Wisconsin alumnus. Volume 78, Number 4 May 1977

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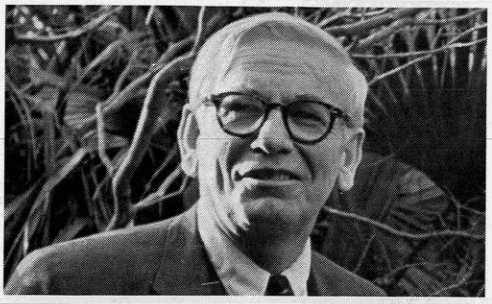
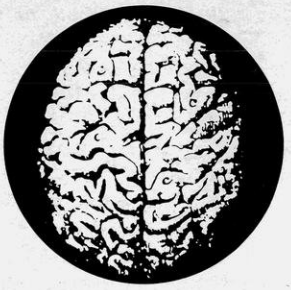
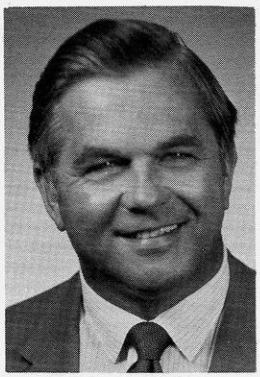
Wisconsin Alumnus

Volume 78, Number 4
May, 1977





On Wisconsin



Arlie M. Mucks, Jr.
Executive Director

It's a great feeling to be Number One! Regardless of whether that top spot comes about as an academic institution; as an individual alumnus; as a member of a group which brings honor and renown; there's a great pride and thrill in being up there. During this past year, our University has had many reasons to say, "We're Number One." Academically, it's there over and over again for our distinguished faculty in the national and international awards they win, and in the rankings given our colleges and departments by learned journals of higher education. This year our fabulous Wisconsin Singers, who have performed for thousands of you from coast to coast, did so as Number One since the Council for Advancement and Support of Education called them the "outstanding student program" in the nation.

And you'll find several more in this issue of *Wisconsin Alumnus.* On page twenty-five we bring you this year's winners of *WAA's* Distinguished Service Awards which will be presented at the annual alumni dinner on Saturday, May 21, one of the highlights of Alumni Weekend. To win a Distinguished Service Award is not an easy task. One must have served his University well, he or she must have attained a high degree of professional status, and have participated in the activities which *WAA* sponsors, either on the national level or with the many local clubs around the nation. Of course we are proud of all our DSA winners, but this year marks the first time that the award has gone to *two* people as a team. So we think we should single out for a special accolade President and Mrs. John Weaver. During my seven years' association with Ruberta and John, I have been constantly amazed at their tremendous interest in alumni, and at the way they communicate that interest so effectively. Thousands of you have shared their enthusiasm and their deep love for their Alma Mater. It is most appropriate that we honor them as they wind up their career at Wisconsin. They have indeed made their mark on this great University!

Another Number One we wish to commend with love is the marvelous Class of 1917. They'll be back again on Alumni Weekend, just as they have been *every year for sixty years* to reune with their classmates and, once again, pledge their loyalty. You can read about them on page ten.

Never will we forget that Friday and Saturday night in Detroit when we saw the fighting Badger hockey team win *two* overtime games to bring home the NCAA championship trophy. They're an outstanding group of young men who represented us beautifully all season, both on and off the ice. As Jay Poster writes on page nineteen, they earned every laurel they got, and we are proud of them indeed.

As we end this year we do so with a *new* Number One for the entire UW–System, as Chancellor Ed Young moves up to succeed President John Weaver (page six). As a chancellor and academician Ed has been nothing short of outstanding, and we who are so fortunate to have this gentleman with us wish him number-one success in his new position.

So, you can see that it's been a Number-One year. This University, its alumni, students and leadership all deserve this ranking, which comes only through a great deal of hard work, pride, loyalty and dedication.

FOOTBALL TICKET ORDERS

After the printing of Wisconsin Alumnus for March, which contained the order blank for Badger football tickets, Ohio State raised its price for that game, (Oct. 29) from $8 to $9. The UW Ticket Office will have to return applications for this game and request the addditional dollar. If you have not yet ordered, please include the new price. All other games remain $8.—Ed.

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Wisconsin Alumnus

Volume 78, Number 4
May, 1977

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Letters

Thanks From Weavers

Dear Fellow Alumni:

Even as John Lathrop in 1849 journeyed from his position as the first president of the University of Missouri to a frontier Madison to become the first president of the University of Wisconsin, Ruberta and I retraced his steps in 1970 as the fourteenth president of the University of Missouri came to be the fifteenth president of the University of Wisconsin.

For us the move had the very special quality of coming home. Wisconsin was alma mater. We, like you, were alumni with many a personal memory and a sense of pride and gratitude engrained in our hearts about the University on Bascom Hill.

One of the great joys of these past six-and-a-half years we have spent back on home base has been our many and varied experiences with you, our fellow alumni. We have met, visited, and dined together, in small groups and large, from New York, Philadelphia and Washington, across the long reaches of the Middlewest to Texas, and beyond to Colorado and Pacific shores from Seattle to San Diego. We have enjoyed having you with us in Madison at 130 North Prospect Avenue, at Camp Randall and in all the corners of alumni weekend. No more heartwarming honor could come to Ruberta and me than your so indulgently given friendships, and now your Distinguished Service Award, presented to us as a team. *(See page 25—Ed.)*

It has been the privileged and rewarding capsheaf of our careers to have served as the president and the president's wife of our great University. Ruberta joins me in expressing an enduring gratitude for all you have done for us personally, and for what you do in so many ways to support and sustain the excellence and renown of the University of Wisconsin.

John C. Weaver '36
President, UW System
Madison

The Leonard Project

My appreciation of Dr. Chauncey Leake's article on William Ellery Leonard in the May '76 *Alumnus* was instant and warm. So was my recognition of Tom Murphy's painstaking research and editorial skill. I hope he won't be too modest to *print* my compliments to the University and my fellow-alumni on having that quality of editor.

A postscript to Dr. Leake's article referred to my needs as Mr. Leonard's literary executor and biographer. Heavy responsibilities in other directions and personal tragedies have delayed my response. Those needs persist, and I hope that *Alumnus* readers will follow the suit of the University officials who, during my visit to Madison last fall, cooperated generously in encouraging my hefty labors to see that this eminent scholar-poet-teacher-humanist-activist should soon come into his own. (And the biography is only one of half-a-dozen books required to present WEL aright.)

No one could prepare an adequate biography of so complex a human being, with such varied achievements to his credit as William Ellery Leonard's, without the help of others; and while I dare not ask space to detail *all* that is required, I do now earnestly appeal to *Alumnus* readers—and to anyone they know or can direct me to—for: recollections of WEL's Madison days, on or off the campus, in or outside the classroom; classroom notes; if you took a number of WEL courses, which meant the most and are recalled most vividly, and why? what *facts* you knew about Mr. Leonard before you came to the University; what rumors or gossip you heard at *any* time; what you have read of Mr. Leonard's work and what you like most or least; if WEL was your teacher, how would you compare him with other teachers? if *you* were or are now a teacher, can you put into words how WEL's teaching influenced your own? whether student of his or not, did—or has—WEL come into your conversations, and do you recall the occasion(s) and *what* was discussed, in what manner and tone? have you a favorite anecdote? or one that would help to portray his personality? have you a favorite poem or passage from one? have you yourself heard of the conduct of the "Madison mob" following the first Mrs. Leonard's suicide and can you recall details? can you refer me to any "old-timers" who might recall any of this? have you letters from WEL or about him *and* may I please see them? which books of William Ellery Leonard's do you own? which would you *like* to own?

I repeat what I have said and written before: To the biographer *nothing* is "trivial." Some, I know, hesitate to write to a fact-and-impression-seeker like me because they feel they "have so little to offer." But *all* is grist for the mill and may dovetail nicely into something else.

Obviously no-one who has never tackled a biography can be expected to know what time, energy, and money it demands. My biography of the famed Polish operatic artists, Jean and Edouard de Reszke, was child's play compared with the Leonard project, but even that took several thousand dollars.

I do own all the voluminous Leonard family background papers. They, too, will require much examining and selecting time. But tracking down missing data on WEL himself will require vast letter-writing, travel, work in libraries. Transportation, hotels, telephoning, stationery, postage, stenographic help, the reproducing of documents, finding where, around the country, letters are lodged in libraries, or held privately, and just plain living while finishing my researches and then while writing—all this simply demands plain old-fashioned money.

I have thought that anyone who had the privilege of being in one of Professor Leonard's classes would really *like* to help see that justice should at last be done to him. But thousands who were *not* his students know his work and what distinguished honor he brought to the University and the whole world of learning and of poetry. Such readers might also enjoy helping to see that his glorious record is properly set down, to instruct and inspire future generations.

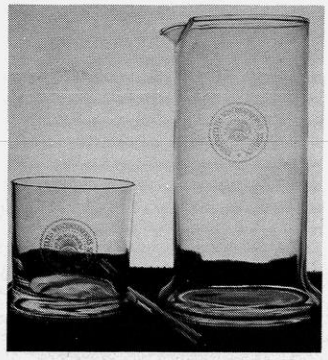
Any and all help of whatever kind or size, will be gratefully received by

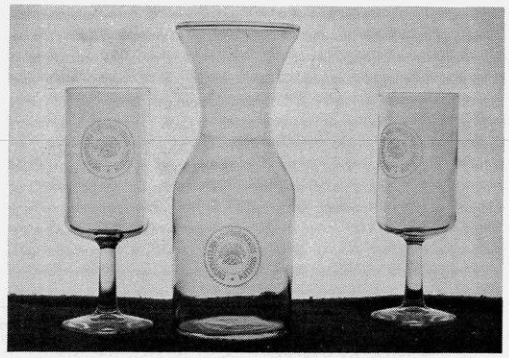
Clara Leiser '24
16 Saint Luke's Place
New York, N. Y. 10014

Miss Leiser did not include the fact that, in addition to her efforts to produce the biography which WEL asked her to do, and which has cost her her own savings, she is the founder and unpaid director of Youth Of All Nations, dedicated to promoting a better climate for peace among the young people of the world through an exchange of correspondence and cultural views.—Ed.

Badger Bazaar

Gifts to give yourself and others





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Here is fine, clear crystal to raise your spirits during the cocktail hour and when the port is passed around after dessert. Classically beautiful in themselves, each piece is etched deeply with the traditional seal of the University.

The Wine Set has a decanter that holds a half liter, and includes four 6½-oz. strong-stemmed glasses.

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Each set is **$16.95** postpaid and including tax. Great gift ideas for graduation, Mother's Day or Father's Day.

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Note: Send chair payment *only* with your order, and advise us on coupon below whether you will pay shipping charges (from Boone, N.C.) or prefer that we pay and bill you for them. (Cost to ship to the Madison area is approximately $19.) Delivery to a business address costs less than to a residence, and there's a considerable saving if the buyer picks up the chair at the terminal. Be sure to include your phone number where indicated on the coupon below, so carrier can notify you of the chair's arrival.

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Quan.	Item	Cost
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Chair buyers: (Check one) _____ I'll pay shipping on receipt of chair; _____ WAA ship prepaid and bill me.
Phone number (incl. A/C) Home _____ Business _____

Photo/Norm Lenburg

The Youngs on the sundeck of the official Chancellor's Residence, Brittingham House.

Chancellor Young Is New System President

On Friday, March 11, the Board of Regents named Madison Chancellor H. Edwin Young as new president of the UW System to succeed John C. Weaver who retires June 30. When the announcement finally came, and despite Young's earlier withdrawal from the race, it was no great surprise to most close observers. (See "Getting From There to Here," overleaf.)

No great surprise, and certainly no disappointment. Whether measured by his academic accomplishments, administrative smarts, or mien, Young is one of the most popular choices the regents could have made. State newspaper editorial-writers, unanimously happy, repeated each other: "warm," "old-shoe," "down-to-earth," "genial, kindly and gentle." Yet it should be noted in the face of these adjectives that he is not Jest Plain Ed. He is commonly considered brilliant, and the tough determination behind the friendly, sometimes fumbling speech pattern led one admiring reporter to dub him "the Columbo of higher education."

"One tough Yankee," the *Capital Times* called him, adding that "all sections of the campus political scene have been critical of Young at different times, partially because he forces decisions to be made by the participants, and often because of his manner of understatement."

That penchant for forcing-to-decisions, coupled with his notable learning in labor economics, have gained him a reputation off campus. In 1960 he was one of a three-member panel which brought a settlement to a tough, long strike by the UAW against the J. I. Case Co. in Racine, and in 1962 he helped end a costly strike by the Teamsters Union against the construction industry.

Young is fifty-nine years old, the father of five (the youngest of which is two months younger than one of the Youngs' grandchildren), and given to suits of dark gray and navy, rumpled enough to move one of his staff to place him "somewhere between distinguished and disheveled." Born in Bonne Bay, Newfoundland, he was raised and educated in Maine. (He and Phyllis, his wife of thirty-six years, met as high school freshmen riding the school bus into Bangor from their families' farms.) The Youngs came to the University in 1947 where he earned a Ph.D. three years later in labor economics under some of the greatest names in the field—Edwin Witte, Don Lescohier, and Selig Perlman. While still a grad student he was invited to teach in the Harvard Seminar in American Studies in Salzburg, Austria, and, with his Ph.D. still fresh, was named consultant in industrial relations in Europe for the U.S. State Department.

Moving up, Young directed the School for Workers and the Industrial Relations Center, then spent nine years as chairman of the economics department. In 1960 he succeeded Mark Ingraham as dean of L&S.

In 1965 they headed back to Maine and the presidency of the state university. Three years later there was an opening here for a vice-president. Young was the sole nominee of then President Fred H. Harrington. He came back for that spot and was almost immediately made chancellor.

On the Friday the regents voted 14–1 to make him president of the System, Young was in San Diego appearing at an estate-planning conference for the UW Foundation. Reporters could not get to him until Monday.

When they did, he defended the secrecy surrounding the regents' search.

"There are times when people need to talk freely and fully about persons who are candidates. They're discussing information that they might not air publicly."

How did he feel about the fact that he was probably not the first choice of the Board? "That wouldn't bother me much. It was natural for some of the members to prefer someone else. I was a known quantity, which was an advantage and a disadvantage. I had differed with them and talked back to some of them at times, and for somebody to be against me was to me a sign of their good judgement."

One who was against him was Regent Nancy Barkla of River Falls, who cast the lone opposing vote. Her reason was that she has "some concerns about the Madison campus affirmative action program."

continued

Young (back to camera), became chancellor in 1968 in the midst of demonstrations and attempts to shut down the University. His high visibility and open firmness are credited by many for fact that the campus never closed.

Young agrees with her. The program of graduate instruction for minorities here is one of the best in the country, but, "I'd say we haven't done enough. Mrs. Barkla is right. There's more to do."

A reporter asked him to describe his administrative style. "I don't see myself as boss," Young said. "I'm part of the group. There's nobody as equal as a professor, and I grew up with the faculty. I think the best system puts decision-making at the lowest possible level, where the people who have a hand in the decision will be the ones who carry it out. I'm an exploiter of people in the best economic sense. Why do faculty work fifty-five hours a week? They're doing it because they're doing the things they designed."

Young was known to have been a favorite for the presidency with Wisconsin Governor Patrick Lucey '49. Young has said they have long been friendly "although we've had our differences." One of those differences was not the merger of the UW System; Young took a neutral stance on that one, and observers believe Lucey has been grateful. By what may have been sheer coincidence but probably wasn't, on March 10, the day before the regents voted, Lucey said that while he had no particular candidate in mind, "Ed Young would be acceptable in any area."

Nevertheless, if it were assumed that old wounds might now be healed on both ends of State Street, that certainty was removed when, on the morning of April 14, Lucey called a press conference to announce that he had been appointed U.S. Ambassador to Mexico.

Apparently the new System president will make no sudden or drastic changes in administrative policies. His is a deliberate, studied method of getting things done. He will, he told the press, take a good look at how things are working and "what people feel about it. It's easy to be a critic. I think we'll find accommodations."

"My feeling is that the UW System is in an evolutionary stage," he said. "I don't know how the system will change, but there are many sources of change—the legislature, central administration, the campuses and the Board of Regents."

—T.H.M.

GETTING FROM THERE

By Peter Thomas '71

The office of the chancellor of the Madison campus is about 100 yards and an elevator ride away from the office of the University System president on the seventeenth floor of Van Hise Hall. Yet it took the Board of Regents eight months, using the energies and talents of many persons, to discover that Edwin Young ought to move that short distance next July.

The reasons for such deliberate caution had as much to do with setting proper precedent for future presidential searches as they did with finding the best qualified person in the present case.

In 1970 John C. Weaver had been selected through a search-and-screen procedure to be president of a four-campus UW. A year after he took office the merger took place and he simply assumed presidency of the thirteen-campus UW System in 1971. Thus it was recognized that whatever process would now be used to select his successor would be cited as the precedent for subsequent presidential searches.

That's why Bertram McNamara, president of the Board, was determined that the final selection be made with maximum participation by representatives of the various University System factions. He consulted with Professor Joseph Kauffman of the School of Education. Kauffman had been president of Rhode Island College for several years. Of more immediate interest to McNamara, though, was a book Kauffman had written recently, *The Selection of College and University Presidents,* published by the Association of American Colleges. It certified that its author was probably the best authority in the United States on the subject of choosing academic administrators.

McNamara sent letters to chancellors and to faculty and student leaders, asking for nominations for the Search Committee which would sooner or later be formed. McNamara and Kauffman then got down to the tasks of designing the rules for selection and a distribution of committee members that would somehow satisfy most of the interested factions.

The approved selection process provided for three separate steps. First,

the Search Committee would conduct a nationwide search for candidates, from which they would choose five to eight finalists. Then a second committee of nine regents would interview the finalists and select the individual most qualified for the position. The remaining step would be approval by the full Board.

It almost worked like that.

The Search Committee consisted of three regents, three chancellors, seven members of the faculties and three students. Only two faculty members were from the Madison campus, but a spokesman for an organization representing many outstate faculty said he was "disappointed" over the number of Madison representatives in the group. He was noting that Regent Joyce Erdman, who chaired the committee, lives in Shorewood Hills; two of the students are enrolled at Madison; and the representative from Extension lives in town.

Nonetheless, Senior Vice President Donald K. Smith, who served in the nonvoting position of secretary to the committee, commented in retrospect, "The committee provided a mixture believed to be somewhat unprecedented in American higher education. It was a departure from the more familiar patterns of either separating the regents from the search process and reserving their activity for the selection process, or placing the conduct of the entire search and selection process in a

TO HERE

committee of regents, using other constituencies only in an advisory sense."

In the course of its eleven meetings between September and February 11 the Search Committee supervised a national campaign to attract nominations for the position, devised and refined a method to vote nominees up or down, compiled extensive records, and stayed under fairly constant fire from a segment of the press for being so secretive about it all.

John Wyngaard, a Madison correspondent for the Green Bay *Press–Gazette* whose columns are syndicated to a number of Wisconsin newspapers, twitted the committee in late October. "Reporters had little difficulty in reporting the [search for a successor for Glenn Frank], nor have they failed to anticipate later presidential successions. Regents sometimes tend to become officious. A regent typically is a person who knows a governor."

The *Capital Times,* the Waukesha *Freeman,* the *Press–Gazette* and the *Daily Cardinal* were among the newspapers which editorially called for a more public search. The Milwaukee *Journal* alone editorialized that "the public interest will best be served by keeping all of the final candidates' names secret if any of them needs the protection of confidentiality."

After the process was concluded, Donald Smith observed, "One of the less happy conditions that persisted throughout the work of the committee was the repetitious charge of 'secrecy.' . . . It would be wise for the regents to give more concerted attention to public discussion of the reasons for its position on confidentiality of personnel records before the initiation of any subsequent search."

By February 11 it was apparent to members of the committee that they could not pare the list of finalists below nine, although their charge had been to bring forward "at least five but no more than eight finalists." It was agreed by vote to submit the nine names to the Selection Committee.

On Saturday, February 12, *Wisconsin State Journal* reporter Roger Gribble was relaxing at home when he received a telephone call from Edwin Young. "Would you like a story?" Young asked.

The story appeared the next morning under the headline, "Young Not After UW Presidency."

"It's been rumored that I'm a candidate but I'm out," Young is quoted as saying. "The system would be better off with someone a little younger, more energetic and not as closely associated with the Madison campus. . . . It could serve to clarify everything if it's mentioned that I'm not a serious candidate."

It was a stunning announcement, generally conceded to be a gracious withdrawal by a candidate who could not win, but who might create a deadlock.

McNamara called a meeting of the entire Board of Regents for February 28 to consider the finalists. There was no official announcement following it, but to a question from a reporter about whether Young was still in the running, McNamara responded, "Until you've made a final selection a man of his academic stature will always be under consideration. He's one of my favorite human beings."

Sunday, March 6, the Milwaukee *Journal* speculated that Jack W. Peltason, chancellor of the Champaign–Urbana campus of the University of Illinois, would be named.

While regents debated in their closed meeting the next day there was the definite feeling among reporters and others near the site that the Board would announce the new president. So certain were the editors of the *Capital Times,* whose early afternoon deadlines forced them to go to press before the meeting adjourned, that the front page banner read, "Regents Set To Name Peltason."

But the regents, as it turned out later that afternoon, weren't set to name anyone. McNamara simply said to the incredulous reporters that he had no official announcement.

Friday, March 11 was the date of the regularly scheduled monthly meeting of the Board of Regents. By the time the announcement of the selection of Young as president was made that afternoon it was an anti-climax. For, from Tuesday on there had been an unaccountable mounting certainty among most observers that he would be selected.

Lee Sherman Dreyfus, '49, chancellor of UW–Stevens Point, was at one time regarded as a dark horse contender. He had distinguished himself as a member of the department of speech faculty here, and he had successfully managed the transition to top administrator in Wisconsin State University territory. He was a man with a foot in both camps, so to speak. A man who, as chancellor of a smaller university, had fought his battles with the giant Madison operation.

He was a man definitely to be sounded out at this hour.

Harvey Breuscher, the University System's liaison with the legislature, cornered Dreyfus in an office near the Board room after the announcement of Young's selection. Breuscher, a former Associated Press reporter, was interested in what a dyed-in-the-wool outstate administrator really thought of the Board's choice.

"Magnificent!" boomed Dreyfus. "Magnificent."

Mr. Thomas is a staff associate in the office of Statewide Communications. He writes FACULTY MEMO for and about faculties of the UW System.

The 17ers Just Keep Rolling Along!

By Evan Davis
UW News Service

Some year, perhaps around 1997, the Class of 1917 may not hold a reunion. But don't bet on it. Chances are if two members of the University's most reunited class are still alive, they'll find a way to get together in Madison.

They haven't missed yet.

Not that unparalleled camaraderie is the only mark of the 17ers. They have made important contributions to campus facilities and supported scholarship programs. Their membership roll is studded with success stories. The class is most distinctive, though, for togetherness. Its ongoing string of reunions may never be equalled, because most students today know few of their myriad classmates. The old adage notwithstanding, familarity breeds reunions. "I remember that I knew practically every student on the campus," said Myra Emery Burke, MD, who was alumni class president for many years.

The person who translated congenial familarity into lifelong, annually renewed friendships was the late Eleanore Ramsay Conlin. For decades her home on Lake Mendota was the site of festive picnic lunches.

Current secretary Lillian Moehlman said, "We had amazing attendance until they began to die off." (The class now retains about 320 of its original 853 members.) "It was really a lively affair." One of the most energetic partygoers was the late Billy Ross, who taught music at Indiana University. "He was very prominent here in Union Vodvil, the annual student review," Dr. Burke said of Ross's undergraduate years, "because he was good at singing and dancing. And he came back here for every reunion. He was very popular."

A frequent topic at 1917's business meetings, especially in the early years, was Carillon Tower. The class's commencement donation of $1,600 was the first for ten straight classes which culminated, with some help from federal funding, in the 1936 completion. The bells were originally intended to crown Bascom Hall, but the building could not support them. In later years the class has donated scholarship funds, money for additional carillon bells, and a memorial plaza for Eleanore Conlin on the lakeshore beside Alumni House.

The largest gift ever received by the University came from a 1917 member, Lewis Weeks, who died in March of this year (see page 30). Several class members have been prominent in the science and business fields, among them Louis Slichter, a former director of the Institute of Geophysics; C. M. Jansky, a pioneer in FM radio engineering; former Otis Elevator board chairman Leroy Peterson, and former General Mills board chairman Harry Bullis. Perhaps the most famous classmate was Robert La Follette, Jr., son of Wisconsin's legendary governor-senator and eventually a senator in his own right. The popular young man never made it through the University, though. "He was never well," Dr. Burke said.

The doctor and her friend and current class president Mary McNulty, are also good examples of 1917 members who enjoyed successful professional careers on the foundation of the UW educations. Miss McNulty, a native of Spring Green, was the first woman to graduate from the then School of Commerce. Commerce classes at the time could be found all over campus, but one she remembers well is accounting, in North Hall. "They advised me it wasn't worth my while, because I would never be involved in accounting, being a woman," Miss McNulty said. "I ended up in charge of accounting for Wisconsin Power & Light Company, one of the biggest firms in the state." She worked for almost forty years with WP&L, retiring as comptroller in 1956.

Dr. Burke, who has lived in Madison all her life, was a physical education major in an era when crowds went to see women's basketball, baseball and field hockey games. Ten years after graduation Dr. Burke emulated the pioneering qualities of her teammate, Miss McNulty, by becoming a "first" herself, a member of the first degree-earning class to graduate from our Medical School. After practicing for several years in general medicine, she and her husband Mead, also an MD and president of the 1917 senior class, opened an allergy clinic. Mead Burke is now dead and Myra is retired.

In many ways the educational process at the University from 1913 to 1917 was as it is today. About 5,000 students were enrolled in the class's senior year, a sizeable number for that era, as 36,000 is in 1977. By far the biggest school was L&S, as it has always been, but Wisconsin was already winning its reputation for well-rounded excellence in the less traditional fields of engineering and agriculture. Dr. Burke credited the Ag School for beginning the University's "enormous reputation" for research, with turn-of-the-century agricultural experiments which carried the same kind of prestige that dramatic biochemical research has brought Wisconsin in more recent decades.

Among the more popular professors campus-wide was physicist Benny Snow, famous for, among other things, a lecture he gave each year on snowflakes. Over the years the Class of 1917 has granted three professors honorary class memberships: Edgar "Pop" Gordon of music, Fay Elwell of commerce, and William Middleton of medicine.

There were many differences in students' non-academic lives. With just two dormitories on campus for women only, most students had to live in boardinghouses or fraternities and sororities. According to Dr. Burke, some mothers moved to Madison to set up boardinghouses so they could support their children in college.

As throughout the 20th century, varsity football was the social focus of the fall semester. And just as today, critics said football was overemphasized; defenders said it was great for student and alumni morale, and the Badgers hovered around .500.

Student-athletes like All-American gridder and Olympian Arlie Mucks, Sr., '17, were highly honored, but athletic favoritism was a problem. As. Dr. Burke recalled of one hearty fellow, "His job was supposed to be setting the clock in Main Hall." The new Camp Randall stadium opened the season after the 17ers graduated, and none too soon. Dr. Burke remembers one afternoon when part of the bleachers on the old field began to sink, "right in the middle of the game!"

Most of the male varsity sports played today were available in the 1913–1917 period. Wisconsin's most successful major team of the era was basketball, which enjoyed conference championships in 1912, '13, '14, '16 and '18. Women's sports attracted fan interest and drew yearbook attention equal to the lesser sports for men,

but women did not compete intercollegiately.

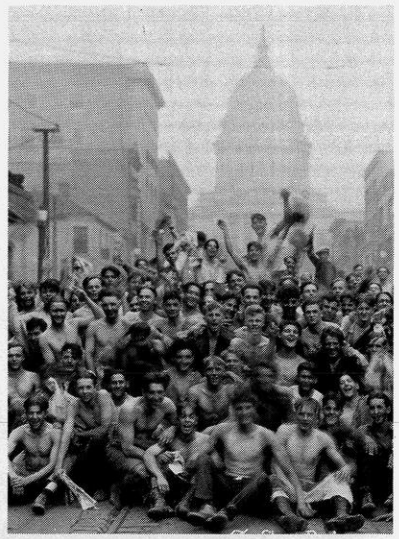
Athletics were not the only outlet for students' aggressive inclinations. More than a thousand rioted in downtown Madison on October 5, 1914 to protest a lack of police protection from street gangs. Students frequently turned on each other in various rivalries, often with several young men winding up in Lake Mendota. The 17ers went through college in the era of inter-class hazing, when freshmen were supposed to follow traditions of respect to upperclassmen. The frosh got their chance for revenge in the annual bag rush against the sophomores. Hundreds of men would melee for big stuffed sacks.

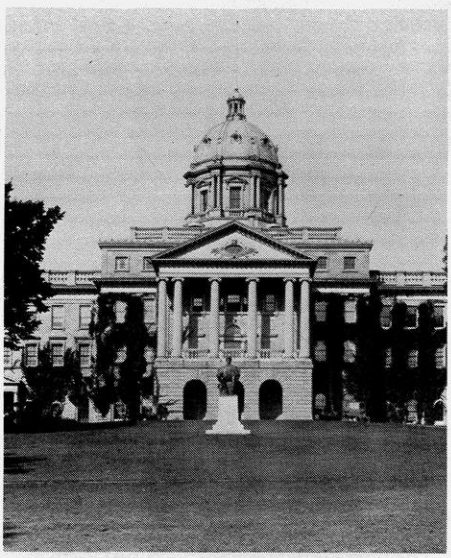
Perhaps the most memorable "inflammatory" incident from 1913 to 1917 was the fire which destroyed the dome atop Main (now Bascom) Hall, in 1916. "If you didn't have classes you went in and did what you could" to help the clean-up, Dr. Burke remembered. "I've always kind of wished they'd put a dome back on. Main Hall was really the apex of the University. Now they've got Van Hise which overshadows it."

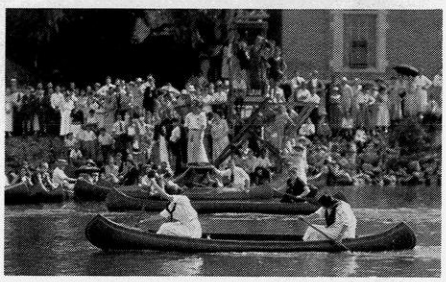
Any dramatic events on campus were minor compared to the war consuming Europe for most of the time the 17ers were in school. World War I was a popular topic for argument, especially in light of the state's high proportion of German families. In April, 1917 it hit home as Congress brought the United States into the conflict. Dr. Burke recalled that many Wisconsin men immediately volunteered. "They all gathered on the lower campus and we marched to the depot with them."

The seniors who joined-up had only a few weeks of school left. Dr. Burke said Dean Edward Birge, the future University president, travelled to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to present diplomas personally.

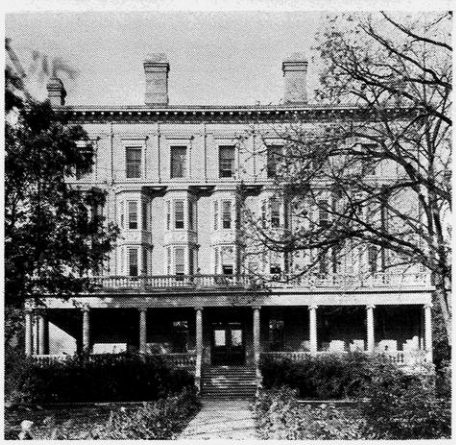
Whether it's World War I or Vietnam, Arlie Mucks, Sr. or Billy Marek, Charles Van Hise or John Weaver, 17ers will never run out of things to talk about; they can remember the entire 20th century. But when they gather May 20 for the 60th time, they'll have more to share than most other organizations of octogenarians. Starting from their four years of common experience, they have maintained their ties, nurturing their lifetime relationships. "When you reune every year you get to know the people," said President McNulty. "You have more fun."

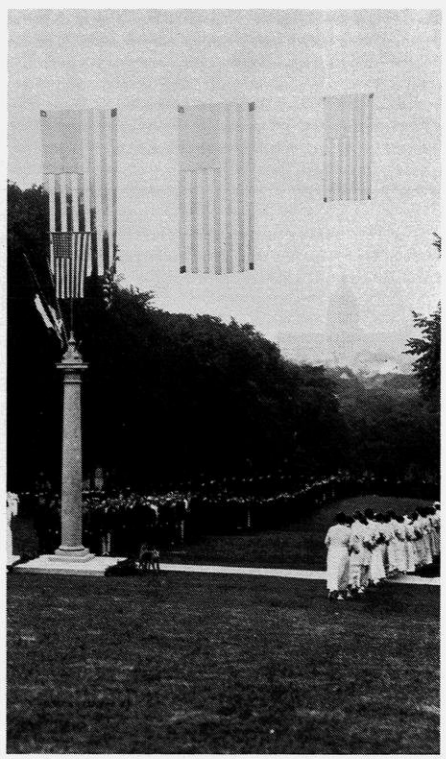






Class of 1917
Charles Van Hise—the longest presidency. Over There—The War to End All Wars. Dance bands—"Strike Up the Band". Carl Russell Fish—dazzling history lectures and red vests. Scott Goodnight—first dean of Men. No resident tuition—1913–1917.





The Karen Quinlan case reminds us that those who have the power of life and death must probe the moral, philosophical and legal implications of that power. These people represent you and me, so the decisions they make are ours. Here, three faculty members ask some of the questions we must ask. And we must find answers. There will be more Karen Quinlans.

The Trouble With Karen

This is a transcript of a public discussion, held in February, on "The Karen Quinlan Decision and Euthanasia," one of six in a series on controversies in modern medicine, sponsored by the Medical School's program in medical ethics. The speakers are: Norman Fost, MD, associate professor of pediatrics and of history of medicine; Daniel Wikler, assistant professor in history of medicine and in philosophy; and John Robertson, associate professor in law and in medical ethics.

FOST: In the spring of 1975 Karen Quinlan, a 21-year old woman, was found unconscious by her friends. The circumstances leading to this condition are still unclear. She was taken to a hospital, found to be breathing inadequately, and was put on a respirator. Subsequent chemical analysis revealed five different depressant drugs in her system. (She was also found to have multiple bruises, the cause of which has never been satisfactorily resolved.) In her first month in the hospital she was said to blink appropriately in response to questions, but she gradually lost this skill and became unresponsive to external stimuli. As her prognosis became increasingly gloomy various consultants were called. All agreed that she was in a "persistent vegetative state," meaning she would probably never regain consciousness although she might live a long time with medical support. With this information, her parents asked that the respirator be discontinued and that she be allowed to die. Her doctors said that they could not comply. On advice from their lawyer the parents went to court. Their technical reason for this was to seek custody so they could be empowered to make decisions on her behalf.

(Karen being an adult, there was no presumption of guardianship.) The lower court decided that they would *not* be appropriate guardians because of their commitment to ending her life. The parents appealed, and the New Jersey Supreme Court unanimously overruled the lower court, stating the parents *were* appropriate guardians, and also that the hospital and doctors were protected from criminal and civil liability consequent to taking her off the respirator, should she die as a result. The doctors again refused to turn off the respirator, so Karen was transferred to a nursing home, where the respirator was discontinued. To the surprise of many, she is still alive without the respirator.

The Quinlan case illustrates the importance of distinguishing legal questions from ethical questions. There's a tendency in medicine, as in other areas, to ask, "What does the law say?" as if this will tell us the ethically correct thing to do. There *is*, obviously, a close relationship between ethics and law; the law is at least a distillate of community sentiment on ethical issues. It is imperfect, and it changes, but it's a fairly accurate representation of community mores. This close relationship is also exhibited in a moral duty to obey the law. Obedience is part of the requirement of citizenship, and while there are exceptions, the burden is on the lawbreaker to say why he or she is not obeying it.

But there is an important way in which law and ethics are *not* related: To say something is *legally* correct is not the same as saying it is *ethically* correct. Conversely, to say that something is illegal is not to say that it is immoral. From ordinary life we all

know of actions that were unequivocally legal, but also unequivocally immoral. Slavery in 1850 is an example. It was legal under the Dred Scott decision, but I think most would agree that it was immoral. On the other hand, we can think of illegal behavior that would attract broad moral consensus. When Martin Luther King sat at a lunch counter in Birmingham, there is no dispute that he was behaving *illegally,* but there are obviously many who thought he was behaving in a *morally correct* way, otherwise he would not have been able to attract a consensus to change the law.

The Quinlan case exemplifies, in my mind, the danger of confusing law and ethics. A legal answer was sought as if that would resolve the moral problem. After much expense, public exposure, and a great increase in the parents' already considerable grief, they got their legal answer—an unusually clear and unequivocal legal answer for cases of this sort—in a unanimous decision by the Supreme Court of New Jersey. But the doctors said, in essence, "That's interesting, but it doesn't help us. It tells us what we *may* do, but it doesn't tell us what we *ought* to do." So, in a sense, posing the question as a legal one obscured the moral issue that had to be resolved for those authorized to make the decision.

Now I'd like to turn to one other issue; the distinction between "active" and "passive" euthanasia. This is a definitional issue which I think is crucial to our understanding before we attempt to formulate a position on the rights or wrongs of the case. The word *euthanasia* literally means "a good death," or "dying well," and in that sense is not controversial. (I assume that all of us are in favor of dying well insofar as we're in favor of dying at all.) The controversy, therefore, is not over whether one is for or against "dying well," whatever that means, but rather a more vernacular use of the word, meaning a *conscious decision that it is preferable for a patient to die sooner rather than later. Active* euthanasia—sometimes called "direct" euthanasia—I take to mean a physical action that directly causes the death of the patient. (Examples would be injection of poisons or air into the veins of patients with various ailments.)

By *passive* euthanasia I assume we mean a decision to refrain from acting, realizing that the patient will die sooner than if treatment were to continue. For example, in the case of newborns with major birth defects who require surgery or intensive care to survive, there is sometimes a decision to *not* provide the life-saving treatment. There is no physical action which kills the patient; he is said to die of natural causes. Nonetheless, there is a conscious decision to behave in a way that will result in the death of the patient sooner rather than later.

(We should also point out that there are grey areas, and the Quinlan case epitomizes one. Between active and passive euthanasia, we have a range of actions. Disconnecting the respirator would be an example. Nothing is being done *to* the patient, but *an action is occurring.* Again, it is said the patient is dying of natural causes.)

There are obvious *similarities* in the active and passive modes of euthanasia. The two most important are: In both, the intention is the same, that the patient should die sooner rather than later; and the result is the same—the patient winds up dead. The question is whether there are any *morally significant* differences between the two modes.

I would like to end my comments by listing five *differences* between active and passive euthanasia, and leave it for you to decide whether they are of any moral significance. *1) The susceptible population is different.* The only people who can die involuntarily of passive euthanasia are those who are sick, disabled or mentally incompetent. If a doctor said he was going to deprive an independent person of food or water, the person would seek care elsewhere. Conversely, active euthanasia would theoretically be practiced on anyone under the care of a physician. There is no evidence that this occurs more than rarely, but the possibility might be one reason why people like to see a distinction. *2) The amount of suffering may be different.* Generally, active euthanasia brings about a quicker death. Passive euthanasia sometimes involves waiting for the opportunity to practice it—for something to happen that would lead to the patient's death—which may involve such painful processes as starvation or dying of thirst. *3) The reversibility of the decisions are different because of this time element.* Once the decision is made, active euthanasia will generally lead to the death of the patient shortly thereafter, whereas passive euthanasia may allow the patient to linger for hours, days, weeks or even months. (During that time new facts may arise, new treatments may arise, or moral or legal arguments may be raised that would cause the decision to be reversed. So active euthanasia tends to be less reversible.) *4) There may be significant effects on the actors other than the patient.* Passive euthanasia is widely practiced. Every patient who dies in a hospital dies of passive euthanasia in that we always could, theoretically, extend life another minute, another hour, a day. But active euthanasia is rare, and it may be that there is a barrier there, the crossing of which would lead to significant effects on the actor's future behavior, much like Vietnam War veterans who described a reluctance to kill the first time, but who said it became much easier after that. Perhaps there would be so-called "slippery slope" effects of that kind on physicians or other health professionals who committed active euthanasia. *5) There is a historical distinction which has always existed between the two.* Societies have long tolerated passive euthanasia and have long been opposed to active euthanasia. Regardless of whether or not we can

find a rational basis for this, it may be important to pay respects to a distinction which has survived in the marketplace of ideas for so long.

WIKLER: I could begin by stating what I think should be done with Karen Quinlan and arguing for my views, but I think that this might be less valuable than an examination of the kinds of reasoning that people use in arriving at their own conclusions. So let's consider two which are variously mentioned by the press, by medical authorities, and by the public. Each of the two has, to some people, seemed to be a promising way of resolving the problem, but I think they're less promising than they seem. They are: first, how we define death; and second, the meaning of "extraordinary means."

Regarding the definition of death, I think the moral problem that's generally associated with the Quinlan case is this: we have a patient who's in a hospital, she is alive and she needs certain kinds of medical care. Presumably if she doesn't get them she's going to die. We're focusing on whether or not she *ought to* receive that care. This is a fairly straightforward and simple point, but it's vital that we realize it presupposes that the patient is alive at this moment. If she weren't, then the question of what to do with her probably would be decided by her family and their mortician. So if we could use a definition of death under which Karen is already *dead,* then in a way we've solved the problem of what to do with her. I think that much of the public has seen the question of what to do with her as another dispute over the definition of death. The judicial decision, however, agreed with most of the expert testimony in the case that the definition of death was really *not* in question. It was raised by one of the parties in the trial, but was quickly rejected, and the doctors said there's no question at all,

"In one notion of what death is, Karen died the moment she lost the capacity for conscious life."

using standard definitions of death, that Miss Quinlan is currently *alive.* I think they were correct in doing so.

Those who think that Miss Quinlan is currently *"dead"* focus on whether or not she is ever going to return to conscious life, because in one notion of what death is, she, at least as a person, ended her life the moment she lost the capacity for *conscious* life.

But this doesn't fit into the standard definition of death. That, at least in the past, has focused on heartbeat and respiration and certain other bodily processes, and it's entirely possible that you could have a heartbeat and respiration even though you're never going to be conscious again.

There's been a move away from this definition of death, at least in medical and legal circles, toward one which places the emphasis on the functioning of the brain, so that one could have heartbeat and respiration but no brain function, and thus be considered dead. Since brain activity, of course, is closely associated with conscious life, it might be thought that the new definition of death simply sees it as being "irreversibly comatose," but that's not actually true. As it's employed in certain states, there are very *specific* tests to use in measuring brain function; the person is considered alive if there's *any* electrical activity in the brain at all. A patient exactly like Miss Quinlan, as a matter of fact, could have electrical activity in the *lower* brain—regulating heartbeat and respiration—while not having any in the parts of the brain that allow for a return to consciousness. Thus, even by the new definitions of death, she is alive even though she's in irreversible coma. Now, it's a deep, very difficult philosophical question as to whether we ought to go even further and define death not only as to complete loss of brain activity, but rather as loss of conscious life. In the law at the moment, I know of no move toward doing this.

In deciding whether to use a definition of death that would classify Miss Quinlan as dead already, I think it might be important to distinguish two moments in the course of the dying patient; that at which it is morally permissible to stop treatment, and that at which the patient is dead. Medicine uses a general rule that says if the patient is alive the physician does everything he or she can to maintain that life. Yet many people think we really shouldn't treat someone in Miss Quinlan's condition. Nevertheless, one can't discontinue treatment so long as the general rule is followed and so long as the patient is alive by the definitions of life and death in use. There's some sentiment on the part of those who would redefine death to try to resolve this dilemma by pronouncing a patient dead at the precise moment at which cessation of treatment would be intuitively justified. This way we could still conform to the rule that we must maintain life without making any exceptions. But I think that, in the absence of any other reasons to classify Miss Quinlan or a similar patient as dead already, it's an illegitimate move. The question of when someone is dead is, I think, a conceptual and a biological one; it's not a moral decision. But that of when to discontinue treatment of a patient is, I think, moral in nature. And it might very well be that the point at which one thinks it's

morally justified to discontinue treatment is quite different from the point at which one decides that, biologically and conceptually, a patient is dead. For that reason I see no *a priori* or theoretical reason to suppose that the moment of death actually happens to correspond to the moment at which it's okay to stop treating. They're probably going to be different moments.

A second concept that's used in trying to resolve the moral issues that surround Karen Quinlan is the definition of "extraordinary means." It's popularly attempted to divide medical measures into those that are *ordinary* and those that are *extraordinary*. Then we pose the question in this way: Miss Quinlan needs a certain kind of care to stay alive. Our moral question is, "What kinds of care do we owe Miss Quinlan?" The answer that is sometimes given—and found satisfactory by some—is "We owe her all *ordinary* measures but not extraordinary ones; we can draw the line there." One of the problems with this is that the notion of extraordinary means is a pretty vague one; the words "ordinary" and "extraordinary" were used by the Pope in a declaration about dying patients some years ago and have been echoed with increasing vagueness by many people since. I think if we look at the texts we find that when three different people use these terms they are probably talking about three different things. The first is the statistical one; a measure is extraordinary if it's *statistically unusual*. So the proposal with Miss Quinlan would be to do everything that's commonly done, but what is uncommonly done may be omitted. The use of the term in this sense doesn't offer a satisfactory moral answer, because there's a lot of variation in medical practice. Some things that are done at one hospital aren't done at another across town. (Those variations don't necessarily have anything to do with how difficult the measure is, or how costly, etc.)

A second use of the term gives it the same meaning as "useless" or "nontherapeutic." A massive intervention on a dying patient, certain to be futile, is extraordinary in this sense. Surely such extraordinary measures may be justifiably omitted, but so may *all* medical measures which are unlikely to help. The debates over the use of extraordinary measures in cases like Miss Quinlan's are concerned generally with interventions which *would* be of benefit (physically, at least) if carried out.

"The rationale (that Karen would not want further treatment) used by the New Jersey Supreme Court is not quite convincing."

The last meaning of "extraordinary" —and I think it's the central one— is "heroic." There are some kinds of measures that entail great expense or a lot of bother; in some sense we think that a doctor who uses them—or the family that pays for them—is acting like a hero. It's a condition of doing something beyond what is *owed* to the patient, something beyond the call of duty.

The problem with using this in the debate over the Quinlan case is a threat of circularity. We are asking, "What do we owe her?" and the answer is, "We owe her every ordinary measure, but no extraordinary ones." But what does extraordinary mean? It means "more than what you owe her." So if we substitute all the definitions and cross things out in the right place, what we owe Miss Quinlan is "to do no more than what we owe her." That's not likely to be very helpful. If these three are the only definitions of "extraordinary," the term isn't going to advance the debate at all.

Generally, I think that "extraordinary" doesn't describe medical treatment. Actually it—and "ordinary"—are better used as a term of classifying *patients*. The use of a respirator or an antibiotic is not, in itself, either ordinary or extraordinary. It becomes such only when we look at the patient on whom it is to be used, and when we decide exactly what it is that we owe that patient. So whether we ought to provide a given kind of medical measure to Miss Quinlan will be decided more correctly by somehow coming up with the way of knowing what our duties are to *all* patients who have the same prospect that she has. My own view is that we don't owe much of anything to such a patient, but clearly that calls for a lot of philosophical argument. It's not to be settled by defining death in a way that gives me the right answer, or by appealing to the definition of "extraordinary means" which turns out simply to have my answer encapsulated in the definition.

ROBERTSON: As a lawyer I'm happy to have the last word, but I have to admit that in this case the law *doesn't* have the last word. All it can do is contribute to the continuing dialogue that we must have. I view the case as a problem for society as a whole, not just for the family, the doctors and the courts involved. It asks society how we shall treat all patients who appear to be chronically vegetative and yet are not dead under any ordinary or acceptable meaning of the word. Do we treat them at great cost to ourselves and others—in family suffering—or should we allow them to die (which is, in effect, to treat them differently than we treat other persons)?

Since this is a social problem it inevitably becomes a legal issue because the law can facilitate reaching our social goals. Now, at the time that the Quinlan case arose, the law *had* an answer; it *had* facilitated a societal solution. The position it took was that *everyone*, no matter what his mental state, must be treated, even if it costs a great deal of money, even it it costs a great deal of suffering for everyone

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The News

No Enrollment Limit Seen For 1978–79

The University will not have a campus-wide enrollment limit in 1978–79. All qualified Wisconsin students who apply as freshmen in time will be admitted. The decision was announced by Vice Chancellor Robert R. Borchers following the Committee on Admissions Policy's vote not to recommend to the Faculty Senate that the limit be extended. The end of the enrollment-limit policy was seen by the committee as a return to the University's long tradition of being open to all qualified state residents.

A limit of 25,000 undergraduates took effect last fall, but the University decided in February to go beyond that for fall 1977. The Faculty Senate originally set the limit because the State Legislature suspended its traditional enrollment funding. The faculty group decided the quality of education would go down if more students were enrolled without more money coming from the state.

The committee also considered two economic factors. Gov. Patrick Lucey has proposed restoring enrollment funding for the whole UW System. If the legislature agrees, as the committee hopes it will, the original reason for the enrollment limit will be removed. The second factor is an unexpected shortage this year of freshmen and graduate students. The University planned to limit the number of new freshmen last fall to 4,200, but only enrolled a few more than 3,900.

Goals For Hiring Women Faculty Were Surpassed in 1976–77

The University surpassed affirmative action goals for hiring women faculty members during 1976–77, according to a report prepared by the affirmative action office. Hiring faculty from racial minority groups showed significant improvement over the previous year.

Prepared annually for the past three years, the latest report states that 158 new faculty members from the rank of instructor through full professor were hired this year. Of that number, forty (25 percent) were women and ten (6.3 percent) were members of minority groups.

The University's affirmative action policy excludes some departments—such as nursing, allied health and family resources, which have traditionally been "women's fields"—from the hiring goals for women. It also excludes Asians and Pacific Islanders from goals for minority hiring because there are already more faculty members from these groups than population figures would predict. Without counting women in "traditional" women's fields and the excluded minority groups, twenty-three women (16.3 percent) of all new faculty and eight minorities (5.1 percent) were added to the faculty.

The goal for hiring women in departments not considered traditionally female was eighteen fulltime positions, while the equivalent of twenty-seven fulltime positions were filled by women. The report examines goals for minority faculty members differently, establishing targets for groups of departments rather than for individual departments, according to acting affirmative action director, Joan C. Waterland. However, the report shows that six more minority faculty members were hired in 1976–77 than in 1975–76, an increase Waterland says is a significant improvement.

Computerized Card Catalogue Quickens Search For References

Students sit surrounded by reference materials—guides to journals, periodicals, dissertations, abstracts. After hours, sometimes days, of poring over the reference books, they complete a list of sources to use in their next term paper. The scene is familiar to anyone who has written a research paper. But now the time spent finding out what other scholars have written on the topic may be greatly reduced, thanks to a "computerized card catalogue" in service at four campus libraries.

How does it work? Say, for example, Sharon—a secondary education major—wants to write a research paper on student rights. The topic is a broad one; the computer conceivably could produce thousands of references. So Sharon, with the help of a librarian, narrows her topic; she's really interested in dress codes, married students, and freedom of speech. The librarian uses a telephone to call the computerized literature service—Bibliographic Retrieval Service, Inc., of Schenectady, N. Y. Then Sharon's key words and broad topic—student rights—are typed into an electronic keyboard. Within minutes, she could have a list of sources in her hand. But to save computer time costs, most people who use the service will have their search results printed at Schenectady and sent to the library's reference department, where the listing can be picked up in a few days.

Costs for the service vary, depending on length of computer time used. But a "quick search," one taking under five minutes of computer time, costs $2.50 for students and faculty and $5 for people not connected with the University. Users also are charged fifteen cents per page and fifty cents postage-handling.

For more efficient use of the Bibliographic Retrieval Service, the

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Photo/Norm Lenburg

In an annual rite of spring, a workman hoses down tables and chairs to be set out on the Union Terrace. This year, students battled through snow and sleet during their last week before spring vacation, coming back on April 12 to 80-degree temperatures.

THE HONORS PROGRAM

A look at what it is, where its participants came from, and where they went, from a survey by Associate L&S Dean Chester H. Ruedisili.

The Honors Program in the College of Letters and Science was established by the L&S faculty in 1959, and the first class of freshmen was admitted in September, 1960. (Since then, Honors Programs have been initiated also in the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, the School of Business, and the School of Family Resources and Consumer Sciences.) At its heart is the opportunity to elect Honors courses in place of regular courses. These are of several types: selected courses of greater depth, scope, and originality than those regularly offered; completely separate Honors sections of existing courses; special Honors discussion or laboratory sections attached to regular courses; and independent work, such as directed reading, term papers, and the Senior Honors Thesis. Honors students who complete a minimum of one-third of all work carried in Honors courses earn Sophomore Honors and Honors Degrees (the latter requires completion of the Honors curriculum in the major, including the Senior Honors Thesis requirement).

New freshmen are eligible for admission to the program if they rank in the top 10% of their high school class; sophomores, juniors and seniors may be admitted with a strong B-plus record. Last semester the program enrolled 1376 (11% of all L&S students). Political science had the most junior and senior majors (fifty), followed by psychology (forty-five), molecular biology (forty-three), history (forty), and zoology (thirty-nine). The cumulative grade-point average of Honors students for both semesters consistently is above 3.5.

The first Honors Degree was earned in 1963, and since then 896 have been awarded through August, 1976. By majors, political science ranked first with 102 (11% of all awarded), followed by chemistry (seventy-seven), history (seventy-four), English (seventy-three), mathematics (sixty-eight), psychology (sixty-five), and economics (fifty). Wisconsin residents accounted for 605 of the degrees (68% of the total number), with New York next (seventy-five), followed by Illinois (fifty-eight), and Ohio (twenty-one).

A two-page evaluation questionnaire was sent in April, 1973 to all 539 L&S graduates who had earned the Honors Degree. Eighteen forms were returned as "not forwardable." This left a total of 521 "possibles," of which 214 were completed and returned. Of the 539 Honors graduates, at the time of the study, political science had the most majors with sixty-one, followed by psychology (fifty-one), history (fifty), English (forty-eight), chemistry (forty-seven), mathematics (forty-seven), economics (twenty-eight), and physics (twenty-seven).

Thirty-three undergraduate major departments were represented in the returns, with chemistry heading the list (twenty-six); 12% of all returns. Others, in order, were psychology (twenty-four), history (twenty-two), political science (twenty), English (nineteen), mathematics (fifteen), and physics (thirteen).

Of the 214 respondents, 123 were males; sixty-three females, and twenty-eight chose not to sign their names. (Of all 539 Honors graduates, 344 were males and 195 were females.)

Of the 214 respondents, 186 went on to advanced work: 127 to graduate school; thirty-nine to law school; and twenty to medical school. Of the forty-nine different institutions attended, Wisconsin ranked first, followed by Harvard, University of California–Berkeley, and Chicago. The data regarding advanced degrees earned or in progress showed 146 earned degrees (eighty-five master's, thirty-two Ph.D.s, six MD's, and twenty-three law degrees), and ninety-three still in progress (ten master's, fifty-three Ph.D.s, fourteen MD's, and sixteen law degrees).

Honors Degrees were earned by majors in thirty-three departments and thirty of these had graduates going on to further study. The top departments were:

	Degrees Earned	*In Progress*	*Total*
History	22	8	30
Chemistry	13	12	25
English	14	11	25
Psychology	11	11	22
Mathematics	15	5	20
Political Science	11	9	20
Physics	12	6	18

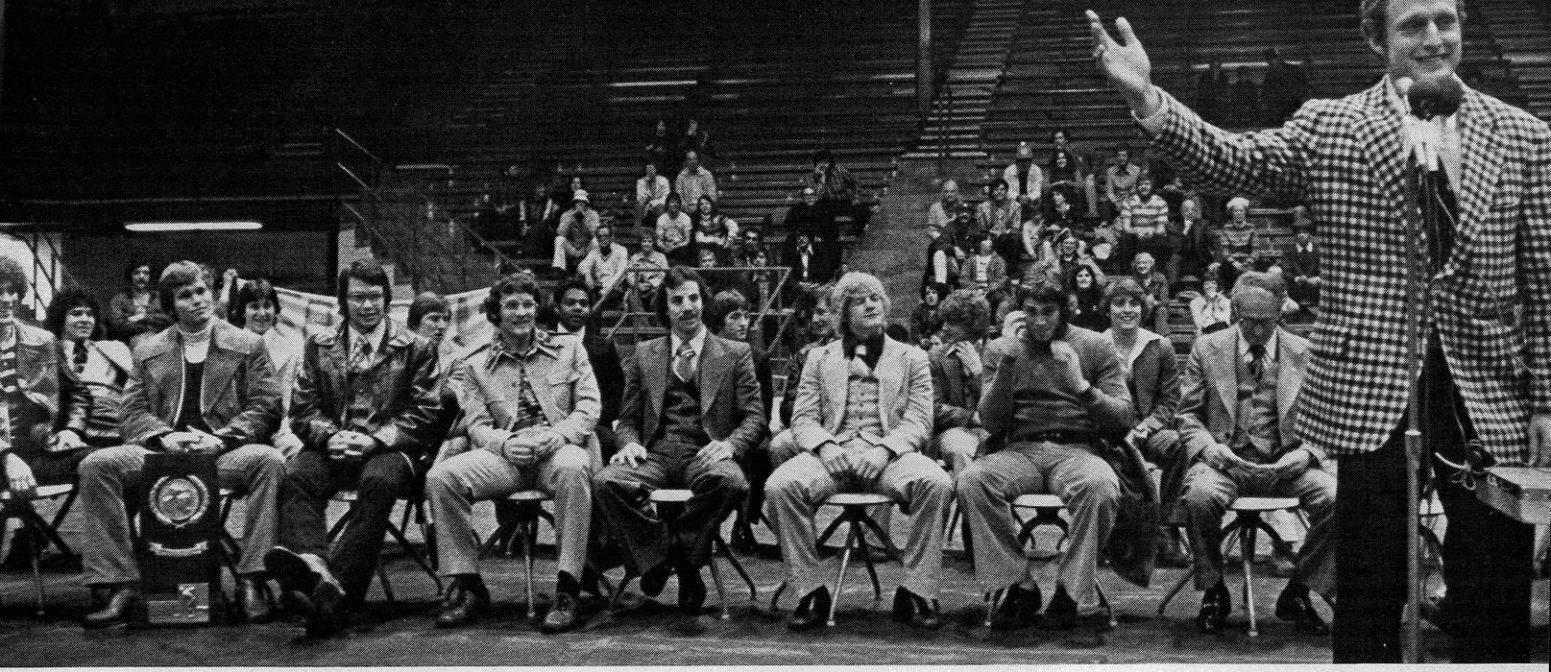
The English, history, and mathematics majors each produced eleven master's degrees. Chemistry provided eleven Ph.D.s, with mathematics, physics and psychology each having four. Chemistry majors also provided the most medical students (two earned-MD's and four in-progress) with psychology next (one earned and four in-progress). Political science majors ranked first among law students (seven earned-law degrees and six in-progress) with history next (nine earned and two in-progress). Of the twenty-three earned-law degrees, eleven were achieved at Harvard, while Wisconsin accounted for most master's degrees (twenty-seven), Ph.D.s (eleven), and MD's (five).

Ninety-five of the 214 respondents still were involved in advanced graduate study: seventy in graduate school, fourteen in medical school, and eleven in law school.

The second part of the questionnaire was designed to elicit responses about various aspects of the Honors Program, to note its effect on subsequent careers of its graduates, and to encourage suggestions for improving it. Whenever it was difficult to decide between two adjacent ratings, the choice was to be the lower rating. Using this system, the following results were obtained:

	Number
Very favorable (Excellent):	82
Moderately favorable (Good):	102
Indifferent (Fair):	12
Moderately unfavorable (Poor):	9
Very unfavorable (Of no value):	5
Not enough information:	4
TOTAL:	214

Thus, 184 graduates rated the program favorably, and fourteen gave a negative response.



Those Hockey Champs Are Entitled!

By Jay Poster '66
Wisconsin State Journal Sports Writer

It was only justice that Wisconsin won the 1977 NCAA hockey championship. The Badgers were the most dynamic force in the college sport and probably second only to the Montreal Canadiens for devastating effectiveness in the entire sport.

In the first game of the year, the Badgers frittered away a lead and lost to Michigan in overtime. When they lost the lead the same way the next night and went into overtime, there was a little soul-searching in the locker room.

The team decided it didn't want to spend a whole season watching things slip through its fingers. The Badgers roared out for the extra period and spent the whole time in the Michigan end, peppering goalie Frank Zimmerman with eight shots in three minutes until Dave Lundeen put one in.

The determination which won that game was the keystone on which the Badgers began building. They improved steadily, stumbling only a couple of times until, in mid-January, they started on a scorching march to Detroit's St. Clair River leaving in their wake the charred, smoldering hulks of the Western Collegiate Hockey Assn.'s best teams.

Beginning with two bitterly fought overtime victories in North Dakota's 30-below zero hospitality, the Badgers were off on a blitzkrieg that would have them finish the season with 22 victories, a loss and a tie in their last 24 games.

Along the way, they picked up the WCHA championship, three All-Americans, the NCAA championship and numerous other individual honors in finishing the season 37–7–1.

To win the WCHA title, the old formula is you have to win your home games and split on the road. Wisconsin was an overpowering 13–2–1 on the road on the way to a 26–5–1 WCHA mark.

The culmination of it all, of course, was the triumph in the NCAA tournament with two overtime victories in Detroit's Olympia Stadium March 25 and 26. It's too bad Wisconsin couldn't have been as devastating before the television audience as it was for so much of the season. But in tournaments no one ever gives up, and the champions are the ones who can reach back for one more try.

In the intermission before the overtime Saturday night, after the Badgers had struggled on leaden legs to hold Michigan at bay so they could sit down for one extended gasp of air, Coach Bob Johnson may have provided the catalyst for the final shot of adrenalin.

"I just told them it would mean a lot more to them 10 years from now," Johnson said, displaying his 1973 NCAA championship and 1976 United States Olympic rings to the assembled press. "When you get down on yourself once in a while, you look down on your hand and you've got a lot of great memories."

Twenty three seconds after the first overtime puck was dropped Saturday, Steve Alley banged in a rebound with goalie Rick Palmer out of position and the 1977 NCAA championship began to be a memory.

"If someone was going to get that winning goal, it had to be Alley," Johnson said. "He worked so hard. It was just a fitting end. And he was super Friday night against New Hampshire. I thought he was our most valuable player."

Alley's goal gave the Badgers a championship Johnson said he didn't expect, although the thought was heavy in many minds, both friendly and foe, since last March.

"You don't plan championships," Johnson has said many times this season. "This year, our goal was to have a winning hockey team. We never once talked about any goals or championships. Last year that team was in the cellar all year. Our goal was just to get back on the right track again.

"We had no idea Julian Baretta was going to come on and be the number one goalie in the league. We never knew my son, Mark, would make the adjustment to college hockey so fast. We were very, very fortunate to keep free of injuries. We played 45 games and only lost two or three games because of injuries to our key players.

"I think we've had a great ability to adjust. We've adjusted to different rinks and different styles of play. We've adjusted when we were down. We've won Friday night on the road then we came back and played a lot better on Saturday. We weren't satisfied with our so-called 'spirit.'"

Johnson said the Badgers did do a better job in their defensive zone. Here assistant coach Grant Standbrook was invaluable.

"We spent more time doing a better job of coaching in our defensive zone," Johnson said. "The players knew at all times where they were supposed to be. We'd tell them when they came off the ice 'You should have been here on that play.'

"And we used the neutral zone a little better than we have. We allowed more freedom to interchange positions. We allowed our defensemen to play offensively."

And the Badgers passed the puck. Oh, did they pass the puck. They almost out-Russianed the Russians when they lost a New Year's Eve battle, 2–1, to Moscow Spartak, the Soviet national champion. And they did beat just about everyone else, moving the puck with superb quickness and confidence.

These Badgers scored more goals than any other team in Wisconsin history (264) and they did it with three good lines and scoring balance. In any 8–1 or 9–3 game, you'd usually have seven or eight different guys with goals.

Michigan fans were all agog Saturday night because junior Dave Debol tied the famous Red Berenson's season record for goals at 42.

Mark Johnson, playing with a badly pulled groin muscle, scored twice during the tournament to bring his total to 36 in his freshman season.

Alley scored 32 goals, Mike Eaves 28, Mike Meeker 26 and Les Grauer 21. Craig Norwich set a school assist record with 65 and led the team with 83 points. Never have the Badgers had such firepower.

continued

Reprinted courtesy of the Wisconsin State Journal

At the welcoming reception in the Field House, Assistant Coach Grant Standbrook fronted for the team, which then waded into the crowd to sign autographs.

Hockey

continued

And these forwards could play defense, too. They were master forecheckers, ranging from the muggers on the Eaves and Dave Lundeen lines to the cat burglars on Johnson's line.

The power play was outstanding, hovering around 40-percent efficiency all season. Michigan State's great power play unit of Tom Ross, Steve Colp, Daryl Rice and Co. managed just over 20 percent in their final season last year.

And the Badgers' penalty killing, led by specialists Murray Johnson, Rod Romanchuk and John Suter was excellent.

The little things helped, too. Like pulling away from potential fights or little indignities even when it burned. And the ability to win the close or sloppily played games.

Finally, the goaltending was outstanding. Baretta led the league most of the season. Mike Dibble started poorly but finished as the hottest goaltender in the league until his knee went out in practice before the WHCA final. In his last six games he had a 2.8 goals-against average. In his last eight, if you throw out the 11–8 Michigan fiasco where the Badgers fell asleep after taking a 9–3 lead, Dibble's average would be 2.5.

A lot of players came into the season with a lot of talent and a lot more blossomed with the team.

Les Grauer had the reputation of a good defensive winger. As his confidence grew, he began to throw a few of his moves at people and by the end of the season he became one of the most talked about and exciting players on the team.

Defenseman Bobby Suter "was all over the ice and out of position the first of the year," Johnson said. But he developed to where he could rush the puck once in a while and still play rock-steady defense.

"You know," said Johnson, "and I'm not talking about talent now, but our players are good people. That's very important. They have great character and I think at lot of times it's more than goals and assists. Our players have worked extremely hard. If you're going to improve, you've got to work at your game. They worked at it. They really did."

And it'll pay off in memories.

Illus./Jim Johnston

Rocky Mountain High

Confessions of a convert

By Mary Helen Detmer

Sports were just not my bag and I had a fifteen-year non-attendance record to prove it. You could probably trace that to my being in the pep club back at Wichita East High. That meant I had to wear a navy-blue straight skirt, size ten, to every Aces game, and *that* meant I needed a girdle, so I was miserable whether we won or lost. After every cheer I crept to the girls' room to pull the darned thing down. And breathe. No wonder I never understood football; I only saw half of each game.

In college, at the University of Kansas, I got smart enough to quit wearing a girdle, but the damage had been done; enthusiasm for sports had been literally squeezed out of me. Wilt Chamberlain was in my roommate's anatomy class, so we went to see him play a couple of times. No big deal. Gayle Sayers and John Hadl were in the backfield. Good for them.

Then I started dating Don, who told jokes and dragged me to football games, where I got a lot of reading done. I married him, he went to med school and residency, and we came to Madison. Don began helping Dr. Bill Clancy look after the medical needs of Badger teams. So I went to games, but now I was clutched about any of their "patients" getting hurt.

Then along came hockey. The "patients" were having a great time on the ice; I found I was having a great time in the stands. Hockey seemed the perfect sport; they skate swiftly and carry a big stick. The weeks' annoyances began to lose their grip when I knew that, come Friday night, I could go to the Coliseum to watch Bob Johnson's crew mix it up, and sing, "When you've said Wisconsin, you've said it all." Oh, I know mine is not an unusual story; it happens to so many Madison families. (Knock on any door!) First, a friend offers a couple of tickets for a Friday night game; the husband buys some for Saturday; then it's *season* tickets for next year. A bulletin board of sports clippings goes up where the Renoir print used to hang. You look on doing the washing as time spent in the penalty box. There are new ways to shape-up the kids: if Emily doesn't change the Kitty Litter her Friday-night ticket goes to her sister.

Then, insidiously, you find yourself studying the out-of-town schedule. There's an old, old aunt in Minneapolis; she'd love it if you lifted her out of bed and took her to the game. Then, "Don, dear, shouldn't you go to that scientific meeting in Denver?" And Don said yes! ! I just happened to be packed a week before that series, so at plane time I grabbed my Bucky pennant and we were off. I wondered how I'd act now that I was truly a member of the in-group, the travelers.

As it turned out, that group was 200-strong, seated in a bloc for the Friday game. Young men who looked like hockey players themselves threw out one-liners to the Denver University goalie. Couples had "Go Big Red" berets or W stetsons. I had a great time, laughing even when it hurt. And it *did* hurt; Denver took a 0–3 lead in the first period; broke a 3–3 tie in the third, and won 3–6.

But we could focus on the season. We had clinched the WCHA championship on home ice the week before. So we shouldn't overreact now: a little loss like this one is a good leveler just before the March playoffs. Back

at the motel, a limping Badger player smiled as we passed and exchanged greetings. He was my new favorite, and I knew right then that, come Saturday night, we'd *all* be terrific.

And we were! This night there were 700 of us behind the plexiglass, belting-out *Varsity* and screaming "sieve." The interior of the Denver University arena is theatrically lighted and has black walls with a row of rainbow stripes flowing around them. From where I sat that rainbow appeared to come to earth at the net, and in the first period I was treated to three pot-of-gold scenes when Murray Johnson, Dave Lundeen and Craig Norwich each scored. In the second period Denver scored, then Mike Dibble began a series of saves that amazed us all, even from him. Mullens got a penalty; then Norwich. It was Denver's chance, with five-on-three, to cancel our two-goal lead. But Mike turned back every puck that came near him.

The third period opened with Denver controlling the puck too well. They scored on a face-off pass, then tried the tying shot, but it bounced off the goal post. Dibble hung in there and was showered with Coke cups by Denver fans with a problem of adjusting. Then Murray Johnson got his second goal. Denver pulled its goalie for a second or two, and Dave Lundeen drove a long shot into their empty net. Dibble did a toe-dance and waved goodbye to Denver.

We celebrated our 5–2 win at a party thrown by the Denver alums, where a man named Frank or Steve opened a beer bottle with his teeth. All you could hear was talk about the upcoming playoffs. They give a second chance to the top eight teams, so the eighth-ranked squad has as much chance as the first, which was, in this case, our Badgers. But we all *knew* we'd go to the NCAA tournament in Detroit and probably win the national title.

Sunday morning we met in the motel lobby to buy Denver *Posts* and wait to board the team bus to the airport. I read the game write-up in the paper; Don checked on a player who'd needed a couple of stitches on Friday night.

Aboard the bus, bits of happy conversation floated from player to player. On the ice they're a single unit; off it they're individuals, of course, friendly or shy, outgoing or quiet, in jeans or pinstripe suits.

At the airport the trainer hands someone an aspirin. The business manager makes arrangements for the luggage and equipment. Assistant Coach Grant Standbrook is going home after a week of scouting. We're all eager to get back to Madison, to start counting the hours to the Detroit play-offs.

On the plane I review my place in the spectrum of sports fans. The girl in back of me last night had been groping through her first hockey game. I heard her ask, "Are they allowed to push each other like that?" Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus and they are allowed to push like that.

At the party the night before we'd met a young Madison couple who *drive* to every out-of-town game. They ought to get an award. They'll be arriving back in town after I get the weeks' laundry done and put away, if I'm lucky.

Speaking of laundry, would I have such a great time at hockey games if I had to stuff myself back into a girdle and straight skirt? You bet I would! After all, the players have to wear *garter belts*. It's not easy being champions!

Euthanasia

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involved, even if the patient will not recover. The reason the law takes this position is the basic and obvious principle of our legal system, that all are to be treated equally. We cannot make differentiations on the care we receive, on the basis of our mental status, our IQ, our future prospects, our social utility.

Many find this view unacceptable for perhaps very good reasons, and thus we get the case to court. Taking it to court is, in essence, saying, "Let's reconsider the solution that the legal system, acting as a surrogate for society, has provided. Let's see if there's not a better way to handle cases of this sort." Eventually it got to the New Jersey Supreme Court, which looked at the facts and at the record of the case and said, "Yes, we agree with you. There *is* a better way to handle such cases: If we have a patient who is chronically vegetative, with no reasonable chance of recovering sapient life, and if the doctor agrees with the guardian of this patient that there is no possibility of recovery, *and* if you can get an ethics committee in your hospital to agree also, then the best way for society to handle it is to discontinue care."

To come up with this decision the court said, "Let's try to find out what Karen herself would have wanted done. If she were now mentally competent and told us—or if she had made a concrete expression when she *was* so—that she didn't want further care, we would have an obligation not to give it to her, even if it led to her death."

But the problem before the court was that Karen was not competent at the moment, nor had she, when she *was* competent, expressed to a significant enough extent what her wishes were. Essentially what it did was make the *judgment* that if she could speak to us, she would say, "I do not want to be treated." The basis for its conclusion was that a majority of society, under the same circumstances, would say the same thing.

This decision raises two points. The first is that, whether or not we agree with the result, the rationale given by the court is not quite convincing. Because, absent some proof that Karen Quinlan was in incessant pain, there's no reason to think, if you examine the

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Euthanasia

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facts, that she is *really* better off by having care discontinued as long as she remains unconscious and unaware of the impact she is having on the people around her. In fact, I think that you could very reasonably argue that she will be *worse off* if you discontinue care, because she's losing the possibility that at some point in the future there'll be a biomedical development or new discovery of some sort which *may* be able to lead to her recovery. Further, some may feel that so long as she's alive, even if she's unconscious, this is worth something, and that in discontinuing her care and causing her death you're denying her that life. So that on balance, what you're really doing is not advancing *her* interests so much as advancing the interests of those around her, of her family, of perhaps the hospital, the doctors and nurses, and perhaps of the taxpayers of New Jersey, who are paying a very heavy bill for her care. Now, if that's true, the reason the court gave for its decision doesn't appear to be the correct reason. Yet we can't really judge whether it's correct unless we examine the question of whether we are *ever* justified in denying care to one person to benefit others. And the reasons that justify denying a patient care to benefit *others* are, of course, very different from those that justify withholding care to benefit the person herself.

The second point is about the ethics committee. Lay people talk about ethics committees in hospitals making decisions with doctors about patients' care, but in actual fact is seems that there really are very few ethics committees which are really involved in clinical decisions. So the court was relying on something that really doesn't yet exist. In fact, in the hospital where Miss Quinlan was, there was no ethics committee at all. The court was, in essence, saying, "Let's create one."

Moreover, the court was rather unclear and gave no very good reasons for the ethics committee operating the way the court wanted it to. There were three things you could have asked of an ethics or similar-type committee. One, you could have given it the power to decide *in every case* whether it's better for society and/or the patient to continue treatment or not. You waive a general rule; in each case a committee decides. Second, you could have the *committee*—not the court—decide what the patient would want if she could communicate. This would have involved an examination of her past life, the views she's expressed on the subject; things of that sort. (But in this case the court itself settled the question.) Third, you could ask the ethics committee—which is, in fact, what the court asked it to do in this case—to review the *prognosis* to be extra sure that there is no reasonable grounds for hoping the patient will return to consciousness and sapience. My point is that we have three different functions that an ethics committee could perform here, but the court assigned it the *third* without really examining the other two. And without further analysis and explanation, it's very hard to be sure that the one they ended up with is the right one; the one that should guide our social choices in the future.

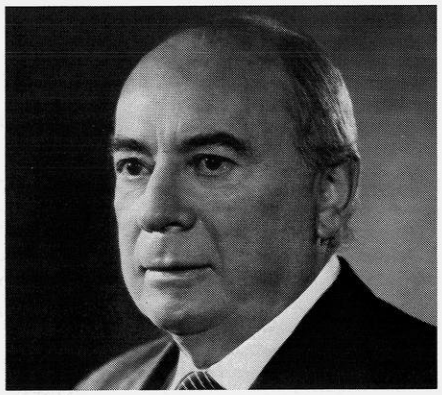
In conclusion, three points about how our society, through its legal system, should handle problems of this sort, bearing in mind what the New Jersey Supreme Court did.

First, we should ask, "Whose interests are we really serving by the mechanism that we come up with for resolving questions of care or not, in these circumstances?" If our concern is to serve the patient's interest, these committees have to be structured differently to assure that non-patient interests do not dominate. Second, if

1977 Distinguished Service Award Recipients

for outstanding professional achievement and continuing dedication and service to the University of Wisconsin through alumni citizenship.

Henry L. Ahlgren '31, MS '33, Ph.D. '35
Madison
Retired from UW Extension in 1974 after twenty-two years as director and chancellor, during which time he took leave to serve as U.S. Deputy Undersecretary of Agriculture. In that post, initiated the Rural Development Program in 1970. On faculty of agronomy department, 1937–52, its chairman the latter three years. Specialist in pasture and forage crops, and author of a widely used text on that subject. Has served as: director of National 4-H Foundation; chairman of Blueprint Committee of UW College of Agricultural and Life Sciences; advisor representative, Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities.



William O. Beers '37
Wilmette, Ill.
Chairman and chief executive officer, Kraft, Inc. Became a vice-president in 1953; president in 1965. Vice-president, UW Foundation; trustee, Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation; member, advisory board, Graduate School of Business. Directorships include: Allis–Chalmers; A. O. Smith Corp.; American Airlines; Sears, Roebuck & Co.; U.S. Steel; National Association of Manufacturers; Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. Chairman, Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.; executive committee member, Food and Drug Law Institute. President, Chicago Lyric Opera, trustee, Chicago Symphony. Mr. Beers received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University in 1970.

Karl H. Krieger '33, MS '38, Ph.D. '40
Wynnewood, Pa.
Retired after eleven years, president of Campbell Institute for Food Research; sixteen years, vice-president, Campbell Soup Company. Current memberships include: Scientific Advisory Board of the National Center for Toxicological Research; National Research Council; National Academy of Sciences. Formerly: director, New Jersey Council for Research & Development (and chairman of its Community College Committee); chairman, U.S. Pharmacopoeia Committee on Vitamin B-12; fellow, American Institute of Chemists. Past president, WAA; Wis. Alumni Club of Philadelphia; member, UW Foundation.

Betty Erickson Vaughn MS '49
Madison
For community service, named in 1976 by *Wisconsin State Journal* as "outstanding woman," and last month by YWCA as Madison Woman of Distinction. Volunteer activities have included presidency of: Jaycettes, Civics Club, Attic Angels, Executive Residence Foundation Board; chairmanship, United Way residential solicitation. Currently secretary and national director of WAA; past chairman of our Women's Day; first female to represent alumni on UW Athletic Board. With Women's Athletic Director, founded Women's Intercollegiate Sports club (WIS). Among all-time record holders for WAA membership solicitation.

John and Ruberta (Harwell, MA '39) Weaver '36, MA '37, Ph.D. '42
Madison
First Couple of the University of Wisconsin System since 1971, retiring June 30. Dr. Weaver accepted the presidency of a University which was, for all practical purposes, Madison only; but arrived to find merger a prime objective of the governor. He strongly and articulately opposed the move but, when it passed the legislature, was equally enthusiastic in helping to make it a success as the fourth largest in the nation. As a couple they have consistently taken time from a busy schedule to take part in WAA affairs, appearing regularly at class reunions on Alumni Weekend, opening their home to conference attendees, and appearing at Founders Days observances from coast to coast.

Euthanasia

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we're really concerned about serving *other* interests—such as minimizing suffering to families and medical staff and the like, or minimizing cost to taxpayers, which in some circumstances may be good reasons for denying care —if *these* are our concerns, then we have to be careful, because there is always a tendency, once we define a class of people who do not get the rights everyone else does, to expand that class and include others who somehow lack some of the capabilities of so-called "normal" people. We get the "slippery slope" effect; the opening wedge. I mention this because the New Jersey court itself seemed to hint that something like this could very well happen. In a footnote at the end of the case it said that the procedure derived here for the chronically vegetative may also be appropriate for other people who are not chronically vegetative, who are, in fact, conscious and still in a sapient sort of life. Now, if you take the court seriously on this, there is the possible danger that this kind of device could be extended to perhaps the retarded, perhaps the institutionalized mentally infirm; perhaps the elderly, in certain circumstances. If you're doing it to benefit *others,* there's always the danger of being overinclusive.

Third, what really do we want the ethics committee to do in areas of this sort? Its function determines its composition—medical only or lay only; the amount of power it has; the way it operates. After the Quinlan case was decided there arose a tendency to institute such committees in other places. *The New England Journal of Medicine* reported on two set up in prestigious hospitals in Boston, which seemed to be mostly for the benefit of the doctors, without much concern for the patient as a whole, and with no laypeople serving at all. So once we use the notion of a committee, there is a tendency to have it perhaps dominated by medical people in areas where there are non-medical choices being made, such as what is a reasonable possibility of recovery or of recovery of consciousness. Though this is based on medical information, it's really a social or moral choice. I think one could argue that this choice should not be made by doctors alone, but should include laypeople and others. ●

Club Programs

From mid-May

Albany, N.Y.: May 22—New-club organization meeting. Speaker, Ralph Hanson, chief of UW Department of Protection & Security. Contact: Mrs. Paul R. Fisher, 188 W. Lawrence, Albany.

Chicago: June 6—Golf outing, Highland Park CC. *Res.*, Ed Dithmar, 105 W. Adams, 60603. (372–2552).

Indianapolis: May 13—Bob Samp MD, Prof., Curr. & Instr.

Milwaukee: July 27—Young Alumni Second Annual U-Brew, 7:30–11:00 p.m. Pabst Brewery Hall, 917 W. Juneau. $2 per person. *Res.*, Rob Weigend, 3900 W. North Ave., 53208. (445–8002).

Waukesha Cnty.: May 12—Murray Deutsch, former dean, Waukesha campus.

Job Mart

MS (anticipated in May, 1977) in continuing adult and vocational education-recreation. 1949 BS in dance and physical education, graduate work in dance therapy. Employment and volunteer background in arts, business, organizations. Experience with special populations. Desire position as activities coordinator with retirement center. Southwest or West preferred. Member No. 7705.

Experienced executive capable of managing manufacturing and research and development projects. Desire position with pharmaceutical company or industry involved in environmental/pollution control equipment. Will relocate anywhere. Available within four weeks after contact. Resumé upon request. B.S. and M.S. from University of Wisconsin–Madison. Member No. 7704.

Wisconsin Alumni Association members are invited to submit for a one-time publication at no charge, their availability notices in fifty words or less. PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYERS are requested to respond to the member number assigned to each. Your correspondence will be forwarded unopened to the proper individual. Address all correspondence to: Job Mart, Wisconsin Alumnus Magazine, 650 N. Lake Street, Madison 53706.

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four libraries doing the computerized searches will concentrate on special areas. At Memorial Library, searches will center on the social sciences, education, psychology, business and management, and related fields. Middleton Health Sciences Library will specialize on topics in medicine. Steenbock Agricultural and Wendt Engineering Libraries will concentrate on natural and applied sciences, such as biology, chemistry, and physics. The last three libraries also subscribe to several other computerized retrieval services—*Ralph Topinka*

Honorary Degrees To Five

Three of Wisconsin's best-known citizens will be among those receiving honorary degrees at spring commencement May 29.

Former Wisconsin First Lady Mary Rennebohm and industrialist Oscar G. Mayer Jr., both of Madison, and long-time legislator George Molinaro of Kenosha have been approved by UW System regents to receive honorary doctor of laws degrees.

Joining them will be two native Wisconsinites with distinguished professional careers. Geneticist Arthur Heisdorf will receive an honorary doctor of science degree, and composer Otto Luening will be proclaimed an honorary doctor of fine arts.

Faculty Draws Line On Religious 'Entanglement'

The faculty executive committee is urging the UW-System to limit "entanglement with religious institutions." The regents recently approved religious groups using System facilities for worship services, if it is not done regularly.

In a letter to Neshek, the University Committee drew a line between academic activities, such as religion courses and special speakers, and non-academic activities. It reasserted the faculty's responsibility for academic affairs, but said non-academic matters are part of students' personal lives. "We cannot agree, however," said the committee, "with the proposition that the University System should strive to provide whatever religious activities might be desired by some students, without regard to Constitutional considerations."

The letter warned that failure to draw a line on the range of "entanglement" might cloud the University's "reputation for freedom of thought."

Gregory Paces Cagers in Scoring and Rebounding

Top scorer and rebounder for Wisconsin's 1976–77 basketball team was forward James "Stretch" Gregory who tallied 429 points and pulled down 270 rebounds in twenty-seven games. The 6′ 8″ freshman from Washington, D.C. (Coolidge) averaged 15.9 points per game overall and 17.3 per game and ranked twelfth in conference scoring. He ranked among the Big Ten's top five in rebounding much of the season. Gregory also led his teammates in free throw accuracy with .698 as he converted ninety-seven of 139 free throw attempts.

Senior guard Bob Falk was second leading scorer with 322 points and shared the assist leadership with freshman Arnold 'Clyde' Gaines at ninety-three.

Freshman forward Joe Chrnelich was the top field goal percentage leader at .537 overall and .511 in Big Ten play besides ranking third in scoring with 321 points.

Top individual single game scoring highs during the season were turned in by Gregory and Chrnelich with twenty-eight each—Gregory at Northwestern February 19, and Chrnelich in the season's finale in the Fieldhouse against Iowa. They tied the school scoring record for a freshman set by Al Rudd a year earlier.

Chrnelich's twenty-five rebounds against St. Mary's in the season's second game and his seventeen against Illinois here ranked as the top individual rebounding effort overall and for Big Ten play for the year.

In his first season, Coach Bill Cofield led the Badgers to a statistically disappointing 9–18 record, but behind that total was the fact that six of their Big Ten losses were by a combined sixteen points.

Albert L. Hodgson '17, who was instrumental in getting national attention to the potential of soybeans as a farm crop (it's now the nation's leading cash crop) writes from his home in Ojai, California, that he hopes to reune with his classmates to join the Half Century Club on Alumni Weekend.

Joseph G. Fucilla '21, emeritus professor of Spanish and Portuguese at Northwestern University, has been awarded a prize for Outstanding Scholarly Achievement by the Modern Language Association, and also holds full membership in the prestigious Hispanic Society of America.

The National Association of Home Builders has elected **Robert P. Gerholz 'x22,** Flint, Michigan, to its Hall of Fame.

John Slezak '23, Sycamore, Ill., was awarded the Department of the Army Decoration for Distinguished Civilian Service as civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army for Illinois.

Walter F. Renk '24, Sun Prairie, prominent farmer and former member of the Board of Regents, was honored by the Short Course Alumni Association in January for his "long-standing support of agriculture and agri-business in general and for his constant championing of the Farm and Industry Short Course in particular."

Charles O. Newlin '37, vice-president of metropolitan lending with Chicago's Continental Bank, has retired after forty years there. Charlie is a past president of *WAA*.

David J. Lippert '41 has ended his year-long term as president of the American Society of Journalism School Administrators. He's been chairman of the department of journalism at UW–Oshkosh since 1966.

Wilma Morris 'x41, Madison, is the new executive secretary to the cosmetology examining board of the State Department of Regulation and Licensing. She has been committee clerk of the Assembly State Affairs Committee.

Robert R. Spitzer '44, formerly the coordinator of the Food for Peace program of the Agency for International Development, has joined Allis–Chalmers Corp. on a consulting basis as senior advisor on food and agriculture. Among his longtime activities with *WAA* was its presidency.

John E. Reinhardt '47, Washington, D.C. is the new head of the U.S. Information Agency.

Deaths

Next October **Thomas J. Burns '48** becomes chairman of the accounting faculty at Ohio State University. He's been on that faculty since 1965, serving as director of its accounting Ph.D. program for seven of those years.

Carl W. Umland '52 has been named environmental health coordinator in the engineering department of Exxon Chemical USA, Houston. He's been with the firm since 1956.

Thomas A. Shannon '54, deputy superintendent and general counsel for the San Diego City Schools, becomes executive director of the Washington-based National School Boards Association in July.

Amoco Production Company's Denver office announces that **Donald E. Baldovin '57** will be its divisional manager of administration and economics.

Paul J. Collins '58, senior vice-president and head of the corporate planning department of Citibank, New York City, was elected a director of Research Corp.

Spalding sports equipment manufacturers moves **Ralph A. Carlson '62** to the position of vice president of U.S. marketing, headquartering out of its Chicopee, Mass., offices.

Gregory M. Gallo '63 has joined the Palo Alto, Cal. law firm of Ware, Fletcher & Freidenrich.

Gary C. Wendt '65, Stamford, Conn., who joined GE in 1975, is a new vice-president with the firm.

Marcia Myers Carlucci '68 was featured in the *Capital Times* on a recent visit to her parents in Madison. Her husband, Frank, is the U.S. Ambassador to Portugal. Marcia is anxious to contact any alumni there.

Howard T. Towne '70 is a consultant at a training center for Muslim farmers on a program funded by USAID in Marauri City, Philippines.

Wm. C. Elverman '73 recently appeared in an off-Broadway production of Noel Coward's "Hay Fever."

First Lt. **Harold L. Korntved '74,** stationed at Wurtsmith AFB, Mich., was presented the SAC Meritorious Achievement Award for his base resource management.

Grace L. Dillingham '00, Los Angeles

Ira Brown Cross '05, Menlo Park, Calif.

Mrs. Bernet Severin Hale (**Katherine MacMurtery**) **'08,** San Diego

Mrs. Frederick Sarles Brandenburg (**Elsie Ida Baragwanath**) **'12,** Madison

Roger Bross Buettell '13, Ellsworth Falls, Maine

Paul Logan DeVerter '16, Baytown, Tex.

Rev. William Richards '16, Blue Springs, Mo.

Roy Frederick Burmeister '17, Eureka, Kans.

John Walter Campbell '17, Huron, Ohio

Mrs. Maxwell F. May (**Helen Mary Langer**) **'17,** Sarasota

Ernst Conrad Schmidt '17, Lake Geneva

Lewis G. Weeks '17, Westport, Conn., on March 4. One of the nation's most respected geologists, Weeks gave $2.5 million to the UW Foundation for the geology and geophysics building on Dayton Street, dedicated and named in his honor in 1974. It represented the largest individual gift in the University's history. At the time of his death, he was chairman

Deaths

continued

of Weeks Natural Resources Ltd., a Bermuda-based oil exploration company. In 1970 he received an honorary doctorate from the University, and in 1972, *WAA's* Distinguished Service Award. He was a member of the Foundation's Presidents Club.

Following his postgraduate work at Cornell University, Weeks embarked on

a career in which he was instrumental in major oil discoveries in Europe, Western Canada, Australia and South America. Those fields came to produce nearly 400,000 barrels a day, and earned Weeks $3.5 million annually in royalties.

Vehement in his concern for individual responsibility in staving off an energy crisis, and in protecting the petroleum industry's integrity against attempts at government intervention, Weeks authored a lengthy feature, "The Energy Crisis is Real," stating his views, for *Wisconsin Alumnus* in July, 1974.

Stanley Raymond Belden '18, Racine

Mrs. Worth A. Fletcher (**Edith Fultz**) **'18,** Wichita

Armin Daniel Schultz '18, Milwaukee

Earl Potter Shnable '18, Evanston

Harrison Edward Fellows '19, Clearwater Lake, Wis.

Ethel Janette Odegard '19, Whitewater

Mrs. Ralph Linton (**Adelin Sumner Briggs**) **'20,** Southbury, Ct.

Mrs. Louis G. Close (**Marion Elizabeth Vesey**) **'20,** Towson, Md.

Kenneth Philip Grubb '20, Milwaukee

Goodwin Barbour Watson '20, Yellow Springs, Ohio

James Bon Durant Davis '22, Chicago

Frederick August Pabst '22, Manchester Center, Vt.

Mrs. Frederic Emanuel Risser (**Elizabeth Dale Warner**) **'22,** Madison

Harry Ferdinand Augustine '23, Sherwood, Wis.

Gladys Emerson Cook '23, New York City

Edwin Michael Guyer '23, Corning, N. Y., inventor and prominent scientist for thirty-seven years with Corning Glass Works.

Mrs. Charles Joseph McAleavy (**Carolyn Lee Burgess**) **'23,** Yankton, So. Dak.

Nevin Hal McKay '23, Riverton, N. J.

George Harrison Beach '24, Dallas

Lawrence Raymond Nelson '24, Gaylord, Mich.

Franklin John Pamperin '24, Laguna Beach, Calif.

John Chesley Sturtevant '24, Wausau

Carol Anne Walker '24, Menasha

Leland Clifford Pellow '25, Dodgeville

Donald Eli Gill '27, Madison

William Henry Hunn '27, Wayne, Penn.

Mrs. Stanley Leroy Nerdrum (**Eleanor Rosa Wooster**) **'27,** Madison

Thorn Leo Vogel MD '27, Janesville

Florence Belle Wickersham '27, Oshkosh

Morris Harold Cundiff '28, Wichita

Charles Vernor Dollard '28, Bennington, Vt., former president of Carnegie Corporation.

Elmer Walter Freytag '28, Lake Forest, Ill.

Joseph Franklin Hobbins '28, Rahway, N. J.

Irving Roy Jacobson '28, Madison

John Peter C. Zola '28, Arcadia, Calif.

Clinton DeWayne Case '29, Pensacola, Fla.

Mrs. Chester C. Doherty (**Bernardine Natalie Flynn**) **'29,** "Sade" of radio's longtime *Vic and Sade,* in Clay City, Ill.

Lawrence John Fuka '29, Manitowoc

Mrs. James B. Munn (**Ruth Crosby Hanford**) **'29,** Brocton, Mass.

Kenneth Henry Green '30, Madison

Mrs. Ford Stewart (**Mercedes Lucy Jelsma**) **'30,** Deerfield Beach, Fla.

Gordon H. Griesmer '31, Beaver Dam

Robert Charles Heyda '31, White Plains, N. Y.

Herman Beigler Vetter '31, Stevens Point

Norbert Vincent Nolan '32, Stevens Point

Edwin Reinhold Reithmeier '32, Baraboo

James Hoyt Hill, Jr., '33, Baraboo

Sherman Eugene Harrington '35, Lyons, Wis.

Clement Adolph Jorgensen '35, Richmond, Ind.

Robert Douglas Decock '36, Appleton

Robert James Galligan '36, Ashland

Silas Van Deventer Glynn '37, Niles, Ill.

Mrs. Reginald Joy Belyea (**Inez Mae Flood**) **'38,** Barron, Wis.

Mrs. Eugene Kowalewski (**Jane Harriet Henkel**) **'40,** Glenshaw, Penn.

Harold Shelton Logan '40, Fort Atkinson

Ransome Wayne Miller, Jr. '40, Madison

Mrs. Alan Douglas Neustadtl (**Nadine Alice Flader**) **'40,** Shaker Heights, Ohio. Memorials to UW Foundation for medical research.

Mrs. Robert G. Rote (**Marian Madeline Etter**) **'41,** Monroe

Robert Jene Wells '41, Kenosha

James Anders Simonson '42, Yakima, Wash.

John Rudolph Buchholz '43, Manitowoc

James Donald Rifleman '43, Evanston

John Joseph Toohey MD '46, Ventura, Calif.

Joseph Donald Viney '46, Monroe

Anthony Joseph Barbaro '47, Chicago

Louis John Stacker, Jr. 47, Anaheim, Calif.

Harry Francis McMahon '48, Westminster, Calif.

Arthur Irving Rezin '48, Granada Hills, Calif.

Robert Francis Telford '48, Tucson

Robert John Gaulke '50, Madison

Wayne George Moore '50, Madison

Byron Victor Schwartz '53, Manitowoc

Robert Neville Pooley '54, Jacksonville, Fla.

Orland Nicholas Kuenzi '56, Beaver Dam

Thomas William Thompson '59, Salinas, Calif.

James Robert Brackett '61, New Holstein

Mrs. Anthony Francis Spallato (**Sonja Mary Lokvam**) **'63,** Evanston

Terranee John Fochs '68, Wauwatosa

Clayton Theodore Halverson '73, Rochelle, Ill.

Faculty Deaths

Raymond R. Reukert MD, Portage, at age 70. A member of the Medical School class of '39, Dr. Reukert was on the staff of the Student Health Center and the School of Nursing from 1945–56, and physician for the UW Crew.

J. Bruce Sefert, 69, Madison, on the faculty of the School of Business, teaching taxation and managerial accounting, since 1961.

Marc J. Musser, Jr., MD '32, Washington, D.C. A member of our neuropsychiatry faculty from 1938 to 1957, Dr. Musser left to go into VA work, and was its chief medical director from 1970.

Photo/Gary Schulz

Party Before The Party

On his ninetieth birthday last month, before the crowd of well-wishers arrived for the reception in Van Hise Hall, Emeritus President E. B. Fred sat down with Mrs. Fred while she sampled the cake. Still active and interested, Fred goes to his office almost daily, producing an impressive amount of research and writing on campus history. Following surgery two weeks before his birthday, he had been cautioned to take it easy at the party, but the courtly gentleman insisted on rising to greet every woman who came through the long line.

Come along with us to our

Alumni Mini-Camp

in the heart of Wisconsin's vacationland
Friday, July 1 through Monday, July 4

Vilas County! Vacationland in the breathtaking Eagle River area, famed for its unspoiled forests of magnificent pines, its Chain of Lakes, its winding nature trails.

Facilities: We've selected the well-known *Trees for Tomorrow* environmental center, a forty-acre complex on the outskirts of Eagle River. It's operated year-around and features a trained, professional staff to provide our guests with instruction in outdoor skills.

Nature At Its Best: Here's an unparalleled opportunity to learn about the outdoors in a natural environment. The Center, an innovator in resource education, is only minutes away from Nicolet National Forest. Staff members will offer optional sessions on solar energy, bog ecology, wildlife habitat and forest ecology. More, for your choosing, are evening social hours, guided trail hiking, a wine-tasting party and a Paul Bunyan Bar-B-Q, swimming, canoeing, a chuckwagon lunch at Press Forest, a floatboat cruise.

Accommodations: The entire *Trees for Tomorrow* facility, accommodating eighty guests, has been reserved for us! Four dormitories with separate rooms (housing two, three or four to a room) provide an ideal arrangement for families, couples or single adults. Linens and blankets are provided. Excellent food and "all you can eat."

Stretch your vacation dollars: The entire package costs just $59 per person for adults; $29.50 for children under sixteen years. That's the *total:* three nights' lodging, eight meals, canoe rental, bus transportation for all activities, and professional instruction.

Get complete details. Send for the brochure today.

Alumni Camp
Wisconsin Alumni Association
650 N. Lake Street
Madison 53706

Please rush me the brochure on the four-day Alumni Mini-Camp.

Name .....

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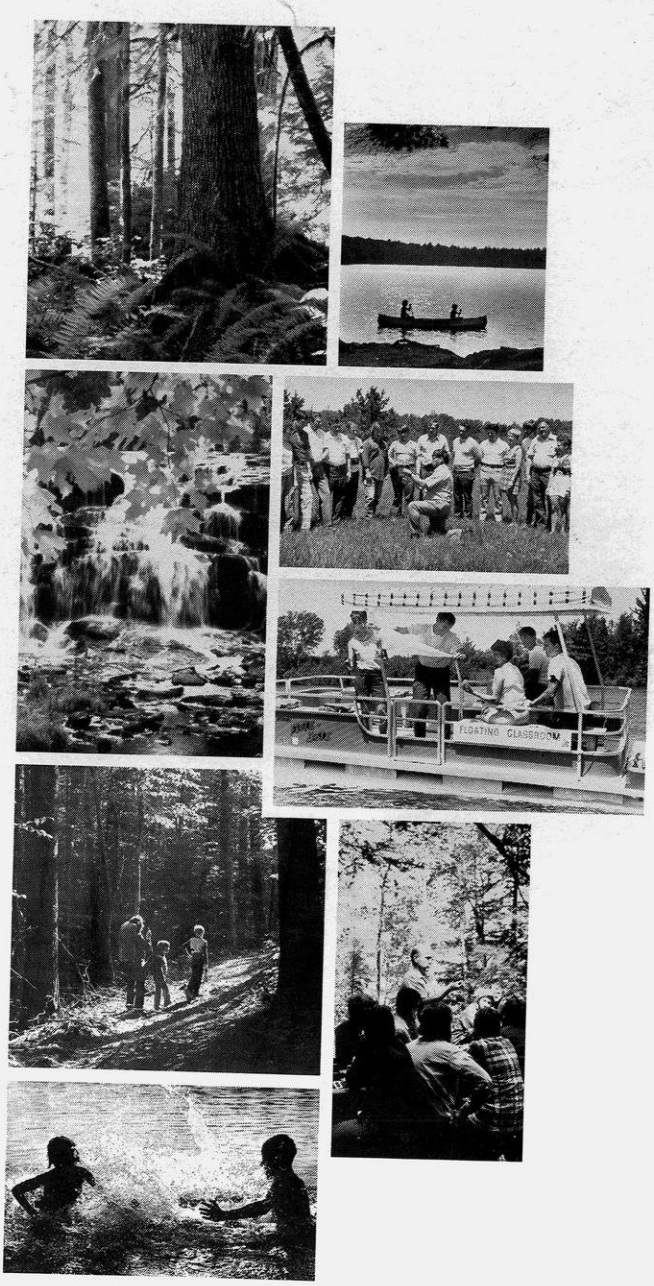
City .....

State ..... Zip .....



Mileage to Eagle River from: Chicago, 360; Madison, 222; Milwaukee, 251; Minneapolis, 227.