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# Wisconsin Alumnus

Volume 79, Number 2  
January 1978



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# On Wisconsin

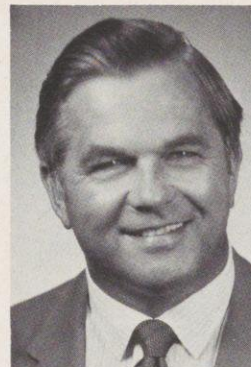
Intercollegiate athletics-and-alumni can be a provocative subject wherever alumni and friends of our great University gather. This past fall has been interesting because of the fortunes of our Badger football team. After they won the first five games of the season and were looked at by many Bowl people, the roof caved in one cloudy day in Ann Arbor, and the Badgers lost the next six games. Before the next-to-last, Coach John Jardine, who has been here for eight years, decided to resign from coaching. He said that the pressures are so great they are impairing his health; he feels it is time to gain employment in another field.

There has been a great deal written about the pressures of big-time athletics on the coaches to produce winning teams to bring in income because of the high cost of the total intercollegiate athletic program. At the University of Wisconsin there are no state funds involved in the athletic program. Some \$3.5 million must come from gate receipts. Of course, football produces by far the largest amount of income—some 80 percent—followed by hockey and basketball. These three sports must carry the program for twenty-six intercollegiate athletic teams composed of both men and women. Wisconsin football fans are the talk of the nation, because over the past six years they have ranked either third or fourth in attendance per game, with only one winning team during this span. They have provided the necessary income so that this past year the athletic department will break even.

Athletic Director Elroy Hirsch has projected, however, that the high cost of running an athletic program, with the addition of the women's sports, will cause great strain on the budget as it now exists. Even with football attendance at a record high, with all the hockey games sold out and with an increase expected from the newly re-

vitalized basketball program, there will not be enough money to pay the bills. Therefore, starting next year, there is a deficit predicted, which must be made up from University or state sources. (All intercollegiate athletic programs are facing this same problem.) Where will this money come from? It's a dilemma all of us are interested in, because athletics are very important to a great university. We are indeed sorry that good men like John Jardine must give up the career of coaching because of the pressures on them to produce winning football programs.

On page twenty-two in this issue Wayne Duke talks about the Big Ten and the many ramifications of quality. There has also been a great deal of conjecture about the "Little Eight and Big Two," and will teams like Wisconsin *ever* prosper in the Big Ten and will they *ever* be invited to a Bowl game? You can argue this question at any alumni meeting. The fact remains that the University of Wisconsin is a fine academic institution and those young people who desire to be student athletes must first be *students*. We have high admissions standards. There is no way that a person who is not qualified academically can compete in intercollegiate athletics at the University of Wisconsin. We want to remember, also, that these fine young people want to win as badly as anyone, but sometimes it does not work out that way. It has been my pleasure to be closely associated with the intercollegiate athletic program here and to know firsthand the high calibre individuals who not only administer our program, but who coach our young people. You, as alumni, can be proud of the quality of our total athletic picture. We constantly rank near the top of the Big Ten when you take all sports and combine the rankings. This is a real tribute to Elroy Hirsch and his staff. He has said many times that you build a program with a solid base, brick by brick; no cheating, no under-the-table deals; and you do the very best you can to bring in good student athletes to be coached by people of high quality and integrity.



Arlie M. Mucks, Jr.  
*Executive Director*

As we close another chapter in Wisconsin football history it is good if we can take a look at what a great university stands for, to see if there is *some* way we, as we move in various alumni circles, can be of assistance to our athletic program. All alumni can help by assisting the Big Red Club in providing funds for athletic scholarships. They can assist by alerting the coaches to outstanding athletes, both male and female, who live in their areas. Then, when they are asked to by the coaches, they can move in and tell these young people about the advantages of going to this great institution. The only other thing that an alumnus can do is provide an opportunity for good summer jobs for athletes.

In the years ahead, the universities that are going to be able to maintain both *athletic* and *educational* quality are those that are going to have the greatest amount of alumni involvement. We invite your participation in our total program of activities. The Wisconsin Alumni Association is dedicated to excellence, and with your continuing assistance we will achieve our goals, and Wisconsin will always have that winning tradition both on and off the field.

# Letters

## Comparatively Speaking

I was happy to see the selection from *Gala* by my colleague Paul West in your September issue.

There may be one slight correction to your description of West's connection with Wisconsin. You state that he was a member of the English department in 1965, but I believe he was actually a visiting professor of comparative literature in the department of comparative literature.

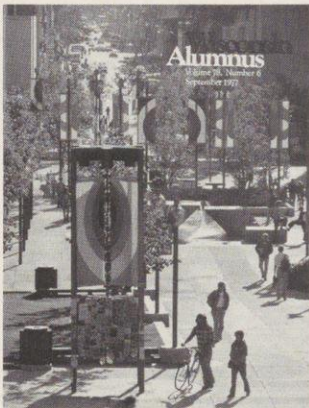
I happen to have been a student in one of Paul West's courses in comparative literature during that year at Wisconsin. By a coincidence I ended up at Penn State and he is now my colleague (or rather, I am now his colleague).

ASSOC. PROF. PATRICIA WARD Ph.D. '65  
French and Comp. Literature  
Pennsylvania State University

## Where Are We?

Great cover on the September issue, but I've scoured every inch of copy and found no clue. From where did the photographer shoot?

OLIVE JAGODINSKY '47  
Philadelphia



Photographer Norman Lenburg, who took the picture for the cover of the 1976-77 Student Directory, was standing at the foot of Bascom Hill, looking up State Street. This end of the ongoing State Street Mall project runs from Park to Lake Street. At the east end, work is being completed on a mall around Capitol Square and down the first two blocks of State Street. Eventually the entire street will be open to pedestrian and bus traffic only.—Ed.

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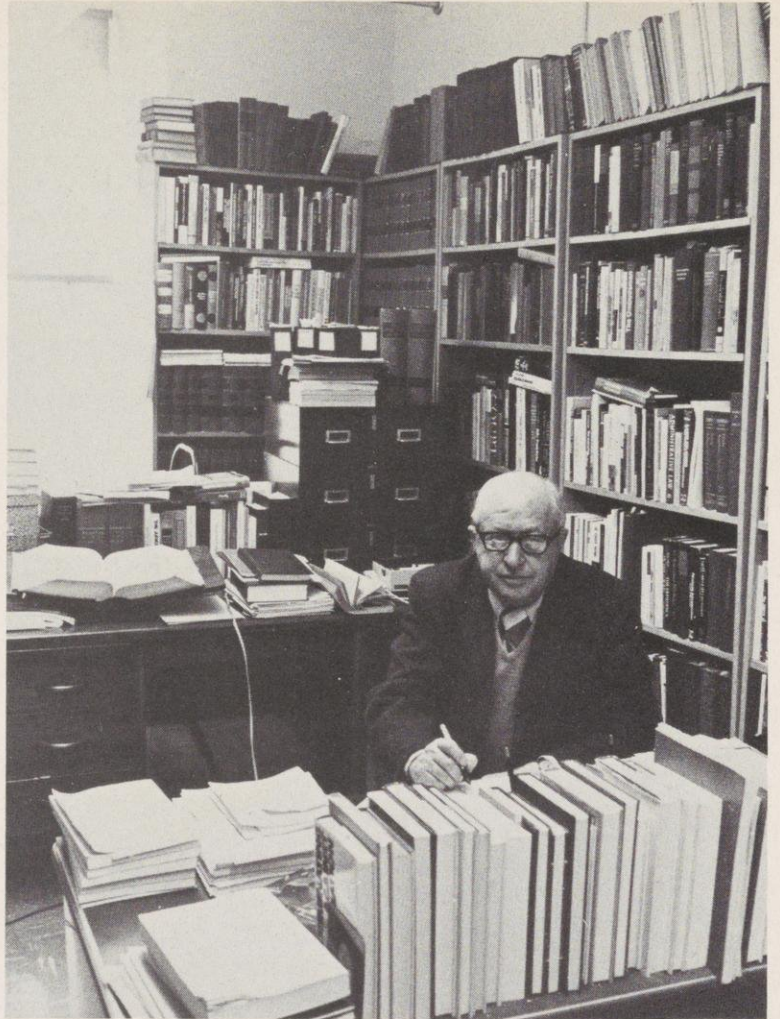
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*Seven faculty members, as seen from the front row.*

Photos by Tom Goulde



## David Fellman

By Kim Zinke

When David Fellman marches to the podium in the classroom he is a marble statue in motion. His skin is tight and pale. His lips are thin. His nose looks neatly carved into his round face. His frame is tall and stately. When he lectures, the words pour out while his face remains expressionless, his big, round eyes peering pensively through black-framed glasses.

Sometimes he makes a joke, and

# Such Interesting People

his face melts in a warm smile. His eyes beam, his stiff frame loosens. He captures a moment's relaxation, then becomes infused with concentration again as the laughter dies down.

After thirty years here, David Fellman still gets nervous before class. He paces his office, thinking of ways to present his lectures. "Thoughts just don't intuitively roll off my tongue in nice, neat order," he says. "Teaching takes a lot of preparation, more preparation and hard work than any other profession I can think of." The years of planning and preparation have made Fellman a tower of academic success.

His field: political science. His credentials: authorship of seven books and scores of scholarly essays. His purpose: teaching.

Fellman's office walls are lined on three sides with books. An unabridged dictionary lies open behind him. His window offers a panorama of Bascom Hill. What about the intangibles in his office—a mild disposition, extreme modesty, and a cosmopolitan character?

All of them combined to earn Fellman the Vilas Professorship in 1964, "the most rewarding and satisfying accomplishment" in his life. It allows a faculty member to teach one course per semester instead of the customary two, thereby giving more free time for research. His bibliography carries the trademark of extensive research. The over-150 academic pieces and 100 book reviews he has produced comprise a virtual compendium of constitutional and administrative law scholarship. Fellman calls it "soldiering on the job." His affiliation with the AAUP, as a former president and active member, sometimes interferes with his scholarly concerns. "But, then again, I just can't work for myself."

He began his career at the University of Nebraska, where he taught for thirteen years before he rode the waves of "motivation and persistence" onto the UW campus. He had already established a good reputation while at Nebraska, coming here twice

during the World-War-II years on short-term invitations. The Wisconsin life consumed the Fellmans. "My wife, Sara, and I were just astounded at the beauty of the place. The campus, the lakes, and all the trees. Nebraska could not hold a candle to it. But the drive was too long to keep on making visits. We decided we'd keep our home in Lincoln, and not come back here unless I received a full-time offer."

He vividly recalls the excitement he felt when that offer came in 1948. The elation of moving here was enhanced by the quality of postwar students he encountered. "They were motivated, persistent people, probably the best bunch I've taught in all my years here." Some of them have become faculty members, but they still address him as "Mr. Fellman."

Beginning in 1959, a string of lectureships have given Fellman time to do what he calls his "serious writing." At the College of Puget Sound, for example, on the Brown-and-Haley Lectureship, he wrote *Limits of Freedom*. While at the London School of Economics in 1961-62 on a Senior Research Fulbright, he produced *The Defendants' Rights Under English Law*.

"I'm no Locke, Rousseau, or Montesquieu. I can't write like they do. I guess I'd rather have written one great book in my life that would be remembered fifty or a hundred years from now, but the geniuses of this world keep things going, while the rest of us do what we do best."

Born in Omaha in 1907, Fellman was one of seven children. The modest conditions in which he was raised may have contributed to his approach to life. "I'm a softy," he says. "That's why I couldn't go into law school. I could not see myself doing some of the things that a law career demands. So I pursued teaching instead." He won a Nebraska extemporaneous speaking contest his senior year in high school, and used that along with what he recalls as "perfect grades" to embark on his college career. As an undergrad at Nebraska, he financed his education by working at a butcher shop on O Street. He got his B.A. in 1929, his M.A. in '30 and then, on a fellowship, entered Yale to earn a Ph.D in 1934.

Fellman sees his accomplishments as something that will be forgotten, yet the courses he teaches—civil liberties, administrative law and constitutional law—continue to be extremely popular. It will be a long time before all of us will forget what we learned therein.

David Fellman retires at the end of this school year. He says he will play the rest of his life as he has this first seventy years, "year by year."

*Mr. Zinke, of East St. Louis, Ill., graduated last month in Political Science.*



# Ronald Wallace

By Judith Kirkwood

Ronald Wallace walks into the poetry class, *English 305*. He is tall and thin, wearing jeans and Wallabees. The students sit stiffly in awkward silence. He smiles, nervously touching his long red beard, and admits that he has been feeling sick all day in dreadful anticipation of our first meeting of the semester. Laughter. We look at one another and our cold masks begin to fall off.

Wallace knows it can be hard exchanging pieces of paper with our poems on them. Ego problems may come between the writer and readers of a poem. Open and friendly, he creates an atmosphere of trust in which we can gain confidence in both giving and taking criticism. At the last class meeting, everyone is sad that our poetry workshop is ending.

Ron Wallace, assistant professor in the English department, is a poet. He has only recently begun to accept that title, despite the fact that he has been writing and publishing poems for the last six years. "It seemed like a very pompous thing to say," he explains. "A poet was someone like Robert Frost, Wallace Stevens, or T. S. Eliot—a famous person who had written many books." Although he appears almost apologetic about his occupation, he has published 132 poems at latest count, in magazines ranging from *The New Yorker* to *The Chowder Review*; his work has been presented in several anthologies; and he has two chapbooks of poems coming out in the fall (*Cucumbers* from Pendle Hill Press, and *Installing the Bees* from Chowder Press). Being somewhat shy, he does not like to accept invitations to give readings, and has only appeared twice at Madison poetry events.

After finishing school (Ph.D. and M.A. at University of Michigan; B.A. at College of Wooster, Ohio), Wallace took time off to write, read, and develop the craft of poetry. He and his wife sold their possessions and moved to Europe for a year, living in Grindelwald, Switzerland, at the foot of a glacier and the majestic Eiger Mountain. It was there that his first published poems were written.

When he returned to this country, he tried other jobs before coming to Madison to teach: "Thinking that some kind of mindless activity might be best, freeing me from all thought, I sold underwear and worked in a dress factory. What I found out was that after eight hours of cutting out dress material, the only thing I could do was drink beer and watch TV."

In 1972, he joined the English department here.

Creative writing classes have sprung up in almost every university, even in junior colleges; and they are generally filled, sometimes with waiting lists. "Five years ago, I was getting Hallmark-

card verse and 19th-century romanticism in my classes," Ron reflects, "but the students now are more sophisticated, more accomplished, more aware of the uses of language." His talents as a reader and critic may have contributed to the new maturity of young writers. A good poetry teacher can help students understand the difference between what they've written and what they want to write. He also passes along the sense of joy he feels in making words sing.

When he first began teaching, he felt that it sometimes interfered with his poetry: "Reading fifteen poems a week by my students, absorbing their clichés and old formulas, I began writing bad imitations of their verse." But now he looks forward to reading their work, learning as much from the less accomplished poems as from the ones he admires.

Although there has been a poetry renaissance in America, the reality is that most Americans don't take poetry seriously. "You tell people you are a poet and they don't know what to say after that. It's almost better to say you're a writer, because they value writers, thinking that writers are people who make money and poets are people who don't." The basis of this prejudice is, unfortunately, true.

Given the attitude of society and the economic difficulties, what would prompt one to devote so much energy to making poetry a profession? "I write," Ron says, "because it's a joy starting out with nothing and making something that's beautiful. Also, as you start thinking about time and loss and change, it becomes important to try to save or preserve the things that are significant in your own life, in your culture and history."

How does a poet go about writing poetry? "I come to my office and sit and stare out at the lake, walk up and down the halls, go down to the Coke machine," Ron laughs. He works by being receptive to every experience, from the day-to-day details of family life to dreaming at night, and suggests that anything, even attending a pornographic movie or buying a color TV, can be justified as research for a poem.

While waiting for poems, Wallace reads and writes about other authors. He has written a study of comic form in Henry James's work (which was published by the University of Michigan Press in 1975), and is now working on a book on humor in contemporary fiction, *The Last Laugh*.

The family is really the most important area of Ron's world, and many of his poems deal with family relationships. His immediate family includes his wife, Peggy, who is working on her master's in Special Education; Molly, who started kindergarten this fall; and one-year-old Emily. *The Triumphs of a Three-Year-Old* is an example of one of his "domestic" poems. In it, his daughter learns to wink ("Her lips thin and twisted until/ the eyelids of one blue eye kiss"); whistle ("her lips/ stitched in knots, dumb as a fish"); blow her nose ("The kleenex covers her face like a large white bird"); tie shoes ("her shoes/ strung from her fists like fish"); and cluck her tongue ("The mysteries of the mouth,/ that wet place shelled with teeth").

His father has been paralyzed for twenty years, on the verge of death many times, and a number of poems show Wallace's preoccupation with death and grief ("Multiple Sclerosis. The word stumbles/ in my stumbling mouth," from *Dying*). Recently, he has been concerned over his baby daughter's health. His poems about her are beautiful and moving as he tries to understand and know both her and himself better:

Emily: you were a perfect baby,  
red as a maple leaf, your face  
full of finches and flickers, . . . .  
And then you began to grow back-  
ward, beyond me, rolling over  
through your short past, unravelling  
that thin strand of months  
(from *Microcephalic*)

Poems also come from fishing ("I wait with the other ice fishermen,/ bent over our holes as in prayer," from *Prayer for Fish*), gardening, and tending bees. Many poems have resulted from visits to a friend's farm in northern Wisconsin. He has written poems that celebrate life ("When I arrive at your house/ you are friendly as a fruitseller./ We peel off our clothes. Slice through/ that wordy rind," from *Oranges*), and darker poems, where death is always present. Basically, the poems are all journeys of self discovery.

Ronald Wallace has attained a balance between family, teaching, and poetry. But there is a danger in being too comfortably ensconced in the university community. There have been complaints of an "academic-poet formula," that the poetry of university professors is all starting to sound alike. There is also the probability that when the first book of poems is finally published, it will soon disappear, without bringing the hoped for recognition. Faced with these odds, Ron's goal is simply to continue writing, "crafting as many exquisite poems as I can, with exact language and precise imagery," to improve and change, and to continue to learn through teaching.

*Ms. Kirkwood, who has a master's degree from the Program for Writers of the University of Illinois, has had many of her own prize-winning poems published. She is on this campus as a Special (non-degree) Student and is on the staff of the writing laboratory in the English department.*





# Tim Allen

By Barbara Wolff

People fall into two distinct camps: those who go around mountains and those who go over them. Tim Allen, British-born associate professor of botany here, prefers to go through them.

"I am never *not* busy," he says. His surroundings exemplify his almost frantic level of activity: stacked books, heaped papers, and tea things that he hasn't had time to put away divide and subdivide the room. Those who know him say that his office reflects Allen's energy very accurately.

"He does everything at sixty miles an hour," says Department Chairman Ray Evert. "He doesn't walk, he runs from one place to another. He barely

has time to clear a path in his office."

Nevertheless, it isn't the vast resources of energy that people seem to notice, but his personal style, labeled flamboyant by several independent sources. You can see the flair mirrored in the office; things are usually neither where nor what they are supposed to be, like the umbrella suspended from the ceiling to catch the semi-annual leak.

"And he's quite theatrical," says Professor Grant Cottam, also of the botany department. Cottam and Allen currently team-teach a class in ecological methods. "He does just about everything in his lectures. In one he punches his way out of a paper bag to demonstrate a scientific principle."

The multimedia approach to teaching is one of Allen's trademarks, because "students gain a more solid grasp of the material if it comes through a variety of channels. I aim for a very careful choreography in my lectures. For instance, I've read Dr. Suess's *Horton Hears a Who* in one lecture; I think Horton explains the case quite nicely, better than I could. I feel it's very important to be witty and elegant. You only go around once, after all. And one enjoys drama. It's a good way to make a powerful point."

"Powerful" is one of Allen's favorite words, especially in the realm of ideas. If a concept has important ramifications it is "powerful." Ditto the presentation if it brings the point across with all the intensity the principle warrants.

"I like to use slide shows as a teaching aid. I've collected about four thousand slides and in a semester I might show about half of those, four at a time, one for each of the screens I use. An approach like this makes the student learn better. He may not learn *more* but he retains what he does pick up. It makes him realize that he knew all along something he didn't think he knew."

The infamous introduction to ecology, *Plants and Man*, has become Allen's signature. Special lectures cover, for example, the social functions and biological properties of beer and wine, and conclude with an invitation to sample the goods, which are strewn about the room in typical Allenesque style.

Other lectures deal with the differences between humans and animals and used to feature Kiki, a huge Alaskan malamute with impressively developed canine teeth. ("Kiki was just on loan, though," says Allen. "We mated her with a little white dog we have, a really tiny fellow, and she had puppies.")

Allen's students generally wallow happily in the bohemian structure of *Plants and Man*. The standout sessions—those featuring media presentations, refreshments, or Kiki's equivalent—almost always win a round of applause.

And students remember the class.

"I took the course when I was a sophomore," says a '75 graduate who now works for the University Extension. "He made it seem like plants and plant theory were the most important things in the world."

A senior in the School of Journalism concurs. "He's certainly well rounded and intense. He tries to give you all the aspects of an issue. Allen is highly specialized in his field but at the same time he tries to be diverse. It probably tears him apart."

If it does, the cause may be his conviction that personal goals are self-serving in the context of academia. Not surprisingly, then, Allen is careful to differentiate between fulfilling an academic role and working toward an academic goal. "A *role* is something you live, something you want to maintain all the time. It's part of you. But a *goal* is something you keep pushing toward regardless of what other considerations you might have to take into account in the department. A role helps you do a better job of teaching since it gives you an identity. A goal is rather selfish."

Allen feels that serious scientists must put the contributions of each piece of research before personal gains, visualizing himself as a link in a chain of intellectual advancement. "I want to be of large enough stature—and I don't mean academically or anything, I mean personally—so that I can, with grace, step aside for the younger man and help him through. I will eventually drop back into primary research, supplying the data that the new young turks will be applying in theories more powerful than anything I've ever dreamed of."

The key to successful theorizing, Allen believes, is translating the abstract thought into practical applications. If theoretical concepts will not generalize

into concrete issues, he feels the abstractions lose their power.

He also maintains that quantifying a theory—moving from relatively diffuse generalizations to solid numbers—provides the extra dimension that scientific speculation needs to extend it out toward the reaches of usefulness.

"If you don't quantify your results, they amount to no more than scientific show-and-tell: without quantification you are extremely limited. Usually what happens is that research is restrained by the average practitioner anyway. What we in research need is special people who are concerned with what's out there in nature. But we need powerful theoreticians, too.

Allen took a B.S. and Ph.D. from University College of North Wales, focusing on algae quantification and ecology. After receiving the advanced degree in 1968, he left Britain for Ife, Nigeria, to study target algae. Looking back, he regrets not learning more from the experience.

"I wish I'd developed the math sense early, back there in the tropics, so I wouldn't have to do it now. I wish I would have worked harder then."

Allen returned to England; then, in 1969, while attending the International Symposium in New Haven, Connecticut, he took time off to visit Madison, lured by the reputation of the late ecologist John T. Curtis. Allen applied for a position here. There were no openings in the botany department then, but he was hired in September, 1970 as a visiting assistant professor, receiving associate tenure in 1973. He continues to retain that status.

Even though he has been on the Madison campus for seven years, Allen maintains that he has never gotten the feel of America from the University community—"it's too international." To remedy his rootlessness, he bought a farm eight miles out, near Oregon.

"It's part of my schizophrenic existence, I guess. I'm an integral part of both the academic community and the farming community. I really enjoy the University but I like the farmers, too. All of my neighbors and I have a big

celebration on Midsummer's Night. We bring a lot of stones and mass them out in the field and recite pagan chants. It's great. It sort of ties history to the present and makes me feel a part of the rural existence. We've just started having a harvest festival in fall as well."

Although he now runs instead of walks and manages to balance a multitude of projects, Allen does not expect to be able to keep the pace forever. Every once in awhile that worries him. "I guess I could hold out for ten more years. I'm thirty-five now, and you can't hang on to the cutting edge too much longer. I will probably begin to do more administrative work. I suppose in ten years what I want to be doing is coming to terms with the fact that I'm burned out."

The aging process may very well create yet another schism that Allen will have to reconcile. But should time get in his way too much, chances are he will not go around or over the problem, but dynamically—and perhaps eccentrically—go through it.

*Miss Wolff earned her bachelor's degree last spring in Radio-Television-Film, and English, specializing in Film History. She is now working on a master's degree in Journalism.*



# Yvonne Ozzello

By Laura Flegel

While writing this piece on Yvonne Ozzello, I went to the language lab and watched a video tape, *Quand on fait des crêpes chez nous*, which she made for the elementary-level French curriculum. Watching her, I thought about the ways in which a good teacher is analogous to a good athlete. In both we value grace and effortlessness. Ms. Ozzello demonstrates both qualities in the classroom. She is a knowledgeable woman with a lot of enthusiasm for teaching.

Ozzello is an instructor in the French department, and has been on the faculty for eight years. She did her undergraduate work in English literature at the University of Paris, followed by graduate work in a number of different fields and finally became interested in theoretical linguistics, in which she is finishing a Ph.D. dissertation. She co-ordinates the third semester French course here, for which she uses texts and assignments that have meaning to her. She includes the French Bill of Rights, *Droits de L'Homme*; Ionesco's "The Bald Soprano"; and a section on women in France. When I took the course, I found that this literary/cultural emphasis prevented it from becoming merely a catalogue of vocabulary and grammatical rules. She also teaches phonetics and has been active in instituting literature courses with a feminist perspective.

During my interview with Ms. Ozzello she talked very little about the formal aspect of her work; the theories of literature, research or publishing she has done. Instead she discussed her intellectual development, her background, and the growth of her feminist consciousness.

Ozzello is French-born, the child of professionals. Her father was an attorney, her mother a professor at the University of Paris. She spent winters with her family in Versailles, summers in Brittany. She remarks about various things which are different in a European upbringing from the way in which many Americans are raised, "I lived in the same place for twenty years, went to the same school in the same building from kindergarten through high school." She referred to the high quality of European education on the elementary and secondary levels. It includes the study of Latin and Greek, classical literature and mythology. Her interests reflect this combination of provincial and intellectual.

Yvonne first came to the University in 1955 as a lecturer in French and to do graduate work in English. Disappointed with the English department, she switched to political science, but

returned to France before finishing her master's degree. She worked in market research for five years before returning to the U.S. where she taught adult education in Washington, D.C. In the early 1960s she read Ruth Benedict's *Patterns of Culture*, and was fascinated with Benedict's theories and with the book's exploration of the Zuni Indians and their language. As a result of this Yvonne began studying theoretical linguistics, both as an anthropological tool and as it can be related to literary criticism. (In the context of literature the notion is, simply stated, that an understanding of the systems of language out of which a text is written will shed light on the meaning of the individual text.)

Not only were her academic interests changing throughout this time but a strong feminist consciousness was also growing. She traces her feminism back to her mother, who did not, perhaps, consciously carry that ideology, but who had always been a scholar and a worker. She also mentions having read Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex* as a young woman and commented, "I understood it on a very intellectual level then, but the ideas stayed with me."

I met Yvonne last January when I stopped by her office to ask if she thought I had enough background in the language to be able to handle her course in French women poets. She assured me I had and I enrolled. It turned out to be one of the finest classes I've had. I found myself speaking and writing competently in French. She set aside a lot of time for discussion among the eleven students in addition to her lectures. I felt that the process of studying literature was demystified. The course was an innovation in two respects: it was the first ever offered by the department which was solely devoted to women's poetry, and the only historical survey in French poetry to be offered here at an undergraduate level. This course, which Ms. Ozzello instituted, was another example of a project in her life which had been prompted by a single book. She got the final impetus for the course (which she had wanted to do for a long time) when Jeanne Moulin's *Huit Siècles de Poesie Feminine* was published in

France. She stressed the importance of this book, explaining that a major problem in planning any curriculum on a relatively new topic is the unavailability of texts. (Ours never *did* arrive. Yvonne made copies of the poems and bound them in small notebooks for each of the eleven students in the class.)

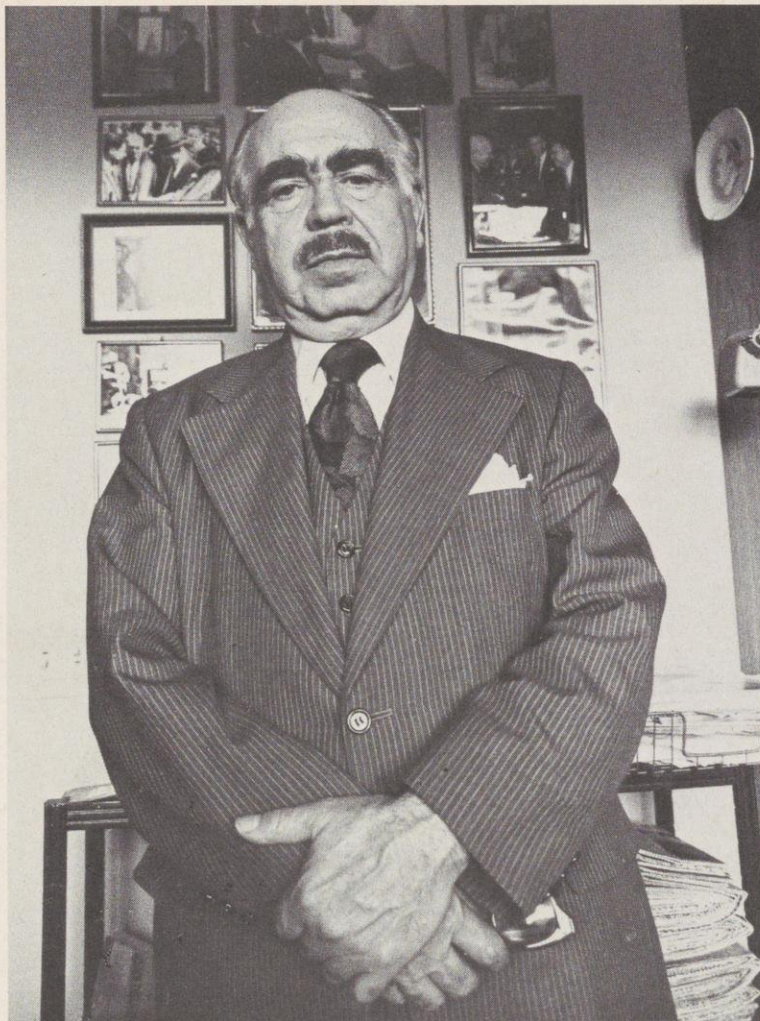
We studied about thirty poems very closely, developing a methodology for examining poetry as we went. We also did some work with regard to the theory of feminist critical analysis, supplemented by readings from de Beauvoir, and from Hélène Cixous, both feminist theoreticians. In addition we studied quite a bit of French history as background to the poetry. Although I came to the class as a feminist with enthusiasm for modern poetry, I left with a new interest in older poetry, in the formal work of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

Yvonne's work in that seminar demonstrated characteristics that I've seen in few other teachers—meticulous scholarship and a dedication to careful, responsible teaching. She was receptive to her students and to dialogue with us, and while she is confident of her knowledge, she is not an authoritarian. To relinquish that role is, I believe, important to education in general, to the study of literature, and to feminism.

When I finished our interview I told her I was concerned about describing her accurately. Her response illustrates the flexibility with which she approaches things. "Accuracy is not important, you won't get accuracy. Certainly the facts I gave you are accurate, but such a project will be very biased.

My perception of myself is biased by my own psyche and you have to take it with a grain of salt. Then we have *your* impression of me . . . it's all a sort of mingling of psyches, but that's what's interesting, in communication, and in literature, too."

*Ms. Flegel is a senior, majoring in Comparative Literature. She writes poetry and hopes to combine careers of teaching and writing.*



# Henry Shapiro

By Jim Jerving

University professors are sometimes accused of being removed from the "real world." This is not the case with Henry Shapiro, Kemper Knapp professor from 1973–1975. Shapiro's unique career as a Moscow correspondent since 1933 has benefited students of Soviet law and history, as well as journalism and political science.

Few outsiders have witnessed the growing pains of Soviet history as Henry Shapiro has.

Born in Vaslui, Romania, he emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1920. Thirteen years later,

as a recent Harvard graduate, he went to study at the Moscow Law Institute. The young Wall Street lawyer began to submit his writing to British and American publications.

As the metamorphosis from lawyer to journalist began, people were taking notice of his concise observations about postrevolutionary Russia. Soon, the New York *Herald Tribune* offered him a job as a correspondent.

Then the British news agency Reuters hired him away from the *Tribune*, and from there Shapiro went to the United Press news service, eventually becoming its Moscow bureau chief.

From this vantage point, Shapiro had a singular view of Soviet history. His office in Moscow became a meeting place for politicians, writers, and artists. When visitors such as John Steinbeck or John F. Kennedy wanted information about political happenings, more often than not they paid a visit to Shapiro.

In those days, everything had to be cleared by censorship, with much information being deleted or killed altogether. Even so, Shapiro found ways of getting some of his writing out of Russia, either through travellers or a baseball slang that the censors couldn't comprehend.

Formal censorship ended in 1961, but obtaining information remains difficult. Restrictions on travel exist, and a correspondent soon finds that Soviet officials are unusually taciturn.

Shapiro lived through some of the more famous battles of World War II. At the beginning of the German offensive in 1942, he wrote from Moscow, "Moscow itself was the front. The steel frame of the projected Palace of Soviets skyscraper had been dismantled to make antitank obstacles. There were trenches on the outskirts of the city and the battleline could be reached by streetcar.

"There were air raids almost every day and the skies were dotted with anti-aircraft balloons. Every able-bodied citizen had been mobilized, the women to dig trenches and the men to carry arms."

Shapiro is often asked why he lived in Russia on and off for forty years. Part of the answer is Ludmilla Nikitina, a

literary scholar. They were married, but her exit visa took sixteen years.

Perhaps he was attracted to the people of Tolstoy and Dostoevski. Shapiro found the Russians to be "merry people who mentally think big and work hard, generous and friendly. If it were left to the people alone without any government interference, there would be a lot more friendship between the Russian and Americans."

After the battle of Stalingrad, he witnessed the Russian generosity. He was staying with a peasant woman near the front, who had lost her husband and sons to the Germans. Defeated and half-starved German soldiers were wandering around the area before they were rounded up by the Red Army. A German soldier knocked on the door and asked for bread, the woman gave him some, even though she had little herself. Shapiro asked why, and the woman replied, "He's not my enemy, Hitler sent him. Hitler is my enemy."

The Cold War following World War II moved the battelines to people's minds. East and West went through periods of rhetoric and journalists found themselves participants in this new type of war.

Under Joseph Stalin in the mid-Thirties, the midnight knock on the door and friends disappearing had become commonplace. Solzhenitsyn detailed the abuses of the work camps for the world in *The Gulag Archipelago*, but the people were aware of this at the time.

"How was this known? By the arrests themselves. The arrests were in the press every day. You would pick up a paper and would read so-and-so was an enemy of the people. Everybody knew people were disappearing," said Shapiro.

History may remember Joseph Stalin for his widespread purges. Stalin's policies contributed substantially to Cold War developments and Soviet-American relations today. What kind of man was Stalin? Shapiro writes in *The New Republic*, in September, 1947, ". . . (He) can be extremely charming and friendly or forbiddingly sullen and politely frigid, all depending on the occasion. In the course of discussions he was often able to make rapid decisions and answer impromptu questions without referring to his advisers."

What goes into the making of a top correspondent? Often it is a matter of

persistence, a commodity that Shapiro seems to possess. This was evidenced in his attempts to interview Nikita Khrushchev. He had been requesting interviews for over two years with the unconventional leader. During a diplomatic reception he approached Khrushchev and Minister Anastas Mikoyan. Mikoyan turned to Khrushchev and said, "Why don't you receive him? It's about time you keep your promises." The interview took place within a few days, and was widely received in the world press.

Khrushchev was "very well briefed, very sharp mind. Good sense of humor and charm. He had a sense of mission. He was the most accessible leader since Lenin. He had a real sense of public relations. He liked the press."

The Cold War brought Soviet-American policy to the presidential elections. Shapiro sees American policy as being essentially bipartisan.

"Take what Carter said, and what Ford said and put it all together and there's almost no difference. It's personality and style; policy will not change."

What is the veteran observer's assessment of President Carter's brand of diplomacy? "He spent his whole political life in Georgia, and all of a sudden he became the leader. He's not a pro; he has had to rely on expert advice. Carter is very intelligent and an able man, and in the process of seeing his mistakes, but he has not been able to get Congress to support him."

Andrew Young? "In the point of view of traditional diplomats, he has not handled himself the way they would have. But from the point of view of persuading Africans that Americans are friends, he has done a lot of good."

Henry Shapiro left the UPI in 1973, and was offered several appointments in American universities. He found the Midwest and the city of Madison to be the best area to "re-adjust to the U.S." He also found the UW's library to be "very good, and quite adequate on Soviet materials."

The true beneficiaries of Shapiro's choice have been the students here. They have had the advantage of someone who has witnessed the beginnings

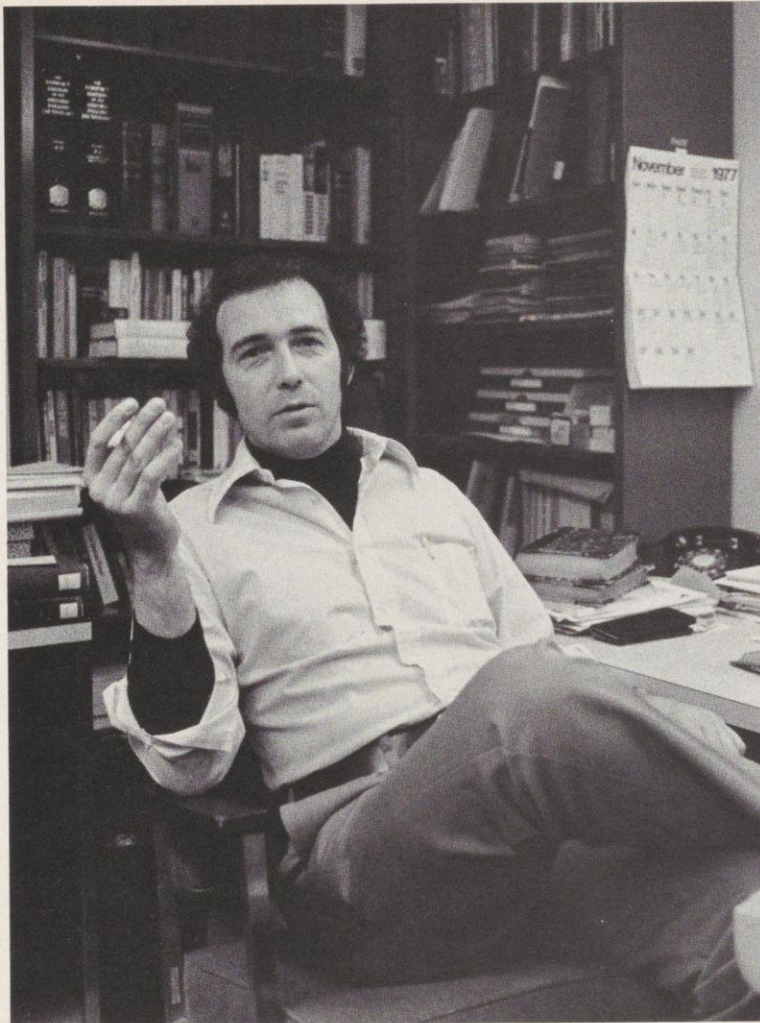
and growth of Soviet history, and has known the leaders.

When a group of Soviet editors visited the U.S. in 1973, this was one of the few campuses they chose to visit. Shapiro was host to the editors, who stayed in the homes of local journalists and faculty members. This was unprecedented for Soviet delegations; they usually travel and lodge together.

These days the dean of the Moscow press corps lives with his wife in a wooded area on Madison's West Side, and is working on his memoirs, forty years "on assignment" in Russia. He has some reservations about the current direction of his profession. He views the disappearance of the great historical newspapers and trend toward monopolies as deplorable. The reduction of most newspapers' foreign services is a "negative development."

Henry Shapiro was able to get his lucid observations published in a turbulent period of Russian history that was often marked by xenophobia. He was a foreign correspondent in the best of a classic tradition, who wrote with evenness and intelligence in inflammatory times.

*Mr. Jerving '70, M.A. '74, is a writer and editor for the Campus Assistance Center. He also writes movie reviews for a local publication, Isthmus Magazine.*



# Stanley Schultz

By Glenn Deutsch

Tucson, Arizona, the early 1950s. You're the new kid in town, from southern California, walking across the junior high schoolyard in your nearly six feet of adolescent bones. There may be callings for the stage, screen and radio, for the pulpit, Congress and the classroom, but in the here-and-now a short, mean-looking white kid and a big, stocky Chicano kid start walking toward you. "Hey, you're new here, ain't ya?" demands the short one. "Yeh," says Stanley Schultz with no deference toward the pair who, unbeknownst to Schultz, are the leaders of Tucson's main Mexican-Anglo juvenile street gang. Big Alex and Little David pro-

ceed to pull out the new guy's pants and stuff an Eskimo Pie down the front. Stanley lands a solid punch on the nearest, smaller, whiter offending nose, bloodies it, and walks away.

He took a risk. But this future fan of Bing Crosby, admirer of Shelley Berman and student of Daniel Boorstin, this future freshman-class president at a small Christian college, this future urban historian, social historian, author, essayist, father, mentor and sex symbol, fair-haired, curly-haired blue-eyed smoker found, in Tucson, in the early 1950s by punching someone in the nose, that he possessed great diplomatic powers.

Respect aroused, Big Alex taught Stanley Schultz how to knife-fight.

Schultz is, perhaps, a rare bird in academia. His interests and educational foundations are varied but well-defined. His writings and lectures reflect admirable balances between the styles of the intellect, imagination and feelings; he is most often clear, vivid and impassioned in his presentations. Students have also found him to be personable only after they make the initial effort to tear down the walls that often exist between teacher and student. Schultz admits that he has been guilty of a certain arrogance and defensiveness in class and that few students have had the moxy to challenge him, although he reflects that as he has come to know better his strengths and weaknesses as an individual and as an academe, he has become more relaxed in class.

Stanley K. Schultz was born in Los Angeles on July 12, 1938, and grew up, for most of his life, in southern California. He received B.A. degree from Occidental College in Los Angeles, wrote his master's thesis at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, and received his Ph.D. in American History, working at the University of Chicago under Professors Richard C. Wade and Daniel Boorstin. He came to the UW as an instructor in American History in 1967. Currently, he is an associate professor chairing the American Institutions program.

Schultz's principal contributions have come in the areas of American urban history, urban studies, American social history, the history of American popular culture and the history of American education. He describes himself as an "interdisciplinary scholar, with primary training in history but with some competence

also in geography, sociology, demography and law."

Stan Schultz is an expressive and highly opinionated man; in our discussions we broached a wide array of topics, running the gamut from minority studies programs to gourmet cooking, from the admiration-induced "jealousy drives" of professors to the social history of pornography. Some of Schultz's most impassioned statements surfaced about these subjects: the future of cities in the United States; the UW student body; the relationships between government, parents and children in the U.S.; and American popular culture.

Schultz believes that we can no longer talk about the future of cities in the context of the "old, simple city" that he generally studies or that we think about when we think of Chicago or New York. "The trend of suburbanization has made a new configuration in American society that should not be called urban, that should not be called suburban, that can only be called metropolitan. The core cities have grown up with a politics often quite different from that of its surrounding areas. In order to define and achieve what is for us 'the good life' we have to cut across old political, geographical and even state lines to legislate for a metropolitan area rather than separately for the suburban rings and the urban center." The Federal Reserve Board, which distributes money in twelve regions, serves banking in much the same way that Schultz sees metropolitan governments administering our government service needs.

Who is in Schultz's urban history classes? For the past six or seven years the percentage of non-Wisconsin students has dropped dramatically and an increasing percentage of Wisconsinites from small towns are attending. The diminishing cosmopolitan demography in the urban history classes reflect demographic changes throughout the University. "There was a deliberate attempt by this University back in the early 1970s (since abandoned) to attach a quota system on out-of-state students and it was quite clear that it was directed toward keeping eastern Jews from coming to the University. The motivation behind it was not anti-Semitism, but the majority of late-1960s campus demonstration leaders happened to come from big cities—particularly from New York and New

Jersey, and the majority of them were Jewish."

The loss of students from New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and the West Coast bothers Schultz because the smaller-town Wisconsinites "have less empathy for the subject matter of urban history . . . not that they have less interest, but less sense of personal involvement and identification with the subject. They haven't experienced it."

The major reason for the drop in out-of-state students at the UW currently is a tuition rate nearly as high as that of private schools such as Harvard or Stanford. This trend, says Schultz, will eventually affect the kind of faculty the UW can draw, because professors take into consideration the kind of student body that is or is not at a university.

With Ray Charles on the stereo, a scotch in hand, Schultz settled back to discuss popular culture in his book-and-plant-lined living room.

"Historians, political scientists, sociologists—the whole spectrum of social science scholars—are attuned to understanding the society through what its elite groups do: the politicians, the classical artists; but that's not where the bulk of the people live. They live with country and western music, with television five hours a night, with motion pictures, with *True Confessions* magazine. Now, all of those sources, I believe, will tell us something about the way we conceive ourselves as a people, about our expressed social values that elite culture will not tell us."

In the last ten years, on the part of some scholars, there has been an attempt to explore a vast body of social history material, including popular music, movies, television and advertising. "Most of this exploration has been silly. The current guru of popular culture studies is Ray Browne, of Bowling Green State University. He's written widely. I think his heart is in the right place—that is, his perception that we can learn much about this society by studying its mass media is a proper perception. But, the bulk of the material that he has turned out is, I think, shallow in scholarship, unperceptive as to social value; I think that he has tried to create a religion when a simple investigation would do."

Schultz believes that "there is a real future in the study of popular culture if people approach it seriously;

if they stop writing pieces like 'What Chrome Represents About American Society,' and instead start using the real tools of scholarship and literary criticism to try to understand what underlying messages are there.

"A historian will take a speech by Thomas Jefferson and go through it word-by-word, line-by-line, trying to say what Jefferson really thought. Then he or she will read between the lines, thinking that this is a valuable exercise. I agree—it is a valuable exercise. But if you gave that same historian a Harold Robbins novel and said, 'Do the same thing with that novel,' most historians would look at you and laugh and say, 'Don't be absurd—that's silly—why should I spend my time with that junk?'"

"I'm suggesting using that same scholarly technique to learn what kinds of values are reflected there. I think that if we did that we would learn a great deal that might surprise us in our accounts of the past and of the present."

The analytical potential of a generation of college students has, to a great extent, been larded subversively since crib-age by the hook and the plug, the laugh-track and instant replay. It just might take a Stanley Schultz, knife in motion, to lead a team of scholarship and cool jazz lectures, of intellectualism and evangelicalism, of careful reflection and Tom Snyderism, to turn out not only the scholars, historians, philosophers, and lawyers, but also more enlightened, perceptive writers, businesspersons, farmers, parents, children and friends. It just might take diplomats like Stanley K. Schultz to keep alive that old notion that students pay to learn what they need and want—and that what a promising few need and want, after all, is a good liberal arts education.

*Glenn Deutsch was a December graduate in Communication Arts. He had Professor Schultz for two directed readings and for a popular-culture seminar. A free-lance writer living in Madison, he says he "recently refused to sell The Schultz Tapes to Lawrence Sanders."*





# Robert Baker

By Lance Olsen

Outside Bascom Hall it is so cold it hurts. Inside it is too warm in the steam heat. Someone in the back of the classroom is trying to wake up with a cup of black coffee while skimming over the big black brick of the *Norton Anthology of English Literature*. The bell screams. In through the door flies the prof, briefcase in hand, slightly stooped, glasses fuzzy with cold; he is lost in a coat that's too large for him, attacked by a scarf that's too small.

"Oh God," he says resignedly, taking notes out of his brief case. "Today we do Milton." His hand goes to straighten

his heavy-rimmed glasses. A red rash has broken out on his face, perfectly shadowing his sinuses. "I always break into a rash when I try to teach Milton," he says, grinning.

On the blackboard he draws the satanically complex circuitry of *Paradise Lost*, replete with a rainbow of arrows, roman numerals, Latin labels. He turns, a hand pressed to his forehead. "I walked into McDonald's this morning, thinking I would try an Egg McMuffin," he begins. "It was incredible—there was this young woman holding her son upside down and shaking him violently. Apparently he was choking on an Egg McMuffin. So I decided on Rennebohm's instead."

On the door to his office there is a picture of Edward G. Robinson, pained, nursing a wounded arm. Below that is an engraving by William Blake. On the wall next to the door is a little white card. It says: *Mr. Baker*.

Robert Baker: thin, tall, bearded. He tells extraordinary stories before each lecture, lending each a little initial momentum. There is the one about the woman in black who rides into campus next to him on the bus every day; she has a cold and coughs out cough drops onto his lap. There is the one about a friend of William Blake who came to visit the poet one day; he discovered William and wife, both naked, both lying in their garden, both reading *Paradise Lost*.

An unorthodox approach, yes. An enchantingly strange method of teaching, effective, enjoyable, making Mr. Baker a little less words-and-paperclips-and-ballpoints, a little more flesh-and-blood. In fact, during his five years here at Wisconsin (just this year he has been dubbed Associate Professor), Mr. Baker has attracted something of a following—students who are pleased to realize that literature written before our century can be light years away from being simply necessary to learn; it can be fun.

Mr. Baker gained his slightly stooped posture and a love for Spencer at the University of Western Ontario ("I had a professor there who couldn't bear the sight of students; so before each lecture he used to turn off all the lights

in the lecture hall.”), from which he earned both B.A. and M.A. From there he went to the University of Illinois, where he wrote a dissertation on George Meredith and earned a Ph.D. five years ago.

Here he has taught 19th- and 20th-century literature, *Freshman English*, and the potentially gruesome *English Before 1800 for English Majors*. His goal in this course is to instill in the highly wary (I know whereof I speak) students an appreciation of some of the most potentially arid authors our language has to offer, such authors as Spencer and Donne and Milton. But how does his method work, why does it succeed?

“I don’t really know,” he says. “Actually, I don’t have a teaching method as such. I don’t approach a class with any preconceived method. I just happen to believe that teaching is very important—equally as important as scholarship—and I enjoy it very much. I enjoy all the courses I teach.”

Even *English Literature Before 1800 for English Majors*?

“Oh, sure. I really want students to be able to enjoy the authors that are handled there. In fact, Spencer is my favorite poet.”

And *Freshman English*?

“I like teaching that least because I’m confronted with hundreds of unfamiliar faces. I can’t get to know them all, and that is disappointing. Yes, there are some problems with *Freshman English*. I don’t feel good when I can only associate one or two faces with names. That’s the least one should be able to do, but it’s impossible with a class that size.”

His voice is mild. One-to-one, he speaks seriously, giving all his attention to the other person, carefully thinking over what was said, what should be said. Somewhere at the back of his voice there is a firmness, a commitment. He talks freely, but says no more than is needed. Always, an ineffable barrier surrounds him, something essential through which the student can never break.

When he is lecturing, however, that is all different. Mr. Baker is in his own element, gliding smoothly through the material. He is concise, magnetic, ready with a tale when he approaches the edge of waterless matter.

That is one side of academia: teaching. But there is another side, at which

some professors shiver, in which some professors lose themselves at the expense of their students: scholarship, publishing.

“I give teaching and scholarship equal weight, I enjoy doing them both,” he says. “But I also realize that they do not necessarily go hand in hand. I’ve known people who have been excellent teachers and yet have never published a word in their lives. I don’t think they should be forced to do so. It’s not that I like one and don’t like the other, I simply enjoy teaching more.”

Does he succumb to the shiver in the face of scholarship?

“Well, there is always a great deal of pressure for the first few years for everyone here. I’ve felt intense pressure. Everyone does.” Nonetheless Mr. Baker has done admirably in his scholarship as well as in his teaching. Under his name there are eleven articles in print, many concerned with 19th-century authors and works. He is currently working on a book concerning Aldous Huxley’s novels from 1921 to 1931. Five out of the proposed six chapters are finished, three have already been published in various journals.

Five piles of books surround his desk in his small office, each dealing in some way with Huxley. When I stopped in to talk to him about this article, he was hunched over his desk scribbling on a tablet of yellow lined paper, engulfed in books which all looked very threatening, all ready to tumble. He pulled over a chair for me and we talked for a while. Next to the tablet I noticed a heap of paper on which sentences were written and rewritten, crossed out, hastily scratched in. Over his desk hangs a picture of a transparent head; within it, lines zig-zag and little cartoon men stand. It is a depiction of William Blake’s philosophical vision of the world.

We talked for a while, and then a silence fell. “Well,” he said, rising, “that’s really about all I can think of, unless you have some more questions. Feel free to stop by anytime. If I’m not here just leave a note.”

No, I hadn’t any more questions. Yes, I would stop by if anything came up. Before I left I thanked him for the course I took from him—the potentially lifeless *English Literature Before 1800 for English Majors*, which I thought was splendid; one can never thank a professor for a course while one is still in it, that act always appears contrived, artificial—and perhaps many times is. Over the last few weeks I had spoken with a number of students who had had Mr. Baker for one course or another; all remember him fondly. I wondered if he realized that. As I was going out the door I told him. Mr. Baker, pushing forty, with vanishing hair, with intent, crystal eyes, broke out into a red rash of acknowledgment that perfectly shadowed his sinuses.

*Mr. Olsen, from River Edge, N.J., is a senior in Journalism/English, and is a Fine Arts critic for The Daily Cardinal.*

# University News

## Nurses Are First Tenants In New Science Center

Beginning Jan. 23, nurses are the first students to be taught in the new Clinical Science Center, the towering structure on the campus's west edge. The School of Nursing leaves behind borrowed classroom space and a cramped 1926 building that was once a nurses' dormitory, on the north side of the University-Randall Avenue corner. Nursing school administrators are ecstatic about the move west.

Other health sciences departments will join the nurses over the next two years in a phased plan capped by the move of University Hospitals in 1979. The Center will then house the hospital and its clinics, the nursing school, the Wisconsin Clinical Cancer Center and the clinical departments of the medical school.

The move caps the fifty-three-year history of the School of Nursing; five decades which have seen sweeping changes in the way nursing is viewed as an academic subject and as a profession. The former school building was built in 1926 as a dormitory, but the Depression canceled plans to build more of them. Enrollments, meanwhile, climbed from eleven students in 1924 to almost 400 in 1960, and then exploded: 676 in 1965, to 723 in 1970 and a peak of 1,219 in 1974. A lack of clinical resources has limited enrollment to between 900 and 1,000 students since then, but the ceiling will be raised as the Center's new laboratories and classrooms permit an expanded graduate program. As enrollment climbed, the school moved from a three-year certificate to a four-year degree in 1956 and added a master's degree half-a-dozen years later. A pace-setting revamp in curriculum brought national attention several years ago.

After what Associate Dean Signe S. Cooper calls a "desperately painful" decision in the early 1960s to put off new physical facilities until the proposed Clinical Science Center could be finished, the school has put up with a building she terms "the worst facility in the whole United States for a university nursing program."—Joe Sayrs

## Len Van Ess Approved As Vice Chancellor For Administration

The regents have approved promotion of Len Van Ess '60 to vice chancellor for administration at UW-Madison. He was nominated for the position by new Chancellor Irving Shain as part of a general reorganization plan.

Van Ess has been a member of the UW staff since 1963, and associate vice chancellor since 1971. Prior to that, he held a number of administrative posts including director of research administration (financial) from 1966 to 1969. His responsibilities will involve an expansion of his current assignment, which includes coordination of business services, auxiliary services, physical facilities, and administrative data processing. He also will serve as chief advisor to the chancellor on financial and administrative matters.

Van Ess taught mathematics in



For the Garden. Work will begin this spring on a sculpture garden at the Elvehjem Art Center, University Avenue at Murray Street. The first work acquired for positioning there is this six-foot bronze, "Mother and Child," by American sculptor William Zorach. The statue is a gift of the Class of 1927.

the Madison public schools prior to joining the UW. He is married to the former Paula Lange '60. The couple has two daughters and a son.

## Psych. Dept. Research Top-Ranked In National Survey

The University's graduate program in psychology is top-ranked among U.S. institutions in research productivity, according to a recently published report in the official journal of the American Psychological Association. UW-Madison faculty made more contributions to journals of the APA than did those of any other institution. The department also was ranked first in number of publications per faculty member, and among the top five schools in total number of contributions to eight of the thirteen major journals published by the association.

The study indicated our greatest research strengths were in abnormal, experimental, and applied psychology.

Survey data were taken from the six years, 1970-75. Results were published in the October issue of the *American Psychologist*.

## Ma Bell "Disconnects" WAA And Other Campus Groups

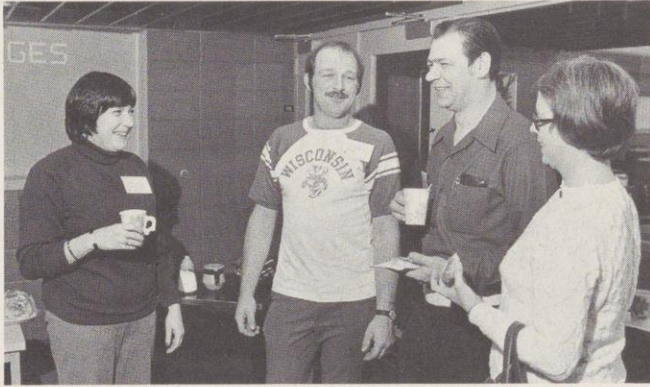
The Wisconsin Alumni Association, the UW Foundation, and WARF are among ten University-affiliated organizations which lost special low-cost telephone rates last fall when the Wisconsin Telephone Company informed us we could no longer use the University's Dial Access Intercity Network (DAIN) Centrex long-distance service.

Gayle M. Langer, WAA's associate director, said, "This is having a tremendous impact on us, and the University is the loser." She pointed out that, for example, the eighty-five Founders Day events—where University representatives maintain ties with alumni—are organized annually around the country by our office using long-distance calls. Other alumni programs which require a great deal of contact

*continued on page 20*

# Say, Isn't That...?

At the Young Alumni Weekend held in November, the guests had a Friday-night cookout, heard Profs. Reid Bryson and Fred Haberman; saw the Badgers play Purdue; and left after brunch on Sunday. Here are some who got up for breakfast on Saturday.



Jean Slesinger '67, Pittsburgh; Sam Kopf '75, Chilton; and Clarence and Charlotte (Greene '63) Goetsch, Waupun.



Dick Franklin '70, Chicago; Antoinette Gallilz '65, Milwaukee; Gene Wells '65, Madison; and Margie Wesle '70, Chicago.



WAA President George Affeldt '43, Milwaukee; and, from Madison, Chris Larson MD '75; Julie Hanson; Maryalice Mucks; and Randine Jaastad Larson '73.



Arlie Mucks; J. M. Reuter and Pamela Dworken '73, Cleveland Heights, Ohio; and the morning's speaker, Prof. Reid Bryson, director of the department of environmental studies.



From the class of '72, Dave Olson; Sally Lewis St. Peter; John St. Peter; and Barbara Roeming Olson. The Olsons live in Norwalk, Wis., the St. Peters are from Fond du Lac.

Photos/Del Brown

## Club Programs

The following programs, all Founders Day events, have been confirmed at magazine deadline. Clubs will send announcements to their members, usually about three weeks in advance, giving time and place. If you do not receive one, contact your local club president. (See listing elsewhere in this issue.)

**Albany, N.Y.**—January 25. Speaker: Eric McCready, director, Elvehjem Art Center.

**Chicago**—February 8. Speaker: Chancellor Irving Shain.

**Cincinnati**—March 2. Speaker: Dean Wm. R. Marshall, Engineering.

**Ft. Atkinson**—March 14. Speaker: Prof. Fred Haberman, Communication Arts.

**Hartford-Slinger**—March 7. Speaker: Paul Ginsberg, Dean of Students.

**Indianapolis**—February 15. Speaker: UW System President Edwin Young.

**Janesville**—February 3. Speaker: Prof. Reid Bryson, director, Environmental Studies.

**Kansas City, Kan.**—February 22. Speaker: L&S Dean E. David Cronon.

**Marshfield**—January 29. Speaker: Prof. John Ross, associate director, Environmental Studies.

**Milwaukee**—March 10. Speaker: Jenkin Lloyd Jones '33, syndicated columnist and editor-publisher, *Tulsa Tribune*.

**Portland, Ore.**—February 3. Speaker: Robert Rennebohm, executive director, UW Foundation.

**Racine**—February 17. Speaker: State Supreme Court Justice Shirley Abrahamson.

**Rochester, Minn.**—March 9. Speaker: William Davis, associate vice-chancellor for Health Sciences.

**Sacramento**—February 2. Speaker: Robert Rennebohm (see above).

**St. Louis**—February 23. Speaker: L&S Dean E. David Cronon.

**Seattle**—February 4. Speaker: Robert Rennebohm (see above).

**Washington, D.C.**—March 1. Speaker: Prof. John Duffie, Chemical Engineering.

# University News

continued from page 18

by phone include reunions for Alumni Weekend and Homecoming, the Association's advisory committee structure encompassing 150 alumni, and meetings and activities of our Board of Directors.

Mrs. Langer estimates that the loss of the DAIN line will triple WAA's annual telephone bill to at least \$10,500.

Since the increase was not budgeted for the current fiscal year, alumni support will be essential to balance the budget.

The Centrex system in Madison includes the University, other state offices, and city and county offices. To be eligible for Centrex rates an organization must be "a governmental entity," and the telephone company decided the ten organizations are not.

## WARF Will Sell Its Institute

The Wisconsin Alumni Research Institute announced this fall that it had reached a tentative agreement to sell WARF Institute, Inc. to the Ralston-Purina Co., St. Louis.

Located in a building at the city's old Truax Field, the institute is a wholly owned subsidiary of WARF. It does laboratory work and testing for commercial firms in the life science field. WARF's executive director, John Pike '53, said that Ralston-Purina plans to keep the institute in Madison and to retain its present 250 employees.

WARF Institute was established in 1930 after Prof. Harry Steenbock sold his patents on Vitamin D irradiation techniques to WARF for \$10. In 1969 it was incorporated separately from WARF which continued ownership of all its shares of stock.

## Faculty Opposes Collective Bargaining

Almost two-thirds of the faculty members oppose collective bargaining on the campus, according to a poll taken by the University Committee, the Faculty Senate's executive body.

Questionnaires were distributed to all of the approximately 2,400 faculty members, and 850 responded. A sizeable minority of respondents, 23 percent, said they prefer collective bargaining on salary and fringe benefits,

but not on other issues now handled through the faculty's role in University government. The poll indicated older professors are more likely to oppose collective bargaining than their younger colleagues. Full professors voted at a 70-percent rate against all bargaining compared to 55 percent of associate and assistant professors. The results also showed College of Agriculture and Life Sciences professors most opposed to bargaining, at 76 percent, while L&S professors were the least opposed among the major academic units, with 58 percent in opposition.

University Committee Chairman Maurice "Barney" Webb said faculty members are concerned about a relatively diminishing economic position, but said he believes the poll shows the faculty's traditional role in running the University is highly valued.

Webb suggested the recent 7- and 7½-percent wage increases from the state may have convinced some faculty members they are "locked in" to the wage increase rates of other state employees. He also said last summer's Wisconsin State Employees Union strike may have dissuaded some professors from supporting collective bargaining.

## PROFS Gets First Executive Director

George P. Huber has been named the first executive director of PROFS, Inc., the Public Representation Organization of the Faculty Senate. Huber, forty, was appointed by the University Committee, the executive committee of the Senate. He is a professor in the School of Business and in the department of industrial engineering, and serves on the executive committee of the Industrial Relations Research Institute. He will remain on the faculty half-time while serving his two-year term with PROFS.

PROFS was organized earlier this year as an information and service link for the faculty with the Wisconsin Legislature and the public. It is a non-profit, non-membership organization supported by voluntary payroll deductions from over half the faculty. Huber will work with a six-member steering committee which will take its direction from the Faculty Senate.

Two major PROFS functions are to tell the faculty about legislative activity and to tell the legislature about faculty opinions on that activity.

## ROTC Regaining Student Favor, With One Exception

Army and Air Force enrollments are up, but Navy enrollment is down in the campus' ROTC (Reserve Officer Training Corps) programs.

Navy Capt. John M. Henson said his freshman class is down from more than forty students a year ago to thirty-one this semester. The number of scholarship freshmen who chose UW-Madison was down from thirty to twenty. Air Force Lt. Col. Charles S. Diver, however, is enjoying a big freshman class in his first year on campus. Only twenty-two enrolled last year, but thirty-nine registered this fall. Army Lt. Col. Edward C. Culbreth also saw a drop-off in 1976, with only forty-three freshmen. His fifty-three new freshmen this year, though, give his program a total of 128 cadets, the most here in seven years.

## Kleven Is Wrestling's Coach of The Year

UW Wrestling Coach Duane Kleven '61 was named the NCAA's Wrestling Coach of the Year for 1977. He has developed five national champions in the past two years, and brought teams to fourth and sixth NCAA positions, respectively, in 1976 and 1977.

# The Job Mart

Printing sales rep, twenty-three years in midwest for top, four-color-process litho. Seeking position in graphic arts or related field, buying selling, etc. Will relocate. UW geography major, B.S. '51; M.S. '53. Ten years' active duty in USAF. Member No. 7720 .

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



Grimm and guest Georgianna Paskvan.

## Badger "Burger King" Kurt Grimm

By Paul F. Karberg '36

For the past ten years, Kurt Grimm '46, almost "by the bright, shining light of the moon," on crisp fall Saturdays when Wisconsin plays at Camp Randall, has departed from his Waukesha home shortly after dawn and headed for Madison. His dark green van is loaded with buns, apples, cheese, refrigerated drinks, a small grill, charcoal . . . and his wife, Joy.

At the stadium, he picks up boxes of hamburger patties (fresh from Stricklers at New Glarus), then drives to his favorite parking lot between the Dairy Barn and the Stock Pavilion.

He sets up his grill, lights the charcoal and awaits arrivals of other Badger fans—former athletes, one or two lettermen from Marquette, friends from the Milwaukee area including several of the original Hi-Mount Rover Boys, a club of former Washington High athletes who played for Coach Lisle Blackbourne.

By 10 a.m., Kurt is dishing out juicy hamburgers to hungry fans, most of whom have been nibbling snacks and sipping canned beer or Bloody Marys at the tailgates of their own vans, station wagons, and Cadillacs. By 11, there is singing and lots of *gemütlichkeit*, especially after the arrival of ex-Badger swimmer Paul Pohle from Minneapolis, who this year wore a unique red-and-white Bucky Badger sweater, hand-knitted by his daughter.

Joining the happy party, at times, is Bucky Badger and the pretty, bouncy cheerleaders who happen to be cruising along in the snazzy fire truck, the Bucky Wagon.

Grimm estimates roughly that during his decade of pregame tailgating activities he has served 10,000 sandwiches, using about 3500 pounds of ground beef.

"Our cookouts have been financed by voluntary contributions, with diners dropping bills into a moneypot beside the grill. During a season, we generally ended up in the black, and at the final home game we feasted on steaks," Kurt says.

Grimm, now fifty-seven and silvery haired, was born in Berlin, Germany. He came to America in 1930, competed in athletics at Milwaukee's Washington High. In 1946, he married Joy Hasslinger (who assists him at the cookouts). They are parents of two boys and two girls.

He lettered in basketball at the UW between 1943 and 1946. Bud Foster was coach, and teammates were Don Rehfeldt, Bobby Cook, Exner Menzel, Glenn Selbo, and Ray Patterson.

Among the former athletes and their families and friends who have been seen around the Kurt Grimm grill are: Bob Hanzlik, end on the 1943 football team, now of Palo Alto, California (Bob always brings his faithful dog); Pat Harder, ex-Badger back and retired pro-football official; George Paskvan, former Wisconsin fullback, now of White Bear Lake, Minnesota; Pohle; and Les Paul, former Badger boxer, of Madison.

In addition to his weekly duties as coach and teacher at the UW Center in Waukesha, Grimm has worked part-time as a trainer with the Milwaukee Bucks. During regular season basketball broadcasts, he serves as statistician for Bucks' radio announcers, Eddie Doucette and John McGlocklin.

# Report to Big Ten Alumni

By Wayne Duke

Commissioner of Athletics,  
Big Ten Conference

*Mr. Duke prepared this feature prior to the 1977 football season.—Ed.*

Much has been written or said about the Big Ten conference's "competitive equality" with other conferences.

The Big Ten is no longer on an "island" which placed it at a recruiting and competitive disadvantage with other conferences in the past. Further, I foresee a leveling off of competition in the future, not only in the Big Ten, but through all of college athletics.

While Michigan and Ohio State have dominated the conference since 1968—after a period in which nine different teams won or tied for the conference championship since 1960—this is merely reflective of that which has transpired *throughout the country*. Look at other conferences, for example—

\**Big Eight*—Oklahoma or Nebraska has won or tied for the conference championship thirty of the last thirty-two years.

\**Pacific Eight*—Southern California or UCLA has won or tied for the conference championship fourteen of the last eighteen years.

\**Southeastern Conference*—Alabama has won or tied for the conference championship ten of the last sixteen years.

\**Southwest Conference*—Texas or Arkansas has won or tied for the conference championship thirteen of the last nineteen years.

\**Western Athletic*—Arizona State has won or tied for the conference championship six of the eight years.

In the 1976 football season, principally because of the impact of new NCAA rules, new faces emerged as champions or co-champions of the Big Eight, Southwest, Southeastern and Western Athletic conferences—and that trend soon may be evident elsewhere. This is not to say that Michigan or Ohio State will be legislated into mediocrity, for their traditions will always make them championship contenders. But the new rules will provide other institutions

with tools to become more competitive than in the past.

The foundation of "competitive equality" is *legislative* equality. When institutions operate under the same general athletic rules, none is placed at a disadvantage in the recruiting arena or on the playing field. Adherence to those rules is equally important; the Big Ten is committed to a strong compliance program. While equality cannot be legislated totally, the Big Ten, over the past six years, has achieved greater legislative and competitive equality with the adoption of national (NCAA) legislation designed to that end, or by changes in our own conference rules, without sacrificing deep-rooted principles of what intercollegiate athletics ought to be all about.

While there are still a number of additional legislative possibilities over which the conference might not ever achieve influence (such as athletic dormitories), we are no longer alone in the major legislative areas which permitted other conferences and institutions to gain an undue advantage. These include, but are not limited to, the following in which the conference has revised its own legislative position or has been successful in achieving national legislation to gain greater equality.

## *Financial Aid Based Upon Need*

The conference operated through five football recruiting and playing seasons, 1957–1961, on financial aid based upon need, permitting other conferences and institutions to gain a recruiting breakthrough into Big Ten Conference states and traditional recruiting areas. We abandoned the need principle with the incoming class in 1962.

## *Grade Point Prediction for Financial Aid and Eligibility*

Academics and athletics represent an old problem which likely never will be resolved at the national level

to the conference's total satisfaction because of our long-standing role as a leader in elevating academic standards.

For a twelve-year period (1962–1973), the conference was on an island. Aid to incoming athletes as well as eligibility for practice and play was restricted to those who predicted 1.7 in their freshman year, based on a combination of rank in class and a score on either the ACT or the SAT examinations or the overall grade point average. From 1965 to 1973 the NCAA adopted a modified version of this and the entire country was on a 1.6 prediction factor.

Now, under NCAA rules, incoming freshmen must have what represents a "meaningless" 2.0 high school accumulative grade point average at the end of six, seven, or eight semesters for eligibility and financial aid. The Big Ten Conference has always placed more emphasis on *graduation*. Our "normal progress" is more stringent than that required for NCAA membership. In addition, our institutions provide means for a fifth year of aid so that athletes can complete their degrees even though they have used up their competitive eligibility.

It is ironic that other conferences and institutions use our progression credit and grade-point average requirements as a recruiting device *against* our conference. First and foremost, we are in the education business, and we must be forceful in saying so.

## *Limitations on Athletic Grants*

The conference instituted a limitation on the number of overall grants, effective with the fall of 1957, and has operated on such, with modifications, for the ensuing twenty-year period. Other conferences adopted forms of more lenient "limitations" (45–50–55 incoming grants, with no five-year, or red-shirting limitations), beginning in the mid-1960s. NCAA legislation establishing a national limitation of thirty incoming football grants-in-aid was adopted, effective

with the incoming class of 1974, and an overall limit of ninety-five football grants-in-aid was adopted to become effective with the 1978 fall season, including fifth-year players.

No longer will an institution with forty-five incoming grants, for example, be permitted a potential maximum of 225 football student-athletes on athletic aid (counting red-shirt players); or a proclaimed national champion of late, who recruited eighty-three incoming freshmen and junior college transfer students, dominate the college football scene. Nor will a non-Big Ten institution with 155 men on full athletic grants (that's *fourteen* full teams and a place-kicker) compete against a Big Ten team with eighty men on full grants, as occurred in the past.

Except for "need," which resulted in a totally debilitating effect on Big Ten programs—principally because the conference was on that island by itself—the national limitations on athletic grants represents the singularly most important piece of legislation affecting Big Ten and all college programs throughout the country.

#### *One-Year Grant*

The Big Ten Conference has always operated on the basis of a one-year athletic grant, while some conferences and institutions have permitted four-year grants. NCAA legislation adopted two years ago provides that all institutions within the NCAA membership restrict athletic grants, as with educational grants, to the one-year period, thereby placing the Big Ten on an equitable basis with other conferences and institutions throughout the country.

#### *Five-Year Rule*

The Big Ten Conference never operated on a five-year rule until the fall of 1973. Most other conferences and institutions have always permitted student-athletes to extend their athletic competition over a five-year period. The combination of the conference adoption of a five-year rule, together with the national limitation on number of football grants, eliminates the abuse by some conferences and institutions of red-shirting a large number of athletes (sometimes an entire recruiting class), yet now permits the Big Ten to extend the five-year privilege in legiti-

mate situations to a reasonable number of student-athletes.

#### *Monthly \$15 Allowance*

The Big Ten Conference never permitted the monthly allowance for miscellaneous expenses previously authorized under NCAA rules; the NCAA eliminated it on a national basis, effective with the fall of 1975.

#### *Junior College Transfer Rule*

The conference never operated on an immediate-eligibility junior college transfer rule, available to all other NCAA member conferences and institutions, until adopted, effective with the fall of 1971.

There are still a number of abuses inherent in the current NCAA junior college transfer rule and the conference has attempted to eliminate some of these by more restrictive rules of its own.

#### *Training Table*

The Big Ten Conference policies relative to football training table have never equaled those of other conferences and institutions in terms of athletic dormitories—and we won't, because we believe that the student-athlete should be an integral part of the overall student body. The conference has revised gradually its regulations in this regard to achieve greater equity, only recently increasing from seventy-five to ninety-five the number of persons who may enjoy the training table privilege during the football season. This ninety-five total parallels the ninety-five-grant limitations imposed by NCAA legislation. Any student-athlete being provided training table or athletic dormitory privileges beyond the ninety-five limit is in violation of NCAA regulations. (It should be pointed out that the Big Ten will institute a training table for basketball, effective with the 1978-79 season.)

#### *Post-Season Game Policies*

The Big Ten revised its post-season game policies, effective with the 1975 football season, to permit teams other than the conference champion to participate in post-season football games, in addition to the Rose Bowl. This negated the publicity and recruiting advantages of other conferences and institutions who proclaimed to prospects "come with us; we have more than one team in a bowl game—in the Big Ten there

is only one." Obviously, there were other factors which led to this determination, e.g., maintaining interest of players, students and other spectators throughout the season although out of the championship race; financial considerations; pseudo-prestige gained by other conferences and institutions with lesser won-lost seasonal records who obtained bowl appearances, etc.

As a corollary, the conference has also changed its post-season game policy as it pertains to participation in the Rose Bowl game, providing for a ninety-five traveling squad (as opposed to sixty men), as a means of a better practice preparation while on the West Coast prior to the Rose Bowl game.

#### *Conclusion*

Big Ten football is, without question, America's most popular spectator sport! Certainly it is made so, in part, because you are part of this nation's largest alumni group, but there are other reasons for making this claim—

\**Attendance*—More than four million people (4,261,100) watched Big Ten football in 1976, an average of 59,181 for seventy-two games, an average better than any other collegiate conference and the entire professional leagues' 51,972 average.

\**Student Enrollments*—The expected 1977-78 student enrollments of Big Ten institutions will approximate 350,000, or an average of 35,000, the largest of any collegiate conference.

\**Population*—The seven-state conference area has a population of nearly 50-million persons.

\**Television*—Figures compiled of "U.S. Television Ownership Estimates" by A. C. Nielsen Company (NSI/NTI, September, 1974) show that nearly one-fourth of the nation's television sets are located in the seven-state Big Ten Conference geographical area.

The real strength of the Big Ten is tied to the ten Midwestern universities which have achieved world renown for their academic excellence and athletic prowess. The Big Ten's reputation in sports is not based on a brief five- or ten-year period, but covers eighty-two years in which the conference has been a leader in the field of athletics.



# Member News



Lemke '38



Marth '50



Sud '65



Kilpatrick '76

## '15-'48

Helen Welter Wallwork '15 lives in South Laguna, California, and writes that she wishes the University "would return to its former grandeur," and that she often sees classmate Harry A. (Nick) Grinde "of 'Sky Rocket' Cardinal fame."

In September Joseph Slezak '23 retired as chairman of the Reserve Forces Policy Board of the Department of Defense and received the department's medal for distinguished public service, its highest award. A former Under Secretary of the Army, Slezak lives in Sycamore, Illinois.

Samel Lenher '24, Wilmington, Del., has been elected a Fellow of the board of trustees of Johns Hopkins University.

The August issue of *Cross and Crescent*, the national publication of Lambda Chi Alpha, ran a feature on Roman H. "Kibo" Brumm x'25, whom the fraternity believes, is its "oldest known living professional athlete." Brumm played pro football with the old Racine Legions. Now a retired civil engineer, he and his wife Dorothy (Hape-man '27) live in Glendale, California.

Winfred Herberg '30, M.A. '32 writes that he and his wife spent four weeks in Switzerland, Austria, Italy and Germany last summer, much of it with a group of camera fans.

The Wisconsin Academy of Science gave its first Meritorious Service Award to

Emeritus Prof. H. Clifton Hutchins M.A. '32, Ph.D. '34 (Education). Following his retirement in 1975, Dr. Hutchins volunteered half-time services to the Academy at no remuneration. The award, established in 1973, is to be "given infrequently for unusual and distinguished service to the Academy."

Robert N. Bell '34, Mequon, retired in September as vice-president and secretary of Milwaukee's First Wisconsin Trust Company.

Gordon B. Lemke '38, M.S. '39, vice-president of safety and health services for Employers Insurance of Wausau, has received the Distinguished Service to Safety award from the National Safety Council and has been named a Fellow in the American Society of Safety Engineers, its highest classification.

R. Malcolm Andresen '40, LLB '41 has become counsel to the firm of Whitman & Ransom, New York City.

The Banta Literary Award for 1977 went to *The Civil War Era, 1848-1873* by Richard N. Current Ph.D. '40, University Distinguished Professor of History at the University of North Carolina.

Northwestern Mutual Life, in Minneapolis, named as its Agent of the Year for 1977 Roger S. Taylor '41.

Pharmacy Prof. David Perlman '41, M.S. '43, Ph.D. '45 received the American Chemical Society's James Van Lanen Distinguished Service Award as "a leader in microbial chemical research."

Last October, Delta Theta Sigma, professional Ag fraternity, observed its fiftieth anniversary on campus. The event was chaired by Elwood A. Brickbauer '43, M.S. '61, and among the charter members honored was David A. Wieckert '52, M.S. '54, Ph.D. '64, of Middleton.

Clare I. Rice '43, Cedar Rapids, is president of the newly designated Collins Avionics Group of Rockwell International there.

Arthur H. Seidel '43, Milwaukee, an attorney with the firm of Quarles and Brady, completed a year's term as chairman of the National Council of Patent Law Associations.

After twenty-eight years with the Koehring Company of Milwaukee, Kensal R. Chandler '45 has joined the golf car division of Harley-Davidson Motor Company as vice-president and general manager. He lives in Elm Grove.

Ohio State University appointed Prof. Virginia M. Vivian '45, Ph.D. '59 chairman of its department of human nutrition and

food management in the School of Home Economics. She's been on its faculty since 1959.

Ms. Gene T. Boyer x'46, Beaver Dam, is national president of NOW's Legal Defense and Education Fund.

James O. Ash '47, MBA '72, La Crosse, was elected to a three-year term on the governing council of the American Institute of CPA's. He is with the accounting firm of Hawkins, Ash, Baptie & Co.

The chairman of our Extension Department of Nursing, Signe S. Cooper '48 is now a Fellow of the American Academy of Nursing.

## '50-'68

John C. Kadon '50, Scottsdale, Arizona, co-authored (with his wife) the book *Successful Public Relations Techniques* published through their company, Modern Schools, Inc.

Prof. Elmer H. Marth '50, M.S. '52, Ph.D. '54, of food science and bacteriology, was presented the Educator Award by the International Association of Milk, Food and Environmental Sanitarians. He is editor of the *Journal of Food Protection*, and centers his research on salmonella in cultured dairy foods.

Secondo M. Selvino '50, Hazel Crest, Illinois, is the new president of Peoples Gas Company, Chicago.

The *Kenosha News* has promoted James K. Meyers '55 to city editor.

Richard A. Comfort '58 moves up to a vice-presidency in the loan administration division of Irving Trust Company, New York City.

U.S.N. Lt. Comdr. Edward J. Randall '60, Alexandria, Va., received the Navy Department's Meritorious Service Medal for his "superb performance of duty" while serving with the Defense Intelligence Agency as computer systems manager over a four-year period.

Medtronic, Inc., Minneapolis, elected Donald R. Stone '60, LLB '63 its secretary. He has been a senior vice-president for two years, having joined the firm in 1968 as patent counsel.

George H. Kerckhove '61, M.S. '62, MBA '72, who joined the Trane Company in La Crosse in 1968, was recently named executive vice-president for its commercial air conditioning division.

James L. Bakken '63, the dependable toe of the St. Louis Cardinals, became a Significant Sig when Sigma Chi selected those honorees recently.



# Alumni Weekend '78 May 19-21

Alumni House • Wisconsin Center • Wisconsin Union

A great weekend for all alumni, with special reunions\* for the classes of 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1923, 1928, 1933, 1938, 1943, 1948 and 1953.

## CALENDAR

### Fri., May 19

- Registration, open house for all classes, Wisconsin Center
- Half-Century Club luncheon, Wisconsin Union
- Alumni seminars
- Individual class receptions and dinners

### Sat., May 20

- Registration, open house for all classes, Wisconsin Center
- Campus bus tours
- Home Ec Alumni awards breakfast
- The traditional Alumni Dinner in Great Hall, Wisconsin Union. The highlight is, as always, the presentation of our Distinguished Service Awards, the recognition of outstanding seniors, and a concert by the renowned Wisconsin Singers, all in a *fast-paced* program. The dinner is preceded by a no-host cocktail party in Tripp Commons

### Sun., May 21

- Morning open-house for all returning alumni at the Chancellor's Residence, 130 N. Prospect Avenue
- \* Reunion committees from each class are sending out notices to those members for whom they have current addresses. These should be received by about mid-February. Please keep our office advised of address changes and contact us if you have not received your notice by March 1.

Clip and return

Send me ..... tickets for the 1978 Alumni Dinner, May 20 at 6:30 p.m., @ \$9 per person.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State ..... Zip .....

Class .....

Wisconsin Alumni Association  
650 N. Lake St. Madison 53706

# LOOKING FOR A WISE INVESTMENT?

## Consider A Life Income Arrangement With The University of Wisconsin Foundation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Member News

Another Badger football name, **Pat Richter '64, JD '71**, is promoted to the new position of assistant to the vice-president of personnel and industrial relations at Oscar Mayer & Co. here in Madison. He joined the firm in 1972.

**Gian C. Sud Ph.D. '65**, recently appointed director in the International Education Center of Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, was a speaker last fall at the International Conference on Education in Geneva, Switzerland. In his new academic post (he's been on the Western Michigan faculty for ten years), Dr. Sud works with the countries of the Middle East in developing cooperative educational programs.

**Joel H. Goren '66**, Fairlawn, N.J., joined Airwick as a product manager after several years with Johnson & Johnson.

**Robert L. Beran '67, Ph.D. '72** has been promoted by Westvaco Corp., Covington, Va., to senior research engineer.

After seven years with Montgomery Ward in Chicago, **Dennis S. Kite '67** heads for Los Angeles. He's an account executive with the Bank of America out there.

**John and Judy (Redfield '67) Siudzinski '67, BBA '76** and their two children live in Huntsville, Alabama, where John is an accountant with PPG Industries.

**Dr. Lee D. Downs '68**, pastor of Grand Avenue Methodist Church in Port Washington, was appointed last summer to fill an unexpired term on the school board there.

Air Force Capt. **Daniel J. Mannix '68** and his wife moved from McGuire AFB, N.J. to Maxwell AFB, Alabama, where he is a faculty member at the Air University.

### '72-'76

**Thomas and Marjorie (Hagan '72) Engels Jr. '72** live here in Madison, where she is an assistant property manager for American United, Inc., and he is president of Capital Investment and Development, Inc.

**E. Elaine Gardner '73**, with a law degree from Georgetown University, lives in Westwood, N.J. and is the first VISTA volunteer lawyer to work exclusively with the deaf. She's with the National Center for Law and the Deaf in Washington, D.C.

**Richard S. Post Ph.D. '74**, Evanston, Ill., was awarded one of the first Certified Protection Professional awards by the American Society for Industrial Security last fall. Certification is based on "professional preparation, experience and skill."

**Doug V. Handerson '76**, a former Wisconsin Singer, is now an internal auditor with the IRS in Culver City, California.

**Catherine V. Kilpatrick '76** is a flight attendant with Delta Air Lines, based in Chicago.

IN RECOGNITION OF  
HIS ELECTION AS  
GAMC PRESIDENT  
A SALUTE TO



**EARL C. JORDAN**  
General Agent  
Chicago

---

*. . . . for achieving still another milestone in his professional career. His agency and company join in congratulating this distinguished representative of the life insurance industry.*



# Deaths

Henry Allen Cook '05, Shawano  
 Edgar Eugene Robinson '08, Palo Alto, Calif.  
 Alonzo Benton Ordway '09, Piedmont, Calif.  
 Harry Oliver Gray '10, Waupun  
 Walter Albert Dopke '13, Winona  
 Mrs. John B. Berg (Caryl Rockwood Williams) '13, Mondovi  
 Ruth Mary Fox '13, Madison  
 Col. George Wheeler Hinman Jr. '13, Washington, D.C., longtime foreign correspondent for the Chicago *Tribune* and

Hearst newspapers, free-lance writer, and staff member of the Department of Defense for thirteen years before retirement.  
 Harry Ellis Benedict '16, Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif.  
 Ward Loan Hopper '17, Chevy Chase, Md.  
 John Harold McRoberts '17, Denver  
 Charles Gordon Carlson '17, Tulsa  
 Helen Perkins Bull '18, Santa Ana, Calif.  
 Mrs. Alfred Lee Davis (Helen D. Craig) '18, Jacksonville, Ill.  
 Mrs. Clarence Richards (Alberta Margaret Titus) '18, Rhinelander  
 Mrs. Oscar E. Kluck (Grace Catherine Bray) '19, Cupertino, Calif.  
 Gerhard William Lorfeld '20, Davenport, Iowa  
 Richard Jost Schomberg Jr. '20, Milwaukee  
 Gilbert J. Hipke '21, New Holstein  
 Mrs. Mary Conway Cyr (Mary Florence Conway) '22, Seattle  
 Marietta Hipple '22, Madison  
 Mrs. Frank William Kuehl (Jane Marion Sattre) '22, Washington, D.C.  
 Mrs. Henri Chomeau (Phyllis Wright Tatman) '23, St. Louis  
 Mrs. J. Douglas Grose (Anna Walter Hilpert) '23, Tucson  
 Julia Anna Lingenfelder '23, Chesterfield, Mo.  
 Mrs. Earl B. Williams (Bernice Griffey) '23, Oshkosh  
 Mrs. Calvin Curtiss Oakford (Dorothy Trumbo Gay) '24, Peoria  
 Albert Frederick Tegen '24, Delray Beach, Fla.  
 Eldon Merrill Schneller '25, Milwaukee  
 Alexander Vaugh Winchell '25, Fairport, N.Y.  
 Florence Fox Below '26, Northbrook, Ill., wife of former WAA president, Martin Below.  
 Roger Bawden '26, Sun City, Ariz.  
 George William Gessert '26, Plymouth, Wis.  
 Abner A. Heald '26, Milwaukee, former member of Board of Visitors, organizer of UW Alumni Club of Detroit, who chaired committees to raise funds to start the UW Foundation in 1945, and to send the band to the Rose Bowl in 1951.  
 Jay J. Reader '27, Delavan  
 Elmer Christian Weidemann '27, Tryon, N.C.  
 Fred Anton Abegg '28, Flemington, N.J.  
 Roy A. Dingman '28, Tucson  
 Walter Raymond Forsberg '28, Marinette  
 Richard Clarence Straub '28, De Pere  
 James Henry Van Wagenen '28, Stevens Point  
 Marvin Meyer Fein '29, Milwaukee  
 Ellis Howard Dixon '30, Athens, Ga.  
 Marcus Benjamin Hunder '30, Charleston, S.C.  
 Sol Jerome Kahn '30, Milwaukee  
 James Ritchie Modrall '30, Albuquerque

Edward Leonard Haslam '31, Berwyn, Penn.  
 Donald Wilson Hasting MD '31, Minneapolis  
 Henry Scheffe MD '31, Berkeley, Calif.  
 Susanna Partridge Deal '32, Dennisport, Mass.  
 Robert Magidoff '32, New York City  
 Melvin John Sterba '32, Mt. Prospect, Ill.  
 Philip Taft '32, Providence, R.I.  
 Donald Jasper Buroker '33, Iola, Wis.  
 Howard Carroll Hansen '33, Williamsville, N.Y.  
 Sulo Arthur Karjala '33, Chicago  
 Earl Barney Nelson '33, Delavan  
 Newell Orr Stephenson '33, Washburn, Wis.  
 Arthur Charles Davis MD '34, Glen Falls, N.Y.  
 Mrs. William S. Gavin (Janet Louise Breed) '34 Mill Valley, Calif.  
 Richard Asa Haworth '34, Mequon  
 Henry Le Roy Mohn '34, Lititz, Penn.  
 Mrs. Earl Shannon (Catherine Barnes) '34, Cathedral City, Calif.  
 Reginald C. Price '35, Bethesda, Md., water resources expert, staff member of the Department of the Interior and AID, travelling advisor for the United Nations.  
 Gilbert William Cooke '36, Bowling Green, Ohio  
 Warner Joachim Geiger '36, Oshkosh  
 Allen Freeman Beeckler '37, Bozeman, Mont.  
 Patrick Joseph Daly '37, Scarsdale, N.Y.  
 Otto V. Hibma MD '37, Madison  
 George Burton Wright '37, Sheboygan  
 Harold Edward Barth 'x38, Elm Grove  
 Lawrence Eugene Rocca '38, Dallas  
 Leo Gerald Bent '39, Peoria  
 Robert Davies '39, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.  
 Edward William Mill '40, Los Angeles  
 Harry Clarence Skewis '41, Madison  
 Francis Robert Parks '42, Rice Lake  
 Mrs. William Edward Leede (Elizabeth Jane Fenwick) '43, Vashon, Wash.  
 Timothy Brown Jr. '47, Tucson  
 Mrs. J. Deane Sensenbaugh (Vivian Mabel Leschen) '47, Barrington, Ill.  
 Theodore Aldor Buchholz '49, Minnetonka, Minn.  
 Mrs. Donald W. Harstad (Lucille Martha Fisher) '49, Minneapolis  
 G. Allen Sager '49, Beltsville, Md.  
 Edwin Claire Munro '50, Altamont, N.Y.  
 Daniel Cary Stern '50, Mequon  
 Chester Joseph Szymczak '50, Milwaukee  
 William James Wilson Jr. '50, Ephraim  
 Harold John Ries '57, Peshtigo  
 John Marshall Winter '59, Madison  
 Atlee Aloysious Dodge '60, Neopit  
 Le Roy Perry Elliott '61, Dodgeville  
 Mrs. Edward Lewis Ellsworth (Julie Ann DeMille) '63, Saratoga, Calif.  
 Leon Paul Hermsen '63, Whitewater

## April 11 is Spring Women's Day

Wisconsin Center

### Theme: "New Horizons"

This year's morning program offers you a choice of two of the following seminars:

- Prof. Eugene Boardman (History): **China Today**
- Prof. Cora Marrett (Sociology): **Science: A Challenge For Women**
- Prof. James Skiles (Engineering): **Energy Alternatives**
- Prof. Fred W. Haberman (Communication Arts): **The Making of Two Presidents**

The afternoon program, in the Union Theater, is "Theater Magic," a demonstration of effective staging, with Profs. Karlos Moser, director of the UW Opera Theater, and Gilbert Hemsley of the theater-and-drama department, a nationally recognized authority on stage lighting.

### Registration, morning coffee-and-rolls, and luncheon: \$10

Registration blanks will be mailed to all previous registrants in March. Watch for yours in the mail. If you've never attended, phone our offices (608/262-2551) and we'll see that you receive a copy of the mailing.

# Local Club Presidents

## IN WISCONSIN

**Antigo**  
Darlene Schulz Eckerman  
Rt. 2  
Birnamwood

**Appleton**  
Steve Kunstman  
1500 E. Longview

**Ashland**  
John Schrafnagel  
1223 W. 10th St.

**Baraboo**  
Mike Whitty  
Rt. 1  
Reedsburg

**Beaver Dam**  
Patrick J. Shiels  
125 Burchard St.

**Beloit**  
Mrs. Robt. Johnson  
2080 Shopiere Rd.

**Burlington**  
Dorothy Dyke  
617 Madison St.

**Eau Claire**  
Drew Ryberg  
1326 Cummings Ave.

**Fond du Lac**  
Richard Blamey  
247 Bayberry Lane

**Ft. Atkinson**  
Helen Rose  
1119 Caswell St.

**Gogebic Iron Range**  
Paul Sturgul  
504 Poplar St.  
Hurley

**Green Bay**  
George O'Hearn  
202 Warren Ct.

**Hartford/Slinger**  
Robt. Klockow  
850 Cedar St.  
Hartford

**Janesville**  
Mrs. James Allen  
1418 N. Sumac Dr.

**Jefferson**  
Ormal Kiesling  
117 N. Copeland Ave.

**Kenosha**  
Raymond Zuzinec  
8849 34th Ave.

**La Crosse**  
Donald Murphy, Jr.  
1023 Cliffwood Lane

**Madison**  
Mrs. Robt. Meier  
13 Carillon Dr.

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J. Steve Winter  
2713 31st St.  
Two Rivers

**Marinette**  
Jelmer Swoboda  
1931 Riverside Ave.

**Marshfield**  
James Grall  
2801 W. 5th St.

**Merrill**  
Jeffrey Peterson  
1900 E. 2nd St.

**Milwaukee**  
Lawrence Dallia  
1040 N. 123rd St.  
Wauwatosa

**Monroe/Green Cnty.**  
Gerald Condon  
606 W. 2nd Ave.  
Brodhead

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Tim Flaherty, MD  
547 E. Wash. Ave.  
Neenah

**Platteville**  
Eugene Meyer  
Box 96  
Montfort

**Racine**  
Wm. R. Halsey  
3526 Kinzie Ave.

**Rhineland**  
James A. Johnson  
Rt. 6

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Donald Hoefl  
510 Bluff Ave.

**Sturgeon Bay**  
Joseph Peot  
920 Michigan St.

**Tomah/Sparta**  
Mrs. John Graf  
1600 Lake View Dr.  
Tomah

**Viroqua**  
Rheo Taylor  
118 S. Washington Ave.

**Watertown**  
Edward Pas  
300 Wisconsin St.

**Waukesha**  
Mrs. Barbara Gardner  
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Elm Grove

**Wausau**  
Mrs. Peter Hessert  
624 Birch St.

**West Bend**  
Frank Derer  
1220 McKinley

**Wis. Rapids**  
Leon Schmidt, Jr.  
581 E. 3rd St.

## OUT OF STATE

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Mrs. Karl Hoelzel  
2927 Ivanhoe Rd.  
Cuyahoga Falls

**Albany, N.Y.**  
Les Maercklein  
710 Tamarack Dr.  
Delmar

**Atlanta**  
Fred Tonney  
1725 Kodiak Circle, N.E.

**Aurora, Ill.**  
Roger Bernard  
721 N. Fordham

**Boston**  
Wm. Rauwerdink  
988 Memorial Drive  
Cambridge

**Buffalo**  
Robert Schmid  
216 Hillside Dr.  
Orchard Park

**Cedar Rapids**  
Joe Trecek, Jr.  
90 N.E. 40th St.

**Chicago**  
Karen Schroeder  
522 W. Surf

**Cincinnati**  
Rick Steiner  
4044 Rose Hill Ave.

**Columbus, Ohio**  
Eric Rice  
1620 Ardwick Rd.

**Dallas**  
Carol Duncan  
8167 SoWestern Blvd.

**Denver**  
Ken Schmidt, Jr.  
191 S. Humboldt

**Detroit**  
Wayne LaChappelle  
14833 Cherry Lane  
Plymouth

**Houston**  
Thomas Leahy  
8970 Wilcrest Dr.

**Indianapolis**  
Richard Firehammer  
6915 Hoover Rd.

**Kansas City, Kan.**  
John Schroeder  
8904 W. 104th St.  
Overlook Pk.

**Louisville**  
Edwin Rosenberg  
404 Whiteheath Lane

**Miami**  
Robert Huttner  
1727 N.W. 7th Terr.  
Ft. Lauderdale

**Mpls./St. Paul**  
John Tietz  
22680 Galpin Lane  
Alumnae

Mrs. Thos. Rutter  
19880 Lakeview Ave.  
Excelsior

**New York City**  
James Goetz  
60 Sterling Place  
Brooklyn

**Quad Cities**  
Hal Zajichek  
2825 E. 35th St.  
Davenport

**Philadelphia**  
Heinz Fischer  
57 Delwood Rd.  
Cherry Hill, N.J.

**Portland, Ore.**  
Connie Henes  
1131 S.W. Montgomery

**Rochester, Minn.**  
Rose Marie Cain  
1432 N.W. 8th Ave.

**Rochester, N.Y.**  
Gene Cruse  
71 Clarks Crossing  
Fairport

**Sacramento Valley**  
Richard Freedland  
1401 Notre Dame Dr.  
Davis

**St. Louis**  
Mrs. Ulric Horton  
651 N. Clay Ave.  
Kirkwood

**San Antonio**  
Mrs. Stanley Backey  
103 Fairway Circle

**San Diego**  
LeRoy Knutson  
10933 Sunray Pl.  
La Mesa

**San Francisco**  
Thomas Gust  
969 Wisconsin St.

**Seattle**  
Jack Hunter  
5603 S.E. 116 Ave.  
Bellevue

**Sun City, Ariz.**  
Robert Geffs  
3745 W. Mandalay  
Phoenix

**Tucson**  
Sol. D. Resnick  
3111 E. 4th St.

**Washington, D.C.**  
Robert Blum  
3707 Williams Lane  
Chevy Chase, Md.

**Wilmington, Del.**  
Louise Little  
503 Apple Rd.  
Newark

## Deaths continued

Leo Francis Mulcahy '63, Madison  
Peter Weber Jacobs '65, Madison  
Earl William Fronk '66, Two Rivers  
Mrs. Christine Thomas (Christine Agnes Krejcha) '69, Madison  
Robert George Eising MD '70, Madison  
Stuart R. Knodle '74, Presque Isle, Wis.

## Faculty

Emer. Prof. Laurence F. Graber, 90, known to agriculturalists as "Mr. Alfalfa," in Madison. A member of the Class of 1910, he joined the agronomy faculty then as an instructor, retiring in 1957. Largely through his educational efforts, the state's alfalfa acreage increased in that time from 18,000 to 3,000,000.

Ovid O. Meyer MD, 76, Madison, retired chairman of the Medical School's department of medicine, a post he held for nineteen years.

Prof. Edward E. Werner, 58, Middleton, a member of our School of Business faculty since 1949, during which time he spent several years as a consultant to educational institutions in the Middle East.

Emer. Prof. Kai Jensen 76, Professor of Education from 1943 to 1972, a scholar in child development, with special attention on nervous-system correlates. Prof. Jensen died last September.



Jardine

photo/Jerry LaMore

# This Is Where John Gets Off

*When his players are ready to fight a taunting crowd, Coach Jardine decides enough is enough. Now, enter Dave McClain.*

Head Football Coach John Jardine called a press conference at 6 p.m. on Monday, November 7, to confirm what many expected: he was resigning after eight seasons here with a total record of 37-47-3. Of the eight, only one was a winning season, 1974, when Bohlig and Marek and Lick brought in a 7-4 overall record with 5-3 in the Big Ten, for fourth place. For at least the last three years you could hear cries for Jardine's scalp in the local bars, and old guard alumni wrote with irrational demands for a return to the glory days of Gelein and Boyle and one-platoon football. Last year, at the end of the season Jardine said he had no intention of resigning, but that he would—despite a four-year extension on his contract—the day it seemed clear to him that Wisconsin could do with a change.

That message came through cruelly during the 22-0 loss to Purdue on November 5, when Badger ticket-holders booed the Badger team, and a group gathered outside the locker room after the game to sing "Goodbye Johnny." Jardine had to restrain

players from running out in their jocks to belt the crowd. For the press, he acknowledged that anyone who pays eight bucks a shot to see lousy football has a right to boo, but "it's what happened to my players that really upset me. I just said, 'That's it!' I don't ever want to see that again."

Before this season began, apparently more people thought this could be the year than in any of several seasons, and this heady fantasy was encouraged by a 5-0 first half. What happened was a magnificent defensive squad which was able to compensate frequently for an offense that lacked leadership and consistency. What happened to the second half of the season—the 0-6 half—was that the defense wore out, as might be expected. The sudden change had to have shocked and angered the win-or-die crowd more than would a lukewarm average, and "Goodbye Johnny" was an inevitable result.

Athletic Director Elroy Hirsch sat in on Jardine's press conference, as did Athletic Board Chairman Prof. Fred Haberman. True, you don't smack your own kid in front of the neighbors, but Hirsch's moist eyes were sincere as he announced he'd accepted the resignation. "I tried to talk him out of it," he said. "It's a tough situation for us. He's a helluva guy with tremendous integrity. I think he's a great coach and I'm very sorry to see it happen."

Haberman added that "We've been very pleased with the way he has handled all the academic work of his players, and we've also been very pleased with the way he has maintained the Wisconsin tradition of honesty and morality in intercollegiate athletics."

It wasn't just the booing and the chants that did it, Jardine said. He had developed health problems as the season abruptly fell apart. Late in October he was taken to the hospital with stomach pains, and, as the season progressed, "My stomach hurts all week long." So much so, he said, that he was not merely leaving Wisconsin, he was leaving coaching for good. (He had been invited to coach the East-West Shrine game in San Francisco, but had refused.)

The fact that his players would have torn the crowd apart following that Purdue game is not atypical. Among Jardine's proudest memories has to be the loyalty he has engendered from all eight teams he has coached here. (A priest formerly on the faculty of Oak Park's Fenwick High School,

where Jardine coached winning teams before moving on to Purdue and UCLA, told an audience recently that the coach's concern for the individual had been both obvious and outstanding, even in those days.) Through the years here, Jardine's players—apart from an occasional sorehead—have been among his most vocal defenders. Defensive tackle Tom Houston, a sophomore, came to the Field House after the press conference and summarized player sentiment for Tom Butler, of the Wisconsin State Journal. "He's a fair guy. He tells you everything that's on his mind. He doesn't fool anybody. If someone on the squad has problems, he tries to square them away. I feel bad about it; we hate to see him go."

So did the Madison sports media. Jardine was urged to stay on by columnists and announcers. Fred Gage, on WIBA, started a letter-writing campaign, but Jardine himself asked that it be stopped. Many in the local press could have taken potshots, and some would have, no doubt, had they been able to find anything to shoot at beyond lack of good player material and ineffective recruiting over the years. But none did, and such unanimous press support of a soon-to-be-ex coach is not recalled in the memories of those who saw Stuedreher, Bruhn, Williamson, Coatta and basketball coach John Powless leave the job.

Following the press conference Hirsch and Haberman naturally talked about a replacement. They had already begun the search, they said, and time was vital for recruitment, since the tender date is February 15. Jardine had recommended Gary Blackney, his defensive coordinator this season. There was mention, in the ensuing weeks, of Ron Meyer, head coach at SMU; George Welsh of Navy; Monte Kiffin of Arkansas; and Paul Roach, once Jardine's defensive coordinator here, now with the Denver Broncos. By late November there had been sixty applicants (not necessarily including these men), and Hirsch had made 150 phone calls, he said, tracking down leads and crosschecking recommendations. He had told the press earlier he was prepared to pay well; (Jardine's current contract called for \$33,000 annually); that he was weighing the pros and cons of promoting from the inside ("if you do, you're inbreeding all the time, but . . . a lot of top



McClain

photo/Duane Hopp

coaches today were assistants until someone gave them a break,") and that the toughest thing to find out about a prospect was the negative.

Then on December 16, thirty-nine-year-old David McClain, head coach at Ball State (Indiana) University, came to town to be confirmed that afternoon by the Athletic Board, with final approval from UW-System President Edwin Young. He would be the Badgers' twenty-fourth head football coach.

McClain had been one of the first to be interviewed, the Capital Times reported. In seven years he coached Ball State teams to a 46-25-3 record, (9-2 this past season), and had worked under both Woody Hayes and Bo Schembechler (the only two, incidentally, to have lasted longer than Jardine in the Big Ten).

On Friday the 17th, McClain was presented to the press, and after saying the right things ("I think it's a great University here; a great educational institution. When you go out recruiting people, you have an outstanding product to sell,") McClain said he was to be about that recruiting—already late—that evening, when he'd go to a basketball game at West High School to meet Tim Stracka, All-State offensive end and defensive back, and son of former Wisconsin basketball forward, Tony Stracka.

"The big thing is to recruit a good

quarterback," McClain said, a point no one would argue with, and added that he believes he's "pretty well known," and that this may help in the next two months while he combs an area up to 400 miles around the campus.

McClain had accomplished a turnaround at Ball State when he arrived there, and said that that may have been a greater challenge than the one he faces here. "John Jardine had it almost over the hump. I really don't know why Wisconsin hasn't won. I'm hoping we can put it over. I guarantee we'll be well coached and well disciplined."

The silver-haired McClain is a native of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and a 1960 graduate of Bowling Green University. He started coaching there as a graduate assistant, went to Cornell in 1962 as a defensive end coach, then had four years under Schembechler at Miami University of Ohio. He logged a year as assistant to Pepper Rogers at Kansas and another year with Hayes at Ohio State, before taking over at Ball State in 1971.

"I've always felt that the epitome of coaching is to get in the Big Ten," McClain said. "It's a real emotional thing for us. My kids are excited, and my wife, Judy, and I are very happy."

—T.H.M.



# Danube Cruise and Istanbul



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Then aboard a deluxe Soviet ship for a day and evening cruise on the Black Sea to the Russian port of Izmail on the Danube. Then we board the *M/S Dnepr*, chartered for us, for nine days and nights on the Blue Danube! We'll visit five ports—with optional shore excursions at each—ending at Vienna. Our 350-ft. ship ranks among the finest floating hotels in Europe. International cuisine includes world-renowned Russian champagne and caviar. All cabins are air-conditioned, and there are duty-free souvenir shops, a heated swimming pool, promenade decks with lounge chairs, a library, beauty shop, barber shop; a dispensary staffed with an experienced physician. Parties, dancing, games and raffles and a special evening of Russian food and wine.

from \$1379 per person, including all shipboard meals, based on two-per-ship's-cabin/hotel-room occupancy. (Sorry, no single-room occupancy available.)  
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