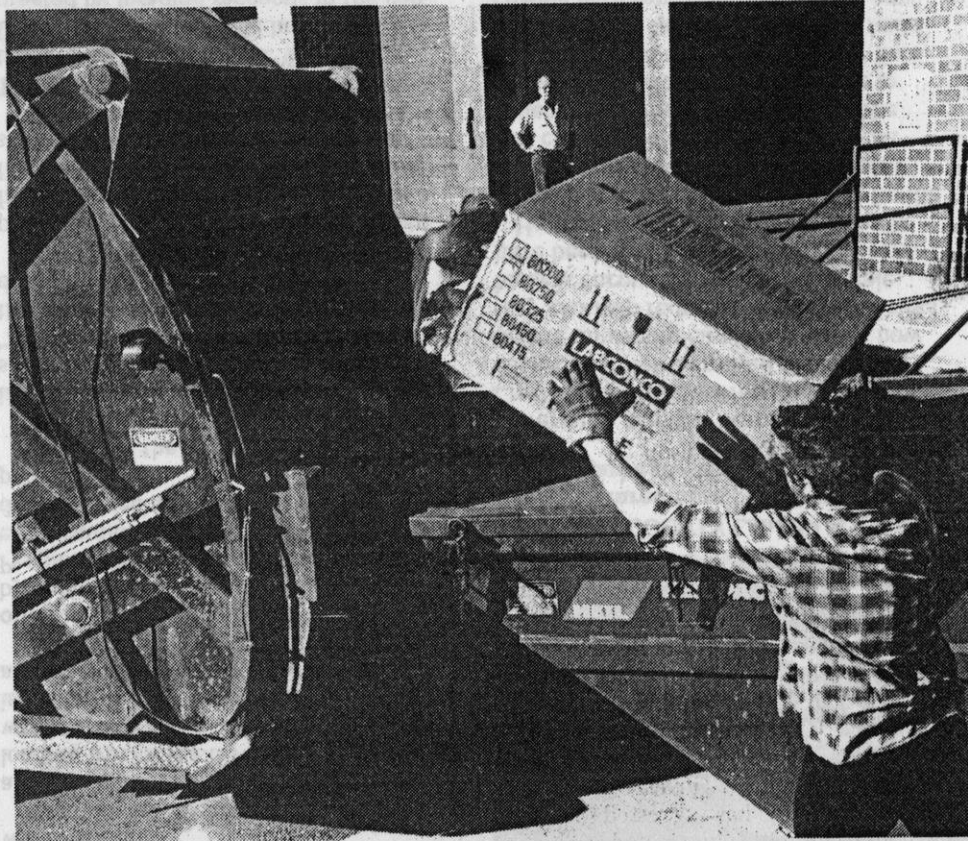
Our Town



THE UNIVERSITY

As promised, my instructors—Mike Esser and Richard Whiting—saved the choicest stops to ensure a first-rate experience. Our itinerary included the pick-up of animal waste from the back of the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital, pick-up of a container of dead fish near the crew house, and the once-a-week stop at Poultry Science, affectionately known among campus waste haulers as "Chicken Delight."

The worst part might have been the



UW-MADISON STAFF AND STUDENTS generate more than 23 million pounds of waste each year. Waste hauler Mike Esser takes care of about 10 pounds of it here at a trash collection spot outside of the School of Veterinary Medicine.

—University News Service photo

smell; or the anticipation of the smell; or the memory of the smell. All remain vivid.

The toughest part of our task completed, we were on our way to the Dane County Landfill and a last, brief encoun-

ter with our seven tons of fresh-smelling cargo. The experience was eye-opening and it worked wonders for allergy-clogged sinuses too. It lent credence to Grounds Supervisor Jack Wermuth's comment that a good sense of humor is a

must for campus waste haulers.

A good-natured Esser proved the point when he plucked a bottle of after-shave from his truck dashboard as we left the landfill. No need to worry about smelling, he joked, applying a liberal amount of cologne to my coat and pants.

Esser makes the 20-mile round-trip landfill run at least once and often twice a day. He is one of 11 full-time waste haulers employed by the university. His packer truck is among four running campus routes every weekday and on Saturday mornings. Five trucks are operated daily during busy weeks at the start and end of the school year, Wermuth said.

In addition, waste haulers use two specially-rigged Cushman carts to empty the 300 wood-slatted waste containers dotting the campus. They use a dump truck to collect waste from campus construction sites and once each week pluck newspapers from designated campus collection areas.

Rubbish is also collected at Charmany Farms, the Physical Sciences Lab in Stoughton, the Arboretum, the Air Force and Army National Guard quarters at Truax Field, and at the homes of UW-System President Kenneth Shaw and the UW-Madison chancellor.

Wermuth said about 23 million pounds of waste—18 million in rubbish and five million in construction waste—were generated on campus in 1986. The total translates into about 400 pounds of trash for each of UW-Madison's approximately 58,000 faculty, staff and students. Dumping fees alone at area landfills cost the university close to \$130,000, Wermuth said.

—over—

"The only time we have a slack time in rubbish is the period between semesters at Christmas break," he added. He said 1986 marked the first time since 1980, when 14 million pounds of rubbish was collected, that the volume of campus trash has not increased.

Recycle that paper campus haulers ask

Campus waste haulers are seeking cooperation from university students, faculty and staff in the recycling of newsprint.

The university is required to comply with a Dane County newspaper recycling ordinance, said Grounds Supervisor Jack Wermuth. This can be easily accomplished if university employees and students will deposit newspapers in specially-marked recycling boxes located in campus buildings.

Newspapers are often still found in campus trash and rubbish containers, making it difficult to meet the county's recycling requirements. Wermuth said building maintenance personnel collect recycling boxes daily. Collected newspapers are then picked up once each week by waste haulers for delivery to a recycling center. ■

"The only way we've been able to keep up with the rubbish is by getting larger containers and compactors at various buildings," Wermuth said. "I don't think people realize how much comes out of here." He said recent statistics show an average college student generates four to six pounds of rubbish a day.

"A lot of that is in pizza containers," Esser said. He said students also generate a lot of traffic on campus, making safety the number one concern for waste haulers.

Wermuth said department rules require a minimum of two operators for rear-loading trucks. If a driver has an accident while backing up a truck and the partner is not behind the vehicle giving guidance, an automatic suspension is invoked.

Esser and Whiting said students and other university employees can help by being careful around rubbish trucks. People on bikes or mopeds should be extra cautious since they are difficult for drivers to see and move faster than pedestrians.

Hazards of the job are numerous.

Whiting, who has the Chemistry Building on his route, has had more than his share of fires during 25 years on the job. "And when you see smoke coming from the truck, you start looking for a place to dump it, like, right now," he said.

Whiting also found himself at the hospital emergency room when acid spilled from a trash container and once when a fluorescent bulb he didn't see exploded, sending glass fragments into his chest.

The job has its lighter moments, too. The door to headquarters for the campus trash operation is labeled "Rubbology Dept." And Whiting said he is often greeted by foraging raccoons in the containers at Eagle Heights.



THE DANE COUNTY Landfill is a familiar place for UW-Madison waste hauler Mike Esser, pictured here preparing to unload a truck holding about seven tons of university garbage—less than one morning's worth of waste collection.

Wermuth credited his supervisor, Bud Crawmer, and the university's safety department, for increased efforts to inform university employees about how they can help reduce the number of risks haulers encounter. Fires, for example, have been rare in recent years, he said.

He said he considers people who dig through bins for aluminum cans to be the greatest nuisance. Once, when a route was changed to an earlier time, a can collector had the gall to complain the early pick up didn't allow him time to sift through the container. Another time, Wermuth said he was discussing a route change with someone near a trash container at Wendt Library when "all of

the sudden the container lid flew open and out popped a guy toting a bag full of cans."

"He had been in there collecting cans. It was unbelievable," Wermuth chuckled.

Besides picking up rubbish, the waste division is responsible for maintaining all campus trash containers. Wermuth said about 10 students are hired each summer to complete maintenance chores.

"These folks work hard," Wermuth said. "I'm very happy with the productivity of all our people."

Surprisingly, there's little turnover in Wermuth's shop. "And it's a good thing," he said. "We don't get many volunteers in here wanting to take their place." ■

Distilled water process could save UW money

WI .Week 8/26/87

by Terry Devitt

Dan Joyce wants to save the Wisconsin taxpayer some money.

Joyce, a UW-Madison Physical Plant mechanical engineer, thinks he can accomplish that by replacing the nearly 50 stills used to provide distilled water to the university's numerous laboratories.

According to Joyce, the university could save as much as \$150,000 a year in energy costs by adopting reverse osmosis technology, a technology already in place at many other research institutions and companies and that would cost campus departments virtually nothing to acquire and install.

"The distillation method of producing laboratory quality water is grossly energy intensive," said Joyce. "Reverse osmosis, followed by a de-ionization phase, can produce water comparable to what our stills produce at less than one-tenth of the cost."

At present, many campus laboratories get the distilled water they need from stills where steam from the university's power plant is condensed, revaporized and then condensed again before being pumped into a system of pipes that transports the water to laboratories.

The reverse osmosis system, said Joyce, involves a process where pretreated city water is forced through a semipermeable membrane to produce water free of the many impurities that could skew research results.

"The reverse osmosis process removes 95 percent of the ionic material in the water," Joyce said. "It also removes 99 percent of the bacteria from the water."

After the water is forced through the membrane, it undergoes a de-ionization phase to remove the remaining 5 percent of the ions, he said.

Joyce already has installed seven of the reverse osmosis systems on the campus, including one at the Veterinary Science building, a project that earned him the 1987 Governor's Award for Energy Innovation.

The best part about the reverse osmosis system, according to Joyce, is that departments interested in acquiring a system are eligible for state aid.

"It's a no lose situation," said Joyce. "Departments can get the state to pay 100 percent of the cost of a system through Wisconsin's Small Energy Conservation Projects Program."

Anyone interested in more information on the reverse osmosis system can contact Joyce at 263-1633. ■

Computer sales to go on under new agreement

WI .Week 8/26/87

by Steve Schumacher

UW-Madison has reached an agreement with IBM, Apple and local computer dealers that will allow the university to continue offering discount prices on computers to its students, officials said last week.

Under the agreement, UW-Madison faculty, staff and full-time students will be able to go to the university's Microcomputer Outlet and order Apple or IBM computer equipment, and then pick up the equipment at an authorized dealer of their choice.

The new arrangement, which went into effect Monday, Aug. 24, is a compromise reached among the computer manufacturers, the university and local computer stores. Some of the dealers had complained that the university's previous sales of computers constituted unfair competition.

In June, the UW System Board of Regents passed a resolution stipulating that all system campuses work with local dealers in the sale of computer hardware and software. UW-Madison's Microcomputer Outlet stopped sales of the IBM and Apple computers shortly afterward, pending development of a new sales arrangement.

Tad Pinkerton, director of UW-Madison's Office of Information Technology, said the compromise will allow students and staff to take advantage of discount prices offered to educational institutions by the computer manufacturers.

The involvement of both the university

and the dealers in the plan means that customers will pay more than they did when the university dealt directly with the manufacturers, "but still substantially less than the list price, and less than they would if we just shut down our sales program completely," Pinkerton said.

Another advantage of the agreement, Pinkerton said, is that it will allow the university's Microcomputer Information Center to continue to advise purchasers about their options.

"The center offers students and staff a great deal of information on selecting and using computers," Pinkerton said. "We consider that an important educational function."

The arrangement with Apple, Inc. is a three-way contract among the company, the university and Madison's six authorized Apple computer dealers, Pinkerton said. The IBM agreement is a two-way contract between the manufacturer and the university. Authorized IBM dealers must make arrangements with IBM in order to take part, he said.

In either case, the customer selects the store where he or she wants to pick up the computer.

"The university will not recommend any particular dealer," Pinkerton said.

The six Apple dealers taking part in the agreement are Computerland, CBM Computer Center, Inacomp, American of Madison, Team Electronics and Computer Island. IBM is in the process of qualifying local dealers to take part in its program, Pinkerton said. ■

A taste of college life:

WI. Week 8/12/87

by Patrick Dorn

Chemistry Professor Emerson A. Cooper knows what it takes for minority students to succeed in the world of higher education, and dedication to that success is why Cooper, one of the nation's leading black educators, is teaching at UW-Madison this summer.

Cooper is on the faculty at Oakwood College, an all-black school in Huntsville, Ala. He recently completed his second summer as a visiting professor in UW-Madison's Minorities Engineering Summer Program.

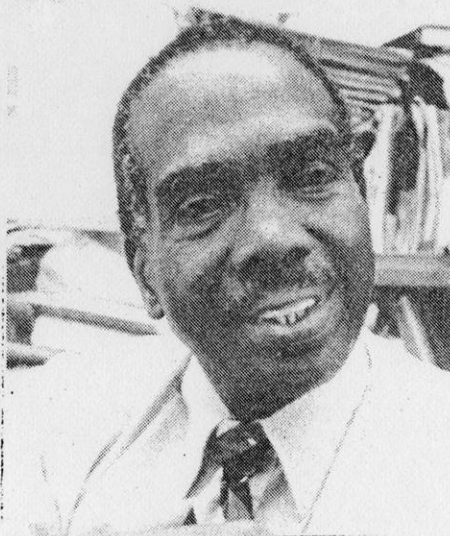
The annual program affords about 40 promising minority high school students an intense eight-week academic experience in a university setting. Cooper calls it an "enrichment" program, something he sees as critical to minority students' future academic success.

"It's what you might call compensatory education," Cooper explained. "There are only so many things high schools can do because they have so many publics to serve. I think colleges need to resolve that, if they see talented minority high school students, they will encourage and help them achieve success in higher education."

Cooper has been committed to doing that throughout his 40-year education career; the last 36 years at Oakwood where he served as academic affairs dean from 1969-76 and interim president in the fall of 1985.

In his tenure at Oakwood, Cooper has constructed one of the nation's most successful pre-medicine curricula. The school's average enrollment is only about 1,000 students, yet it consistently ranks in the top 10 nationwide for the number of successful black medical school applicants.

Cooper's achievements have been rec-



Emerson A. Cooper

ognized with numerous awards, among them the 1986 TENNECO United Negro College Fund Excellence in Teaching Award.

He said programs like UW-Madison's summer minorities engineering session are helping to increase the number of black students succeeding in the "hard" sciences such as chemistry and engineering. Many black students come to colleges "educationally disadvantaged," having never experienced a rigorous academic program, Cooper said.

Alfred Hampton, director of minority affairs for the UW-Madison School of Engineering, said participants in the summer minorities engineering program get an eight-week taste of a demanding academic atmosphere.

"We really want to challenge the students," Hampton said. "If they're going to go to UW-Madison or any other institution of higher learning, they need to be dedicated to what they're doing. The first

Top prof, engineering school host ^{Physical Plant} minority students in summer program

three weeks they think it's terrible, that (the instructors) are tyrants. But after it's all over, they're very appreciative."

Most program participants have at least completed their sophomore year of high school. Blacks, Hispanics and American Indians are targeted for the program because those three minority groups have low representation in the engineering field. While the majority of participants are from Wisconsin, most regions of the country are represented.

Hampton said follow-up checks show that better than 80 percent of program participants go on to college, and 30 to 40 percent choose to attend UW-Madison. The majority, he said, obtain their undergraduate degrees.

All students in the program are required each morning to attend a two-hour math class followed by a two-hour course in either general chemistry or engineering mechanics. Students are enrolled in one of two afternoon tracks.

One track involves three, one-hour

classes covering study, communications and computer science skills. Classes are followed by a two-hour library study period each day and, on Wednesday, are replaced by a three-hour laboratory session in chemistry or engineering mechanics. A second track, known as RAP (the Research Apprentice Program), is offered in conjunction with the graduate engineering school. RAP teams students with professors or staff members working on actual research projects.

Hampton said about 10 faculty, a half-dozen student assistants and a couple of residence hall counselors are needed to operate the program. Total cost to students for the eight weeks, including room and board, is about \$1,100.

Most Wisconsin residents are able to secure state Department of Public Instruction scholarships, Hampton said. He said the engineering school partially subsidizes faculty costs and remaining costs are covered by contributions from industry. ■

Asbestos a problem in tunnel repairs

The rupture of an eight-inch steam pipe under University Avenue Friday afternoon (August 7) caused asbestos-containing insulating material to be spread through an estimated 2,000-foot section of tunnel, seriously complicating repair work, UW-Madison officials said Monday.

The break in the 175-pound steam line resulted in damage to telephone, electrical, lighting, clock and data cables. Most services had been restored by Monday but "there are a lot of cables that are fried down there," said Phillip H. Michalski, chief mechanical engineer with the UW Physical Plant.

But efforts to fully assess the damage and make repairs were hampered by the asbestos and fiberglass insulating material coating the tunnel walls. All repair personnel were required to wear protective clothing and respirators while working in the tunnel, located at 1300 University Ave.

Michalski said he expected a 300-foot section of the tunnel (in the immediate area of the rupture) would be purged of the asbestos in about a week at a cost of about \$29,000, enabling university personnel to complete the repairs. Further asbestos removal will be performed later, he said. ■

Heat's on: Vast system keeps the campus cozy

WI. Week 12/10/86

by Mary Ellen Bell

Imagine January . . .

This morning, the thermometer read 10 below zero. Your car didn't start. And you've just walked six blocks from the bus stop in a freezing wind. Your feet and fingers are numb, your cheeks hurt and your nose is running. You believe you are near death.

Finally, you make to the office, where you exchange complaints about the weather with co-workers and feel yourself begin to thaw. But, probably, you don't think much about what it takes to keep your building warm and toasty through Wisconsin's winters.

Our Town

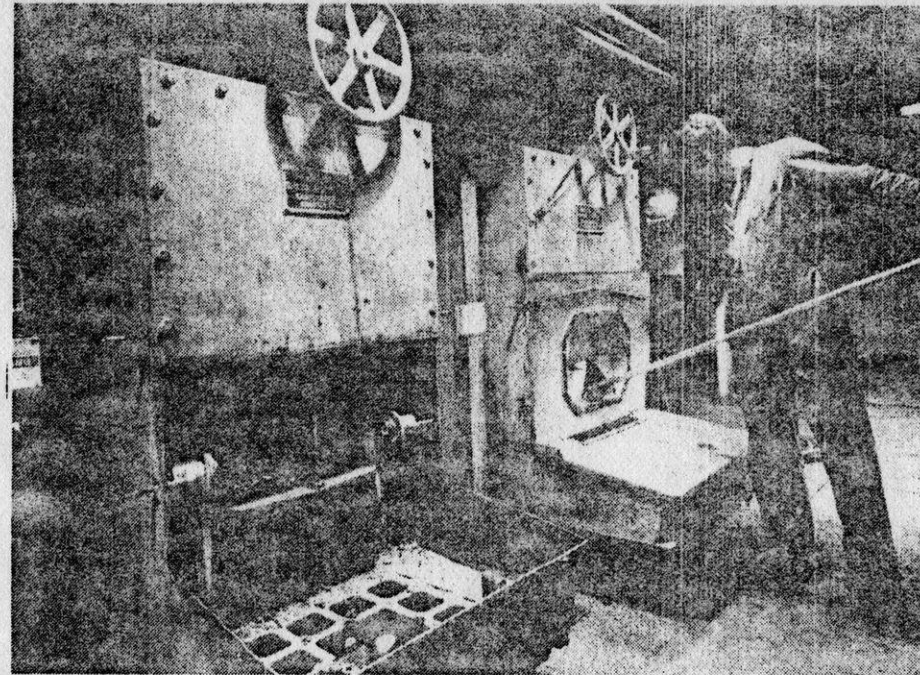


THE UNIVERSITY

What it takes are seven gargantuan boilers in two interconnected heating plants, a maze of steam tunnels and conduits, a mountain of coal and a platoon of operators, maintenance people, engineers and supervisors to keep it all working.

Phil Michalski, chief mechanical engineer at the UW Heating Department, took *WisconsinWeek* on a tour of the Charter Street plant while this winter's first snowfall buried the campus. The plant, which burns coal, natural gas and fuel oil in five massive boilers, is old, noisy and dirty—a stark contrast, Michalski said, to the clean, modern Walnut Street plant where only natural gas and fuel oil are burned.

The Charter Street plant, the primary heat source for the campus, is undergo-



DAVE HALBERSLABEN cleans ashes from the bottom of a boiler at the heating plant on Charter Street.

—University News Service photo

ing a major renovation. The three oldest boilers, which were purchased used from the Hudson Motor Car Company in Detroit in 1958, are being refitted with new coal stokers and other parts.

Outside the building, gaping holes have been dug for pilings that will support a bag filter system—a huge vacuum cleaner that will remove virtually all the ash and particulates from the smoke before it is released through the huge smokestack.

When the \$10.6 million "bag house" is finished, Michalski said, the university will be able to burn coal exclusively most of the time. Currently, under an agreement with the state Department of Natural Resources, the plant burns a combination of coal and natural gas to keep the discharge from the stack within the limits of environmental standards. Since coal is

a much cheaper fuel, the pollution control device eventually will save the university money on its fuel bill.

Last year, utility bills for heating and cooling the campus came to \$20.6 million, including \$2.8 million for coal, and \$4.9 million for natural gas. A steam-powered generator supplies some of the electricity required to run the equipment, but the electric bill for the plants was \$10.6 million.

Construction of the bag house means that the coal pile, a 21,000-ton mountain in a normal year, is a little smaller this winter.

"We try to maintain a 70-day supply of coal here," Michalski explained. "We don't want to run short if bad weather delays shipments."

An enormous tank buried under a parking lot near the plant contains a half

million gallons of No. 2 fuel oil. Natural gas is not stored, but delivered through gas pipelines as it is burned.

The coal comes from western Kentucky by barge to Prairie du Chien, is shipped to the Charter Street plant by train and dumped in the coal yard. A conveyor lifts it to the top of the plant, where it is dropped into hoppers that feed the furnaces. The furnace floors roll slowly as the coal burns, finally dumping ashes into bins below. Several times a day, a worker must pull ashes out of the bottom of the furnaces by hand. The ashes travel on a conveyor to silos where they are stored until they are trucked to a landfill.

Each furnace is lined with pipes where water turns to steam under high pressure. Heavily insulated steam pipes run off in all directions, bringing warmth to campus buildings through some 18,000 feet of walk-through tunnels and 33,000 feet of direct buried conduit.

"The plant is more than just boilers and steam pipes," Michalski said. "We have to have water treatment systems to purify the lake and city water we use. We supply the compressed air to run thermostats in each building and for use in laboratories. We generate about \$600,000 worth of electricity a year with a steam turbine generator, and we run the chilled water equipment for air conditioning in the summer."

Running this complex operation requires round-the-clock crews of operators and maintenance people who monitor pressure, water and air gauges, adjust valves and hurry off to make repairs when something goes wrong.

"It takes about 40 people to run the Charter Street plant," Michalski said. "There are another 12 people at Walnut Street. And there are 40 steamfitters and 20 maintenance mechanics who work on individual building systems."

"These people are good," he said. "They really understand this operation and they know their jobs." ■

Physicist
Plant

Physical Plant

Asbestos a part of many UW buildings

WI. Week 6/18/86

Editor's note: This, the first of a two-part series on asbestos, looks at health risks associated with the material, which has been widely used in many buildings on the UW-Madison campus. In the next issue, University News Service science reporter Inga Brynildson examines the problem of asbestos in campus buildings and what can be done about it.

By Inga Brynildson

Breath. It's symbolic of the essence of life. But if the air you breathe is laden with asbestos fibers, breath can be a killer.

Asbestos refers to a family of naturally occurring fibrous minerals. Their use in over 3,000 commercial products, such as floor and ceiling tile, wall covering, electrical insulation and brake linings, has led to an array of largely fatal lung diseases.

The insulating and fireproofing qualities of asbestos brought it into widespread use in buildings from about 1945 to 1976. That has created a need to monitor asbestos at institutions such as UW-Madison, which experienced a building and remodeling boom during that same period. Physical Plant officials say that between 125 and 150 of the 250 campus buildings contain some asbestos.

The Physical Plant keeps a computerized list of buildings containing asbestos, and removes the asbestos when it is considered a problem or likely to become a problem.

According to Dr. Guillermo A. doPico, pulmonary specialist at UW Hospital and Clinics, health risks of asbestos were identified in the 1930s. But its qualities made it a boon to war-time shipbuilding in the mid-1940s.

Thirty years later, shipbuilders heavily exposed to asbestos began dying of a noncancerous lung-scarring disease known as asbestosis.

Today, the rate of asbestosis has dropped to 100 cases a year in the U.S. "That is most likely due to federal regulations limiting work place exposure to asbestos," said doPico, who chairs the steering committee on environmental and occupational health for the American College of Chest Physicians.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards set strict limits on asbestos.

Whether those standards constitute a safe exposure is a question that can't be answered for another 30 or 40 years, according to doPico.

"That's a problem with all the diseases associated with asbestos. They take so long to show up, we don't know if current levels are enough to cause cancer." However, he sees the drop in asbestosis cases as a good sign.

Unfortunately, while asbestosis is becoming less common, another asbestos-related disease, mesothelioma, is becoming more frequent. According to doPico, the United States averages 1,200 cases of mesothelioma annually.

Mesothelioma is a cancer of the membrane lining of the chest and abdomen. Symptoms of the always fatal cancer include shortness of breath and pain in the abdomen and chest.

According to doPico, while mesothelioma is frequently traced to low-level exposure to asbestos in a person's youth, people who have no history of asbestos exposure also have gotten the disease.

Asbestos is also linked with lung cancer and a variety of cancers in other parts of the body. "I don't think we've seen the worst of the carcinogenic properties of asbestos," doPico said.

He cautioned that most asbestos-related diseases occur among workers in asbestos mining, manufacturing and applica-

tion. Currently, 38,000 people are employed nationwide in asbestos production.

While other industrial materials have received black eyes from health officials, asbestos is unique in its pervasiveness in the environment, doPico said. U.S. consumption of asbestos peaked in the early 1970s at 800,000 tons annually.

He cited a 1967 study of the asbestos-burden in the lungs of people from various U.S. cities. Sixty percent of New Yorkers had asbestos fibers in their lungs compared with 18 percent of Ann Arbor, Mich., residents.

Although asbestos should be treated with care, smoking poses a more serious threat to public respiratory health, said doPico.

"Let's say that the risk of lung cancer among non-smokers who have not been exposed to asbestos is '1.' Asbestos exposure would increase that risk five times. Smokers who haven't been exposed to asbestos would have a risk 10 times greater than the non-exposed non-smoker. But if a person is both a smoker and has exposure to asbestos the risk of getting lung cancer is 50 times the rate of non-exposed non-smokers." ■

Planning makes perfect

Commencement requires months of preparation

WI. Week 5/14/86
By Barbara Wolff

Where do the plants on the speakers' platform at a UW-Madison commencement come from?

How does everybody know where to sit?

Which route do degree candidates take to and from the stage?

What in the world will happen if it rains?

What the candidates and spectators see at the commencement ceremony is just the final product of a year of rigorous preparation.

"It's a little like the Macy's Thanksgiving Day parade: You no sooner finish one than you begin planning next year's event," said Arthur O. Hove, a special assistant to the chancellor and head of the Public Functions Committee.

Hove and Secretary of the Faculty Sue Finman draw up marching orders—literally and figuratively—for the entire commencement company. That number runs into the tens of thousands, including the graduates themselves, their families and friends, commencement personnel and special units like the band.

Obviously, the potential for chaos is enormous. This is the second year UW-Madison has split commencement, with graduate students scheduled to receive degrees Saturday, May 17 and undergraduates Sunday, May 18. The registrar's office estimates that 4,360 students are eligible for degrees; of that total, over 3,500 will actually participate in one of the two ceremonies.

"The number of eligible candidates taking part in the ceremony has doubled in the last seven years," said Hove, who has 10 years' experience with UW-Madison commencement.

Moreover, family members and friends have been coming to watch the ceremonies in increasing numbers in recent years. About 20,000 are expected at the undergraduate event alone.

That isn't a problem if undergraduate exercises can be held outside in Camp Randall as planned. If it rains, though, festivities move indoors to the Field House.

"We try to avoid the Field House at all costs," said John R. Erickson, operations supervisor at UW-Madison's physical plant. "Sometimes we're watching for

signs of rain at five in the morning the day of commencement. One year we delayed the ceremony an hour to keep everything outside."

"We issue candidates two guest tickets to the Field House in case of rain," Hove said. "Obviously, that presents a number of problems. For example, what are you going to do if mom and dad bring grandmother in a wheelchair? Are you going to turn her away?"

"The heat and humidity in the Field House can make things quite uncomfortable for a lot of people, and dangerous to some," said Capt. Robert Hartwig of UW-Madison Protection and Security. Hartwig helps design and implement security and safety measures for UW-Madison commencements; he said the hothouse atmosphere at an indoor ceremony makes his staff's job harder.

This year 26 P&S officers will be on duty at the Sunday ceremony—almost double the usual 14. In addition, 28 private security officers from the PerMar company will be stationed around the

area. The reason for the increase is the vigorous crackdown on liquor at commencement. Hartwig said his officers will "visually observe" the candidates as they enter Gate 2 to make sure graduation is alcohol-free. At Saturday night's graduate ceremony, 10 officers will be on hand.

"We're optimistic that this effort and the corresponding publicity campaign will make a difference," Hartwig said. John Erickson said he certainly hopes so.

"Last year we cleared away hundreds and hundreds of heavy champagne bottles," he said. "The broken glass was incredible."

Erickson's 25-member crew is responsible for basic set-up and take-down duties: cleaning the stands, arranging chairs, assembling and breaking down the stage and speakers' platform. And they have to do it at the stadium and in the Field House.

"But we don't do anything with the plants on the stage," Erickson said. "They come from the grounds greenhouse, and



Physical Plant

By Brian Strassburg

the grounds staff take care of them. After the ceremony you'll see the plants outside around campus."

Erickson said the split ceremony doesn't take any additional time or cost the university any extra money. "There used to be the Honors Convocation Saturday night anyway. So we always had to figure the two days," he said. "And we use the window-washing crew. They have flexible schedules, and this is just part of their duties. But we do pay shop-based workers—carpenters, machinists and electricians. The cost comes to about \$6,000 for a spring commencement."

Altogether, the spring ceremonies will cost at least \$20,000, said Secretary of the Faculty Sue Finman. Finman has been involved with commencement since

she took the Secretary of the Faculty post three years ago. Her duties range from writing the program to arranging for paramedics and a nurse to checking sizes for the marshals' gowns. "It's the same job every year," she said. "But it never gets easier."

Art Hove agreed.

"There's so much to coordinate, so many different components. You always have to be thinking, 'Did I miss something,' and double checking to make sure you didn't."

Hove said the ceremony's goal is always to focus maximum attention on the graduates. "For example, we don't have a platform speaker," he said. "We found that it takes too much time away from the candidates' march across the stage. Setting this up is a series of trade-offs. But the principal concern is always the graduates." ■

Commencement Weekend at a Glance

PROFESSIONAL AND GRADUATE SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

Time: 7 p.m., Saturday, May 17

Place: UW Field House

Presiding Officer: Chancellor Irving Shain

Honorary Degree Recipients: Dr. Roy Hertz, developer of first curative chemotherapy treatment for cancer in humans, Doctor of Science; Motoo Kimura, a pioneer in the discipline of population genetics and in evolutionary theory, Doctor of Science; Ardis Krainik, general manager of the Lyric Opera of Chicago, Doctor of Humane Letters; Gaylord Nelson, national environmental leader, both during a career as Wisconsin governor and U.S. Senator and since with the Wilderness Society, Doctor of Laws; and Wallace Stegner, author and winner of the Pulitzer Prize, National Book Award and three O. Henry Awards, Doctor of Literature.

Estimated Graduate Totals: 950 master's degree recipients, 230 doctorates, 230 law, 140 medicine. Total: 1,550.

UNDERGRADUATE COMMENCEMENT

Time: 9:30 a.m., Sunday, May 18

Place: Camp Randall Stadium (UW Field House in case of rain)

Presiding Officer: Chancellor Irving Shain

Speakers: Wisconsin Gov. Anthony Earl, UW System Board of Regents President Ben Lawton, Wisconsin Alumni Association Director Arlie Mucks Jr., Class of 1986 President William Zucker.

Honored Students: Amy Wood, School of Allied Health Professions; Lisa Busse, School of Family Resources and Consumer Sciences; Kathleen Cogan, School of Engineering; Maria Kathleen DeMark, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences; Jacqueline A. Gingras, School of Pharmacy; Tim Bartel, School of Business; Kurt Carlson, School of Education; Leslie Anne Fiske, School of Nursing; James Howard Stein, College of Letters and Science.

Estimated Graduate Total: 2,810.

Rice joins the night shift to thank his crew

Physical Plant

By Karen Walsh

WI. Week 2/5/86

He looks a little like Buck Rodgers with a space pack on his back, guiding a vacuum nozzle that could be sucking up star dust.

But it's a down-to-earth Monday night in Sterling Hall and Frank Rice, with a portable vacuum strapped to his back, is seeking out nothing more exotic than another day's worth of dust, sand and trash.

Rice, the director of the UW-Madison Physical Plant, is working alongside his employees this night in gratitude for their overwhelming participation in the state's recent campaign to contribute to charity.

Rice, doing what the men and women who work for him in building maintenance do every day, is taking a shift to thank the crews' members for their full participation in the State Employee's Combined Campaign (SECC). He has promised to work for an hour with each of the 13 units under his supervision whose members all gave to the campaign.

Rice came up with the idea last year, when he was looking for a way to boost employee participation in the annual charity drive. It's worked. Participation by his employees in the SECC program jumped from just 15 percent two years ago to almost 70 percent this year.

Rice lets his supervisors set the example for the rest of the employees. At the start of each campaign, he gathers them together for a pep talk, and they've caught his enthusiasm for the program. During the last two years, 99 percent of Rice's supervisors have contributed to the campaign.

"Having Frank offer to work with each crew was a real incentive," said supervisor Glenn Buss. "Even the folks who don't make much gave 'a buck a body' just to see him do the work. I really admire Frank for doing this, over and above his regular duties. His heart's really in the campaign."

This year, Rice's thank-you gesture has taken him from the trash cans at the Peterson Building to the floors of Bascom Hall. His extra shift one evening began at 8 p.m. in the Ed Sciences building and ended at 1 a.m. in SERF.

All his extra shifts come after putting in a full day at his own office.

"We all have money pressures, and I guess we're all a little broke sometimes, but in 13 of our crews, every single person gave a little bit," Rice said. "Some of my people aren't the highest paid in the world, but they still came through. I couldn't be more proud of them."

On his Sterling Hall shift, Rice labors under the watchful eyes of Crew 10 workers Buss, Paul Pulvermacher and Jeff Harstad. At the helm of his mini-vac, he guides the nozzle between the lecture

hall seats like a pro. He's been on this mission before, but it didn't always come easily to him.

"The first time I went out with a crew, they watched me for 10 minutes and said, 'He doesn't even know how to run a vacuum,'" Rice said. "Now I know how to run a vacuum, clean toilets and push a mean mop."

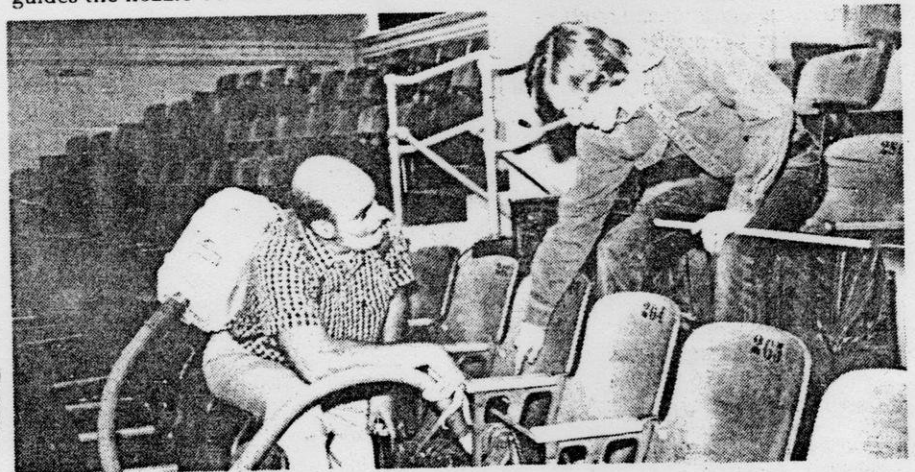
Rice's maintenance moonlighting has also given him a new appreciation of how hard his employees work. "My hours at work seem like nothing when I come and do this," he said, bending over to attack another row of seats. "Last year they had me scrubbing stacks at Memorial Library—that's horribly hard work! Every time I do one of these jobs, I am amazed at how these folks sweat and hustle to get the job done."

"My people are at it until seven in the morning, so that when thousands of people return to campus the next day, they walk into clean buildings."

Maintenance worker Harstad gives his boss good performance ratings, and Rice kids him that the rating better be good "because tomorrow I'm the boss again."

Said Harstad, "It doesn't matter if he comes here to work with our crew or not, I'll give to the campaign again." He paused for a moment to give Rice a few tips, then added:

"On the other hand, this is kind of a nice bonus."



PHYSICAL PLANT DIRECTOR Frank Rice (left) got pointers on vacuuming technique last week from one of his crew members, Jeff Harstad. Rice has spent recent weeks helping those of his crews that achieved a 100 percent contribution rate in the SECC campaign.
—University News Service photo

Physical Plant

Release: Immediately

8/8/85

CONTACT: Bud Crawmer (608) 262-2954; Tom Homburg 262-2630

GROUNDS CREW HELPS UW-MADISON FLOWER

by BARB KUCERA
University News Service

MADISON--Imagine having to water and mow a 1,000-acre backyard.

During the summer at University of Wisconsin-Madison, 85 grounds department employees do just that. They also trim hundreds of trees; plant and maintain hundreds of thousands of flowers; and clear tons of rubbish. Their job is to keep this campus, well known for its scenic attributes, beautiful.

"The work done by the grounds crew has helped give UW-Madison a reputation for beauty," said Robert Lindsay, Physical Plant associate director. "The whole campus, and particularly the flowers, are an attraction for our many visitors as well as for faculty, staff and students."

The 1,000 acre "backyard" includes such well known sites as Bascom Hill, Henry Mall and Picnic Point. It also includes some areas remote from the main campus like the Physical Sciences Laboratory near Stoughton, about 20 miles from Madison. Fifty permanent and 35 temporary student employees are responsible for the upkeep. They are dispatched each day to various assignments from Physical Plant headquarters at 1217 University Ave.

On a recent summer day, Lori McCarthy watered flower beds and shrubbery in front of Agriculture Hall while Brad Cunningham painted chain link fences and Diana Dreher worked at the equipment shop.

"I like this job because I can work outside," said McCarthy, as she aimed a hose toward a group of small bushes. This doesn't have anything to do with my major -- I'm a junior in business -- but it's enjoyable work."

Cunningham, who graduated last spring from Middleton High School, plans to major in health care management at UW-Madison. "I'm saving money to pay for school," he said.

Dreher, a junior in nursing, is a veteran student employee who returns every summer. She picks up garbage and paints equipment such as sand barrels and blades for the snow plows. "I work with some really good people," she said.

Superintendent Bud Crawmer has been in charge of the grounds since 1971.

"The grounds department is broken down into several units," he explained. Crews maintain the lawns and shrubbery, run the greenhouses, perform light construction and concrete repair work, and haul rubbish. During winter, all crews are involved in snow removal, a sometimes monumental task at UW-Madison where the snow can be feet deep.

"The most challenging thing for the grounds department is trying to keep things neat and clean around campus," Crawmer said. "The campus is like a small city, with tens of thousands of people coming through daily."

The dozens of colorful flower beds throughout the campus are mainly the work of greenhouse supervisor Tom Homburg and five full-time gardeners.

"Our work is a cooperative effort," he said. "We'll sit down and talk about how a certain bed of flowers did and how we might improve it. We also work with the horticulture department to keep up on new plant varieties."

The flowers are mostly annuals, and include hardy varieties such as geraniums, begonias and petunias. But occasionally Homburg will experiment -- as he did with a new cactus bed next to Babcock Hall.

"It's been growing very well, especially with the dry weather we've been having this year," he said. "The next project I would like to try is a 'touch-and-smell' garden with lots of fragrant plants."

Beautiful flowers can take a lot of work, Homburg added. A skilled gardener may need up to eight hours just to trim the "UW" design on Henry Mall.

###

Provincial

From the University of Wisconsin-Madison / News Service, Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison 53706 / Telephone: 608/262-3571

Release: Immediately

1/18/83 jhs

CONTACT: Bruce Carroll (608) 262-4355 or Karen Hanson (608) 262-4889

CAMPUS POLICE DISCOURAGE STUDENT INCURSIONS INTO TUNNELS

MADISON--Campus police this week are warning fraternity and dormitory students at University of Wisconsin-Madison about the danger of exploring the University's network of steam and electrical tunnels.

Bruce Carroll, an officer attached to the detective bureau, said he would be talking to fraternity and sorority presidents throughout the week in an attempt to discourage what police have seen as an increasing use of the tunnels for partying, initiation stunts and, perhaps, "Dungeons and Dragons" adventures.

He added that the University is considering the possibility of disciplinary action against any student caught in the tunnel system.

"The fraternities are the ones using it on a regular basis," Carroll said, although discarded beer cans testify to use by other students with "nothing else to do on a Saturday night." Use of the tunnels in role-playing adventures is less sure, he said, although officers have found some symbols drawn on steam pipes that could tie into gaming.

Carroll and Detective Karen Hanson, the department's crime prevention officer, said there are several reasons the University wants to keep students out of the tunnels: a vandalism tab this year that has exceeded \$2,000, the risk of electrocution or steam burns, and the danger of psychological trauma to a student who gets lost in the dark labyrinths.

Add one--tunnels

Carroll noted that Michigan State University has had one death in its tunnels, the suicide of a lost and distraught student. MSU acted to lock up its tunnels afterwards, and Carroll said UW-Madison will be approaching MSU officials and the Madison Fire Department for advice on securing the tunnels here.

Most of the vandalism, Carroll said, has occurred to strings of lights and switches, apparently broken in deliberate attempts to disable tunnel lighting. What worries police most, he said, are the 4,000-volt electrical lines and high-temperature steam pipes.

"It's impossible to walk down there without touching something," he said, and quoted UW-Madison electricians as saying that the electrical insulation is cracked in some places and that high-voltage arcing could hit someone who was even close to the bare wires. The damp air and standing water in some of the tunnels increase the risk of electrocution, he noted.

The tunnels are used to carry steam pipes, electrical lines, telephone wires and computer cables among buildings on campus. Most tunnels are large enough to stand up in, but many are almost blocked by criss-crossing pipes and wires.

###

7/31/80

*Physical
plant*

Special Staff Meeting

Problem

\$450,000 to \$550,000 drop in 101 funding

Guidelines:

Suggest reductions that will affect:

1. Teaching (least)
2. Research (least)
3. Less long range impact
4. Visual impact
5. No high visibility - sex appeal items!!!

Suggestions:

Return to Mr. Rice by 4:30 p.m., Friday, August 1, 1980

end of the week

4.4% Revenue Shortfall Impact

1. Reduction in elevators maintenance. Money is normally used for major repairs/breakdowns. These will only be done if breakdown leaves building without elevator service.
2. Eliminate all office painting.
3. Eliminate all venetian blind repairs except in classrooms where they are necessary for slide presentations.
4. Custodial services reductions.
5. Reduce grounds shrubbery maintenance in summer and reassign man power to parking lot maintenance.
6. Reduction in Heating Plant operation overtime.
7. Delay opening of the Lifesaving boat operation until Memorial Day rather than when the "ice breaks up." *"In the high use time we'll be able to do our job."*
8. Only emergency patch repair on rolled roofing buildings.
9. Carpet repair only for safety purposes.
10. Eliminate all acoustic tile ceiling repair.
11. Eliminate all interior wood trim repair.
12. Reduce all floor tile to emergency repair for safety only.
13. Eliminate all terrazzo tile/marble repairs except for safety only.
14. Eliminate all interior plaster patching.
15. Eliminate all masonry restoration-patching except for additional building damage situations.
16. Eliminate bike rack repairs.
17. Eliminate building lock rekeying.
18. Eliminate all laboratory painting.

Physical Plant

Release: Immediately

8/7/80 jhs

CONTACT: Frank J. Rice Jr. (608) 263-3077

UW-MADISON SLICES \$500,000 FROM MAINTENANCE BUDGET

MADISON--Faculty and staff members at University of Wisconsin-Madison will be told by memo in the next few days not to expect a new coat of paint in their offices and laboratories this year.

Painting, plaster and ceiling tile repairs, along with a host of other inside maintenance items, fell to a \$500,000 budget as this week, University administrators announced. Included is a delay in the opening of the Lake Mendota lifesaving boat operation next spring until Memorial Day.

The half-million dollar cut in maintenance budgets follows a postponement of library book purchases announced late last week. A hiring freeze also has been imposed as UW-Madison attempts to meet a state-mandated budget cut of about \$7 million.

"It doesn't mean you really saved any money in the long run," said Frank J. Rice Jr., who as director of physical plant must administer the custodial and maintenance cuts. "These are basically postponed things."

The list of cutbacks concentrates inside University buildings, Rice said, with an eye towards a minimal impact on teaching and research, and no permanent damage to the buildings and grounds.

To be eliminated, he said, will be all office and laboratory painting, lock rekeying, and repairs to ceiling tile, wood trim, floor tile, terrazzo, marble, plaster, masonry, bike racks and carpets. The only exceptions made will be for safety or classroom requirements.

Add one--maintenance cuts

Major elevator breakdowns as well will be fixed only if the breakdown would leave a building without service. Shrubbery maintenance, heating plant overtime and custodial service will be reduced. Certain roofs will get only emergency patching.

Delaying the opening of lifesaving service from ice break-up time to Memorial Day will leave cold-water sailors less protected. But "in the high-use time" during summer, Rice said, "we'll be able to do our job."

Rice said there was a deliberate attempt to avoid hitting the "sex appeal" items that would make a maintenance cutback obvious. So, he added, the grass will be mowed and the flowered "W's" still will greet campus visitors.

"We get to hold the handle of this institution for only a short time," he said. "You can't let this place look like a junk heap, or let the grass grow a foot tall. The office areas?--so they're going to look tacky."

Explaining his hesitancy to let the buildings and grounds look seedy, Rice said, "You've also got to deal with the quality of the institution, which is a very nebulous thing. It's like putting on your best suit--when you're poor."

The \$500,000 budget cut comes on top of 10 years of fighting allocations which Rice said haven't kept up with inflation and pay raises. A decade ago, he said, the University could devote 30 man hours a year to each 1,000 square feet of building space. Even before this week's cut, that had shrunk to 15 man hours.

"Eventually there will be a revelation, maybe five years from now, that the University's buildings are in terrible shape," he said. "Deterioration is setting in; it's insidious."

UW-Madison's buildings have a book value estimated at more than \$686 million.

This summer's budget cuts are being imposed to meet an expected 4.4 percent shortfall in state revenues this fiscal year, which ends next June 30.



Physical Plant

From the University of Wisconsin-Madison / News Service, Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison 53706 / Telephone: 608/262-3571

Release: Immediately

6/19/80 jmn

CONTACT: Frank J. Rice (608) 263-3077

UW-MADISON IS COOL AGAIN AFTER 8-DAY BREAKDOWN

MADISON—Repairs made in a fraction of the time originally expected have restored air conditioning to 33 UW-Madison buildings. Service was turned back on Wednesday after repairs were completed on a 48-inch steel and concrete chilled water pipe which leaked early last week.

A replacement pipe section was unexpectedly available from the manufacturer in Beloit and was installed by Tuesday, according to UW physical plant director Frank Rice. Had the section not been available, repairs might have taken three to six weeks, he said.

The exact cause of the pipe leak is being investigated but Rice said improper installation was indicated. Cost of the repairs was estimated at \$15,000.

Cool weather helped researchers with temperature-sensitive experiments and equipment to cope with the air conditioning shutdown and no damage was reported, Rice said.

Physical Plant

From the University of Wisconsin-Madison / News Service, Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison 53706 / Telephone: 608/262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

6/13/80 jhs

CONTACT: Frank Rice (608) 263-3077

LEAK IN CHILLED WATER PIPE SHUTS DOWN CAMPUS CENTRAL AIR CONDITIONING

MADISON--A major leak in the main, 48-inch chilled water pipe from the Charter Street Heating and Chilling Plant will close down central air conditioning to 33 University of Wisconsin-Madison buildings for at least one week, according to Frank Rice, director of the campus physical plant division.

Staff members and researchers were being notified this week of the cooling loss and were advised to move or shut down temperature-sensitive experiments and equipment.

Many of the buildings which house the most critically sensitive experiments do have backup equipment, noted physical plant personnel.

Rice said the leak was discovered Monday (June 9) when water losses jumped from the normal 9,000 gallons a day to 100,000 gallons. The site was pinpointed that night when water began bubbling through the ground next to the Charter Street plant.

Robert Seiling, chief mechanical engineer, said the leak was found Thursday in a 16-foot section of pipe uncovered by powered digging equipment about eight feet underground. He said a portion of concrete sheath the size of a desk-top had apparently sloughed off the pipe, which is a thin steel cylinder coated with concrete inside and out and then wrapped with high-strength steel wire and another coat of concrete.

The pipe is rated at 250 pounds per square inch of pressure, twice the pressure used to send chilled water to cool the 33 campus buildings.

Rice said a pipe company representative examined the damage Friday and that repair may be completed within a week.

###

Release: Immediately

7/13/78 jhs

UW-MADISON NEWS BRIEF

STEAM PIPE REPAIRED; CAMPUS AIR CONDITIONING TURNED ON AGAIN

Six days ahead of what had been considered an "optimistic" repair schedule, the air conditioning went on again Wednesday (July 12) for 11 UW-Madison buildings without cooling since June 28.

Engineers at the University's physical plant division and a Louisville, Ky., company doing the repairs had estimated it would take until July 17 to rebuild, test and install a custom-made steam pipe expansion joint which burst June 28.

It was finished Monday (July 10) in Louisville, however, said physical plant director Frank J. Rice Jr., and University personnel flew the pipe section to Madison, installed it Tuesday and were able to turn the air conditioning back on the next day.

The pipe fed steam to drive the largest of three chilled water coolers at the Charter Street Heating and Chilling Plant. Its failure sliced central air conditioning capacity in half and forced disconnection of 11 out of the 33 buildings cooled by the system.

###

feature story

Physical plant

From the University of Wisconsin-Madison / News Service, Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately

7/18/78 jhs

(PHOTO AVAILABLE)

CONTACT: Kyle V. Green (608) 263-3090

UNDERGROUND SPIDER'S WEB LACES CAMPUS TOGETHER

MADISON--There's a real underground campus at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, but it's not made up of anarchists, radicals and other political types.

This underground is really under ground.

It's uncounted miles of subsurface pipes, wires, cables, tunnels and ducts that make the above-ground campus seem simply like the cover on a bowl of spaghetti. It's so crowded down there, says Kyle V. Green, electrical engineer for the University's physical plant division, that engineers must dodge the old whenever they put in something new.

Nobody knows everything that's down there, especially those parts more than a century old. But Green is a history buff, and his job takes him into the bowels of the campus. So while there are maps showing many of the buried systems which lace the campus together, it is probably Kyle Green who has the best total view of UW-Madison's subsoil undergirdings.

UW-Madison has long taken pride, Green said, in burying its unsightly utility lines out of view. The subterranean campus, in fact, is as old as its above-ground counterpart, he said.

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

Add one---subterranean

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

That entire tunnel system still exists today, Green said, along with extensions to a 1908 powerplant along University Avenue. Part of the network stretches up, down and across Bascom Hill. One section forms a backbone through the middle of the main campus, with ribs branching to past and present power stations. Another arm reaches toward the engineering buildings.

While designed for steam lines, today they also carry a variety of telephone and fire alarm wires, computer and TV cables, and electrical conduit--with room left over in most of them for a tall person to walk upright. "You wouldn't think something 70 years old would be that adaptable," Green said, but "they're coming in kind of handy now."

Although fine for wires and pipes, the tunnels are a Plutonian underworld of heat and humidity. They are distinctly uninviting places for people.

In the summer, temperatures climb to a Hades-like 140 degrees. The floors are a shallow River Styx, varying from damp to wet. Pipes cut across from wall to wall, making an over-and-under obstacle course with very tight squeezes here and there. They are a marvelous breeding ground for the University's supply of cockroaches, which thrive and grow to Central American size in the year-round climate of damp heat. There is a danger of bumped heads and steam pipe burns.

Explorers without an underworld guide run the risk of becoming lost souls--unless they are like Green, who demonstrated on a tour that he has the tunnel map memorized. "You lose all sense of direction down here," he said, looking up at a grate he claimed led to University Avenue.

Tunnel temperatures ease off in mid-winter to a more comfortable 80 degrees or so, Green said, and at one time these more moderate climes encouraged occasional bands of college students to hold below-ground beer parties. That was effectively stopped by putting the tunnels under lock and key in 1968, when the radical underground truly went under ground to cut phone cables in a tunnel near Van Hise Hall. Green suspects the protesters were really trying to disable a security system and didn't know which wires to cut, but the tunnels have been locked over since--and vandalism has been cut to near zero.

Add two--subterranean

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

BREAKPOINT: Previous 710-word feature can stand alone. Added detail follows:

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

Pumping stations for sewage are sunk in house-sized concrete boxes 2½ stories deep. Chilled water is piped to air condition almost three dozen major buildings. Compressed air lines drive power tools and regulate thermostats. An automated pump sends Lake Mendota water to powerplant cooling towers. Madison Gas & Electric Co.'s natural gas pipes fuel laboratory bunsen burners. A sound-insulated "quiet room" is buried under a Psychology Building patio. Computer lines control the parking lot gates. Municipal water, sanitary and storm sewer pipes form their own spider's web.

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

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

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / News Service, Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately

7/6/78 jhs

BURST STEAM PIPE CUTS UNIVERSITY'S AIR CONDITIONING CAPACITY

MADISON--Eleven University of Wisconsin-Madison buildings will be without air conditioning at least until July 17 because of a burst steam pipe, said the director of the University's physical plant division, Frank Rice Jr.

An extension joint failed in the pipe June 28, filling the Charter Street Chilling Plant with live steam and cutting the central air conditioning capacity in half, Rice said. The custom-made joint was returned to a factory in Louisville, Ky., Sunday for rebuilding, a job estimated to take two weeks.

Ironically, Rice added, while employees and students in some buildings may swelter, others may be too chilly because engineers have turned off steam heaters which normally warm the cooled incoming air to thermostat temperatures. Rice said the heaters were turned off in an attempt to spread cooling capacity to more buildings.

The burst pipe carried steam at 600 pounds per square inch pressure to drive a turbine on the largest of the University's three water chillers. A network of pipes carries the chilled water to 33 buildings on campus.

###

feature story

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Immediately

3/30/77 emd

Release:

CONTACT: Lorin Crawmer (608) 262-2954

UW-MADISON GETTING READY FOR SPRING

MADISON--If Bud Crawmer's roundhouse guess is right, they'll start digging sometime after April 15. They'll dig in parking lots. They'll dig in flower beds. They'll dig at the fountain mall near State Street. They'll dig all across the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus.

Lorin H. "Bud" Crawmer is the UW-Madison's grounds supervisor. When the frost and the mud are finally gone, he'll send much of his 50-member crew out into the bushes for the annual rites of spring greening and cleaning.

Crawmer's domain stretches over 900 acres and includes all of the far-flung campus except Eagle Heights and University Housing. Soon he will have 12 crew members working full time planting shrubbery. Another five will transfer flowers from the University's greenhouse to their permanent, carefully cultivated homes. A third crew will do sodding and seeding, and a fourth, armed with a tree spade, will begin unearthing trees near the new Health Sciences Center and replanting them around campus.

"Most of the work is either replacement planting or renovation of parking lots," Crawmer said, adding that the University usually puts in more beautifying greenery in its parking lots than the minimum called for by Madison ordinance.

Other planting often occurs around construction sites, though that may also be contracted. Then there are special aesthetic projects, like the mall. All together Crawmer estimates his department will place \$25,000 worth of plants this season.

Add one--supplement greening

For two time-tested reasons, University plantings are a collage of species. Crawmer recalls the plight of the University of Illinois, which replaced Dutch elm disease victims with locusts, only to be plagued by a locust fungus. UW-Madison policy emphasizes variety, so no single disease can disfigure the campus.

The second reason is an outgrowth of the University setting.

"The campus is a laboratory," Crawmer explained. "The planning people try to work in the shrubbery to fit into the array and also to be incorporated into classroom work."

As a result, botany students do not have to rely on books alone but can learn to identify plants simply by walking around the campus.

"Believe it or not," Crawmer said, smiling, "in some areas we keep weed control to a minimum so plant identification can be incorporated."

Many University plants are also used in research, he noted, such as Dutch elm disease treatment.

While Crawmer projects confidence in the crew's ability to do "pretty near every bit of planting ... as far as shrubs and flowers go" on campus, he quickly admits vulnerability to every gardener's overlord: the weather.

"Weather is what is behind the grounds department's scheduling," he said. The crew is limited to pruning and clean-up until the ground dries up enough for the heavy equipment to roll. And, of course, if a late storm hits, snow removal is the top priority.

Even in the strange winter of '77 though, it can't be too long before Crawmer and Co. pick up their trowels and shovels, and hit the dirt.

###

Release: Immediately

3/14/77 jhs

Physical Plant

ELEVATORS MODIFIED TO AID BLIND

MADISON--An elevator can be frustrating for the blind, but University of Wisconsin-Madison has completed its first installation of a system designed to help the visually handicapped not only get around, but up and down as well.

Controls and indicators on virtually all self-service elevators are entirely visual -- labeled buttons and lights -- and thus useless to the blind. This week, however, the last of three Armor Elevator Co. elevators at UW-Madison's Educational Science Building was re-labelled with Braille and raised-number indicators next to the floor-selector buttons. Soon, similar Braille tags will be installed at each floor landing to confirm the correct destination.

The project at Educational Sciences Building was begun by Doris M. Ardelt, its building manager, after a woman in a wheelchair complained to her about the lack of thought being given to the needs of the handicapped. That visit has led so far to rest room modifications, recommendations for powered doors and better building access, and the Braille-labelled elevators.

Noting the School of Education's work in special education, Ardelt commented, "We, of all people, should be aware" of the problems of the handicapped.

That there is a growing public awareness of the handicapped person's special difficulties was confirmed by Mary L. Pellow, coordinator of information services for Specialized Office Three, which develops educational materials aimed at the handicapped. Endorsing the elevator project, she added that "people are becoming very sensitive to the needs of ... handicapped people." While they were once ignored as an embarrassment, she sees a growing public attitude of respect, acceptance and of "doing something to help."

Add one--Braille

It was after Ardelt had begun the elevator project that she discovered Massachusetts has an elevator-labelling law to benefit the blind, and that similar tags have been installed on other campuses of the UW System.

At UW-Madison, according to Joe Souther, Paint Shop supervisor, Braille tags will be installed soon at the Waisman Center and Memorial Library. Installations are planned, he said, "as funds become available."

The stainless steel tags came from Truxes Adhesive & Chemical Co., Naperville, Ill., and were installed by Marvin Severson in the campus Paint Shop after Armor Elevator technicians removed the button mounting plate. The new labels indicate not only the floor numbers, but which buttons operate the door and alarm.

Gene Zeman, service representative for Armor's Madison office, said the elevator company's Wisconsin manager, Neil Mazzeo, came here from Massachusetts, was familiar with that state's law and was able to offer advice on the UW-Madison project.

Ardelt notes that changes are being made, a step at a time, to help the handicapped handle everyday tasks, but adds that there are still problem areas, including, for instance, doors which are too heavy, visually-labelled vending machines, pay telephones mounted too high and some tall drinking fountains.

###

TEMPORARY NEWS SERVICE LOCATION:
115 Science Hall
550 North Park Street

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Immediately

3/24/76 jb

Release:

LESS GAS USED BUT WINTER HEATING BILL IS HIGHER

MADISON--Rising natural gas prices have shot up the cost of heating the 175 buildings of the University of Wisconsin-Madison to an estimated \$3 million during the 1975-76 winter period. It was \$2.1 million the previous winter.

This, despite the fact that the campus heating plant consumed less natural gas--2,475,430 cubic feet compared with 2,573,422 in 1974-75.

Robert L. Seiling, physical plant chief engineer, observed:

"December and January were very cold months, but February was milder and made lighter demands on cubic footage of gas for heating purposes. We have not been hurt with any shortages, and we have a good supply of coal and oil as standby fuels."

The plant converted from coal to gas in 1971, resulting in a lessening of smoke emission from heating plant stacks.

Seiling said most persons on campus helped to comply with the 68 degree maximum in classrooms, offices, lecture halls, and laboratories. He added:

"Our students, staff members, and faculty dress warmly and keep an eye on thermostats. Of course, we had exceptions in patient-care areas in University Hospitals and in places where research needs called for higher temperatures."

Chief engineer since June, 1974, Seiling noted that his staff looked constantly for measures to conserve energy, such as adding storm windows, closing buildings during holiday periods, and shutting off ventilating fans and lights whenever possible.

(Seiling is pronounced "sealing")

###

TEMPORARY LOCATION
115 Science Hall
550 North Park Street

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately

7/8/76 ksg

Contact: James D. Bertucci (608) 263-3087

MID-CAMPUS STREET TO BE RESURFACED

MADISON--Road construction will limit traffic on a heavily used street in the central campus area for the next month but alternate routes are available to motorists.

Linden drive will be resurfaced from Babcock drive to Charter street, about a five-block stretch. One lane will be kept open for campus buses, according to James D. Bertucci, civil engineer with the University of Wisconsin-Madison physical plant division.

Bertucci urged motorists to use either University avenue traveling east to west, or Observatory drive which will remain a two-way thoroughfare.

Road construction is also underway on Arboretum drive at Wingra drive. Access to the UW-Madison Arboretum Administration Building will be from Seminole highway on the Arboretum's west end, or Fish Hatchery road on the southeast.

Both projects are expected to take about 30 days.

###

*(Physical Plant)
Report*

SUMMARY - TREES PLANTED

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>ACCUMULATIVE TOTAL</u>
1957	69	
1958	114	183
1959	103	286
1960	118	404
1961	82	486
1962	289	775
1963	410	1,185
1964	268	1,453
1965	220	1,673
1966	134	1,807
1967	396	2,203
1968	244	2,447
1969	234	2,681
1970	140	2,821
1971	200	3,021
1972	150	3,171
1973	225	3,396
1974	335	3,731
1975	314	4,045

Average = 213 trees / year

Spring 1976 Trees on Campus

2 Hemlock

25 Skyline Honeylocust

13 ~~8~~ Black Hills Spruce

22 ~~10~~ Autumn Purple White Ash

4 Rosehill White Ash

2 Columnare Norway Maple

8 Sugar Maple

3 Emerald Queen Maple

1 Schwedler Maple

10 Redmond Linden

5 Greenspire Linden

4 Flowering Crabs

5 Hackberry

68
36

104

TEMPORARY NEWS SERVICE LOCATION
115 Science Hall
550 North Park Street

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Immediately

12/12/75 jb

Release:

22297

CAMPUS USES LESS GAS BUT HEATING BILL SOARS

MADISON--Autumn was mild, but the University of Wisconsin-Madison's physical plant chief engineer expects campus energy usage this winter to equal that of a year ago.

Robert L. Seiling said indications point to a more severe winter than a year ago making heavier demands on heating the 175 buildings on campus.

During the past four months, the heating plant used 735,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas for heating purposes. A year ago, the total was 742,000,000 for the same period.

Rising gas prices, however, have shot up the cost from \$497,000 to \$810,000 in the past year. The campus converted from coal to gas in 1971, resulting in a lessening of smoke emission from heating plant stacks.

"Thus far," Seiling said, "we have no indication that our supply of natural gas will be chopped off because of national shortages. We have a good supply of oil and coal as standby fuels, if that should happen."

Chief engineer since June, 1974, Seiling reported that most persons on campus are doing their part to comply with the 68 degree requirement in classrooms, offices, lecture halls, and laboratories.

"They are dressing warmly and watching thermostats. Exceptions are limited to patient-care areas in University Hospitals and in those places which call for higher temperatures because of research needs."

Seiling said he and his staff are looking constantly to save energy, closing most buildings during holiday periods and weekends, adding storm windows, and shutting off ventilating fans and lights wherever possible.

###

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

6/17/74 meb

ENERGY CONSERVATION CUT LIGHT BULB BILL IN HALF

MADISON--The bill for light bulbs at the University of Wisconsin-Madison was cut in half last year because of energy conservation measures.

Frank J. Rice, director of the physical plant here, said more than 40,000 light bulbs were removed from classrooms, offices, and hallways to conserve electricity. As a result the University spent \$33,000 for light bulbs during 1973-74. In 1972-73, the bill came to \$66,000.

"Unfortunately, as with all other energy savings, this doesn't mean we have money left over to spend on other things," Rice explained. "It's just meant that we have been able to keep up with inflation. For example, the price of floor wax increased 20 per cent last year."

The physical plant staff saved the light bulbs removed last winter to use as replacements when lights burn out.

Electricity consumption was cut by about 20 per cent over the previous year.

###

feature story

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

6/3/74 meb

PHYSICAL PLANT STAFF KEEPS UW BEAUTIFUL

MADISON--A striking feature of the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin has always been its natural setting.

In planning buildings, the University has tried to maintain some of the wooded areas and Mendota lakeshore wherever possible. Where it isn't possible, the landscape architects and a large crew of maintenance workers from the physical plant division have taken on the enormous task of planning, planting, and caring for the trees, shrubs, and flowers that beautify the grounds.

More than 200 new trees are planted each year, according to Richard E. Tipple, landscape architect. Tipple said about three trees are planted for each one that is taken out.

The tree variety planted in each location depends on the effect that the tree will have in its new surroundings. Some areas need a tall tree that will provide a canopy, others call for a tree with a low silhouette. Trees also have "texture." A Horse Chestnut or Maple has a heavy texture while a Honey Locust is a light tree.

Since many of the old elm trees gracing the Bascom Hill area have died because of the Dutch Elm infestation, those trees are now being replaced with Northern Red Oak, Hackberry, and Sugar Maples.

"We've learned that planting only one kind of tree isn't a good idea," Tipple explained. "If a disease comes into that area, you lose all the trees. But if you have planted several kinds, at least you will have some trees left."

Add one--plants

Hundreds of new shrubs are also planted each year. Each is chosen to be appropriate in its setting. Dozens of flower beds, which require many hours of careful maintenance, are also set out each year. The plants are raised in University greenhouses.

Taking care of all these trees, shrubs, lawns, and flowers is the task of a grounds crew of more than 50 men and women.

###

news

Physical Plant

From the University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: 608/262-3571

Release: Immediately

3/14/74 meb

WARM WATER--BUT NOT HOT TO BE AVAILABLE IN UW RESTROOMS

MADISON--As soon as the University receives official word from the Governor's office, warm--not hot--water will be turned back on in restrooms on the Madison campus.

The hot water taps were turned off in all state buildings last fall as part of the effort to conserve energy and make people aware of the energy crisis. The Governor announced this week that restoration of warm water will use less power than was required for hot water while eliminating health problems that might come up if people choose not to wash their hands at all because the cold water is uncomfortable.

University physical plant director Frank Rice said other energy conservation measures adopted this winter have been very successful and anticipates "continued savings during the summer months because air conditioners will be set at 78 degrees rather than 74 or 75 degrees as they have been in the past."

Energy usage for the summer is difficult to predict, he added, because temperatures vary. But Rice predicts power usage for air conditioning will be down this year, not only because of the lower temperature settings, but also because circulation fans that used to run day and night have been shut down over night and the number of electric lights in classrooms and offices has been reduced. Both fans and lights generated extra heat in the buildings.

###



news

Physical Plant

From the University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: 608/262-3571

Release: Immediately

2/8/74 meb

ELECTRICITY USAGE DOWN 25 PER CENT HERE

MADISON--A campaign to eliminate unnecessary lighting at the University of Wisconsin-Madison increased the savings in electricity usage from 17 per cent in November, 1973, to 25 per cent in January, 1974. Frank J. Rice, director of the physical plant, said the figures were based on projected use in kilowatt hours for those months.

"We've taken out more than 40,000 light bulbs in campus buildings and I believe that is responsible for about 20 per cent of the electricity savings. The other 80 per cent is due to not using so much exterior lighting, not turning on sidewalk snow melters, and shutting down air circulation fans at night," Rice explained.

Light bulbs were removed from hallways, classrooms and offices.

Rice said the University has been able to keep adequate supplies of fuel oil, natural gas, and coal for heating campus buildings to 68 degrees. Allocation of gasoline for University cars and trucks has remained high enough to continue all emergency, mail, and maintenance services.

###



University of Wisconsin-Madison



PHYSICAL PLANT DIVISION
201 Service Building
1217 University Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
(608) 262-2951

Physical Plant

DIRECTOR
Frank Rice, Jr., P.E.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
Robert H. Lindsay, P.E.

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS
John R. Cochems
John R. Erickson
Kyle V. Green, P.E.
George S. Norgord, P.E.
Timothy L. Phillips
Edgar L. Riewe, P.E.
Earl V. Rupp, P.E.
Robert L. Seiling, P.E.
Donald W. Sprang
Richard F. Woroch, P.E.

December 27, 1973

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Joe I. Abrams
Director of Education WARF

Subject: Various Happenings in Physical Plant

Dear Mr. Abrams:

This memorandum is intended as a follow-up of our conversation of December 18, 1973, concerning things that are happening in the Division of Physical Plant which might be of interest to your people.

PARKING SYSTEM

We operate 9,194 parking spaces and our charges vary from \$5 to \$180 per year for faculty-staff parking. Visitor rates are 10¢ to 20¢ per hour, or \$1.50 for the entire day.

We operate 13 busses with the Parking System and last year carried 1,700,000 passengers. The parkers subsidized the Bus System by the tune of \$12,000 in 1972-73.

We acquired 200 parking spaces in the Helen C. White building and our share of the cost was \$560,000. Because of our sound fiscal position, we paid the debt in cash, thereby, avoiding the long-term interest commitment. The Parking System is relatively stable and sound fiscally; therefore, two ramps are now being proposed. One ramp is in the vicinity of the McArdle Laboratory and is expected to handle 300 cars. Presently, 116 cars are parked on the surface in the proposed area. Although the present area is used exclusively for visitors and patients to the present Medical Center, it is expected that future use of the facility will be by the faculty-staff researchers in the area. It is evident that our researchers do not work by the clock and frequently must schedule their time based upon the status of their experiments. Therefore, although mass transportation in the Madison area is fairly good, the people who work in these facilities will require close-in parking to continue to attract and retain a high-caliber staff. Estimated cost of this facility is \$750,000.

Mr. Joe I. Abrams

December 27, 1973

A second ramp is being proposed at the northwest corner of the intersection of Johnson and Park Streets (behind the First Wisconsin National Bank). This parking ramp will not add to the number of spaces that we have, but simply permit us to change some of the on-surface parking spaces into recreational or simply green areas and put all the vehicles in a well-designed, aesthetically appealing structure. In addition to the University use, frequent community use in the area is demanded because of the Vilas Hall Thrust Theater, the Elvehjem Art Center, the Mills Auditorium, and Memorial Union activities. This structure is expected to cost \$2,000,000.

The lot on campus with the highest turnover is the McArdle-Medical Center facility in which each space is used 6 times per day.

FLEET OPERATION

Physical Plant operates a fleet of 78 cars and station wagons. These are rented out to the various faculty and staff members, at the rate of \$3 per day plus 6¢ per mile. Last year the vehicles operated 2,300,000 miles and returned a tidy \$43,000 on the operation. Profits from the operation are intended to secure the construction of a roof, wash rack and maintenance facility so as to further reduce our future labor costs to keep our operation solvent. We must operate as an auxiliary enterprise and, therefore, all costs associated with the enterprise, including the fringe benefit package, are charged out to the operation. Our vehicles operate throughout the 48 states plus Canada and Mexico.

HEATING PLANT

Our Heating Plant, located at Charter and West Dayton Streets, is the largest heating plant in the world. We have the capacity to produce 800,000 pounds of steam per hour for heating the connected buildings. The steam is conveyed underground through tunnels and a network of pipes to the majority of the buildings on the Madison campus. The 800,000 pounds of steam capacity are sufficient to heat 20,000 average homes in the City of Madison. By the Governor's directive, we have reduced all building temperatures (except where research conditions require otherwise) to 68°F during the wintertime. Our November comparison between 1,000 pounds of steam per degree day indicates that we are using less steam per degree day in 1973 than we used in the corresponding time in 1972.

AIR CONDITIONING

Our Central Air Conditioning Plant has two 3,500-ton units and a new 7,000-ton unit is presently being installed. It is our understanding that the 7,000-ton unit is one of the largest ever constructed in the United States. The combined capacity of 14,000 tons would be sufficient to cool 6,000 average homes in the City of Madison.

LIGHTS

Just prior to the energy shortage, we began removing lights in the corridors because of budgetary cutbacks and removed approximately 12,000 lights from corridors alone. Since that time, the Chancellor's Ad Hoc Energy Committee has

Mr. Joe I. Abrams

December 27, 1973

approved reducing lighting levels in classrooms, offices and laboratories to more reasonable levels. To date, we have removed an additional 13,000 lights from those areas. The reduced lighting levels are already becoming evident, since in comparing November utility bills for the past four years we averaged 9 per cent increase in electrical consumption each year. This year instead of increasing 9 per cent, we actually dropped $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent so the difference between what was expected to be used and that actually used was $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent - a tidy savings. It is expected that the December billing will show at least the same if not greater savings because of the additional work being done.

Sincerely,

Frank Rice, Jr.
Director

FR:fs

cc: Mr. John F. Newman ✓

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately

12/11/73 jb

WAREHOUSE GIFT

MADISON--Acceptance of a warehouse as a gift and leasing of land it occupies near the Madison campus were approved by the University of Wisconsin System regents recently.

The Central Soya Co. Inc. is moving to a new facility near the edge of the city, and offered the warehouse, located at 26 N. Orchard st., to the University as a storage area for the physical plant division.

A campus official said the warehouse would provide 28,000 assignable square feet for sorely-needed storage space. Scheduled to move into the warehouse after Jan. 1 are staging for public functions, maintenance equipment and vehicles of the grounds department, paper supplies, and materials of the department of geology and geophysics.

###

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately

12/5/73 meb

CONSERVATION CAUSES SIGNIFICANT ELECTRICAL SAVINGS HERE

MADISON--Conservation measures at the University of Wisconsin-Madison accounted for a seven and a half per cent decrease in the electricity used this November compared with November last year.

Electricity usage has been increasing an average of nine per cent each November for the past four years. The increases were due to expansion of the campus and new equipment. The rate of increase without energy conservation measures probably would have been nine per cent again this year so the saving in predicted power usage is about 16.5 per cent, according to Frank J. Rice, physical plant director.

That's enough electricity to supply 4,275 area residences.

Lighting has been cut back in hallways, ventilating fans have been turned off at night, and snow melting devices under sidewalks were never turned on this year. Usually the snow melters are turned on in mid-October or early November, but this year they will not be turned on at all.

Rice attributes much of the saving to employees and students who have been conscientious about turning off lights when they leave rooms.

The University began this week to cut back excessive lighting in classrooms, laboratories, and offices. More than 1,000 light bulbs had been removed at last report. Rice said the lighting cuts would not affect anyone's ability to see nor diminish personal safety.

Rice said almost all hot water in restrooms had been turned off. He could not yet estimate how much fuel would be saved by lowering thermostats because weather has been mild.

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately

11/14/73 meb

UW-MADISON READIES EMERGENCY PLAN TO SAVE ENERGY--MANY STEPS ALREADY TAKEN

MADISON--Details of a proposed emergency plan outlining steps the University of Wisconsin-Madison can take if the fuel shortage becomes acute this winter were revealed Wednesday.

The plan will be submitted to the Wisconsin State Department of Administration.

It calls for athletic facilities, bathrooms, and building entrance-ways to be turned down to 50 degrees and for classrooms to be maintained at 60 degrees. The plan also calls for thermostats in all these areas to be recalibrated so they can be set at 40 degrees to permit the building to survive without major freezing and pipe bursting problems.

The Madison campus began to set thermostats in all buildings, including student dormitories, at no higher than 68 degrees about a month ago and unnecessary lights and ventilating fans have been turned off. Frank J. Rice, director of the UW physical plant, said the electricity saved will be as much as it takes to supply 1,450 residences, \$123,000 worth of electricity.

Rice said rumors that the University was considering closing for several months this winter were "absolutely false."

Five massive boilers supply heat for all but a few buildings on the far west side of the campus, and burn different combinations of oil, gas, and coal. Last year coal was burned for the first time in several years because switching to gas and oil had been the easiest solution to the air pollution problem.

Add one--fuel

This year Rice said a lot more coal will be burned but the State Department of Natural Resources has determined that burning half coal and half gas or oil would keep pollutants within federal air quality standards.

A 30-day pile of coal covering about a quarter of a block has been unloaded outside the heating plant.

An underground tank is filled with 84,000 gallons of fuel oil. No oil is being burned at this time, Rice said, but if the University were to switch back to oil it would use 72,000 gallons in one day.

"When we burn oil we have to keep a semi trailer working 10 hours a day to keep the tank filled."

The University's gas supply comes from both "committed" and "interruptable" contracts with Madison Gas and Electric. The committed contract is for enough gas to supply about 20 per cent of the campus. Interruptable gas is available at a lower rate when home owners and other customers with committed contracts are not using much gas. When the temperature gets down to about five degrees, Rice said the University will probably not get any more interruptable gas because the capacity of the pipeline will be used by customers with firm contracts.

Coal deliveries could cause a problem for the University this year, especially if many other big energy users switch to burning coal.

###

WRITER: Mary Ellen Bell--608-262-3571

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately

10/2/73 rjk/jb

NEWS BRIEFS FROM THE MADISON CAMPUS

MADISON--Students graduating from college and universities this year are facing the best job market since 1968.

Ed W. Weidenfeller, acting director of Career Advising and Placement Services at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, said Tuesday more recruiters are coming to campus and cities are hiring more graduates again. Weidenfeller credits the rosy outlook for graduates and post-graduates to an economy that has begun to move.

Those with teaching degrees and Ph.D.'s will not find the job market much better, however.

There is a fantastic demand for graduates in sales and marketing but few students are entering those fields, Weidenfeller stated.

Engineering graduates will receive the highest starting salaries, followed closely by those with degrees in computer science. Prof. James A. Marks, engineering placement director, said a drop in engineering enrolment throughout the country will mean there will be more recruiters on the Madison campus than there will be engineering graduates.

- o -

MADISON--Corridor lighting in University of Wisconsin-Madison campus buildings is being reduced.

Frank J. Rice, director of the campus physical plant division, said the move to conserve electric power follows a request from the governor's office.

"We are turning off some circuits where feasible," Rice said. "Some fluorescent lights also will be removed. Eventually we will reach all facilities on campus.

"However, no study or reading lights will be changed."

Rice asked for the cooperation of staff members in large offices in informing custodial personnel where lights could be removed or reduced in power wattage.

###

feature story

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571
Immediately

2/22/73 hh

Release:

EDITORS: Contact Heidi Holler--608-262-3571

UW ANTI-SMOKING CAMPAIGN

MADISON--There's an anti-smoking campaign underway on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus.

Non-smokers who have fumed helplessly over violation of "No Smoking" signs in UW classrooms will soon have a self-defense strategy.

They'll be able to point to a notice on the wall, gaze at their tobacco-hooked classmates, and hope the posted message--"Somebody Else's Smoking May be Hazardous To Your Health"--gets through.

University Safety Director Earl V. Rupp has enlisted the aid of science in the UW's latest attempt to curb classroom smoking. In eye-catching posters distributed by his department, a reprinted newspaper article cites American Medical Association findings that "concern about the hazard of exposure to a smoke-filled room is supported."

The AMA's "Journal" recently cited a study that found non-smokers, closeted in smoky, closed rooms might inhale as many harmful tobacco by-products as a smoker inhales in four to five cigarettes.

Another poster in 'ecology green-and-white' states simply: "Smoking is Pollution--We'd like to breathe! Do you have to smoke?"

Previous anti-smoking campaigns here have had limited success, Rupp notes. Neither warnings of local fire department officials that cigarettes are a safety hazard, nor attempts to limit smoking to the vicinity of cuspidors and ashtrays strategically located in corridors and conference rooms totally succeeded in cutting down the number of smokers who lighted up in taboo areas.

- more -

Add one--anti-smoking campaign

A critical ally in the anti-smoking campaign is the faculty. Some professors enforce the no-smoking rule. Others however, ignore it, or violate the ban themselves, thus giving the green light to their students to light-up.

Rupp also visits classrooms occasionally to inform students smoking is also a custodial problem.

"It isn't just a matter of sweeping cigarettes off. Burn spots collect, forcing us to wax more often.

"Our hope now is to make people conscious of smoking health hazards, and hopefully try to embarrass them in some way to make them stop smoking in those places. Because of present strong feelings about pollution maybe we can hang our hat on that and get this problem licked."

###

feature story

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Immediately

12/1/72 wf

Release:

MADISON--Long before the first snowflake falls, Duwaine Stretsbery is busy preparing for the onslaught of winter storms.

For the past 18 years, he has helped to remove the ice and snow that winter brings to the University of Wisconsin's Madison campus.

Stretsbery starts planning and working on winter problems before Labor Day, getting equipment ready and ordering the salt and sand his crews use to keep the roads and sidewalks clear.

"We try to keep to sand as much as possible and only use salt when it gets icy," he says.

Stretsbery has 20 equipment drivers who operate the plows, spreaders, and tractor brooms, 16 men with shovels who clear the places that the motorized equipment is unable to reach. He also works with custodial employees to clear the steps and walks to building entrances.

With grounds supervisor Lorin Crawmer and Richard Kroneman, Stretsbery directs the effort. They usually end up working as hard as the crew members because of a manpower shortage.

In past years, Stretsbery has had to monitor the weather, getting up several times at night to check and see how hard it is snowing. He explains:

"There has to be three-fourths of an inch of snow on the ground before the plows are called out, but we'll send the sidewalk brooms and sanders out as soon as it starts to snow, if it looks like it's going to stick."

Add one--Stretsbery

There have been times when he has had to work long hours at a stretch after particularly heavy snowfalls. This year University police will call him when it snows at night, so he won't have to get out of bed so often.

His priorities list roads, sidewalks, and loading docks first, with special emphasis on bus routes and hospital ambulance entrances.

"We sometimes have to go over a road or a sidewalk four times to get it fully cleared, if the snow is wet and heavy," Stretsbery says. "That takes time if you want the equipment to last."

Aside from the 13 miles of roads and 31 miles of sidewalks on the campus, the crew also is responsible for keeping the University Center buildings, Pres. John C. Weaver's residence, the Arboretum, and Brittingham estate roads and sidewalks open.

Plowing and sanding is only half the work during and after a snowstorm. The crew has to haul away the accumulated snow to make room for the snow which the next storm will bring.

###

Physical Planning

Release: Immediately

7/13/72 jb

HEATING-CHILLING PLANT

MADISON--Authority to prepare final plans for a new heating and chilling plant on the west campus of the University of Wisconsin-Madison was recommended for approval by the UW System regents Friday.

The regents' physical planning and development committee also approved the budget and concept for conversion of Elm Drive C Commons to laboratories for the University's Food Research Institute, and authorized the completion of design and construction of Phase One at a cost not to exceed \$242,000.

Proposed to serve the new Health Sciences Center and other UW buildings in the west campus area, the heating and chilling plant is expected to cost \$5,060,000. The regent action now releases \$135,000 of advance planning building trust funds to prepare final plans and specifications. The plant will be constructed on Walnut st., just north of the University's Barley and Malt Laboratory, and be in operation before 1974.

The first stage of the Elm Drive conversion project will provide offices, a conference area, receiving and storage areas, laboratories, instrument rooms, an incubator room, and other facilities for the institute. The Commons was used as a dining area until two years ago when it was converted to a meeting and recreational area for students in the dormitories.

No date was designed for Phase Two which would provide more laboratories, offices, and work areas.

The University of Wisconsin-Madison



PHYSICAL PLANT DIVISION
201 Service Building
1217 University Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
(608) 262-2951

Physical Plant
DIRECTOR
Frank Rice, Jr., P.E.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
Robert H. Lindsay, P.E.

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS
Delmar L. Anderson, P.E.
John R. Cochems
John R. Erickson
Kyle V. Green, P.E.
George S. Norgord, P.E.
Timothy L. Phillips
Edgar L. Riewe, P.E.
Earl V. Rupp, P.E.
Robert L. Seiling, P.E.
Donald W. Sprang
Richard F. Woroch, P.E.

May 30, 1972

To: Deans and Directors

Subject: Faculty Building Custodians

This memorandum is to inform you that the designation "Faculty Building Custodian" has been changed to "Faculty Building Manager". The function and duties remain as primarily that of liaison with the Division of Physical Plant so that matters relating to maintenance and operation can be channeled through one occupant of the building, rather than individuals. It should provide a more meaningful title.

Robert H. Lindsay
Robert H. Lindsay
Associate Director

RHL:lw

cc: Faculty Building Custodians
Physical Plant Staff
Shop Supervisors
Safety Department
Parking Department

NEWS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Physical Plant

From University Relations, 1752 Van Hise Hall, Madison 53706

Release: Immediately

2/10/72 jb

WATER PLANT ADDITION

MADISON--A budget and concept plan for an addition to the N. Charter st. chilled water plant on the Madison campus were recommended for approval by University of Wisconsin System regents Friday.

Authority also was recommended to proceed with working drawings, bidding, and construction of the project at a cost of \$2,271,000. It is expected to be completed within 12 months. The regents' physical planning and development committee recommended approval, as did UW-Madison Chancellor Edwin Young.

The University conceived in 1964 a central chilled water system which takes care of 28 per cent of current needs. The addition is expected to raise the figure to approximately 65 per cent, extending services to the Law School, South Hall, Communication Arts, Zoology Building, Education I Building, and eventually to facilities housing pharmacy, physics-astronomy, computer sciences, teacher education, zoology research, and the proposed addition to Memorial Library.

###

UW news

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release:

Immediately

12/22/71 mm

MADISON--A survey of officials indicates less than 10 per cent of the students living on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus are here this holiday. Fraternities and libraries are almost deserted. And maintenance crews are taking advantage of the quiet on campus.

More than 9,000 students live on campus or in supervised housing near the University. According to James W. Jondrow, assistant director of UW housing, fewer than 800 students are staying here now:

"The general pattern is for students to stay away less than the full two weeks. Once everyone returns by Jan. 3, our office again will be in one of its more hectic times, as students arrange for housing for next semester."

Jondrow estimated that possibly two or three students would be found spending the holidays in a fraternity or sorority house normally filled with 40 students.

"These houses are almost deserted this time of year," he said.

Prof. Dorothy Schultz, director of the Helen C. White undergraduate library, said it normally is open 108 hours a week, but during the holidays is open only 49 hours.

"Approximately 3,000 students a day use the library while classes are in session, but during the holidays very few use it," she said.

Edgar L. Riewe, chief engineer with the UW physical plant, said a variety of projects are scheduled at times like this. Currently the ceiling of the Union Theater is being painted. Maintenance crews are tending to lecture rooms and auditoriums, fixing blackboards, and making repairs that can best be handled when the students are away.

#

UW news

*Physician
Hant*

From The University of Wisconsin-Madison / University News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 / Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately

1/4/72 kg

MADISON--The University of Wisconsin is the recipient of the 1971 National Safety Council's President's Letter in recognition of outstanding safety programs in 1970.

The award letter covers 17,554 full-time employees serving 67,874 students on the Green Bay, Madison, and Parkside campuses, the UW centers, and University farms.

Earl V. Rupp, safety director on the Madison campus, said the various UW safety departments had reduced loss-time accidents by 30 per cent in a one-year period.

This was the first time the UW had entered the council's national college and university safety competition.

###

uw news

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release:

Immediately

10/8/71 jb

MADISON--Starting Monday afternoon, a 75-yard portion of Observatory Drive on the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin will be switched temporarily to one-lane traffic.

To be in operation approximately three weeks, the closed lane was ordered to keep open pedestrian and bus traffic in the Bascom Hall area while curb and sidewalk repair work is being completed. The one-lane arrangement will be in effect from the Bascom Hall parking lot entrance east to a location near North Hall.

Timothy L. Phillips, in charge of campus parking for the University, asked motorists to stay off Observatory Drive whenever possible, to lighten the traffic load.

Flagmen will be on duty to assist motorists.

#

UW news

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

9/16/71 jlb

MADISON--Robert H. Lindsay, associate director of the University of Wisconsin-Madison physical plant, reminded students and others Thursday that a regent rule bans posting of posters on UW buildings and grounds except on bulletin boards.

As part of the University effort to reduce campus littering and environmental pollution, Lindsay said posters and notices not appropriately located are being removed by members of the physical plant staff, as in past years.

The regent rule states:

"Erection, posting, or attaching of signs in or on any building or University grounds is prohibited except on regular boards."

Violation of the rule calls for a \$30 fine.

-o-

MADISON--George H. Dury, professor of geography and geology and chairman of the University of Wisconsin-Madison geography department, has been awarded the Doctorate of Science by the University of London, England, for published work in geography and geomorphology in 1945-70.

#

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

7/29/71

By KARL S. GUTKNECHT

MADISON--The fight to save majestic elm trees on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus is on in full-force with the UW departments of plant pathology, and entomology, and grounds crew cooperating in an attempt to stem the tide of dutch elm disease.

Objects of the battle are the 700 stately elms, many over 100 years old, which make up the bulk of natural campus beauty.

This summer, 20 "prime" disease-infected elms began receiving "shots"--innoculations of a DuPont chemical Benlate -- in a move which elm disease experts here hope may prove to be a break-through in the disease control of early infected trees. The chemical, a powder, is mixed with water and injected into the tree's new large vessels from two to three inches apart around the tree's circumference. The tree pulls the solution into its system as part of its growing process.

"There is some evidence that Benlate in the powder form, applied to soil around the tree, does prevent the disease. However the 600 to 800 pounds per acre needed would never be approved by the Environmental Protection Agency," according to a pioneer in dutch elm disease research, Prof. Eugene B. Smalley, plant pathology department.

"Although we have no hard evidence that the injection treatment will work, we will have some data by next spring. Now we can only watch and wait," Prof. Smalley said.

In the meantime, besides repeating the Benlate injections in infected trees every 10 days, ground crew personnel conduct daily checks for signs of infected elms on campus.

-more-

Add one-Trees

"When a tree starts to 'flag', with the leaves turning a bright yellow, we take a sample over to the state Department of Agriculture for analysis. This year so far, of the 64 samples taken, over 90 per cent have come back positive, meaning the trees are infected," Bud Crawmer, grounds department foreman, stated.

UW researchers are assisting in controlled experiments of injected Benlate this summer in the Milwaukee suburb of River Hills. Benlate is also being sprayed on elms as a mist in the city of Milwaukee. "Naturally, we are watching these experiments closely," Smalley added.

Since dutch elm disease was first spotted on campus in 1959, the UW has sprayed selected campus elms annually to control dutch elm disease carriers, the European and native bark beetles. Methoxychlor, a degradable insecticide, replaced the now-banned DDT chemical in 1961.

"Methoxychlor is quite potent for 30 days after it is applied and lasts for about 60 days if we're lucky," Prof. Dale M. Norris of the UW entomology department said. "Spraying is often difficult, however, since it must be applied in the spring and there are few days when it is not too windy."

Prof. Norris is conducting research attempting to discover attractants and repellents to the bark beetle. "If we can determine specific chemical make-up in the elms which attract the beetles, we can begin working on repellents," Norris said.

Beginning in 1957, when dutch elm disease was discovered in Wisconsin, UW researchers have been at work collecting elm species from all over the world to select elms resistant to the disease. Twenty acres devoted to the development of these elms at the UW's agricultural research farm at Arlington have begun to bear fruit.

The first plantings of certain immune elm hybrids selected in early studies were planted on the west end of campus three years ago. The trees, five years old when planted, will require from 35 to 40 years to reach maturity, according to Prof. Smalley. Losses of prime elms on campus have averaged around 70 per year in the past few years.

"We are hopeful the Benlate experiment will turn the tide," Smalley said, "just marginally hopeful."

#

(--For Physical Plant File--)

FOR INFORMATION

ON

HEATING PLANT,

SEE: HEATING PLANT File

ml - 8/10/71

uw news

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release:

Immediately

10/29/70 jb

MADISON--University of Wisconsin rescue service operations on Lake Mendota will end for 1970 on Sunday at 8 p.m., the safety department reported Thursday.

Earl V. Rupp, department director, said, however, that should a late Indian summer bring warm temperatures, the service would be re-installed on a limited basis next month.

The service has been provided by the University since early spring.

###

UW news

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release:

Immediately

10/9/70 jfn

MADISON--Cool fall temperatures will be welcomed by University of Wisconsin-Madison students and faculty after sweltering in buildings where air conditioning was turned off Oct. 1 as an economy move.

Campus occupants may notice other fund-saving steps being taken to trim the physical plant budget by a total of \$292,000 during the current fiscal crisis, Director Frank J. Rice Jr. reported Friday.

A reduction in the University custodial staff will be accomplished by temporarily not hiring replacements for employees who resign, Rice explained. Cleaning services will be maintained at the present level in classrooms, corridors, toilets and other public areas but will be reduced in office and research areas.

Ventilators will be turned off during low occupancy hours in major buildings to reduce electricity costs. Another power saving this winter will be shutting down electric snow-melting grids in plaza areas. Snow will be shoveled by employees already on the payroll.

Capital funds will be saved by not replacing obsolete equipment and tools.

The lifeguard staff at University piers and beaches will be reduced by about 50 per cent next spring.

Rice said the economies were ordered under the UW-Madison administration budget reductions, which were outlined to academic departments earlier this week. The savings are in addition to a cut of about \$300,000 in the physical plant budget ordered last August in anticipation of lower enrollments.

###

uw news

*Physical
Plant*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately

9/23/70 jb

MADISON--Frank Rice, director of the University of Wisconsin-Madison physical plant, reminded students and others Wednesday that a regent rule prohibits posting of posters on UW buildings and grounds except on regular bulletin boards.

If there is a shortage of such boards, he would like to know about the situation so it can be remedied.

As part of the University effort to cut down campus littering and environmental pollution, Rice said posters and notices not appropriately located are being removed by members of his staff, as in past years.

The regent rule states:

"Erection, posting, or attaching of signs in or on any building or University grounds is prohibited except on regular boards."

The rule outlines a \$28 fine for posting illegally.

###

Release: Immediately

8/7/70 jp

MADISON--About 150 persons turned out Friday to "liberate" the University Bay Area of Lake Mendota.

Elementary, high school, and University of Wisconsin students attired in bathing suits, old clothes, and sneakers worked alongside parents, teachers, and senior citizens, who sometimes waded shoulder-deep to rake out seaweed.

Their piles of weeds along the shore also revealed some old car parts, cans, pieces of wood, and other debris.

UW building and grounds trucks and crew members buzzed around the area taking seaweed to the University's farms. The College of Agricultural and Life Sciences is experimenting with aquatic material fertilizer on its farms.

"We didn't realize how bad things were until we waded in and sank 15 inches in the silt," Cal Stone, a Madison teacher, UW graduate student, and an organizer of the project, stated. "The project will prevent such an accumulation of silt.

"This year's seaweed is next year's silt. We're going to break the cycle. By raking it out, we remove the nutrients that help to grow seaweed for next year."

The project had the aid of the City of Madison's engineering department which provided barges and pitchforks, as well as the University Laboratory of Limnology which provided barges, advice, and counsel.

Add one--Lake cleanup

The project was seen as an experiment in social action by its originators. They included Jay Selnick, also a Madison teacher and UW graduate student, and a professor, Gary Wehlage of the School of Education.

"Getting people involved in social action projects was the goal," according to Stone. "People can accomplish things themselves when government or other agencies fail."

Said one "involved" Madison citizen taking a break from piling the seaweed on a rowboat:

"I'm not a student or anything. I've just come to help because it's a really worthwhile project."

###

UW news

*Physical
Plant*

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately

7/24/70 jb

MADISON--Disease has just about eliminated elm trees from the lower campus of the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

Sixty-nine elm trees were removed in the past 12 months, many in the area from Lake to N. Park, and on Park street from Langdon to University ave.

Frank Rice jr., director of the Madison division of physical plant, commented:

"Aside from people who own elms and stand to lose them, scientists who continue to probe for ways to halt the disease, and others entrusted with the task of carrying out the programs, there seems to be a total lack of interest by the general public, either because of elm tree disease control costs or because of more popular environmental problems."

Elms lost in the lower campus area were terrace trees, Rice explained, "and even though we treated them, construction work in the area caused a considerable amount of root damage. We lost fewer elms this year due to construction and other reasons, and exactly the same as a year ago due to the disease."

Only eight other trees of other species were lost, these due to new construction or old age.

#

7/24/70

The University of Wisconsin
Division of Physical Plant

Report on Elm Tree Spraying and Systemic
Treatment to Combat Dutch Elm Disease

This year, for the first time in eleven years of spraying elm trees, we were unable to complete the work due to cold weather and high winds. Verbal harassment by ecologically minded students also tended to make the workers a bit wary for their safety and the safety of their equipment.

Aside from people who own elms and stand to loose them, scientists who continue to probe for ways to halt the disease, and the people entrusted with the task of carrying out the program, there seems to be a total lack of interest by the general public, either because of control costs or because of more popular environmental problems.

Since the last report, the disease has just about eliminated the elms on Langdon Street and State Street from Lake Street to Park Street, and on Park Street from Langdon Street to University Avenue. These were terrace trees and even though we treated them, construction work in the area caused a considerable amount of root damage.

The following is a listing of elms lost since last year's report, not due to Dutch elm disease:

West end of Marsh Lane	2
Southeast corner of Parking Area #62	1
Parking Area #41	2
Brittingham Estate	1
Zoology Research Building	2
Total	8

The following trees were confirmed as having Dutch elm disease and were removed:

Linden Drive Extended	2
Near Parking Area #37	1
Southwest corner #10 Babcock Drive	1
North of North Main walk	1
South of Observatory Office Building	1
East of Bascom bus stop	1
Camp Randall near arch	1
North of Social Sciences Building	1
Lake path near Social Sciences Building	1
Cattle yard	1
Behind Science Hall near Art Education Building	1
South of Elizabeth Waters Hall	1
Babcock Drive near greenhouse	1
Willows Drive near beach	1
Willows Drive and Walnut Street	1
Behind Food Research Building	1
University Bay Drive and Haight Road	1
North side of King Hall	1
Brittingham Estate	1

Eagle Heights Dorms	15
Picnic Point	22
Elm Drive	7
Memorial Union	<u>5</u>
Total	69

We lost fewer elms this year due to construction and other reasons, and exactly the same as last year due to the disease. Of the trees lost due to the disease, fifty of them were not sprayed or treated systemically.

Despite wide spread disinterest in our program, we feel that it is worthwhile for the money and energy expended, and will continue as long as funds are available.

UW news

*Physical
Plant*
<

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Immediately

3/30/70 wf

Release:

MADISON--Two University of Wisconsin campus mail trucks will be converted from gasoline to LP gas burning vehicles on April 6-7.

At the time of the conversion, the company which manufactures the LP gas carburetors will conduct a seminar for mechanics from the state's bureau of purchasing, the Madison Fire Department, the City of Madison garage, and other interested governmental agencies.

The seminar will cover safety, servicing, installation, and fueling procedures.

Frank J. Rice, director of the UW Physical Plant, gave several reasons for the conversion of the vehicles.

"The two mail trucks run on campus all day. By converting to LP gas they will put out less hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide. They will pollute less, and they will also run cleaner and last longer.

"The seminar will provide information on engines to personnel of other agencies thinking of converting equipment to LP gas."

- 0 -

(Editors: You are invited to send reporters and film crews to one of the conversions at 2 pm April 7 at the practice building east of the UW Fieldhouse.)

###

UW news

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately

8/28/70 jq

MADISON--The University of Wisconsin's Madison campus is beginning to look like "Old Plywood U" as crews from the UW physical plant board up broken windows resulting from Monday's explosion.

Over 38,000 sq. ft of plywood costing approximately \$3,600 have already been ordered, and by the time all the campus buildings are secured, additional lumber will be needed, Robert H. Lindsay, associate director of the physical plant, said Friday.

All campus buildings have been secured except Old Sterling, Physics-Pharmacy, and the Army Math Research Center, target of the blast. Old Sterling and Physics-Pharmacy were expected to be boarded up by Saturday.

"We're installing the plywood to last, anticipating that some of the larger windows won't be replaced for some time," Lindsay explained.

"It is hard to estimate when all the broken windows would be replaced. We still don't have all the glass replaced from the May disturbances."

The delay in glass replacement stems from the need to subcontract much of the work, especially on thermopanes, large plate glass, and tinted glass windows.

"There's a time element involved here," Lindsay explained. "The bidding takes time, and then the glass companies cannot order the glass until after the purchase order is written. Then the contractors have to wait for the glass to come before they can begin to do the repairs."

Lindsay plans to begin replacing some of the windows on Monday.

###

FEATURE STORY

Physical Plant

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706

RELEASE:

Immediately

12/23/69

By GARY D. WILLIAMS

MADISON--When the snow blows, the University of Wisconsin winter crew drives into action.

Forty men manning 22 pieces of equipment coordinate one of the most systemetized snow removal jobs to be found. What makes the job unusual is the priorities.

"City crews are concerned primarily with streets and downtown shopping areas," says Frank Rice, director of the UW Physical Plant. "Around here we are concerned first with pedestrians.

"We have a community of 45,000 pedestrians who walk over these hilly sidewalks every hour. Unless we move quickly, the snow gets packed and we are in trouble."

Delmar Anderson, a civil engineer and stalwart of the Physical Plant for 23 years, points out the problem of the loading docks which hold a high priority. "We have some critical deliveries constantly being made on this campus. Radio-active materials, mail, food, garbage, and ambulances have to be loaded and unloaded at docks."

There are about 18 miles of sidewalk and 20 miles of road on the campus. This does not include the Eagle Heights area.

"We have a plan of action that starts on the east side of the campus and works toward the west end," Dick Hart, superintendent of buildings and grounds, explains.

- more -

Add one--snow crews

"We start on parking lots after we have the sidewalks, loading docks, and streets under control. Parking lots are usually a two-day job because it is only practical to work on them between 5 and 8 a.m."

Depending when the first snowfall comes, the crew is often called to clear the football field at Camp Randall. Its sidewalk brushers are effective in clearing the tartan turf of snow.

This year Hart's men have a private mountain of 160 tons of sand mixed with salt. "The salt is worthless below 20 degrees by itself, but it helps keep the sand from freezing," he says.

Anderson claims the crew does a remarkable job despite the unusual priorities. He said there are seldom any complaints, and when there are some, they tend to be mild and understanding.

"One complaint we received was back when we started to use salt. A fellow who lived on the campus had a couple cats who licked the salt on the street. The more they licked the sorer they got."

In his 23 years of service, Anderson can only remember one time when the campus was closed because of the snow. "Fleming was chancellor then, and we had a terrible storm. Classes were cancelled in hopes that the students would stay in and study.

"They didn't. The place went wild."

The crew starts its day about 5 a.m., depending when the snow starts. The men rotate, working two hours and resting one hour. This way the men are not so susceptible to fatigue, and no equipment sits idle.

"It's a lot of work and takes a great deal of time to recover from a snowfall like that first barnburner this year. But we were ready, and I know the crew did an excellent job," Anderson notes.

uw news

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately

8/7/68 jb

MADISON--More than 600 Dutch Elm trees on the University of Wisconsin's Madison campus were saved by the division of physical plant's comprehensive disease control program this year.

"The inroads of the disease as it effects the campus perimeter is a cause of great concern to us," A. F. Ahearn, division director, stated.

"Eighteen Elms were lost by old age and other non-disease causes, and 86 were confirmed Dutch Elm disease cases and were removed, most of them on the edges of the campus where it is not practical to spray."

Of those lost by disease, 73 had never been sprayed or treated.

"Percentagewise, this is considered good control of the disease, especially when one considers that the campus proper is surrounded on three sides by diseased and dying Elms," Ahearn explained.

He said that scientists and foresters are agreed that with control means available today only a holding action is possible, and "we will most likely lose our Elms eventually. But we still feel that our complete program of vigorous sanitation, spraying, and systemics is worth the time and cost. We intend to continue with it in the future."

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

DIVISION OF PHYSICAL PLANT

MADISON 53706

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
SERVICE BUILDING

July 23, 1968

Vice-Chancellor Robert Atwell
Professor Dale M. Norris (2)
Professor Eugene B. Smally
Professor Joseph J. Hickey (2)
Mr. Richard Tipple
Mr. William R. Schmitz
Mr. Arthur Kurtz
Mr. John Burke✓

Gentlemen:

The yearly report on Dutch Elm disease control measures, as received from the Grounds Department, is submitted for your information.

The inroads of the disease as it affects the campus perimeter is a cause of great concern to us.

Very truly yours,

A. F. Ahearn

A. F. Ahearn
Director

AFA:aw
Encl.

The University of Wisconsin
Division of Physical Plant

Report on Elm Tree Spraying and Systemic
Treatment to Combat Dutch Elm Disease
1968

Because we began our spraying program later this year than heretofore, the weather conditions were such that we were able to spray more trees than we have for many years. Since we treat those on campus trees systemically that we cannot spray due to their proximity to parking areas, this part of our program was much less this year.

The disease has been kept from making any inroads on Lincoln Terrace, any losses in this area have been due to factors beyond our control. The losses in the fringe areas of the campus, where it is not practical to spray, increased in 1967. South of University Avenue and east of Park Street are areas where the disease is running rampant. These are terrace trees for the most part and their care and maintenance is the responsibility of the City of Madison. Every indication points to the disease existing in trees on Langdon Street adjacent to the Memorial Union, North Park Street from Langdon Street to West Johnson Street, Murray Street from State Street to University Avenue, North Mills Street from University Avenue to West Johnson Street and scattered cases near North Orchard Street and West Johnson Street. Spraying has never been possible in these areas by conventional methods but the City of Madison did some spraying this year on North Mills by helicopter though I am afraid it is too late.

The following is a listing of elms lost in 1967 not due to Dutch Elm disease:

North Randall Avenue - East side of Chemical Engineering Bldg.	1
Babcock Drive - Adjacent to greenhouses	2
North of Elm Drive Commons	1
North Charter Street - Adjacent to Chemistry Bldg.	2
North of Enzyme Laboratory	2
811 West Dayton Street	1
Parking area No. 41	3
Parking area No. 44 construction	5
North of Music Hall along walk	1
	18

The following trees were confirmed Dutch Elm disease cases and were removed:

Parking area No. 41	3
Elm Drive	4
Eagle Heights Dormitory area	6
Lake Mendota Drive	6
Along walk between Gulley Commons and Eliz. Waters Hall	1
South of parking area No. 31 and west of 400 N. Babcock Dr.	1
North of Adams Hall	1
North of Elizabeth Waters Hall	1
North of Kronshage Hall	1
North Randall Avenue - west of hospital	1
South of Willow's Beach	1
Adjacent to Chamberlain Dormitory	1

Southwest of Meat Laboratory	1
South of Beef Barn	1
South of Food Research	1
Picnic Point area - large trees	28
Picnic Point area - small trees	24
Parking area No. 44 construction - west of N. Mills St. (formerly city playground)	4
	86

Of this total loss due to the disease, 73 trees have never been sprayed or treated systemically leaving 13 trees lost that have been sprayed and systemically treated. Percentage, wise, this is considered good control of the disease, especially when one considers that the campus proper is surrounded on three sides by diseased and dying elms.

One would tend to think, from these losses, that we are inexorably destined to lose all of our elms and the truth of the matter is, we most likely will eventually. Foresters and scientists, men who have worked on control measures for years, are fully aware that with the means available today only a holding action is possible.

Our cost per tree for spraying this year was less than last year even though wage rates have increased. Our cost per tree for systemic treatment was approximately the same as last year.

We still feel that our complete program of vigorous sanitation, spraying, and systemics is worth the time and cost and intend to continue with it in the future.

July 22, 1968

The University of Wisconsin
Division of Physical Plant

1968
Mist Spraying of Elm Trees

Date	Location of Trees	Number of Trees	Man Hours	Gallons of Methoxychlor
March 26 & 28	Repaired and tested sprayer		12	
April 10	Received spray and filled sprayer		3	150
April 15	Cinder Lake path from Limnology west	13	9	
April 18	Charter Street from University Avenue to the north	3		
	Observatory Drive:			
	North side Commerce	1		
	Between Bascom and Commerce	4		
	From Lincoln Drive east	5		
	University Avenue from Park Street to the west:			
	South side Chadbourne Hall	9		
	Tripp Circle	5		
	10 Babcock Drive	3	16	
April 19	Elizabeth Waters Service Drive	8	16	
	Observatory Drive from Charter Street to the west:			
	South side Elizabeth Waters	5		
	Observatory Hill Office			
	North Side	3		
	West Side	2		
	East Side	5		
	West Side Observatory	3		
	North Side King Hall	1		
	West Side Ag. Bulletin	1		
	West Side Hiram Smith	1		
	Van Hise North Side	4		
	University Bay Drive from Picnic Point Gate South	30		
	Filled sprayer		9	150
April 22	Charter Street from University Avenue North	7		
	Bascom Parking Lot	1		

Date	Location of Trees	Number of Trees	Man Hours	Gallons of Methoxychlor
	Observatory Drive from north side of North Hall to Park Street both sides of the road	18		
	Park Street:			
	600 North Park	5		
	Science Hall	11		
	Music Hall	6		
	New Art Education	5		
	Lathrop Drive west from Park Street:			
	Music Hall south side	8		
	Law Building south side	2		
	North side Lathrop	2		
	South west side Law Building	4		
	Lincoln Drive from Lathrop Drive North:			
	East side of Birge)	8		
	South side South Hall)			
	Between North Hall and Education	11		
	East side Lathrop	1		
April 22	Filled sprayer		28	150
April 22	University Bay Drive from Jones House west both sides of the road	64	9	
April 26	Park Street:			
	East side Chadbourne	5		
	University Avenue west from Park Street:			
	New Art Education south side	1		
	929 University Avenue	2		
	Barnard	5		
	Lathrop	10		
	New Chemistry north side	3		
	Old Chemistry	8		
	Service Building north side	1		
	Old Nurses Dorm	2		
	Wisconsin High	2		
	South end Henry Mall	1		
	Bio Chemistry	5		
	Babcock Drive from University Avenue north	5		
	East side Russell Lab	1		
	10 Babcock Drive	2		

Date	Location of Trees	Number of Trees	Man Hours	Gallons of Methoxychlor
	Filled sprayer		20	150
	Elm Drive from Observatory Drive north	7		
	From Picnic Point west	25		
	New Crew House east to Limnology	61		
	Filled sprayer		19	150
April 27	North main walk	33		
	South main walk	27		
	West side Commerce	1	24	
April 28	Southwest side of Observatory Building	7		
	West side Ag Hall	1		
	East and North side Bradley Memorial	5		
	Filled sprayer			150
	East side Orthopedic	1		
	West side of Van Hise	2		
	Artist residence	1		
	Stock Pavilion east side	1		
	Veterinary Science	3		
	Elm Drive from Linden extended to Observatory Drive	4		
	Randall Avenue - Johnson Drive south:			
	Chemistry Engineering	1		
	Memorial Arch	16		
	Memorial Arch south and west to Memorial Building	36		
	Memorial Building south side	8		
	New Crew House west to Jones House	19	24	
April 29	North side Memorial Union	6		
	Library Mall	4		
	State Street from Memorial Library to Park Street both sides of the road	14		

Date	Location of Trees	Number of Trees	Man Hours	Gallons of Methoxychlor
	North-South-West side Orthopedic	7		
	Interns Dorm west side	2		
	Between Biochemistry and Dairy Science	1		
	Between Dairy Science and Ag Engineering	1		
	Meat Lab to the west	15		
	Filled sprayer		20	150
April 30	West side Psychology Building	3		
	South side Diagnostic	1		
	Mechanical Engineering north side	6		
	Breeze Terrace Cafeteria north side	4		
	T-25	1		
	T-27	1		
	Highway Lab east side	1		
	West side Seed House	1		
	Gravel Lane from Seed House south both sides	11		
	Linden extended from Gravel Lane east	3		
	Home Management and east side Ag Hall	7		
	Marsh Lane west end	11	24	
May 1	Langdon Street:			
	From Tree E.E. east both sides of the street	7		
	South side Memorial Union	8	9	
May 1	Cleaned sprayer		24	
TOTALS		686	266	1,050

Cost of Mist Spraying

Labor - 133 man hours @ \$3.18/hour =	\$ 422.94
Labor - 133 man hours @ \$4.64 (overtime) =	617.12
Methoxychlor - 1,050 gallons @ \$2.80/gallon =	2,940.00
	<u>\$ 3,980.06</u>

Note:

This total cost is exclusive of the cost of gasoline for the sprayer and for the tractor used to pull it.

Cost per tree sprayed = $\frac{\$3,980.06}{686} = \$5.80/\text{tree}$

Gallons of Methoxychlor per tree $\frac{1,050}{686} = 1.53 \text{ gallons/tree}$

The University of Wisconsin
Division of Physical Plant

Systemic Treatment of Elm Trees
1968

Location of Trees	Circum- ference	Classi- fication	No. of Capsules	Foliage	Remarks
Northwest corner of Horticulture Greenhouse	140"	2	28	Sparse	Tree nipped by frost downgrade 1ML
Northeast corner of Horticulture Greenhouse	90"	2	18	Medium	
Southwest of Babcock Hall	90"	2	17	Medium	
Southwest corner of Memorial Building	55"	1	10	Medium	
East of Parking Lot No. 18					
East tree	51"	1	10	Medium	New tree treated first time
West tree	106"	2	22	Medium	
Memorial Park Interior	65"	1	13	Dense	
West side Infirmary	115"	1 and 3	7-1 16-3	Dense	Low spreading branch treated as 1ML Balance of tree treated as 3ML
East side Infirmary	95"	2	19	Dense	
North of hall between Infirmary and Hospital	112"	1	25	Sparse	Tree in poor condition treated as 1ML this year
North side University Avenue-Charter Street to North Randall Avenue					
1	105"	1	17	Sparse	Treated only 2/3) of tree)
3	89"	1	17	Medium	
4	73"	1	14	Medium	) These trees were in a construction area.
6	55"	1	11	Medium)	
7	55"	1	11	Medium)	New trees treated) Probable root damage. for first time)

Location of Trees	Circum- ference	Classi- fication	No. of Capsules	Foliage	Remarks
East side of Enzyme Laboratory					
North tree	95"	1	19	Sparse	
Center tree	96"	1	19	Sparse	
South tree	110"	1	22	Sparse	
South side of Enzyme Laboratory					
1	116"	1	21	Medium	Low crotch
3	90"	1	18	Sparse	Treated as LML this year due to poor condition of tree
4	95"	1	19	Sparse	
South side of Enzyme Laboratory					
5	93"	1	20	Sparse	
6	105"	1	23	Sparse	Treated first time; condition of tree did not permit previous treatment
7	89"	1	18	Sparse	
9	104"	1	20	Medium	
10	91"	1	17	Sparse	
North of Parking Lot No. 41 from east to west					Note: These trees have all been renumbered.
1	54"	1	10	Dense	
2	67"	1	13	Medium	
3	72"	2	14	Dense	All 9 trees are in a possible construction area.
4	75"	1	14	Medium	
5	54"	1	10	Sparse	
6	95"	1	17	Sparse	
7 North Crotch	50"	1	9)		
South Crotch	58"	1	11)	20 Medium	Low crotch treated as two trees.
8	78"	2	15	Dense	
10	97"	1	17	Sparse	
Muir Knoll	61"	1	12	Medium	
South of Sellery Hall	105"	1	21	Sparse	Low crotch treated as two trees

Location of Trees	Circum- ference	Classi- fication	No. of Capsules	Foliage	Remarks
Elm Drive					
Elm Drive Dorm A east side					
North tree	103"	1	20	Sparse	)
South tree	97"	1	19	Sparse	)
West side Sullivan Hall					) Trees sprayed 1967
North tree	91"	1	18	Sparse	)
Middle tree	130"	1	23	Sparse	) Treated only part of tree
South tree	57"	1	11	Sparse	)
Southeast side of the Memorial Union					
1	92"	1	18	Sparse	)
2	125"	1	24	Sparse	)
3	89"	1	16	Sparse	)
4	80"	1	16	Sparse	)
5	79"	1	16	Sparse	)
6	86"	1	17	Sparse	)
A					) Not worth treating
					) Possibility of Elm
					) Disease
B	66"	1	13	Sparse	)
C					) Not worth treating
					) This tree is also
					) dying
D	85"	1	17	Sparse	)
600 block of North Lake Street					
A	88"	1	17	Sparse	)
C	93"	1	18	Sparse	) Downgraded to LML
					) Due to tree con-
					) dition
D	106"	1	22	Sparse	)
					) These trees in very
					) poor condition

Location of Trees	Circum- ference	Classi- fication	No. of Capsules	Foliage	Remarks
North side of Historical Building and Mall					
X	71"	1	14	Sparse)	Sprayed in 1967
Y	94"	1	19	Sparse)	
Z	98"	1	20	Sparse)	
AA	130"	1	25	Sparse	
BB					Not worth treating
CC					Not worth treating
DD	128"	1	48	Dense	Low crotch $\frac{1}{2}$ dosage - $\frac{1}{2}$ Distance
NOTE: Balance of trees usually treated on Langdon Street were sprayed this year					
Arboretum					
First tree east of buildings	57"	1	12	Sparse	
Second tree east of buildings)					Both trees dead. These trees are in the woods where the Elm Disease has almost eliminated all elms.
Noe Woods)					
North Parking area					
West side	98"	2	19	Dense)	These 3 trees are in a open park like area
East side	70"	1	13	Dense)	
				)	
South Parking area				)	
West side	76"	2	16	Dense)	

Summary of Costs

Systemic Treatment - 1968

Labor

Date

Man Hours

May 17	12
May 18	36
May 20	12
May 21	32
May 22	<u>12</u>

TOTAL HOURS 104 hours @ \$3.10/hour = \$322.40

Injectors Used

931 1ML Bidrin injector units and tubes @ .22/each =	\$204.82
168 2ML Bidrin injector units and tubes @ .26/each =	43.68
16 3ML Bidrin injector units and tubes @ .29/each =	4.64
	<u>\$253.14</u>

Total cost (labor and materials) = \$575.54

62 trees treated systemically

Total cost per tree = \$9.28

Note:

The trees on Langdon Street marked as X,Y and Z, those at the Memorial Union marked 5, 6, C and D, and the 5 trees on Elm Drive are usually sprayed. All other trees except those noted in the remarks column as new trees, have been treated systemically since this program began.

uw news

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release:

Immediately

9/19/67 jb

MADISON--Dutch elm disease has not yet hit the University of Wisconsin's tree-lined Bascom Hill, but the battle to defend it is getting tougher.

"The campus proper is fast becoming an island surrounded by a sea of diseased and unhealthy trees, making control efforts more and more difficult," A. F. Ahearn, the University's department of Physical Plant director, said Tuesday.

"We did lose two trees on the hill during the past year, but these were other species, and lost because of old age and normal attrition. We did lose 11 elms on other parts of the campus, but not on Bascom, as some reports had it.

"We are doing everything we can to prevent the onslaught of Dutch Elm disease. Each spring we spray some trees, treat others systematically, and carry on a sanitation program, cleaning out deadwood and the like. We are also working constantly with local and state authorities to keep the loss at a minimum."

Ahearn noted that Prof. Eugene B. Smalley, UW plant pathologist, has carried on an experimental program with a number of disease resistant hybrid elms on a plot at Arlington Farms.

Twelve of his trees have been planted on Elm Drive, Ahearn said, and "these are doing real well and add greatly to the appearance of the area."

There are more than 560 elm trees on the Madison campus.

uw news

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

8/2/67 jb

MADISON--The University of Wisconsin department of physical plant in Madison reported Wednesday that Observatory Drive, from Elm to Babcock drives, would be closed to vehicular traffic during the next four or five weeks.

A high bank on the south side of the road which is not protected because of construction work necessitated the closure, the department explained.

###

uw news

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately

7/20/67 jb

MADISON--The University of Wisconsin's Madison campus bus service provided more than 2,085,000 rides for faculty, students, staff, and visitors during the past year.

Service is provided between the Wisconsin Union on the east end of the campus to the 2,500-vehicle parking Lot #60 at the west end on regular scheduled trips by the Madison Bus Co. under a contractual agreement.

A. F. Ahearn, director of the University's division of physical plant, also reported that 67,454 additional rides were provided between the Eagle Heights Married Student Apartments and Lot #60 during the past 12 months.

The campus bus service was established in 1956. The initial weekday and Saturday morning transportation schedule has been expanded in recent years to include night and weekend service as well as more frequent daytime trips.

Further expansion of the program, now in the planning stage, is a possibility for the fall semester.

###

7/20/67

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
Division of Physical Plant

TWO MILLION RIDES

file

The University of Wisconsin on campus bus service provided over two million rides to faculty, employees, students and visitors during the past year. Bus service is provided over campus roads between the 2500 car parking area 60 at the west end of the campus and the Memorial Union Building at the east end of the campus on regular scheduled trips by the Madison Bus Company under a contractual agreement. Mr. A. F. Ahearn, Director of the Division of Physical Plant, released passenger count figures showing 2,085,048 persons rode the campus bus between June 27, 1966 and June 25, 1967. In addition, 67,454 rides were provided between Eagle Heights Apartments and parking area 60 during this one year period. The campus bus service was established in September 1956 to provide week-day and Saturday morning service to parking area 60. The bus service has been expanded to provide night and weekend service as well as more frequent daytime trips. Over fifty thousand passengers are now carried during an average week of regular session. Further expansion of the bus service is planned for the fall term.

UW news

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: **Immediately**

6/19/67 jb

MADISON--Two changes in traffic routing on the Madison campus were announced Monday by the University of Wisconsin [division of physical plant.]

Beginning late this week, the west lane of Henry Mall will be opened onto University Avenue as an exit only from the campus.

At the same time, Babcock Drive will be made one-way only, as an entrance from University Avenue to Linden Drive.

D. L. Anderson, division civil engineer, said the Babcock Drive change is being made because of the difficulty now encountered at the intersection in making the exit onto University Avenue, a one-way (westward) route only.

The changes are being made by mutual agreement between the City of Madison and the University.

###

file

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

DIVISION OF PHYSICAL PLANT

MADISON 53706

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
SERVICE BUILDING

June 15, 1967

Mr. John F. Burke
News and Publications
14 Bascom Hall

Dear Mr. Burke:

The following is a statement of the changes that will occur in traffic movement on Henry Mall and Babcock Drive:

Beginning the latter part of this week, the west lane of Henry Mall will be opened onto University Avenue as an exit only from the campus. At the same time, Babcock Drive will be made one-way only, entrance only, from University Avenue to Linden Drive.

The reason for this change is the difficulty encountered at the University Avenue - Babcock Drive intersection in making the exit turning movement onto the avenue without disrupting both lanes of avenue traffic moving westward.

This change is being made by mutual agreement between the city and the University.

Very truly yours,

A. F. Ahearn, Director



By: D. L. Anderson
Civil Engineer

DLA:shr

file 1/16/67
The University of Wisconsin
Division of Physical Plant

Parking Area # 62

Beginning January 30, 1967, additional bus capacity will be available over the established campus bus routes. There is no change in the traveled route and stopping points. This permits assigning parking space in Area #62 located south of Linden Drive and east of University Creek. Permits are required for all vehicles parked in the area, and there is no overnight parking.

In accordance with faculty action, commuting undergraduate students who live beyond currently applied boundaries are eligible for parking space, including bus passes. Applications will be accepted on a first come first served basis limited to capacity of the area. The fee for the second semester is \$8.00.

Applications will be accepted at a station in the Murray Street lobby of the Administration Building, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. January 26 and 27. Those who apply must show a currently paid fee card. In determining boundaries for eligibility, consideration is given to travel time via public transportation facilities. Students living at Eagle Heights, west of Midvale Boulevard, south of the Beltline Highway and east of the Yahara River are eligible to apply.

UW news

Physical Plant

From The University of Wisconsin News and Publications Service, Bascom Hall, Madison 53706 • Telephone: (608) 262-3571

Release: Immediately

10/21/66 rf

MADISON, Wis.--Dutch Elm disease has claimed a few victims among the heavy elm population on the University of Wisconsin campus at Madison but over the past 10 years the University has been fighting a steady holding war against the elm tree scourge.

No telling what might have happened if the University's physical plant division had not started making plans to fight the bark beetle carrier of the disease a decade ago when it first invaded southern Wisconsin.

The beetle would have found life just one feast after another among the more than 800 beautiful elms on the University's Madison campus.

As it turned out, the bug found death from insecticides, applied at night to save the trees. The counter-attack was launched by men of the University's physical plant division under Director A. F. Ahearn and Delmar Anderson, department civil engineer.

The battle score over the past 10 years?

The University has lost only nine elm trees to the beetle invader in the areas treated, about one per cent of the total of more than 800 elms on the campus.

The loss could have been much greater, as it has been in many areas, except for the continual fight by men and machines and insecticides. The cost of the beetle battle has averaged about \$2,500 per year for the University.

Anderson--Andy as he is known throughout the campus--has made annual reports on the Madison campus war on Dutch Elm disease.

- more -

Add one--Dutch Elm

The reports show that the University's physical plant division started making plans to fight the disease back in 1956 when the elm tree killers first crossed Wisconsin's southern border.

Wisconsin scientists were consulted, among them Dr. Dale Norris of the UW entomology department, who is nationally known for his research in this field. Equipment and supplies were purchased, and in 1959 when the beetle invasion began to approach the Madison area, the UW physical plant division men started spraying campus elm trees, using hydraulic and roto-mist sprayers and a 12 per cent solution of DDT insecticide.

Anderson recalls that the bird kill, especially robins, was very heavy in those early DDT sprayings so in 1962 the University turned to another insecticide, Methoxclor, which was effective against the beetles and not so fatal to bird life.

"Spraying trees is a messy business at best, and on a campus the size of Wisconsin, with thousands of students, many parking areas, and considerable vehicular traffic, it is virtually impossible to spray during daylight hours," Anderson said. "We decided to carry on this work during the night and early daylight hours. The problem with night spraying during early spring, that is, the latter part of March and early April, is the freezing temperatures of night. We have to pick our nights when the temperature is above freezing and the wind calm."

In 1964, Dr. Norris developed a systemic method of immunizing trees by the injection of the chemical Bidrin into the conductive tissue of the trees from whence it travels to the crown where it kills the beetles as they feed. Since then those trees that are difficult to spray, due to the proximity of parking areas, are treated systemically, while others have continued to be sprayed with Methoxclor to kill the beetles.

"This systemic treatment is a complicated and dangerous process since the chemical is highly toxic," Anderson said. "It consists of driving small feeder tubes into the conductive tissue of the tree at five inch intervals of the circumference. Onto these tubes is placed a pressurized plastic capsule containing the right dosage of Bidrin for the crown category of the tree.

Add two--Dutch Elm

" The men doing this work have to be trained to determine the crown categories for the trees in order to know how much chemical should be injected. Too much will burn the tree and too little will not immunize the tree against the disease. The entire process requires extreme care, the men are required to wear coveralls which are washed at the end of each day, a face mask to protect against any chemical that may come into contact with their faces, and rubber gloves which are thrown away at the end of each day."

Systemic treatment with Bidrin is more complicated and expensive than spraying, Andy says. Besides, Bidrin breaks down when weathered for a month so it is necessary to treat trees systemically from the middle of May through June to be active at the time of the beetle emergence in early June. A chemical of more lasting qualities than Bidrin will allow more time for this work, he says.

###

FEATURE STORY

11/12/62 jb

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

RELEASE: Immediately

MADISON, Wis.--The University of Wisconsin campus, one of the most heavily wooded areas in Madison, has at least 36 varieties in its census of 4,555 trees.

The count, tabulated recently by the UW division of physical plant, shows 823 elm trees, 434 oak, 407 hawthorn, 391 willow, 358 pine, 314 maple, 311 ash, and 277 cedar.

The other species include apple, beechwood, birch, box elder, buckthorn, catalpa, cherry, chestnut, cottonwood, crabapple, flowering crab, hackberry, hemlock, hickory, katsura, linden, locust, larch, magnolia, mulberry, Ohio buckeye, pear, poplar, redbud, spruce, sumac, walnut, and yellow-wood.

A. F. Ahearn, director of physical plant operations, said the count varies slightly each year. Trees dying or removed for new building construction are balanced by continuous planting of new trees.

The tree census excludes certain wooded areas of University property, such as the areas north of Bascom Hall, Social Science Building, and Elizabeth Waters Hall, as well as Picnic Point, Eagle Heights, former Tent Colony, University Houses and Arboretum.

##

Please file under
"Physical Plant"

Jhx

10/18/65

Physical Plant Remodeling

Due to the steady growth of the University of Wisconsin and the corresponding increase in faculty personnel who require additional and special facilities the physical areas in many buildings are being changed to some extent. These changes include the remodeling and reconditioning of present areas into offices, classrooms, laboratories, research areas, etc., in both new and old buildings.

Some of this work is done by outside contractors but when conditions are such that the space is needed in a short time and the occupants cannot be displaced for a long period this work is done by the Physical Plant.

This remodeling work is done mostly by craftsmen from the Physical Plant shops except in cases where conditions are such that a subcontractor can do a portion of the work with a minimum of disturbance to the University Department affected.

Along with the remodeling of various areas structural examinations are made as required to insure that the loading on

floors and other parts of a building do not exceed that amount for which the building was originally designed

10/18/65

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING DEPT.

The Heating and Air Conditioning Department is basically responsible for the generation of steam, the maintenance of the steam distribution system, the maintenance and operation of all mechanical equipment in all Madison Campus Buildings and the mechanical remodeling program. In addition we act as mechanical consultants to all departments in the University no matter what the problem. This involves us to a small degree in some research programs.

We maintain, through Planning and Construction, contact with new construction in the design, development and construction stages and represent the Physical Plant mechanically on these problems. An additional utility provided by this department is lake water pumped out of Lake Mendota for non-potable purposes on the campus, such as lavatory and laboratory. This accounts for 51% of the water used on the campus. Providing compressed air for use in shops, laboratories and as a motive power for tools, sewage ejection and temperature control is another service.

In 1964-65 we burned 65,000 tons of coal and produced $1\frac{1}{4}$ billion pounds of steam. Heat and process steam is provided to all campus buildings from the Wisconsin Center Bldg. on the east, the Biotron on the west and the Primate Lab. on the south. This includes all buildings except those residential buildings purchased for the expansion program, and will include all buildings built in the expansion program. The steam distribution is about 5 miles in length and includes 2 miles of walk-thru tunnels and 3 miles of conduit. The plant is self-sustaining, that is to say, it is not dependent on purchased electricity from Madison Gas & Electric

or water from the Madison water utility to operate. However, the water and electrical circuits are such that we can use either self-generated electricity or purchased; or Lake Mendota water or city water. This gives the plant great versatility and dependability of operation.

For the present it is necessary to operate both the new heating plant at 117 N. Charter and the old at 1225 University Ave. in order to satisfy peak winter demands. It is eventually contemplated that we will add sufficient capacity at 117 N. Charter to be able to abandon the facility at 1225 University Ave. although planning has not progressed to the point where a date can be predicted.

Our maintenance programs involves all heating specialties and devices, all refrigerators, special laboraty devices employing heating or cooling; all air conditioning, window and central station, cleaning of filters, cleaning of duct work.

The Mechanical contracting involves the purchase and installation of air conditioning equipment, air filtering equipment, incinerators, ventilating devices, auxilliary heating equipment, and special application heating and cooling devices for research or food service departments.

October 13, 1965

R. F. Woroch

10/18/65

The University of Wisconsin
Division of Physical Plant

Grounds Dept. Operations

The Grounds Department is responsible for the maintenance ^{trees, shrub beds, and flower beds,} of all campus lawns, streets, walks, and parking areas including all Residence Halls areas adjacent to the campus proper, University Hospitals, Memorial Union, the Brittingham Estate, the Knapp Center and the care and maintenance of all roadways in the Arboretum and all the outer drives on the western end of the campus. Excluded from their responsibility are the Intercollegiate and Physical Education playing fields and the Residence Halls areas far removed from the campus.

Lawn care includes mowing, seeding, sodding, fertilizing, and weed spraying. Street maintenance includes patching, opening inlets, cleaning catch basins, and cleaning streets. Sidewalks are kept in repair and new walks are built as pedestrian traffic patterns warrant their construction. Campus trees are regularly pruned, cabled where required and fertilized. All campus elms are sprayed each Spring with methoxy chlor emulsion spray and some not sprayable are treated systemically with Bidrin in order to combat the inroads of Dutch Elm disease. In the Fall leaves are both raked and mulched, mostly the latter. We propagate all plants and flowers for campus

use in our greenhouses. These flowers are placed in beds, flower boxes, design beds, and planters and cared for during the growing season.

All furniture moving on campus, in buildings and from building to building is taken care of by Grounds Dept. employees. Any equipment that is bulky or extremely heavy is moved by others in that business. These services are paid for by the department concerned.

All rubbish from campus buildings, University Hospitals, Memorial Union, and residence halls buildings adjacent to the campus is picked up by two crews using packer type trucks and the container system. Also, rubbish is picked up at the Brittingham Estate, the Knapp Center and many of the rental properties used by university staff.

Concrete work, mainly of minor nature, is taken care of by the Grounds concrete crew. Included in this work is concrete removals, sidewalks, curbs, curb and gutter, building slabs, motor foundations, etc. The work includes all concrete work required in building remodeling and building maintenance.

Snow removal on all walks, roads, parking areas, and loading dock facilities is a part of the Grounds work. Also, included is sanding roads and walks and loading and hauling snow.

10/18/65

DEPARTMENT OF PROTECTION AND SECURITY

The Department of Protection and Security, set up and functioning under the Division of Physical Plant, is responsible by Regent action for the protection of life and property on all property owned or controlled by the Regents.

In addition, the Department is responsible for the enforcement of the State Statutes and the Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter UW 1, which means the University Police are empowered to make arrests for violations of State laws, including Regent regulations, which occur on campus.

To meet its responsibilities, the Department of Protection and Security is organized into three subdivisions as follows: Police Services, Plant Protection, and Water Security.

The Police Division provides such services as ambulance conveyances, traffic control, escorts, and investigations. An example of the work performed by this Division may be found in the area of ambulance conveyances. Last year the Division conveyed over 400 students, staff, and employees to the UW Hospital on an emergency basis.

Plant Protection is primarily concerned with buildings from the hours of 9:30 P.M. until 6 A.M. and on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and Holidays. Plant Protection personnel are assigned to various routes and concern themselves with fires, open doors and windows, water leakage, and proper use of buildings. They are an important adjunct to the Police Division.

Lake Security, working closely with City of Madison officials, is interested primarily in water safety on Lake Mendota. The Division

concerns itself with correcting unsafe practices and in maintaining water safety standards by the users of the lake.

In addition, the Division performs a valuable lifesaving rescue service which, in an average season, rescues about 500 persons from the water *as a result of swimming and boating incidents.* ~~after their boat has tipped over.~~

~~The University of Wisconsin's Department of Protection and Security program is ranked at the top nationally by the National Association of University Traffic and Security Officers.~~

RECEIVED

OCT 7 1965

DIV. OF PHYSICAL PLANT

Oct. 18, 1965

ACCOUNTING

The University of Wisconsin Physical Plant accounting budgets and controls expenditures for eight departments in its organization. These service departments are Safety, Protection and Security, Heating Station, Electric Sub-Station, Buildings and Grounds, Car Fleet, Parking Lots, and Shops.

The last three departments, Car Fleet, Parking Lots, and Shops can be classified as revolving funds. The revenue, derived from services rendered less expenditures, is retained in the fund from year to year. The other departments rely on appropriated funds which terminate at the end of each fiscal year.

In order not to overexpend the allotted ^{AND} ~~or~~ revolving funds, of approximately 10 million dollars each year, budget controls are maintained. The Physical Plant is relying more and more on IBM data processing controls to keep up with the expansion of the University.

10/18/65

The Department of Safety has the responsibility of maintaining the safety of students, faculty, employees and the public on the University campus, and in the fire protection of the University facilities. Accident and fire prevention is the primary concern of the department and is accomplished by efforts made to minimize hazards to personnel and property through instruction, protective equipment, inspections and review of building plans.

To accomplish such a broad objective, the department covers all areas on the campus, including classroom buildings, office buildings, residence halls, hospital complex and other facilities owned or operated by the University. There is concern to this department whenever the safety of an individual on the campus is involved, whatever may be the activity -- be he in the laboratory, classroom, or office; a motor vehicle operator; a maintenance worker; or handling and using radioactive materials.

The limits of the department are defined by the extent of the University and its responsibility to its employees, students and the public throughout its state-wide operation.

10/18/65

Physical Plant Operations:

These are the services which are provided for all academic departments so as to insure uniform functioning of the entire plant and relieve the faculty and staff of the responsibility of securing those services on a departmental basis. Specifically included in the category are Custodial Services, Truck Service, Campus Mail, Car Fleet, Public Functions, Parking and Transportation and the Exterminator. It is intended that the services be provided at no cost or at minimum ^{cost} to the departments, within budgeted limits and established working hours. Operations are influenced by policies established by others and unpredictable expansion affects the levels of service until an adjustment can be made.

By far the largest operational function is Custodial Services where 318 men and women clean 145 buildings having a floor area of 3,835,000 square feet. They work in three shifts throughout the 24-hour periods Monday through Friday and reduced schedules

are in effect on weekends. Their primary responsibility is to maintain a clean and sanitary work environment for the educational program, to contribute to the health and safety of those who use the buildings and to care for the system's properties. Since there is other work which must be done and which can be most economically accomplished by this organized working force, the custodial assignment includes over 25% special services not considered cleaning, but these all relate to the total plant operation rather than individual department assistance. Custodial forces include window washers with responsibilities for over 18,000 windows, 11,000 screens and storm windows, 15,000 fluorescent lamp tubes and other equally staggering assignments.

Truck Service, originally planned as transportation for the maintenance program has expanded to assistance for all departments requiring a light hauling facility within the Madison

campus complex. Seven vehicles are assigned to this general need and an eighth supplies transportation for Extension all-campus services. The seven general service trucks process between 400 and 500 orders a week, ranging in short hauls between buildings on campus to materials from suppliers located at city extremities. An order may be for delivery of a small package to hauling $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of film or books, and it can be two stops ~~of~~ for the package or sixty stops on a collection of the weekly laundry. Four vehicles are radio dispatched and that system is being expanded.

Campus Mail is actually part of Truck Service but is considered separately because of its single purpose. The responsibility is to provide a rapid distribution of inter-departmental correspondence and to expedite outgoing bulk mail shipments. Two mail vans follow a scheduled route involving 192 stops daily Monday

through Friday and 26 stops on Saturdays. With two men to each vehicle sorting is continuous, resulting in less handling and more rapid service. A third mail van is assigned full time to expedite outgoing bulk mail shipments. On an established daily schedule this unit hauls about 45 tons of mail from the campus to the Post Office each month. The schedule is coordinated with the U S Postal capability to process.

A Car Fleet, presently 49 vehicles, supplies vehicles at low rental cost for official university business. First consideration is given to a need for a conveyance where public transportation is not available or is not adequate for the particular business. Rental charges are designed to sustain the fleet but not to expand it, and such expansion must come from other sources. During the past year Fleet vehicles traveled 1,011,060 miles, averaging 2,059 miles per month per vehicle for the months of use. Although the Fleet

> to the department's box

cannot possibly furnish all of the transportation requested, the attempt is made to maintain sufficient rolling stock to supply that which is essential to the educational program.

Physical Plant is a designated coordinator of required services and the supplier of much of the staging and decorative materials for Public Functions and Special Events. There are at least 26 major events scheduled each year which involve pre-planning, shop coordination, public safety and extensive preparation. In addition to such programs there are approximately one hundred lesser events requiring an allocation of Physical Plant materials and services. Those services and materials which must be purchased are supplied at actual cost to the departments concerned. No rental charges are made for equipment owned by Physical Plant.

~~Parking and Transportation is a service function depending on policies established by others. This operation~~

Physical Plant is responsible for the equitable assignment of parking space as it becomes available and for the mechanics of administering that allocation of space. Policy is determined by Chapter UW 1, Wisconsin Administrative Code, which is Rules and Regulations of The Board of Regents. A further responsibility is nominal supervision over a contracted mass transportation program involving eleven bus units, as an adjunct to parking and to simplify movement of people between buildings. As of this time 5600 applicants seek desirable parking in 4650 car spaces. The assignment will include 3500 alternate vehicle and business permits, and the operation includes area marking and control signs to insure an orderly arrangement. Buses are transporting almost 50,000 people each week and that will increase 15% in inclement weather. The last year total for 10 buses was 1,626,102 passengers.

One Exterminator is employed by the Division. His responsibility is control of insects, pests and vermin which might infest classroom, laboratory and office buildings. Adjacent farm areas lure rodents and small wild animals and these migrate to the central campus, which extends the operation to those farm areas. Only a small part of this one-man operation is directed to campus living quarters and food handling or processing problems. It is a minimum necessary program supplemented by contract arrangements for the self-supporting divisions.

These are the basic Operations, but Physical Plant capability is much in demand for many things. Whatever they are, if they are not Remodelling, nor maintenance, nor utilities the chances are they will be Operations.

The electrical department is primarily responsible for the design and operation of the campus underground electrical distribution system and the building electrical services. This includes a continuous review of facilities such as cable and transformer capacities, switching capabilities, voltage regulation, and the effect of new construction upon these facilities. As a result of this review, the necessary maintenance, precautions, changes, and/or additions are determined and action instigated to maintain a workable system with minimum equipment failures. All labor is provided by the U. W. Electric Shop.

Power is purchased from the local utility at four remote points and distributed on the campus at 4160 volts. The annual cost for electricity consumed will approximate \$850,000 for the fiscal year 1965-66. The electrical demand for the campus is presently 19,500 KW.

Other responsibilities of the electrical department includes the design of grounds lighting and fire alarm systems, the generation of electric power, and the review of the electrical aspects of new building construction.

George S. Noyors

October 18, 1965

The function of the shops in the Physical Plant Division extends into three areas, namely maintenance, remodelling and departmental work. The maintenance budget for 1964-65 was \$1,167,643.00. The total sum expended by the shops when remodelling and departmental funds are included amounts to \$3,235,000.00.

All the capital equipment, machinery, vehicles, tools, etc., are purchased with capital funds ~~by the maintenance department~~. All materials and supplies are requisitioned through the Purchasing Department for the shop work.

There are eight shops having a total of 332 men to perform the required work. The shops are as follows: Carpenter, Electric, Machine, Mason, Paint, Plumbing, Sheetmetal and Steamfitter. Almost all of the Journeymen in the shops have served an indentured apprenticeship in their trade. We ~~now~~ have 16 indentured apprentices working in our shops at the present time.

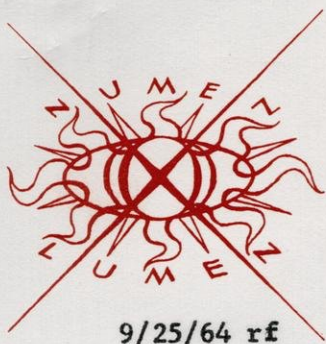
The maintenance work consists of both preventive maintenance and required maintenance work and is scheduled so as to cause the least possible interference with the University academic work.

Classrooms and laboratories must be remodelled in many cases to insure the highest level of instruction and research. Also temporary quarters are remodelled as necessary.

Departments that need items that cannot be classified as maintenance are required to provide a requisition to have them done.

Remodelling work has a high priority at the University which means that the shops must carefully assign the men to complete the remodelling projects and to do the necessary maintenance work and requested departmental jobs without uncalled for delays.

Communication between shops, remodelling coordinators and requisitioning departments is important and all shop supervisors have developed and improved communications by personal contact, through memos and by proper use of the telephone.



NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Serving the state through campuses at Madison and Milwaukee, nine University Centers, and a statewide extension system.

9/25/64 rf

Immediate Release

MADISON--The University of Wisconsin Board of Regents Friday approved appointment of a safety director for the University system to improve safety measures and programs on all campuses.

Named to the new post in the physical plant department was Earl V. Rupp, Lake Mills, for the past 11 years plant manager and general factory manager of the multi-plant system of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Co. of Wisconsin and Illinois.

As director of safety, Rupp will be concerned with anything that might endanger lives or property on all campuses.

A. F. Ahearn, Director of Physical Plant, said that the UW's safety system has worked "fairly well." However, with the extensive growth of UW campuses in the last few years, he added, safety measures and programs now require full time attention and planning.

Rupp received his B.S. degree in mechanical engineering from Purdue University and studied chemistry and metallurgy at the Case School of Applied Science, Western Reserve University, and Carnegie Institute. He received his law degree from the University of Michigan and his master's degree in business administration from the University of Chicago. Immediately prior to World War II, he was engaged in the development and use of personal protective equipment for the Mine Safety Appliance Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. During the way, as an officer in the Army Air Force, he was chief of the engineering and development branch of the Aero Medical Laboratory, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, with responsibility for providing protective equipment for aircraft and ground personnel.

-more-

Add one--safety director

After the war, 1946-1953, he was in charge of engineering with the Bastian Blessing Company, Chicago, Illinois. Since then he has been with Creamery Package, having as a part of his responsibility the supervision of in-plant safety programs.

###

MADISON NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

4/15/64 jb

RELEASE:

Immediately

MADISON--The University of Wisconsin has begun its annual battle against Dutch Elm disease on the Madison campus.

Most spraying of the 825 elm trees on the campus is done at night. This is the best time, according to Delmar Anderson, civil engineer with the UW physical plant division, who has charge of the program, because "no students are around then, there are no cars to hamper operations, and the wind is almost negligible during those hours."

The University uses two sprayers, a hydraulic and a roto-mist type, filled with a pesticide proven effective against the elm beetles. Anderson said there has been almost no bird kill as a result of this operation.

"Another very important part of this program is what we call sanitation," Anderson said. This involves removal of all dead limbs--where the beetles have their nests--in early spring.

###

Physical Plant

ASSIGNABLE SQUARE FEET USE OF CAMPUS AREA UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

MADISON

Instruction	1,368,900
Residence Halls	1,970,100
Medical Center	875,050
Research	769,250
Extension and Public Service	191,275
Misc.	724,900

UW-MILWAUKEE

Instruction	312,700
Research	20,480
Ext. and Pub. Service	2,850
Misc.	145,200

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
DIVISION OF PHYSICAL PLANT
MADISON 6

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
SERVICE BUILDING

July 16, 1963

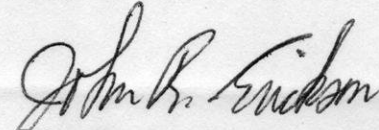
John F. Newman, Director
U. W. News Service
Observatory Hill Office Building

Dear Mr. Newman:

The campus bus service has been expanded to provide early morning service for those who need to be at their jobs by 7 a.m. Beginning Monday, July 15th, and continuing indefinitely, there will be east bound departures from the Walnut Street parking area # 60 Monday through Friday at 6:30 a.m., 6:40 a.m. and 6:50 a.m. The Saturday east bound departures from the parking area will be at 6:30 a.m. and 6:50 a.m. These new departure times are in addition to the regular service as noted in the published schedule.

Since this change cannot be reflected in printed schedules until the middle of September, any information that you can publish on this would be appreciated.

Very truly yours,



John R. Erickson,
Administrative Assistant

JRE:nk

MADISON NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

3/21/63 jb

RELEASE:

Immediately

MADISON--A University of Wisconsin fire drill, involving more than 20,000 students and a staff and faculty of 6,500, will be conducted on the Madison campus next Monday, Wednesday, and Friday (March 25-27-29).

Alarms will be sounded at 9:30, 10:35, and 11:40 a.m. on Monday and Wednesday, and at 9:30 a.m. on Friday, at specified locations. Arranged by the UW division of [physical plant], all drills are announced in advance. The main objective is recognition of the alarm system and understanding of factors which make the mass exodus a complex project.

Poor weather and examination schedules delayed the drills until this time, division officials explained.

###

FEATURE STORY

Physical Plant

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

1/25/63 jb

RELEASE: Immediately

By JACK BURKE

MADISON, Wis.--Frigid outside--cozy inside.

Some 175 buildings on the University of Wisconsin's Madison campus are kept nice and warm these days. And higher education continues as usual, despite Wisconsin's long, rugged polar period.

Last Wednesday, when the thermometer at Madison tumbled to 28 degrees below zero, the University burned 373.4 tons of coal in both its new and old heating plants to produce a total of 6,558,500 pounds of steam. These figures shattered all previous one-day records.

UW physical plant technicians report that an average winter day usually calls for some 320 tons of coal.

Richard F. Woroch, chief mechanical engineer for the physical plant, says it takes seven railroad cars to bring the coal required for an average sub-zero day's demands. More than 15,000 tons are maintained in the University yards, slightly more than a two-month supply under normal wintertime conditions, for standby requirements.

When it gets this cold, and when the snow piles high, the members of the physical plant staff swing into action. They have two major assignments at this time of year--to clear ice and snow away from roads and steps in a hurry, and to keep rooms warm for the students, faculty, and employees, all of them combining to form a community of over 30,000 persons. This approximates the population of Wausau.

-more-

add one--Ice/snow

Men take over the shovels, snowplows, snowloaders, the sanders and sweepers, removing the snow from 13 miles of roads, some 11½ miles of sidewalks, 60 parking lots, and thousands of steps and entry-ways.

Delmar L. Anderson, civil engineer for the physical plant, and Charles A. Olson, assistant director, are the men in charge of the mop-up work. They said the main equipment employed to combat the ice and snow consists of three large snowplows, a one-ton truck plow, four truck-type jeeps with blades, a rotary broom-type sweeper-tractor, two large tractors with attached plows and loader units, and several small one-man blowers.

The streets on the campus, the service entrances and most used sidewalks, and a number of the parking lots rate top priority after a storm. To expedite things even more, a private contractor cleans off Lot 60 on Walnut Street, the main parking area with spaces for more than 1,500 vehicles.

No longer does the University use cinders on its walks and roads; when the new heating plant was placed into operation several years ago, it produced wastes too fine and dirty to be of much value. Sand treated with calcium chloride is purchased from the Dane County Highway Department and then spread with a two-ton truck. Heated sand is scattered on sidewalks.

MADISON NEWS

Buildings & Grounds

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

10/30/62 jfn

RELEASE: **Immediately**

MADISON--Approach of winter brought a warning Tuesday from University of Wisconsin officials that all boats stored or moored along the University shoreline of Lake Mendota are to be removed by Nov. 15.

A. F. Ahearn, physical plant director, said any boats not removed by the deadline will be hauled away and stored "at a substantial cost to the owner." Boats not claimed within 60 days will be ~~dis~~posed of in accordance with Wisconsin statutes, he added.

The boats may again be placed along the University's shoreline with the first spring thaw, Ahearn said.

###

Buildings & Grounds
FILE

CHAPTER UW 1

TRAFFIC AND CONDUCT ON UNIVERSITY PROPERTY

UW 1.01	Police officers	UW 1.06	Conservation of university parks
UW 1.02	Designation of university land	UW 1.07	Conduct within university parks
UW 1.03	Motor vehicle regulations	UW 1.08	Penalties
UW 1.04	Parking		
UW 1.05	Traffic regulations		

UW 1.01 Police officers. Such persons as shall be authorized by the regents shall be constituted police officers and shall have the power to enforce these rules and regulations, and for the purposes thereof shall police all property under the control of the said regents. Such officers shall have all the powers provided in section 27.01 (8), Wis. Stats. 1953, except where such powers are specifically limited or modified by the regents. Said police officers shall be identified by an appropriate shield or badge, bearing the words, "Police, University of Wisconsin", and bearing a number, which badge shall be conspicuously worn when enforcing sections UW 1.03, 1.04, and 1.05 of these regulations.

History: 1-2-56; am. Register, December, 1957, No. 24, eff. 1-1-58.

UW 1.02 Designation of university land. All lands and real property owned by or subject to the control of the regents are hereby designated as university parks, and as such shall come within the scope of these and all subsequent rules and regulations relating to university lands.

UW 1.03 Motor vehicle regulations. (1) (a) No person not holding a valid and current operator's license issued under chapter 343, Wis. Stats., shall operate any motor vehicle on any roadway under the control of the regents unless exempt under the provisions of section 343.05, Wis. Stats., from the requirement that he hold such a license in order to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state.

(b) No person shall operate any motor vehicle on any roadway under the control of the regents unless the same has been properly registered as provided by chapter 341, Wis. Stats., unless exempt under the provisions of section 341.05, Wis. Stats., from the requirement that the vehicle be registered in order that it may be operated on the highways of this state.

(2) All provisions of chapter 346, Wis. Stats., 1957, entitled "Rules of the Road" which are applicable to highways as defined in section 340.01 (22), Wis. Stats., 1957, are hereby adopted for the regulation of traffic on the roadways under the control of the regents except as follows:

(a) Provisions of chapter 346, Wis. Stats., 1957, which are in conflict with any specific provision of these regulations.

(b) Penalty provisions of chapter 346, Wis. Stats., 1957.

(c) Sections 346.61 through 346.74, Wis. Stats., 1957.

(3) If any provision of this regulation is invalid, or if the application thereof to any person or circumstance is invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

History: 1-2-56; r. and recr. Register, December, 1957, No. 24, eff. 1-1-58.

Register, December, 1960, No. 60

UW 1.04 Parking. (1) Parking is prohibited at all times on roads, drives, and fire lanes traversing university parks and on all university lands, except that, the dean of the college of agriculture or his designated representative is authorized to establish necessary parking areas at Upham Woods and on university farms not on the main Madison campus, and the chief executive officers at each of the branches of the university outside of Madison are authorized to establish necessary parking areas at such branches, and the superintendent of buildings and grounds may designate areas as appropriate and safe for parking for specific groups at specific times, providing such areas are properly posted and patrolled as parking areas, and except at places hereinafter specified:

(a) The west side of the driveway between Radio Hall and Science Hall, limited by proper signs to 45 minutes.

(b) The west side of Babcock Drive near Slichter Hall between designating signs, limited to the hours 6 P.M. to 1:00 A.M. during the time women students are quartered in Slichter Hall.

(c) The east side of Babcock Drive in front of Slichter Hall, limited by proper signs to 30 minutes.

(d) The parking area on the south side of the Pre School laboratory, between terminal signs, limited to 30 minutes to patrons of the Pre School laboratory.

(e) The south side of Linden Drive in front of Babcock Hall between terminal signs, limited to 30 minutes for visitors to Babcock Hall.

(f) The area south of gate 21 at the southeast corner of the Stadium, between terminal signs, limited to 30 minutes.

(g) Parking area No. 20, north of the nurses dormitory, reserved for visitors to the University hospitals.

(h) Parking areas, designated hereinafter in sub. (2), limited to persons specifically assigned to such areas by permits.

(i) Designated public parking areas at the arboretum and Picnic Point, limited to the hours specified hereinafter in section UW 1.07 (14), and at the area west of the Tent Colony, the Daisy Field, and Willows Beach, limited to the hours specified hereinafter in section UW 1.07 (15).

(j) Designated parking areas in university houses and married student apartment projects.

(k) The superintendent of buildings and grounds shall have the authority to restrict parking for reasons of needed repair and snow removal.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), parking in the following university parking areas is prohibited to other than persons specifically assigned to such areas; and motor vehicles so assigned to any of these parking areas shall be identified by an appropriate parking permit affixed to the vehicle as designated by the superintendent of buildings and grounds:

<i>Area</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	North of Langdon Street between Lake Street and Memorial Union.
2	Northeast corner of Park Street and University Avenue.
3	Administration Building.
4	Music Hall and Music Annex.
5	Chadbourne Hall.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Location</i>
6	Law Building.
7	932 West Johnson Street.
8	Hydraulic Laboratory and Pump House.
9	Science Hall.
10	Education Building.
11	Bascom Hall.
12	Chemistry Building—Lathrop Drive.
13	Service Building.
14	South and east of Extension Annex.
16	North of Chemical Engineering Building.
17	South and west of Chemical Engineering Building, south and east of Mechanical Engineering Building, and northeast corner of North Randall Avenue and West Dayton Street.
18	Field House—east side.
19	Field House—west side.
20	Nurses Dormitory and North Randall Avenue (visitors).
21	Rear of Wisconsin General Hospital.
22	East side of North Charter Street between University Avenue and Linden Drive.
23	Linden Drive—south side, Charter Street to Lorch Street.
24	North side of Washburn Drive and west of Observatory Hill Office Building.
25	Elizabeth Waters Hall—service area.
26	Observatory Drive west of Charter Street—north side from Charter Street west to limit sign, and south side from Soils Building east to limit sign.
27	Home Economics Building—west side.
28	Resident-Intern Dormitory—north side.
29	State Laboratory of Hygiene—south side.
30	Biochemistry Building—north side, and Linden Drive—south side from Lorch Street to Horticulture Building.
31	Babcock Hall—east of Babcock Drive, south and west of Babcock Hall.
32	Short Course Dormitory.
33	Slichter Hall—east side.
34	Tripp Hall.
35	Adams Hall.
36	Kronshage Dormitory—service area.
37	Kronshage Dormitory—west.
38	Soils Building courtyard and north and west of Bacteriology Building.
39	Stock Pavilion—east, south and west sides; Horse Barn—east and south sides; Dairy Cattle Center—north side; Dairy Barn—north side; Agronomy Seed Building—east and north sides; Walnut Street Greenhouses—north side.
40	Naval Research Laboratory.
41	Naval Armory north side and Enzyme Laboratory north and west sides to Princeton Avenue.
44	Southeast corner of Spring Street and North Charter Street.
45	29 Coyne Court—north and west sides.
46	929 University Avenue—south side.
47	730-736 University Avenue—north side.
48	New Extension Building—North Lake Street.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Location</i>
50	Fahrenbrook Court, College Court, Brooks Street area.
51	Between Mills Street and Charter Street north of Regent Street.
54	New Heating Plant.
55	New Chemistry Building—West Johnson Street.
56	1117 West Johnson Street.
57	New Gymnasium—Observatory Drive.
58	South of Elm Drive Dormitory units.
59	Restricted parking area in the arboretum.
60	Southwest corner of Walnut Street and Willow Drive.
61	Kenwood campus of University at Milwaukee.
62	Kenwood campus of University at Milwaukee.
65	Kenwood campus of University at Milwaukee.
66	Kenwood campus of University at Milwaukee.
67	Downtown campus of University at Milwaukee.
77	Not restricted.

(3) (a) In order to provide off-street parking in university parking areas for patrons of public university events, such as, for example, athletic contests, motor vehicles may be permitted to park in areas designated for such purpose by the superintendent of buildings and grounds for a limited time not exceeding twelve hours continuously and on payment of a parking fee.

(b) No identifying parking permit is required in Area 60. Overnight storage of vehicles in Area 60 is limited to the areas designated for that purpose.

(4) Parking is prohibited at all times in areas which must be kept clear for the passage of fire apparatus. Said areas shall be designated by standard signs reading "Fire Zone, No Parking at Any Time, Day or Night" or "Fire Lane, No Parking at Any Time, Day or Night".

(5) Parking is prohibited at all times in areas which must be kept clear for vehicles to load and unload. Such areas shall be designated by standard signs reading, "Loading Zone, 30 Minute Limit, Day or Night".

(6) Motor vehicles parked in a restricted parking area without a permit, or motor vehicles parked in a fire zone, fire lane, loading zone, or no parking zone, and unlicensed or partially dismantled motor vehicles, may be towed off the university premises and stored at the owner's expense.

(7) Designated space on Lincoln Drive is restricted to official visitors to the President's office, by special permit.

History: 1-2-56; am. (1); r. and recr. (1) (d); am. (2), Register, December, 1957, No. 24, eff. 1-1-58; am. (1) (f), (1) (i), (1) (j); cr. (1) (k); am. (2); renum. (3) to be (3) (a) and am.; cr. (3) (b); am. (4), and (6); cr. (7), Register, December, 1960, No. 60, eff. 1-1-61.

UW 1.05 Traffic regulations. (1) As a safety measure, there is hereby established a maximum speed limit of 15 miles per hour for motor vehicle traffic on all roads and drives on the Kenwood and downtown campuses of the university at Milwaukee and on that part of the university campus at Madison within the area bordered by Lake Street on the east, Regent Street on the south, Breese Terrace and Walnut Street on the west, except on Observatory Drive between Elm Drive and Walnut Street the maximum speed limit shall be 25 miles per

hour; and a maximum speed limit of 25 miles per hour is established on all other university roads and drives, except as otherwise specified.

(2) No motor vehicle shall be driven on any road within the Eagle Heights university houses project at a speed in excess of 10 miles per hour, except that the speed limit on the road leading to the Eagle Heights university houses project, between Oxford Road and the stop sign at the entrance to the project, shall be 25 miles per hour.

(3) No motor vehicle shall be driven on any road or drive within the married students apartments projects at a speed in excess of 10 miles per hour.

(4) All vehicles shall come to a full and complete stop at the following intersections and places:

(a) Southbound traffic on University campus shall come to a full stop at the intersection of all campus roads and University Avenue.

(b) All vehicles entering Park Street from campus roads or parking areas shall come to a full stop at the intersection of such roads and Park Street, with the exception of eastbound traffic on Observatory Drive from Bascom Hall entering Park Street at the Memorial Union.

(c) All vehicles entering Langdon Street from campus roads or parking areas shall come to a full stop at the intersection of such roads and Langdon Street.

(d) Eastbound traffic leading from the Eagle Heights university houses project to University Bay Drive shall come to a full stop at the intersection of University Bay Drive and Oxford Road.

(e) Westbound traffic on Linden Drive and southbound traffic on Elm Drive shall come to a full stop at the intersection of said Linden Drive with said Elm Drive.

(f) Northbound traffic on the road east of the electrical engineering and mechanics building shall come to a full stop at the intersection with Johnson Drive and westbound traffic on Johnson Drive shall come to a full stop at the intersection with the first road mentioned.

(g) All southbound traffic on Lake Mendota Drive shall come to a full stop at the intersection of Lake Mendota Drive with University Bay Drive.

(h) All eastbound and westbound traffic shall come to a full stop before entering Charter Street.

(i) All westbound traffic on Willow Drive shall come to a full stop before entering the intersection of Willow Drive with Walnut Street.

(j) All northbound and southbound traffic on Babcock Drive shall come to a full stop at the intersection with Linden Drive.

(k) All eastbound and westbound traffic on Linden Drive shall come to a full stop at the intersection with the road leading to the Wisconsin General Hospital and at the intersection with Henry Mall.

(l) All westbound traffic from the arboretum shall come to a full stop at the intersection with Seminole highway.

(m) All westbound traffic on Observatory Drive shall come to a full stop at the intersection with Babcock Drive.

(n) All traffic from parking areas and service drives shall come to a full stop before entering streets and campus roads.

(o) All traffic entering or leaving the enclosed parking area at the rear of Wisconsin General Hospital shall come to a full stop before entering the passageway at the south end of Bradley Memorial Hospital.

(p) All traffic entering or leaving the Eagle Heights university houses project shall come to a full stop as indicated by stop signs at the main entrance between Buildings No. 1 and No. 41.

(q) All westbound traffic from the Van Hise dormitories area shall come to a full stop before entering Babcock Drive.

(r) All eastbound and westbound traffic on Linden Drive shall come to a full stop at the intersection with Babcock Drive.

(s) All traffic on Linden Drive and Linden Drive West shall come to a full stop before entering the intersections with Elm Drive.

(t) All traffic on Observatory Drive shall come to a full stop before entering the intersection with Elm Drive and before entering the intersection with Walnut Street.

(u) All northbound traffic on Henry Mall shall come to a full stop before entering the intersection with Linden Drive.

(v) All eastbound and northbound traffic on Eagle Heights Drive shall come to a full stop before entering the intersections with Lake Mendota Drive.

(w) All southbound traffic on Lake Mendota Drive shall come to a full stop before entering the intersection with Eagle Heights Drive.

(5) U and Y turns are prohibited on Observatory Drive from Charter Street to Babcock Drive.

(6) All trucking on all University parks roads is prohibited, except for purposes of delivery to University Buildings, campus construction projects, and residences within University Parks.

(7) Private motor vehicles owned by students, in the possession of students, or used for the transportation of students are not to be driven on that part of the campus east of Babcock Drive and east of Breese Terrace during the hours 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. on weekdays, and from 7:00 A.M. to 12:00 Noon on Saturdays. All privately owned motor vehicles operated in Madison by students shall be registered by such students with the Department of Protection and Security.

(8) There shall be only one-way traffic in a northerly and westerly direction on the Service Drive from the north end of the loading zone at the east side of the Journalism Building to the west end of the Hydraulics Building.

(9) There shall be only one-way traffic in an easterly direction on the drive between Maryland Avenue and Downer Avenue on the Kenwood campus of the University at Milwaukee.

(10) There shall be only one-way traffic westerly on Willow Drive from Elm Drive to the intersection with Walnut Street.

(11) Traffic on the lane between, and parallel to, the west bound lane of Willow Drive and the shoreline of Lake Mendota, from University Bay Creek to the parking area at the entrance to Picnic Point, is restricted to pedestrian, bicycle and other non-motor vehicle traffic, except that motor vehicles and boat trailers may be driven on said lane for the sole purpose of loading and unloading boats and boat motors under conditions specified by the superintendent of buildings and grounds.

(12) There shall be only one-way traffic in a southerly direction on Lorch Street between Linden Drive and University Avenue.

History: 1-2-56; am. (1); r. and recr. (3); am. (4) (s); cr. (4) (t), (4) (u), (8) and (9), Register, December, 1957, No. 24, eff. 1-1-58; am. (2), (4) (d), (4) (i), (4) (p), cr. (4) (v), (4) (w), (10), (11) and (12), Register, December, 1960, No. 60, eff. 1-1-61.

UW 1.06 Conservation of university parks. (1) The dumping of any waste, trash, debris or other rubbish on any university property is prohibited, except only as may be specifically authorized by the Regents.

(2) Except as authorized by the Regents, the removal of any shrubs, vegetation, wood, timber, rocks, stone, earth, or other products from the University parks is prohibited.

(3) The removal, destruction or molestation of any bird, animal and fish life within the boundaries of university parks is prohibited, except in cases wherein this provision conflicts with any order of the Wisconsin conservation commission, when such commission is empowered to act; and in such cases of conflict said commission order shall govern.

(4) The presence of dogs is prohibited in the arboretum and Picnic Point at all times. The presence of dogs is prohibited in other areas of the University parks unless they are on leash.

(5) It shall be unlawful to break, tear up, mar, destroy or deface any notice, tree, vine, shrub, flower or other vegetation, or dislocate any stones or disfigure natural conditions or destroy or damage in any way any other property, real or personal, within the boundaries of any university park. The penalty provided in section 26.19, Wis. Stats., shall apply to violations of this subsection.

History: 1-2-56; am. (5), Register, December, 1957, No. 24, eff. 1-1-58.

UW 1.07 Conduct within University parks. (1) Picnicking is prohibited in University parks except in the arboretum, Picnic Point, the area west of the Tent Colony and the Daisy Field in such specific areas as are designated by the superintendent of buildings and grounds to be picnic grounds. All rules and regulations for picnics which are posted by order of the superintendent of buildings and grounds must be strictly complied with. The dean of the college of agriculture or his designated representative is authorized to establish picnic areas on university farms.

(2) The lighting and use of fires is prohibited except in such places as are set aside for this purpose and appropriately designated by standard signs. It shall be unlawful to throw away any cigarette, cigar, pipe ashes, or other burning material without first extinguishing them.

(3) All canvassing, peddling, or soliciting shall be prohibited on the grounds or in the buildings of the university except that the business manager of the university with the consent of the president of the University may authorize subscription, membership, and ticket sales solicitation by university and student organizations and campaigns for charitable purposes at such times and in such manner as not to interfere with regular university business and functions. Food or beverage concessions operated either by students or private parties are prohibited unless prior approval is granted by the business manager of the university.

(4) The use of the Wisconsin Union and its facilities is restricted to members, faculty, staff, and invited guests except on occasions when the union council may invite the general public to an open house. No person shall enter or remain in any of the Wisconsin Union's facilities except as herein provided.

(5) As an anti-littering measure, the distribution of handbills, pamphlets, and other similar materials on the grounds or in the buildings of the University is prohibited, except that student and university organizations may be granted permission for such distribution by the office of dean of students provided that the organization agrees in writing to collect all discarded materials from its distribution on the campus and to distribute no unlawful material.

(6) The erection, posting or attaching of signs in or on any building or university grounds is prohibited except on regular bulletin boards. The director of residence halls is authorized to allow exceptions to this rule for temporary periods for the university residence halls and immediately adjacent grounds. The superintendent of buildings and grounds is authorized to allow exceptions for temporary periods for the remainder of the university campus. The dean of the college of agriculture or his designated representative is authorized to allow similar exceptions for temporary periods for the university farms.

(7) Smoking is prohibited in the classrooms, laboratories, rest rooms, store rooms, and corridors of university buildings except for such areas as are designated for that purpose by the superintendent of buildings and grounds.

(8) Walking upon the roof of university buildings is prohibited at all times except where emergency egress to a fire escape is necessary, unless such roof has been specifically constructed to be walked upon.

(9) The use of mobile public address systems for advertising or other purposes upon the University property is prohibited at all times. The use of stationary public address systems outside of the buildings on the Madison campus is prohibited at all times except that the superintendent of buildings and grounds is authorized to permit the use of such equipment for special events.

(10) Carrying or using firearms on university property except as required for (1) educational programs, (2) use in established rifle and pistol ranges, and (3) for police and military purposes is prohibited unless otherwise authorized by the regents. Firearms in violation of this regulation shall be confiscated and disposed of according to the Wisconsin Statutes.

(11) Swimming, fishing, and boating in ponds, lagoons, streams and all waters within the boundaries of the arboretum is prohibited. The storing of boats, boating gear, and other equipment within the boundaries of university parks except under conditions specified by the superintendent of buildings and grounds, and except as otherwise authorized by the regents, is prohibited. There shall be no swimming, fishing, docking or mooring of boats from university piers, except as follows; and, unless otherwise indicated, the facilities are available only to University personnel:

(a) Crew pier—reserved for crew purposes only. No trespassing.

(b) Life saving pier—reserved for life saving purposes only. Boat docking permitted. No trespassing.

(c) University pier (east of Memorial Union)—Swimming and docking of boats permitted. Open to members of the public 17 years of age or over, except as otherwise authorized for limited periods by the superintendent of buildings and grounds.

(d) Hoofers pier—reserved for members and guests of the Hoofers Club. Docking and mooring of boats permitted.

(e) Lake laboratory piers (2)—reserved for lake laboratory purposes. No trespassing.

(f) Piers at Van Hise and Kronshage dormitories—reserved for university halls residents. Boat docking and swimming permitted.

(g) Pier at Elizabeth Waters Hall—reserved for university halls residents and university medical school and university hospitals personnel. Boat docking and swimming permitted.

(h) Picnic Point pier—to be used as a boat dock only. Open to public.

(i) Tent Colony pier—reserved for Tent Colony residents. Boat docking and swimming permitted. Fishing permitted only as the director of the colony may direct.

(12) Drunkenness or disorderly conduct of any kind is prohibited. The use or possession of intoxicating liquors or beer with an alcoholic content of more than 3.2% by weight is prohibited on all university property.

(13) No fermented malt beverages containing $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% or more of alcohol by volume shall be sold, dispensed, given away, or furnished to, or purchased by or for any persons under the age of 18 years, on University of Wisconsin property, unless accompanied by parent or guardian.

(14) The closing hour at the arboretum and Picnic Point shall be 10:00 P.M., after which time there shall be no picnicking, parking or trespassing of any sort on said property other than the traversing of the private park road through the arboretum at such times as it is open to traffic.

(15) The closing hour at the area west of the Tent Colony, the Daisy Field, and Willows Beach shall be 10:00 P.M. Sunday through Thursday, and midnight Friday and Saturday, after which time there shall be no picnicking, parking or trespassing of any sort on said property.

(16) It shall be illegal to request the unauthorized duplication of a university key. It shall also be illegal to transfer any university key from a person entrusted with possession to an unauthorized person.

(17) Except in bicycle racks provided and in areas designated for that purpose by the superintendent of buildings and grounds, the parking or storage of bicycles in buildings, on sidewalks and drive-ways, and in motor vehicle parking spaces, is prohibited. Bicycles shall be parked so as not to obstruct free passage of vehicles and pedestrians.

History: 1-2-56; am. (3), (5) and (11) (c) Register, December, 1957, No. 24, eff. 1-1-58; am. (10), cr. (16) and (17), Register, December, 1960, No. 60, eff. 1-1-61.

UW 1.08 Penalties. The penalties for violating these rules and regulations are those set forth or referred to in section 27.01 (2), (3), (4), (5) and (8), Wis. Stats. See sections 23.09 (11), 26.19, and 36.06 (8), Wis. Stats.

History: 1-2-56; am. Register, December 1957, No. 24, eff. 1-1-58.

MADISON NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

9/17/62 jb

RELEASE: **Immediately**

MADISON--Starting Tuesday, the University of Wisconsin car fleet will have a new location--the corner of North Brooks Street and College Court.

The fleet, a division of the Buildings and Grounds Department, provides vehicles for UW personnel on official business trips. The fleet now consists of 36 vehicles. At its new location, the service will have its own parking area and an office for dispatching purposes.

Since the car fleet plan started in November, 1946, with 10 cars, the dispatch office and lot have been located south of the University Service Building on University Avenue. Construction of a new Psychology Building at the site next year necessitates moving the car fleet, UW photography laboratory and department of protection and security to new locations.

###

FEATURE STORY

9/4/62 db

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

RELEASE: Immediately

By DON BERAN

MADISON, Wis.--The record-breaking fall crop of students will reach the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin next week, but another record-breaking activity has already been going on--"Operation Cleanup."

"Operation Cleanup" covers a lot of hard work by some 450 maintenance and custodial personnel at the University.

Most of these workers, representing all skilled trades, are employed year round, but a large share of their work comes between the end of summer school and the start of the fall term.

"The major work this summer has been the move of the entire Extension Division to its new offices and remodeling of the old Extension Building..and completing work on the new Social Science Building for its first use this fall," agreed three supervisors of the buildings and grounds department--Fred Wilcox, operations supervisor; Charles Olson, assistant director; and Zac Jardine, structural engineer.

Actual moving of the more than 30 Extension departments to their new eight-story building on North Lake Street was done by a commercial firm, Wilcox explained.

However, the entire inside of the old Extension Building must be remodeled, with new shelving, cabinet work, and in some cases new partitioning and doorways, to fit the needs of the new departments that will move in, Jardine said.

-more-

Add one--Operation Cleanup

A major project in readying the Social Science Building to serve some of the 20,900 students expected to enroll this fall was construction--by University workmen--of "soundproof listening booths" in the basement of the new building.

"Ordinarily, such construction would be done by the commercial contractor. But our department had constructed similar booths in Bascom Hall and Wisconsin High School--and the departments involved wanted us to make similar booths in the new building," Olson explained.

The booths are both soundproof and air-conditioned. They are used by language students for listening to language recordings and practicing the spoken language.

Construction of the booths is under way and should be completed before classes begin--"we hope," Jardine said. "It was quite a challenge, doing this job, because lights had not yet been installed---and you can imagine doing carpentry with makeshift lighting."

Wilcox, who directs most of the "housekeeping" work on the campus, was asked whether increased enrollment had increased his work this summer.

"Naturally, the number and size of campus buildings are big factors in the amount of work, but with more students--and more classes--there is just that much more cleaning and repairing to do," he said.

"Since most of our staff is employed year round, we try to schedule work throughout the year, whenever rooms are temporarily not in use. But for major work like moving departments and finishing and re-sealing floors--especially swimming pool and gym floors--the break before the fall term is our only chance to get the work done," Wilcox added.

Some of the skilled workers in the buildings and grounds department are sheet metal workers, plumbers, painters, carpenters, plasterers, masons, concrete workers, grounds maintenance workers, machinists, welders, auto mechanics, and custodial workers.

Perhaps for the new students or for visitors, one of the most helpful chores will be the informative and colorful signs lettered by the "sign writers," who prepare the directional signs and other markers which dot the campus during registration weeks.

WIRE NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

8/20/62. rf

RELEASE:

Immediately

MADISON--The director of the University of Wisconsin's physical plant has been chosen by the National Association of Physical Plant Administrators of Universities and Colleges to go to Europe to study physical plant maintenance and operation and related construction of leading educational institutions.

Alva F. Ahearn, physical plant director at UW, will fly to Europe this week to spend about six weeks gathering and exchanging information. He is scheduled to visit 16 leading institutions of higher learning in eight European nations.

E. T. Clarke, of McMaster University at Hamilton, Ont., Can., who is president of the national association, notified Ahearn of his selection as the association's official representative.

This will be the first time such a study has been made.

Ahearn will fly to Europe Thursday, Aug. 23, and expects to return early in October.

He will visit and exchange physical plant information with colleges, universities, and technical institutes at Oslo, Norway; Copenhagen, Denmark; Stockholm, Uppsala, and Lund in Sweden; Heidelberg and Munich in Germany; Zurich and Geneva in Switzerland; Rome, Italy; Marseilles and Paris, France; and London, Oxford, and Cambridge in England.

Last fall the UW was the only educational institution invited to participate in a government study of maintenance and operation in large installations undertaken by the U.S. Air Force.

-more-

Add one--Ahearn trip

Ahearn represented the UW in the armed service study which included the Wisconsin campus at Madison, big industrial establishments, and Air Force installations.

Ahearn became chief of the UW's physical plant in 1947. He is a graduate in civil engineering of the University of Michigan, and is a member of the National Society of Professional Engineers. He served in the U.S. Navy in both World War I and World War II, and is a commander in the civil engineer corps of the U.S. Naval Reserve.

###

FEATURE STORY

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

7/25/62 jb

RELEASE: Immediately

MADISON, Wis.--It's called "sanitation in trees"--this special care given to the leafy beauties on the University of Wisconsin campus every day.

Delmar L. Anderson, civil engineer on the staff of the UW division of physical plant, said the term applies to the watchful attention and treatment given to the trees, the daily fight against ailments that might strike them, and the almost continuous removal of dead branches and trees.

"We spray more than 700 trees on the campus," Anderson said. "Our most beautiful trees are the elms, and we are happy to report there is no disease hitting this species at the present time. Taking out the dead branches also does much to prevent Dutch Elm disease because the parasitic beetles nest therein."

Tree trimming crews are busy every day cutting down the dead branches and trees at the University. The bigger trees and branches are removed by private firms which specialize in this work, the jobs going out on contracts after letting of bids. The smaller jobs are taken care of by UW maintenance personnel.

Anderson said more than 300 new trees were planted on University grounds last spring. A number of trees were moved to other campus locations when new building and construction necessitated.

MADISON NEWS

Buildings & Grounds

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

RELEASE:

Immediately

7/17/62 rt

MADISON, Wis.--University campus traffic may be jammed Thursday and Friday when all but a few entrances and exits to the campus will be closed for repair of University Ave., University officials warned today.

The city Street Department has indicated that University Avenue entrances to the campus from Charter St. through Babcock Dr. will be closed, for University Ave. repair.

Thus the only entrances to the campus will be Walnut St. and Willows Dr. on the west, and the Park St. entrances on the east.

##

WIRE NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

4/6/62 rt

RELEASE:

Immediately

MILWAUKEE--University of Wisconsin regents turned most of \$558,000 received as "overhead payments" on federal research contracts over to the physical plant department Friday.

These are the payments the University receives for wear and tear on the plant, and use of space and utilities by federal agencies sponsoring the programs.

Of the total, the regents budgeted \$73,200 for equipment, \$28,000 for road work, \$21,800 for safety, \$32,000 for maintenance, and \$264,000 for amortization of properties used by the University. Vice Pres. A. W. Peterson said that the amortization payment will reduce annual space costs by \$22,000.

The regents left \$139,000 of the total unassigned to provide flexibility in future use.

###

FEATURE STORY

2/9/62 jb

Building & Grounds

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

RELEASE: Immediately

MADISON--The University of Wisconsin Department of Planning and Construction reported Friday that it has moved two 20-foot Douglas fir trees from a future building site to a spot near the Bacteriology Building.

The trees had been growing near the corner of Linden and Babcock Drives, an area picked as the location for the proposed new H. L. Russell Laboratories. To prevent loss of the trees, the large firs were uprooted and moved a half block to a new site on the College of Agriculture campus.

To do the job, a commercial firm demonstrated a new tree-mover which digs a hole for a tree, moves the tree to it, and then plants it.

A department spokesman said the ground was unusually hard because of heavy frost. The job was done much faster than usual, using the tractor-like machine to demonstrate a recently-developed method of moving nursery and heavier stock.

Trees often are moved to other locations whenever excavations are planned for new structures or when relocation will add to the beauty of the campus area, the spokesman said.

###

FEATURE STORY

1/13/62 jb

Buildings + Grounds

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN
Immediately
RELEASE:

By JACK BURKE

MADISON, Wis.--When winter weather is at its meanest, when the temperatures tumble relentlessly, or when the snow piles down in huge amounts--then the unsung heroes of the University of Wisconsin staff swing into action.

The unheralded work of the service and heating departments goes on smoothly, day by day. Their mission must be accomplished, or the entire University community suffers.

There are the men who man the shovels, the snowplows, the snowloaders, sanders and sweepers, clearing some 14 miles of streets and roads, 11.5 miles of sidewalks, ⁶⁰ parking lots and thousands of steps and entry-ways. There are, too, the engineers and technicians feeding over ^{2 1/2} 300 tons of coal into the hoppers on a frigid day, keeping the heating units operating to best advantage.

According to Charles A. Olson, assistant ^{director} superintendent of UW ^{physical} buildings ^{plant} and grounds, and Delmar L. Anderson, ^{three} chief civil engineer for the physical plant, the major equipment consists of ^{three} a large snowplow, a one-ton truck plow, ^{three} 4 truck-type jeeps with blades, one rotary broom-type sweeper tractor, ^{two} and ^{one} large tractor with attached plow and loader unit, ^{and several small blowers.} All the vehicles come with heated cabs so the drivers can keep warm and stay on the job. +

Given top priority are the streets on the campus, the service entrances and main used sidewalks, and several of the parking lots. Just recently, to expedite things even more, a private contractor was given the assignment of cleaning off parking lot 60 on Walnut Street, which has spaces for more than 1,500 ⁷⁵⁰ 1,400 vehicles. This area is the hub of bus transportation users' parking, and it is imperative this location be cleared off in a hurry.

-more-

Anderson
Anderson

"Every storm," ~~Anderson~~ explained, "brings its own problems. We can clear away expeditiously the snow falling during the night. But an all-day fall is something else again. The snow becomes packed down by the thousands of students, faculty members and cars, and it is difficult for us to get caught up completely for all-clear passageways throughout the campus."

After a storm, the snow must be hauled away quickly, or traffic congestion results.

The University no longer uses cinders on its roads and walks; when a new heating plant was put into use several years ago, it produced wastes too fine and dirty to be of much help. Today sand which is treated with calcium chloride is purchased from the Dane County Highway Department and then spread with a two-ton truck. Heated sand is placed on sidewalks. *Snow is hauled away to vicinity of Walnut St. & Willow Drive.*

The service department operates on the theory it cannot do too good a job, that there always is room for improvement.

x2354

Richard F. Woroch, chief mechanical engineer for buildings and grounds, reported that ~~307.5~~ ^{*22.7 320 tons or more*} tons of coal were used to heat the University's ~~170~~ ^{*175*} buildings on the campus on a sub-zero day this week (Jan. 9), a typical example of cold weather demands. It takes ~~six~~ ^{*seven*} railroad cars to convey this amount of coal. On the same day, more than ~~5,100,000~~ ^{*60*} pounds of steam were generated for the heating system.

Last winter, regarded as an average one for Wisconsin, insofar as temperatures are concerned, required 45,331.5 tons of coal and 775,336,300 pounds of steam. In December, 1961, ^{*2*} the University needed ~~6,627.2~~ ^{*7,142*} tons of coal and produced ~~112,521,000~~ ^{*127,700,000*} pounds of steam, compared with 6,349.6 tons and 106,020,000 pounds in December, 1960, attesting to a more severe period of lower temperatures.

Woroch said the University maintained 15,000 tons of coal, ~~a three-months'~~ ^{*most a*} *more than two months'* supply under normal conditions, for standby requirements.

TREES PLANTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN 1957-61

Planted 1957Bacteriology Parking Lot

Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	6
Cornus alternifolia	Pagoda Dogwood	1
Crataegus intricata	Washington Hawthorn	4
Crataegus macracantha	Spiky Hawthorn	3
Crataegus oxyantha pauli	Paul's Scarlet Thorn	1
Praxinus americana	White Ash	1
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis	Thornless Honeylocust	1
Malus arnoldiana	Arnold Crabapple	3
Malus hupehensis	Tea Crabapple	2
Malus ioensis	Prairie Crabapple	1
Prunus americana	wild Plum	7
Quercus alustris	Pin Oak	1

Camp Randall Memorial Building

Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	3
Crataegus crusgalli	Cockspear Hawthorn	9
Crataegus intricata	Washington Hawthorn	
Crataegus mollis	Downy Hawthorn	2
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington "	2
Praxinus americana	White Ash	1
Praxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata	Green Ash	1
Gleditsia tricanthos inermis	Thornless Honeylocust	1
Gleditsia tricanthos moraine	Moraine "	2
Malus coronaria	wild sweet Crabapple	2
Malus bopa	Hop Crabapple	1
Malus ioensis	Prairie "	1

Prunus americana

Tilia cordata

Wild Plum
Little Leaf Linden

11

1

69

Planted 1958

Pine Bluff Observatory

Carya ovata

Prunus americana

Prunus serotina

Quercus macrocarpa

Rhus typhina

Shagbark Hickory

Wild Plum

Wild Black Cherry

Bur Oak

Staghorn Sumac

1

9

2

6

17

Eagle Heights Unit 1

Acer rubrum

Acer saccharum

Amelancier canadensis

Betula papyrifera

Crataegus crusgalli

Fraxinus americana

Oleditesia triacanthos inornata

Malus bopa

Rhus typhina

Thuja occidentalis

Tilia americana

Red Maple

Sugar maple

Downy Shadbloss

Paper Birch

Spike Hawthorn

White Ash

Thornless Honeylocust

Hopa Crabapple

Staghorn Sumac

~~American~~ Eastern Arborvitae

American Linden

3

20

25

3

1

2

3

1

10

7

4

Serviceberry

94

Planted 1959

Chadbourne Hall

Acer ginnala

Acer saccharum

Amelancier canadensis

Cercidiphyllum japonicum

Amur Maple

Sugar "

Downy Serviceberry

Katsarotree

1

2

2

1

<i>Juniperus virginiana hillii</i>	Hills Juniper	1
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	star Magnolia	1
<i>Malus hopy</i>	Hopa Crabapple	2
<i>Malus hupensis</i>	Tea Crabapple	1
<i>Pinus cembra</i>	Swiss stone Pine	3
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada Hemlock	3

Holt Units

<i>Abies concolor</i>	— white Fir	1
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar Maple	10
<i>Crataegus oxycantha pauli</i>	Pauls Scarlet Hawthorn	1
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Hawthorn	3
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	Thornless Honeylocust	4
<i>Larix decidua</i>	European Larch	6
<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	2
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	star Magnolia	4
<i>Malus arnoldiana</i>	Arnold Crabapple	2
<i>Malus hopy</i>	Hopa Crabapple	2
<i>Malus hupensis</i>	Tea Crabapple	10
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Syc American plane tree	3
<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak	1
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf Linden	2

Heating Plant

<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	Thornless Honeylocust	1
<i>Larix decidua</i>	European Larch	12
<i>Malus hopy</i>	Hopa Crabapple	3

Eagle Heights Unit 2

Acer saccharum	sugar maple	4
Larix decidua	European Larch	10
Magnolia stellata	star magnolia	4
Thuja occidentalis	Eastern Arborvitae	1

Planted 1960103
11Poultry and Genetics Lab

Acer saccharum	sugar maple	2
Malus hopy	Hopa Crabapple	2

Elm Drive Dornas

Amelanchier laevis	Alleghany Serviceberry	3
Betula papyrifera	Paper Birch	1
Celtis occidentalis	Common Hackberry	3
Cercis canadensis	Redbud	1
Cornus alternifolia	Pagoda Dogwood	1
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis	Thornless Honeylocust	10
Larix decidua	European Larch	13
Malus hopy	Hopa Crabapple	1
Malus hupehensis	Tea Crabapple	3
Malus xumi calocarpa	Redbud Crabapple	3
Platanus occidentalis	American Planetree	2
Tilia cordata	Little leaf Linden	12

Eagle Heights Unit 3

Acer saccharum	sugar maple	1
Larix decidua	European Larch	2
Malus hopy	Hopa Crabapple	2

Eagle Heights Unit 4

Acer saccharum	1
Amelanchier laevis	2
Crataegus punctata	4
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis	1
Quercus alba	1
Tilia americana	1
Tilia cordata	2

Eagle Heights Unit 5

Acer saccharum	3
Amelanchier laevis	1
Celtis occidentalis	1
Fraxinus americana	1

Eagle Heights Unit 6

Acer saccharum	9
Aesculus hippocastum	1
Crataegus mollis	1
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis	2
Quercus alba	1
Rhus typhina	4
Tilia americana	1

Bay Shore Drive

Acer saccharum	19
----------------	----

Planted 1961

Babcock Drive

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis	4
-------------------------------	---

118

Birge Botanical Garden

<i>Acer palmatum atropurpureum</i>	Japanese Maple	1
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Downy Serviceberry	7
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Allegheny "	5
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura tree	3
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Red bud	6
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Altern. Dogwood	8
<i>Juniperus virginiana canaerti</i>	Canaert E. Red Cedar	11
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Star Magnolia	1
<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	1
<i>Malus xui calocarpa</i>	Redbud Crabapple	6

Birge Hall

<i>Koeleretaria paniculata</i>	Goldenrain Tree	1
<i>Phellodendron aureum</i>	Amar Cork Tree	1

University Bay Drive

<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	10
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	2
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	8
<i>Salix alba vitellina</i>	Yellow ^{stem} White Willow	4
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	3

Now

(12 — River Birch

TREES FOR UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CAMPUS

1	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	1½ - 2		inches diameter
11	Acer saccharum	Silver Maple	1½ - 2		inches diameter
75	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	1½ - 2		inches diameter
2	Aesculus glabra	Ohio Buckeye	1½	B&B	inches diameter
1	Aesculus hippocastanum	Common Horsechestnut	1½ - 2	B&B	inches diameter
x1	Aesculus hippocastanum	baummanni Baumann C. H. C.	1½ - 2	B&B	inches diameter
1	Catalpa speciosa	Northern Catalpa	1½		inches diameter
2	Celtis occidentalis	Common Hackberry	1½		inches diameter
1	Cercidiphyllum japonicum	Katsuratree		B&B	6 - 8 feet
2	Crataegus crusgalli	Cockspur Hawthorn		B&B	6 - 8 feet
30	Fraxinus americana	White Ash	1½ - 2		inches diameter
x15	Fraxinus americana	Marshall seedless ash			8 - 10 feet
7	Gleditsia triacanthos	Thornless Honey Locust	1½ - 2		inches diameter
7	Juglans nigra	Eastern Black Walnut	1½ - 2		inches diameter
3	Magnolia stellata	Star Magnolia		B&B	5 - 6 feet
2	Magnolia soulangeana	Saucer Magnolia		B&B	6 - 8 feet
12	Platanus occidentalis	American Planetree	1½ - 2		inches diameter
3	Quercus alba	White Oak		B&B	6 - 8 feet
6	Quercus palustris	Pin Oak		B&B	6 - 8 feet
7	Tilia americana	American Linden	1½ - 2		inches diameter
10	Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden	1½ - 2		inches diameter

12 - Betula nigr Firer Birch

199

Muir Knoll

European Larch
Oak

~~European~~
Alum

WOODY PLANT LIST FOR WISCONSIN

#Native to Wisconsin

*Not thoroughly hardy. May need special care or an ideal site.

Scientific and common names follow in general the nomenclature of "Standardized Plant Names" adopted by the American Joint Committee on Horticulture Nomenclature in 1942.

SCIENTIFIC NAME

COMMON NAME

#Abies balsamea	Balsam Fir
Abies concolor	White Fir
Acanthopanax sieboldianus	Fiveleaved Acanthopanax
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple
#Acer negundo	Boxelder
Acer nigrum	Black Maple
*Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple
#Acer pensylvanicum	Striped Maple
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple
Acer platanoides nigra	Crimson King Maple
Acer platanoides schwedleri	Schwedler Maple
#Acer rubrum	Red Maple
#Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple
Acer saccharinum skinneri	Skinners Silver Maple
Acer saccharinum wieri	Wier Silver Maple
#Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple
Acer saccharum columnare	Columnare Sugar Maple
#Acer spicatum	Mountain Maple
Acer tataricum	Tatarian Maple
Aesculus glabra	Ohio Buckeye
Aesculus hippocastanum	Common Horsechestnut
Ailanthus altissima	Treeofheaven Ailanthus
Alnus glutinosa	European Alder
#Alnus incana	Speckled Alder
#Amelanchier canadensis	Shadblow Serviceberry
Amelanchier grandiflora	Apple Serviceberry
#Amelanchier laevis	Alleghany Serviceberry
Amelanchier oblongifolia	Thicket Serviceberry
#Amelanchier stolonifera	Running Serviceberry
#Amorpha canescens	Leadplant Amorpha
#Amorpha fruticosa	Indigobush Amorpha
Ampelopsis brevipedunculata	
maximowiczii	Porcelain Ampelopsis
Aralia spinosa	Devils-walkingstick
#Aronia arbutifolia	Red Chokeberry
#Aronia melanocarpa	Black Chokeberry
Artemisia nanum	
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry
Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea	Redleaf Japanese Barberry
Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea	
nana	Crimson Pygmy Japanese Barberry
*Berberis thunbergii erecta	Truedge Columnberry
Betula lenta	Sweet Birch
#Betula lutea	Yellow Birch
#Betula nigra	River Birch
Betula papyrifera	Paper Birch

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Betula pendula (alba)	European White Birch
Betula pendula laciniata	Cutleaf European White Birch
Betula pendula fastigata	Pyramidal European White Birch
#Betula populifolia	Gray Birch
*Buxus microphylla Koreana	Korean Littleleaf Boxwood
Calycanthus floridus	Common Sweetshrub
Campsis grandiflora	Chinese Trumpet creeper
Campsis radicans	Common Trumpet creeper
Campsis radicans speciosa	Showy Common Trumpet creeper
Caragana arborescens	Siberian Peashrub
Caragana fruticosa	Shrubby Peashrub
Caragana pygmaea	Pygmy Peashrub
#Carpinus caroliniana	American Hornbeam
Carya cordiformis	Bitternut Hickory
#Carya glabra	Pignut Hickory
#Carya ovata	Shagbark Hickory
#Carya tomentosa	Mockernut Hickory
*Caryopteris clandonensis	Common Bluebeard
*Caryopteris incana	Mongolian Bluebeard
*Caryopteris mongholica	Manchurian Catalpa
Catalpa bungei	Northern Catalpa
Catalpa speciosa	Jerseytea Ceanothus
#Ceanothus americanus	Oriental Bittersweet
Celastrus orbiculata	American Bittersweet
#Celastrus scandens	Common Hackberry
#Celtis occidentalis	Common Buttonbush
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Katsuratree
*Cercidiphyllum japonicum	Redbud
*Cercis canadensis	Japanese Flowering quince
Chaenomeles japonica (and var.)	Common Flowering quince
Chaenomeles lagenaria (and var.)	Dwarf Common Flowering quince
Chaenomeles lagenaria pygmaea	White Fringetree
Chionanthus virginicus	American Yellowwood
Cladrastis lutea	Jackman Clematis
Clematis jackmani (and var.)	Sweet autumn Clematis
Clematis paniculata	Scarlet Clematis
Clematis texensis	Virginsbower Clematis
#Clematis virginiana	Sweetfern
#Comptonia peregrina	Tatarian Dogwood
Cornus alba	Siberian Dogwood
Cornus alba sibirica	Pagoda Dogwood
#Cornus alternifolia	Silky Dogwood
#Cornus amomum	Bailey Dogwood
#Cornus baileyi	Kousa Dogwood
*Cornus kousa	Cornelian cherry Dogwood
Cornus mas	Gray Dogwood
#Cornus racemosa	Roundleaf Dogwood
##Cornus rugosa	Bloodtwig Dogwood
Cornus sanguinea	Redosier Dogwood
#Cornus stolonifera	Yellowtwig Redosier Dogwood
Cornus stolonifera flaviramea	Kelsey dwarf Redosier Dogwood
Cornus stolonifera kelseyi	American Filbert
#Corylus americana	Beaked Filbert
#Corylus cornuta	American Smoketree
Cotinus americanus	Peking Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster acutifolia	Cranberry Cotoneaster
*Cotoneaster apiculata	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
*Cotoneaster dielsiana	Diels Cotoneaster
*Cotoneaster divaricata	Spreading Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster multiflora	Manyflowered Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster racemiflora soongorica	Sungari Rockspray Cotoneaster
Crataegus crusgalli	Cockspur Hawthorn
#Crataegus intricata	Thicket Hawthorn
Crataegus lavalleyi	Lavalle Hawthorn
#Crataegus macracantha	Spike Hawthorn
#Crataegus mollis	Downy Hawthorn
#Crataegus nitida	Glossy Hawthorn
*Crataegus oxyacantha	English Hawthorn
*Crataegus oxyacantha pauli	Pauls Scarlet English Hawthorn
#Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington Hawthorn
#Crataegus punctata	Dotted Hawthorn
*Daphne cneorum	Rose Daphne
*Daphne mezereum	February Daphne
*Deutzia lemoinei	Lemoine Deutzia
#Diervilla lonicera	Dwarf Bushhoneysuckle
Dirca palustris	Atlantic Leatherwood
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russianolive
Elaeagnus umbellata	Autumn Elaeagnus
*Elsholtzia stauntoni	Staunton Elsholtzia
Euonymus alatus	Winged Euonymus
Euonymus alatus compactus	Dwarf Winged Euonymus
#Euonymus atropurpureus	Eastern Wahoo
*Euonymus bunganus	Winterberry Euonymus
Euonymus europaeus	European Euonymus
Euonymus europaeus aldenhamensis	Aldenham European Euonymus
Euonymus fortunei coloratus	Purpleleaf Wintercreeper Euonymus
Euonymus fortunei coloratus upright	Upright Purpleleaf Wintercreeper
Euonymus fortunei minimus	Baby Wintercreeper Euonymus
Euonymus fortunei radicans	Common Wintercreeper Euonymus
Euonymus fortunei vegetus	Bigleaf Wintercreeper Euonymus
*Euonymus nanus	Dwarf Euonymus
*Euonymus obovatus	Running Euonymus
Euonymus yedoensis	Yeddo Euonymus
*Exochorda giraldi wilsoni	Wilson Redbud Pearlbush
*Exochorda racemosa	Common Pearlbush
#Fagus grandifolia	American Beech
Forsythia intermedia	Border Forsythia
Forsythia intermedia spectabilis	Showy Border Forsythia
Forsythia intermedia x japonica	Arnold Dwarf Forsythia
Forsythia ovata	Early Forsythia
Forsythia suspensa	Weeping Forsythia
Forsythia suspensa sieboldi	Siebold Weeping Forsythia
Fraxinus americana	White Ash
#Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Red Ash
#Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata	Green Ash
#Fraxinus quadrangulata	Blue Ash
*Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo
#Gleditsia triacanthos	Common Honeylocust
#Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (and var.)	Thornless Common Honeylocust
Gleditsia triacanthos moraine	Moraine Common Honeylocust
#Hamamelis virginiana	Common Witchhazel

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
*Hedera helix baltica	Baltic English Ivy
*Hedera helix gracilis	Miniature English Ivy
*Hibiscus syriacus	Shrubalthea
Hydrangea arborescens	Smooth Hydrangea
Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora	Snowhill Hydrangea
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora	Peegee Hydrangea
*Hydrangea petiolaris	Climbing Hydrangea
*Hydrangea quercifolia	Oakleaf Hydrangea
*Hypericum kalmianum	Kalm St. Johnswort
*Hypericum prolificum	Shrubby St. Johnswort
#Ilex verticillata	Common Winterberry
Ilex verticillata chrysocarpa	Yellowfruit Common Winterberry
#Juglans cinerea	Butternut
#Juglans nigra	Eastern Black Walnut
*Juglans regia carpathian	Carpathian Walnut
Juniperus chinensis hetzi	Hetz Blue Juniper
Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana	Pfitzer Juniper
Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana compacta	Compact Pfitzer Juniper
Juniperus chinensis sargentii	Sargent Chinese Juniper
Juniperus communis	Common Juniper
#Juniperus communis depressa	Oldfield Common Juniper
Juniperus communis depressa vase	Vase Oldfield Common Juniper
*Juniperus communis hibernica	Irish Juniper
*Juniperus communis suecica	Swedish Juniper
*Juniperus excelsa stricta	Spiny Greek Juniper
#Juniperus horizontalis	Creeping Juniper
Juniperus horizontalis bar harbor	Bar Harbor Juniper
Juniperus horizontalis douglasi	Waukegan Creeping Juniper
Juniperus horizontalis plumosa	Andorra Creeping Juniper
Juniperus procumbens	Japgarden Juniper
Juniperus sabina	Savin Juniper
Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia	Tamarix Juniper
Juniperus scopulorum	RockyMountain Juniper
and varieties Moonlight & Silver Column	
Juniperus squamata meyeri	Meyer Singleseed Juniper
#Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Redcedar
Juniperus virginiana canaerti	Canaert Eastern Redcedar
Juniperus virginiana glauca	Silver Eastern Redcedar
Juniperus virginiana hilli	Hill Dundee Eastern Redcedar
Juniperus virginiana keteleeri	Keteleer Eastern Redcedar
Juniperus virginiana schottii	Schott Eastern Redcedar
Juniperus virginiana tripartita	Fountain Eastern Redcedar
*Koelreuteria paniculata	Panicked Goldraintree
*Kolkwitzia amabilis	Beautybush
Larix decidua	European Larch
#Larix laricina	Eastern Larch (Tamarack)
Ligustrum amurense	Amur Privet
Ligustrum ibota	Ibota Privet
Ligustrum obtusifolium regelianum	Regels Border Privet
Ligustrum vulgare	European Privet
*Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree
Lonicera bella albida	White Belle Honeysuckle
Lonicera bella atrorosea	Pink Belle Honeysuckle
Lonicera claveryi nana	Clavey Dwarf Honeysuckle

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Lonicera heckrottii	Everblooming Honeysuckle
Lonicera heckrottii goldflame	Goldflame Everblooming Honeysuckle
*Lonicera korolkowi	Blueleaf Honeysuckle
Lonicera korolkowi zabeli	Zabel Honeysuckle
Lonicera maackii	Amur Honeysuckle
Lonicera maackii podocarpa	Podocarpa Honeysuckle
Lonicera morrowii	Morrow Honeysuckle
Lonicera morrowii xanthocarpa	Yellowfruit Morrow Honeysuckle
#Lonicera oblongifolia	Swamp Fly Honeysuckle
#Lonicera sempervirens	Trumpet Honeysuckle
Lonicera sempervirens superba	Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle
Lonicera tatarica	Tatarian Honeysuckle
Lonicera tatarica alba	White Tatarian Honeysuckle
Lonicera tatarica lutea	Yellow Tatarian Honeysuckle
Lonicera tatarica rosea	Rosy Tatarian Honeysuckle
Lonicera tatarica sibirica	Red Tatarian Honeysuckle
Lycium Chinense	Chinese Wolfberry
Magnolia soulangeana	Saucer Magnolia
Magnolia stellata	Star Magnolia
Magnolia stellata rosea	Pink Star Magnolia
Magnolia tripetala	Umbrella Magnolia
*Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon grape

Malus -- a number of crabapples including the following:

Malus arnoldiana	Arnold Crabapple
Malus baccata	Siberian Crabapple
#Malus coronaria	Wild Sweet Crabapple
Malus coronaria charlottae	Charlotte W. S. Crabapple
Malus crimson brilliant	Crimson Brilliant Crabapple
Malus floribunda	Japanese Flowering Crabapple
Malus hopa	Hopa Crabapple
Malus hupehensis	Tea Crabapple
#Malus ioensis	Prairie Crabapple
Malus ioensis plena	Bechtel Crabapple
Malus pumila niedzwedskyana	Niedzwedskyana Crabapple
Malus purpurea eleyi	Eley Purple Crabapple
Malus zumi calocarpa	Redbud Crabapple
#Morus rubra	Red Mulberry
#Nemopanthis mucronata	Mountainholly
#Ostrya virginiana	American Hophornbeam
*Pachistima canbyi	Canby Pachistima
Pachysandra terminalis	Japanese Pachysandra
#Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper
Parthenocissus quinquefolia engelmanni	Engelmann Virginia Creeper
Parthenocissus tricuspidata	Japanese Creeper
Philadelphus coronarius	Sweet Mockorange
Philadelphus gordonianus	Gordon Mockorange
Philadelphus cymosus altus	Altus Mockorange
Philadelphus lemoinei	Lemoine Mockorange
Philadelphus lemoinei avalanche	Avalanche Mockorange
Philadelphus lemoinei dame blanche	Dame Blanche Mockorange
Philadelphus Minnesota snowflake	Minnesota Snowflake Mockorange
Philadelphus virginialis bouquet blanc	Bouquet Blanc Mockorange

<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
Philadelphus virginialis virginal	Virginal Mockorange
Physocarpus intermedius parvifolius	Dwarf Illinois Ninebark
#Physocarpus opulifolius	Common Ninebark
Physocarpus opulifolius nanus	Dwarf Common Ninebark
Picea abies	Norway Spruce
#Picea glauca	White Spruce
Picea glauca densata	Black Hills White Spruce
#Picea mariana	Black Spruce
Picea pungens	Colorado Spruce
Picea pungens glauca	Blue Colorado Spruce
Picea pungens kostermaniana	Koster Colorado Spruce
Picea pungens moerheimii	Moerheim Colorado Spruce
#Pinus banksiana	Jack Pine
Pinus cembra	Swiss Stone Pine
Pinus mugo	Swiss Mountain Pine
Pinus mugo mughus	Mugho Swiss Mountain Pine
Pinus nigra	Austrian Pine
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa Pine
#Pinus resinosa	Red Pine
#Pinus strobus	Eastern White Pine
Pinus sylvestris	Scotch Pine
Platanus occidentalis	American Planetree
Populus alba	White Poplar
Populus alba bolleana	Bolleana Poplar
Populus canadensis eugenei	Carolina Poplar
#Populus candicans	Balm-of-Gilead Poplar
#Populus deltoides	Eastern Poplar
#Populus deltoides missouriensis	Southern Poplar
#Populus grandidentata	Bigtooth Aspen
Populus nigra italica	Lombardy Poplar
Populus simoni	Simon Poplar
#Populus tacamahaca	Tacamahac Poplar
#Populus tremuloides	Quaking Aspen
*Potentilla fruticosa	Bush Cinquefoil
*Potentilla fruticosa farreri	Farrer Bush Cinquefoil
*Potentilla fruticosa golddrop	Golddrop Bush Cinquefoil
*Potentilla fruticosa purdomi	Purdom Bush Cinquefoil
#Prunus americana	American Plum
Prunus americana newportii	Purpleleaf American Plum
Prunus cerasifera pissardi	Purpleleaf Plum
Prunus glandulosa alboplana	Doublewhite Almond Cherry
Prunus glandulosa sinensis	Doublepink Almond Cherry
Prunus maritima	Beach Plum
#Prunus nigra	Canada Plum
Prunus padus	European Birdcherry
#Prunus pennsylvanica	Pin Cherry
#Prunus pumila	Sand Cherry
#Prunus serotina	Black Cherry
Prunus tomentosa	Manchu Cherry
Prunus triloba	Flowering Plum
Prunus triloba plena	Double Flowering Plum
#Prunus virginiana	Common Chokecherry
Pseudotsuga taxifolia	Common Douglasfir
#Ptelea trifoliata	Common Hoptree
Pyrus ussuriensis	Ussurian Pear

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
#Quercus alba	White Oak
#Quercus bicolor	Swamp White Oak
#Quercus borealis	Northern Red Oak
#Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak
#Quercus ellipsoidalis	Northern Pin Oak
#Quercus macrocarpa	Bur Oak
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak
#Quercus velutina	Black Oak
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn
Rhamnus frangula	Glossy Buckthorn
*Rhodotypos scandens	Black Jetbead
#Rhus aromatica	Fragrant Sumac
#Rhus copallina	Flameleaf Sumac
#Rhus glabra	Smooth Sumac
#Rhus typhina	Staghorn Sumac
Rhus typhina laciniata	Cutleaf Staghorn Sumac
Ribes alpinum	Alpine Currant
Ribes aureum	Golden Currant
Ribes gordonianum	Gordon Currant
Ribes odoratum	Clove Currant
*Robinia hispida	Roseacacia Locust
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust
Robinia viscosa	Clammy Locust
#Rosa blanda	Meadow Rose
#Rosa carolina	Carolina Rose
Rosa eglanteria	Sweetbrier Rose
and eglanteria hybrids	
Rosa foetida bicolor	Austrian Copper Rose
Rosa foetida persiana	Persian Yellow Rose
Rosa harisoni	Harison Yellow Rose
Rosa hugonis	Father Hugo Rose
Rosa multiflora	Japanese Rose
#Rosa nitida	Shining Rose
#Rosa palustris	Swamp Rose
Rosa rugosa	Rugosa Rose
Rosa rugosa alba	White Rugosa Rose
Rosa rugosa albo-plena	Doublewhite Rugosa Rose
Rosa rugosa hybrids, Agnes, Belle Poitevine, Blanche Coubert, C. F. Meyer, C. F. Worth, F. J. Grootendorst, Hansa, Max Graf, New Century, Nova Zembla, Sir Thomas Lipton, Sarah Van Fleet, etc.	
#Rosa setigera	Prairie Rose
Rosa spinosissima	Scotch Rose
Rosa spinosissima altaica	Altai Scotch Rose
Rosa spinosissima hispida	Bristly Scotch Rose
Rosa spinosissima hybrids, Sgl. Blush, Dbl. Pink, Sgl. Pink, Dbl. White, Sgl. White, Sgl. Red etc.	
#Rosa virginiana (lucida)	Virginia Rose
*Rosa wichuraiana	Wichura Rose
#Rubus odoratus	Fragrant Thimbleberry
#Rubus odoratus albidus	White Thimbleberry
Salix alba	White Willow
Salix alba chermesina (Vit. britzensis)	Redstem White Willow
Salix alba vitellina	Yellowstem White Willow

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Salix alba vitellina pendula	Weepinggold White Willow
Salix babylonica	Babylon Weeping Willow
Salix blanda	Wisconsin Weeping Willow
Salix caprea	Goat Willow
#Salix discolor	Pussy Willow
#Salix nigra	Black Willow
Salix pentandra	Laurel Willow
Salix purpurea nana	Dwarf Purpleosier Willow
Sambucus canadensis	American Elder
Sambucus canadensis acutiloba	Cutleaf American Elder
#Sambucus pubens	Scarlet Elder
Sambucus racemosa	European Red Elder
#Shepherdia argentea	Silver Buffaloberry
#Shepherdia canadensis	Russet Buffaloberry
#Solanum dulcamara	Bitter Nightshade
Sorbaria sorbifolia	Ural Falsespirea
#Sorbus americana	American Mountainash
Sorbus aucuparia	European Mountainash
Sorbus thuringiaca	Oakleaf Mountainash
*Spiraea albiflora	Japanese White Spirea
Spiraea arguta	Garland Spirea
Spiraea billiardi	Billiard Spirea
Spiraea billiardi alba	White Billiard Spirea
Spiraea bumalda anthony waterer	Anthony Waterer spirea
Spiraea bumalda froebeli	Froebel Spirea
Spiraea cantoniensis	Reeves Spirea
*Spiraea cantoniensis lanceata	Double Reeves Spirea
#Spiraea latifolia	Broadleaf Meadowsweet Spirea
*Spiraea prunifolia	Bridalwreath Spirea
*Spiraea prunifolia plena	Double Bridalwreath Spirea
Spiraea salicifolia	Willowleaf Spirea
Spiraea thunbergi	Thunberg spirea.
#Spiraea tomentosa	Hardhack Spirea
Spiraea trichocarpa	Korean Spirea
Spiraea vanhouttei	Vanhoutte Spirea
#Staphylea trifolia	American Bladdernut
Symphoricarpos albus	Common Snowberry
Symphoricarpos chenaulti	Chenault Coralberry
Symphoricarpos orbiculatus	Indiancurrant Coralberry
Syringa amurensis japonica	Japanese Tree Lilac
Syringa chinensis	Chinese Lilac
Syringa chinensis alba	White Chinese Lilac
Syringa emodi	Himalayan Lilac
Syringa josikaea	Hungarian Lilac
Syringa oblata	Early Lilac
Syringa oblata dilatata	Korean Early Lilac
*Syringa persica	Persian Lilac
*Syringa persica alba	White Persian Lilac
*Syringa persica laciniata	Cutleaf Persian Lilac
Syringa prestoniae (and variety)	Preston Lilac
Syringa villosa	Late Lilac
Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac
Syringa vulgaris alba	White Common Lilac
Syringa vulgaris hybrids	A long list of lilacs in various colors and of various types--single, double and semi-double.

<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
* <i>Tamarix odessana</i>	Odessa Tamarix
* <i>Tamarix pentandra</i>	Fivestamen Tamarix
* <i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific Yew
# <i>Taxus canadensis</i>	Canada Yew
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Taxus cuspidata capitata</i>	Upright Japanese Yew
<i>Taxus cuspidata intermedia</i> (Cuspidata x C. nana)	Intermedia Yew
<i>Taxus cuspidata nana</i>	Dwarf Japanese Yew
<i>Taxus cuspidata spreading</i>	Spreading Japanese Yew
* <i>Taxus media</i> (baccata x cuspidata) & var.	Anglojap Yew
* <i>Taxus media browni</i>	Browns Anglojap Yew
* <i>Taxus media hatfieldi</i>	Hatfield Anglojap Yew
* <i>Taxus media hicksi</i>	Hicks Anglojap Yew
<i>Thuja occ. douglasi pyramidalis</i>	Douglas Pyramidal E. Arborvitae
# <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> (and var.)	Eastern Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis douglasi</i> (and var.)	Douglas Eastern Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis globosa</i>	Tom Thumb Eastern Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Eastern Arborvitae
* <i>Thuja orientalis</i> (and var.)	Oriental Arborvitae
* <i>Thuja orientalis columnaris</i>	Columnar Oriental Arborvitae
* <i>Thuja orientalis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Oriental Arborvitae
# <i>Tilia americana</i>	American Linden
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf Linden
# <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada Hemlock
# <i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm
<i>Ulmus americana columnaris</i>	Column American Elm
<i>Ulmus americana molini</i>	Moline Elm
<i>Ulmus americana urni</i>	Vase American Elm
<i>Ulmus carpinifolia</i>	Smoothleaf Elm
<i>Ulmus Christine Buisman</i>	Christine Buisman Elm
# <i>Ulmus fulva</i>	Slippery Elm
* <i>Ulmus glabra</i> and variety	Scotch Elm
* <i>Ulmus glabra camperdowni</i>	Camperdown Elm
* <i>Ulmus japonica</i>	Japanese Elm
* <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm
* <i>Ulmus procera</i> and variety	English Elm
<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian Elm
# <i>Ulmus thomasi</i>	Rock Elm
# <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Mapleleaf Viburnum
# <i>Viburnum alnifolium</i>	Hobblebush Viburnum
* <i>Viburnum burkwoodi</i>	Burkwood Viburnum
* <i>Viburnum carlesi</i>	Koreanspice Viburnum
# <i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	Witherod Viburnum
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrowwood Viburnum
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaringtree Viburnum
# <i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry Viburnum
* <i>Viburnum molle</i>	Kentucky Viburnum
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	European Cranberrybush Viburnum
<i>Viburnum opulus nanum</i> *	Dwarf European Cranberrybush Vib.
<i>Viburnum opulus sterile</i>	Common Snowball Viburnum

<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
Viburnum opulus xanthocarpum	Yellowfruit European C. Vib.
Viburnum prunifolium	Blackhaw Viburnum
*Viburnum pubescens (and varie ty)	Downy Viburnum
#Viburnum rafinesquianum	Rafinesque Viburnum
Viburnum sargentii	Sargent Cranberrybush Viburnum
*Viburnum tomentosum	Doublefile Viburnum
#Viburnum trilobum	American Cranberrybush Viburnum
Viburnum trilobum compactum	Dwarf American Cranberrybush Viburnum
Vinca minor	Common Periwinkle
Vinca minor alba	White Common Periwinkle
Vinca minor bowles	Bowles Periwinkle
#Vitis riparia	Riverbank Grape
#Vitis vulpina	Frost Grape
*Weigela florida (rosea)	Oldfashioned Weigela
*Weigela florida alba	White Oldfashioned Weigela
*Weigela wagneri candida	Snow Weigela
*Weigela wagneri eva rathke	Eva Rathke Weigela
*Wistaria floribunda	Japanese Wistaria
*Wistaria sinensis	Chinese Wistaria
#Zanthoxylum americanum	Common Pricklyash

FEATURE STORY

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

RELEASE: Immediately

1/22/53

*Physical Plant Planning,
dept of*

Picture Available

By VIVIEN HONE

MADISON--Most of us would rather bury the horrid reminders of problems or near catastrophe in this life.

Not the maintenance men at the University of Wisconsin. These 200 skilled craftsmen who keep the \$44 million worth of UW buildings in working order want samples of the ugly professional past out in sight. They even put "the pieces" in a case and display the lot, grim reminders that the price of efficiency and safety in the University community is constant watchfulness.

Their museum of horrors stands in the hallway of the Service Building and its frowsy contents would warm the heart of a junk dealer: Rusted old pipes aplenty are on the shelves along with chunks of broken plaster, pieces of rotted-out wood, decomposed slate shingles, parts of a so-called "fireproof" insulation blanket, sections of faulty wire lathe, obsolete electrical fixtures, samples of haywire wiring, worn steam fittings, bits of broken stone, even the branches and roots of trees.

Sometimes the objects have been the cause, sometimes they show the effect, but all except one contribute to the graphic history of UW physical plant defect or destruction. Wind and water, ice and snow, heat and steam, insects and corrosive acids, and man himself are among the villains of that history. The victims are always the heating, plumbing, and wiring systems and the construction on University properties.

-more-

ad one—Service Building Museum of Horrors

"This Midwest climate is one of the toughest things we have to combat," says Charles Olson, assistant superintendant of buildings and grounds, in charge of maintenance. "We have to keep constantly alert to conditions caused by the elements."

And when the sections of pipe stopped with lime deposits from water, the roofing pulled off by wind, the numerous samples of metal equipment rusted out by water and ice, the stones fractured by opposing forces of heat and cold are viewed in the case, Olson's words have an additional strength.

Every building on campus has a faculty custodian who is asked to watch for sudden breakdown or indications of needed repairs, but who is there to walk the round on hundreds of miles of buried sewer and water pipes, the hidden electrical wiring, the pieces-within-pieces of an intricate steam system which may be slowly yielding to the enemy? It is only when these obscured parts give way completely and breakdown results that discovery comes—and even then it may be a labored digging process to trace the trouble to sources.

"Things can be bright and shiny on the outside and still be loaded inside," is the way Olson puts it.

Take the case of the tree root and the broken storm sewer at the Memorial Union Building. The sewer was the vitrified tile type and the root, when it found the small crack in the tile, was probably only a single pale thread.

"All you need is one little feeder in the crack," Olson declares. The result may be as it was at the Union—a root feeding, growing within the six-inch-diameter confines. When the vegetation finally broke its walls, it was a thick rope measuring a full 21 feet in length.

"We have lots of trouble with root infiltrations," the head man at maintenance declares. And if his word isn't enough, you can look into the case at the Service Building and see a withered section of the destructive giant there.

Trouble is something the maintenance men can expect but they can't always predict the form. Who would have guessed the invasion of termites in maple

ad two--Service Building Museum of Horrors

flooring at King Hall? It is believed the insects came from foreign woods stored in space leased to the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory. Whatever their origin, it took an entirely new floor to replace the boards they riddled and many man-hours to insure ~~that~~ another such invasion would not happen there. You can see a cross section of the maple with the deep tunnelings of the termites exposed, if you look closely in the case at the Service Building. You can see two or three of the insects dead and in a bottle, if you examine the second shelf.

Probably the least formidable-looking instrument of trouble is a tattered umbrella in the topmost portion of the case; yet this piece of red silk and thin metal spokes managed to "blow" the University out of commission back in November, 1948.

The story starts as many tales of havoc do with a wind-and-rain-swept night and a single female figure braving the storm. A young woman was bracing against the wind, holding aloft with difficulty the red umbrella. Suddenly wrenched by the wind, the parasol was torn from the woman's hands and, sailing skyward and behind the UW Heating Plant, landed on the 13,000 volt incoming feeder circuits of the power station there. A short circuit of the terminals resulted. Safety devices immediately went into operation, disconnecting the station from the main line, and all of the University and a large southwest portion of Madison were plunged without warning into darkness.

Of course places like Wisconsin General Hospital and the Service Building have emergency power units which can be pressed into service within a very few minutes, but most of the University community had to sit it out in the black until the maintenance men brought relief.

Squirrels in a number of instances have caused power breakdowns and emergency problems. (Their burned-to-a-cinder remains are among the few pieces of evidence absent from the case.) The emergency crew, on call 24 hours a day, is "as fine a one as you'll find anywhere."

However, the great bulk of service given by the maintenance boys is not in sudden-call operations but rather in the day-to-day, month-after-month painting,
-more-

add three--Service Building Museum of Horrors

patching, tearing out here and replacing there that constitutes a program of stretching to maximum life the physical plant of the UW.

Cropping up on the program are the always-to-be-watched-for bogies: amateurs' misguided attempts at wiring and plumbing, inferior wartime-produced fixtures and materials, the evidences of shoddy workmanship, the parts eaten away by chemicals.

"Maintenance presents a greater problem at the University because of the greater use of acids in the laboratories," Charlie Olson says as he points to a box of powdery debris, all that was left after sulfuric acid did its worst to a cement-and-asbestos hood for carrying off strong fumes in a laboratory.

Possibly the greatest recurring poser for the workman lies in a normal functioning of the University, the very nature of which constantly sets up hazards to be surmounted.

At Wisconsin, the academic months, the Summer Sessions, the periods for short courses, institutes, and conferences roll on, leaving only a very few weeks within a year when buildings are deserted and the maintenance men have free rein. During all "in session" times the men must find a way to carry on without interrupting classes or the progress of research studies. It is nothing unheard of for a crew to build scaffolding around laboratory research setups in order to carry on their "fixin's."

You can't very well display these "getting around the difficulty" triumphs of the workmen against the dismal assortment of things in the case. There is, however, one piece of cheer among the service curios. There is an old iron pipe, lead coated inside and out and once a part of a water line between the Horticulture and Old Entomology Buildings. The almost perfect condition of that pipe, in spite of a 25-years-in-the-ground interval, is a positive lesson in maintenance.

What's that you say, The plaster's falling in at Birge Hall, the lights have failed? Maintenance will be around, but don't destroy the pieces. They're just the shopworn ticket for that Service Building collection.

###