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# Wisconsin Alumnus

Volume 80, Number 2  
January, 1979

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The Campus  
Today & Tomorrow

Book Excerpt:  
The Affair

Faculty  
Druthers



# On Wisconsin

At the beginning of each calendar year most people stop to look around them, to see what they've accomplished and what there is yet to do. We think it's fortunate that we can bring you, in this January issue, a report on what some very knowledgeable people have to say about this campus, its role in the UW-System and what it sees as it looks ahead. On page four you'll find that report, as it was made to the members of Iron Cross, the senior-men's honor society which observed its seventy-fifth anniversary on campus late this fall.

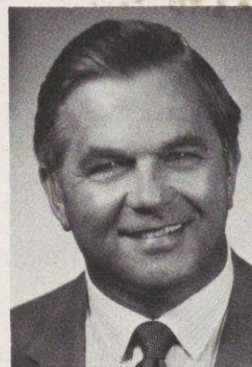
In this University, one of the great ones of the world, there is always this feeling of growth and change. To stay viable, to keep ahead of itself, the academic world is constantly checking its accomplishments and its goals. Today's student is a demanding person: he and she ask for accountability from those to whom they turn for their education in a fiercely competitive world. The fact that this University continues to grow in the face of this "buyer's market" is one mark of its effectiveness in providing the educational opportunities needed by these sharp, intent young people who will go out to become the leaders of tomorrow's world.

You and I know that there is nothing new in this high educational standard at Wisconsin: it's a tradition. For generations family members have come here, secure in the knowledge that the same fine education given their parents will be available to them. The people of this state have *always* seen to it that they, too, were to be accounted to for the wisest expenditure of the education tax dollars. There has always been a real proprietary feeling, here in Wisconsin, about this University and its leadership in the world. Alumni have gone out to prove that leadership, taking top spots in business, sciences, the arts, education—you name the field. This can be verified, to anyone who requires it, in the article in this magazine which reminds us that we are

among the leading recipients of research grants—both from the federal government and private sources—in the nation. You'll find it in the statement by one of the panel participants who says he has come to know personally upwards of seventy winners of the Nobel Award, people who either graduated from here or who came here to counsel with our faculty in the pursuit of the knowledge that would win them this worldwide recognition.

But there is another measure that is much closer to home. That is the unbounding support and enthusiasm that has always been a part of the alumni of this great University. You have always been here to lend a hand, and to give of your time and often your money to whatever area of your University in which you can be most helpful. There is nowhere in the world that we do not hear of the enthusiasm of Wisconsin alumni, whether it's in the fun of getting together to sing about Wisconsin or in helping recruit fine young people to follow in your footsteps over Bascom Hill, or to help shoulder the financial burdens which cannot otherwise be handled as successfully. Truly, the greatness of Wisconsin is a corporate greatness, composed of those who teach here, those who attend here, and, vitally, those who have been here before and who are always available, always proud, always vocal, always supportive.

From all of us here, a Happy New Year to all of you out there who have never *really* left this campus!



Arlie M. Mucks, Jr.  
*Executive Director*



# Wisconsin Alumnus

Volume 80, Number 2

January, 1979

- 4 The University Today—and Tomorrow
- 9 I. B. Singer Remembered
- 10 Book Excerpt: The Affair
- 18 University News
- 22 Sports
- 24 Member News

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# What's Going On Here

*A panel of people in the know talk about the university today and tomorrow.*

*Late in November, Iron Cross, the senior-men's honor society, held its seventy-fifth anniversary celebration at the Union. One of its events was an informal panel report on the University today and its outlook for tomorrow.*

*The audience was invited to ask questions, which it did enthusiastically, and the result was a relaxed, highly informative session.*

*Here it is:*

## THE MADISON CAMPUS IN THE MERGED SYSTEM

Mr. Lorenz: Prior to 1971 there was the University of Wisconsin as we all knew it. Madison was the jewel of higher education in the state. There were, in addition, the UW-Milwaukee campus; and Parkside, which had just started at Racine-Kenosha; and a new campus in Green Bay; four two-year centers, and the Extension. All were pretty much operated from Madison.

In October of '71 the legislature merged these with what was then the State University System consisting of nine degree-granting institutions plus ten two-year campuses.

There was a great deal of concern prior to and during that time, by the Madison faculty and administration,

that we would suffer greatly in effectiveness, prestige and budget, from merger. I think I can say this has really not happened. There were wise heads in the legislature and on the Board of Regents (which became Systemwide at that point) and in the administration. They recognized the need to preserve the differences.

One way was to set campuses in the cluster system. The *doctoral* cluster consists of Madison and Milwaukee *only*. Then, we have the University cluster and the two-year centers. All clusters are under the System administration office, the primary interface with the executive and legislative branches of the state as far as operating and capital budgets are concerned. The Madison campus is very effective in lobbying for its own budgetary requirements.

The System's administration is not a unit of day-to-day operation; it's a policy group. The chancellors of the institutions are present and invited to speak at all meetings of the Board of Regents, as are student representatives. The System's relationship to this campus is positive, with an academic-program review procedure to avoid duplication, which was one of the main reasons for merger. I think it's been quite successful.

There are approximately 150,000 students in the System. This campus has 39,500 of them. The System has 25,913 authorized faculty positions (of which 2,189 are grad student Teaching Assistants, most of whom are here, with some in Milwaukee). Madison has 11,242 regular faculty positions.

The System budget for 1978-79 is \$864 million, of which \$398 million comes here. (This seems out of proportion to our percentage of students, but we are the major *research* institution in the state. We generate about 85 percent of federal research grants which come into the System.)

Prof. Epstein: Since the merger I think there is *some* constant pressure from the state to centralize and limit what it calls duplication, and to standardize, but I think this would have been here in any case.

Actually, I think we were in some difficulty *before* the merger, to sustain the idea that there were four campuses in the state—Parkside and Green Bay, as well as Madison and Milwaukee—that deserved to be treated as though they were doctoral institutions. The first two were not and aren't going to be.

Prof. Lampman: Our faculty is quite aware of the pressure toward uniformity, standardization, making the Uni-

### The Panel

Robt. M. Bock, dean of the Graduate School

Leon Epstein, professor of Political Science

Bryant Kearn, vice-chancellor

Jay Koritzinsky, law student and member of the Athletic Board

Robert Lampman, professor of Economics

Reuben Lorenz, vice-president and controller, UW System



versity meet certain guidelines. Some of this would make us not only like the other campuses, but like other state agencies. I think the faculty takes the view that we're *not* just another state agency. This is a kind of continuing tension under which we live today.

**Q.** *It seems clear that the national period of expansion of higher education is over. If student enrollment is a significant measure of that fact, how do you anticipate the change in the needs of higher education in Wisconsin?*

**Mr. Lorenz:** I would say the UW System is one of the national front-runners in planning for the 1980s. We have enrollment predictions made to about 1995. (We project that they will peak in 1981; then drop significantly through the late '80s, then start to rise again.)

Two bienniums ago we went to a four-year planning cycle, with the approval of the state. So we can scale our projections over four years in order to lessen the impact of an immediate rise or fall.

Since the money we have been getting from the state is fixed-term funding—it will go back to the state in the '80s as enrollments drop—we're looking for a funding mechanism which will be equitable. It must recognize that some costs vary with enrollment, but not all of them.

We now have, around the System, the highest number of non-tenured, fixed-term faculty appointments that we have ever had, I'm sure. They're not on the "tenure track." So we won't get into the position of having tenured lay-offs.

I think the Madison campus will feel little impact from decreasing enrollment because we invariably have more applicants than we can handle. We have benefited from target planning for the past four years or so, whereby various campuses in the System had enrollment caps put on them. As they've approached their limits in the ratio of students to faculty and facilities, students have been encouraged to attend some other campus. We can relax our own targets as we have room to do so, and thus accept more and more who want to come here.

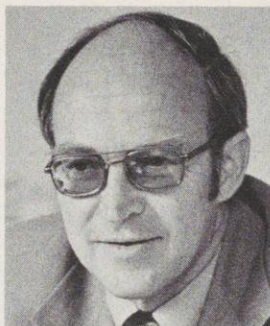
**Q.** *Is there any validity to the statement that the costs of higher education are pricing it out of the market for low-income people?*

**Mr. Lorenz:** I don't think it affects low-income people so much as it does the middle-income group. There is a whole series of financial aids today for low-income students: the Federal Basic Education Opportunity Program, the

National Direct Student Loan Program, etc., all of which are substantial. We'll receive approximately \$40 million this year for low-income students.

But up until this year, if a family was earning \$16,000 or more, its students could not qualify for a lot of these aids. That's one reason why our

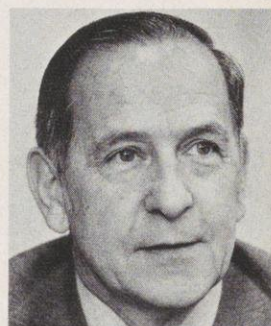
Predicting enrollment ought to be quite easy if we could simply consider the eligibles. But we get into such modifying factors as ethnic and minority enrollment and, perhaps more important, sibling or tradition-of-education relationships. *Your children are more likely to attend this University*



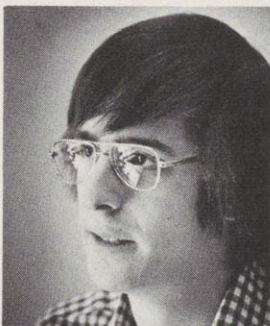
Bock



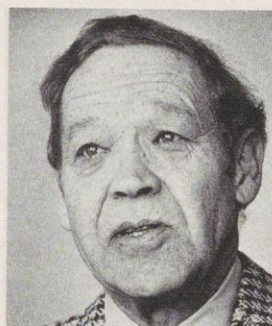
Epstein



Kearl



Koritzinsky



Lampman



Lorenz

administration has been pushing for relief from some of these "need" qualifications.

Fees and tuition for in-state students vary by cluster within the UW System, so my figures are approximate. The resident undergrad here at Madison pays \$813 a year in tuition; a non-resident undergrad pays \$2947; the resident grad pays \$1146; the non-resident grad in this cluster pays about \$3500.

Thus we're considerably higher than are many of our peer institutions: other comparable Midwestern schools charge about 70% of our tuition. In the doctoral cluster, Wisconsin's fees are 170% of those in the Big Ten and S.U.N.Y. and Berkeley.

So, definitely, we are expensive for middle-income students.

#### INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS

**Mr. Kearl:** In planning for this fall we guessed—and I use the word advisedly—our enrollment figure at within sixty of what actually occurred. *But* we were 400 low on incoming freshmen and 400 high on grad students. That's a countered error that any banker would worry about.

than are the children of parents, similarly placed in income, who did not attend here.

Another problem we have in predicting enrollment is this distribution within the System. If, as Rube pointed out, the enrollment will hold up here at Madison better than it will at some of the other campuses, there will probably be some pressures to try to equalize this.

What we hope we don't get involved in is a pressure that would make this campus an elite one academically, in which we try to take the very best and shuffle off the others.

We may have a problem about adjusting internally. For example, our School of Education enrollment has dropped, as you might expect. The opportunities aren't there in grade and high school teaching for the same reason our enrollment will dip from 1981–89. Meanwhile, in some of our more expensive schools such as Engineering and Agriculture, the enrollment has risen quite sharply. It's also risen in the School of Business. These internal adjustments are going to be a problem for us.

In our planning, I think the Univer-



sity has been much tougher than at any time in the past. The granting of tenure is a much tighter proposition now, in my opinion, than it has ever been. All through the System there's the effort to keep the tenured percentage down. (I should add that about three-quarters of our faculty is tenured. This is not an unusual figure.)

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*"This campus generates 85% of research grants which come into the UW-System."*

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One change I think I foresee in our instructional program is the growing importance of the master's degree—or some other qualification—beyond the bachelor's but short of the doctorate. I see a good deal of interest in *specialized professional* training beyond the bachelor's—for engineers, for pharmacists, for nurses, for all sorts of disciplines.

An area where my crystal ball is as cloudy as anyone else's is in continuing and adult education, such as evening courses, the degree program set up for the non-traditional student. For example, there are 18,000 RNs in the state, only about 4,000 of whom have a baccalaureate degree. That means that 14,000 may have interest in tying-in their RN qualifications to a bachelor's program. But how do they do it? Certainly not by going back to school to live in a dorm and to take the scheduled courses. For people like this we will have to see how things develop and how we can meet the demand.

One problem that is unique, I think, at this University is that when people look at budget and demand high accountability, they tend to focus on *undergraduate* enrollment. But while that will be dipping, our *research* activity is surely not going to. It will increase, no doubt, as will our public service. So we will have *increased* demands on the institution, with some resultant problems of staffing and building, at a time when people who don't think very hard about this place will assume that all our operating costs should be slackening off.

Regarding faculty salaries: For half a dozen years, increases have been approximately the amount of the annual inflation, or a little less. When you bring in new young faculty, a reason-

able starting salary includes what inflation has added to the cost of living since last year. So we have a closing of the gap between the salaries of full professors and those of assistant professors. The latter's have been much more competitive, nationally, than are those of our full professors. This is a problem we are going to have to cope with; I'd put it high on our list.

*Prof. Lampman:* I don't think anyone has mentioned the great increase in women students. They now constitute over 40 percent of our enrollment, which is quite a change from when many of you went to school.

We might also say that students today are terribly interested in grades, terribly competitive about their academic status. They are much less politically active, I suppose, than a few years ago, but more socially active in an old-fashioned way—parties, etc. (Someone said they might even return to having a Prom!) At the same time they're terribly concerned about the future and about our society.

And they're not at all certain about what kind of job opportunities will be out there for them. In some cases I think they are opting for what is really their second choice as a major. There's great pressure to go into professional training of some kind, so even though a student is interested in English literature, he might compromise and go into journalism; or though he's interested in sociology, he might slant it over to social work where there's a professional certification. Similarly, many are going to Law School even though their first preference might be grad training in history or English or political science.

*Prof. Epstein:* The campus looks to be very different from what it was in the days of 10,000 students, but I'm not certain it is. We teach in a surprisingly similar way to those days; the lecture classes are no larger—in fact, some are smaller. We still use TAs for discussion sections.

I made this observation to my wife, and her response—which is partly that of the student, since she audits a great many courses—was that today's students have a lot more *things*. This place is now more—"luxurious" isn't the word—but *physically better* on the academic side. Take the Elvehjem Museum. Not only do we finally have an art museum, but there is an instructional facility in it that is lush by any standards. If you took Art History fifteen or even ten years ago you didn't have classrooms like that, nor that library.

But I'm still more impressed by our similarity—then and now—in what we teach and what we do.

*Mr. Koritzinsky:* Something that bothers me, as it bothers my friends, is that students in high school now are very concerned about coming to a place as big as this campus. The thought of 40,000 students is frightening. You feel that you don't know anybody and never will. You will go to class and sit for fifty minutes, then leave and go to another class. That's a problem, and I'm not sure there is anything we will be able to do about it.

**Q.** *What is the interflow for students moving into the UW System from voc-tech schools or private colleges and vice versa?*

*Mr. Lorenz:* Three of the vocational schools in the state offer college-parallel courses: Madison; Milwaukee; and Nicolet, up in Rhinelander. There is a consortium agreement in the Superior area between our University there and the University of Minnesota-Duluth and the College of St. Scholastica. This has been successful. We're trying to do more within the System. The interchange between the University and the voc-tech system has some problems, and I'm not sure how we can solve them.

*Mr. Kearl:* There's a problem in differentiating the programs of the vocational-technical system from those of the University. To the extent that the programs merge, I think we've made a mistake. There ought to be a differentiation of programs as there is of missions.

But the great thing about education in this country is that one is never permanently out unless he chooses to be so. There are multiple places for re-entry. Fifteen percent of our undergraduates each year are transfers from somewhere else; many of these are from the voc-tech system, because there is work that is transferrable. I think we must keep that door open as wide as we can, without getting confused about what the two missions are.

**Q.** *What percentage of Madison's 40,000 students are undergrads?*

*Mr. Kearl:* Seventy percent. Twenty percent more are grad students; the rest are in our professional schools.

**Q.** *I am a high school counselor, and am frequently asked in which areas the University of Wisconsin-Madison is academically outstanding.*

*Mr. Kearl:* That really is hard to answer because a lot of areas of excellence in a school like this are deter-



mined by research done there. I'd say the things we've traditionally been good in are history, Scandinavian language and literature, political science. In chemistry we're certainly comparable to other institutions of our kind. In agriculture I'd say we rank as one of the half-dozen best in the country.

When our departments have been rated—apart from our professional schools—they tend to be considered in terms of their *graduate* faculty, which is *really* rated on its research output and so on. But my guess is that the students you're advising are thinking of coming here as undergraduates. One could argue that no matter how great a school or department is on the graduate level, is it the place for an incoming freshman? There may not always seem to be an obvious relationship.

Yet I think there *is* one, and that somehow some of this high-level talent that is going into research and graduate teaching will rub off on the undergraduate curriculum, if not at the freshman level, certainly by the junior and senior years. I'll grant that this is an arguable proposition, however.

**Q.** *When I was a student I felt pressure between the desire for a specific, professional education and those faculty who advocate a more liberal one. Are those pressures still there?*

**Mr. Kearl:** Yes, and they're very strong. I would say the movement is still definitely in the direction of a job-oriented education.

However, the curriculum has not been permitted to be shaped around so that in any professional degree all of the work is limited to that field. For example, the School of Business is very popular now, and the prospects for employment are good when you come out with that BBA. Yet you still don't enter the school until you have finished your second year as an undergraduate, and in those two years there's at least some pressure to get some language and history and liberal arts. Our professional schools—more so than those at many other universities—tend to minimize the requirements in the professional field; to hold them to the level that is tolerable in the eyes of the national accrediting agencies, and try to push the opportunities for humanistic and liberal arts.

**Q.** *I read that there is a trend for high school graduates to take a year or two out before enrolling in a university. Have you seen that happening here?*

**Mr. Kearl:** We haven't worked out figures that would answer that directly, but it's clear that a great many young-

sters who come here at eighteen as freshmen do not finish with their class four years later. I think this is much more common—taking a detour to study something they didn't anticipate wanting, or stopping out for a year or so.

**Prof. Lampman:** The average age of undergraduates around here is, I think, twenty-two or so, and the average for graduate students is twenty-six. This suggests a lot of stopping-out along the way, and shifts of career interests.

**Q.** *How many women over thirty do we have coming back for undergraduate degrees?*

**Mr. Kearl:** It's just a ripple, but a noticeable one. Many of them aren't back for degrees, but come back to sit-in on courses. We have about 2,400 part-time students, and very many of these are adult women who have had an interruption in their education.

One problem we have is that nobody that I know of has figured out how to handle financial aids for these people. Some of them need aid more than do the full-time students, but there's no very reliable way to define need or figure out how to help. This is something we have to work on.

**Q.** *If you have 75 percent of the faculty tenured, and we can assume these are primarily between the ages of forty-five and sixty, you have fewer and fewer tenured appointments among younger faculty. So the tenured faculty is getting older. Without increments of youthful vitality, how will you compensate for the lack of younger attitudes and abilities?*

**Mr. Kearl:** That's not as severe a problem as it might appear to be. The fact is that now we have a turnover of one-eighth to one-tenth of the faculty each year. This is still a reasonably healthy situation. For obvious reasons, we all feel the need, when someone in a department leaves or retires or dies, to replace that person with a younger individual.

I think we *might* have a problem—quite a long way off, perhaps in the late 1990s—when this large cadre of faculty who were recruited in the 1960s as young blood will be in its—let's say, sixties. Of course, maybe larger numbers of this group than we think will drop out sooner.

**Q.** *You have approximately 10,000 non-resident students. What is the trend in this area?*

**Mr. Lorenz:** There's a steady decline in non-resident undergrads, and a slight decline in those in grad school. For

many years Wisconsin was an importer of students—in 1968 we brought in about 14,000—but the last figures—I think for 1975-76—show that we exported about 2,000.

#### GRADUATE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

**Dean Bock:** You are probably aware that ours is the largest graduate school

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*"The granting of tenure is much tougher than it has ever been."*

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in the country. In our seventy-five years we have produced 20,000 Ph.D.'s and a very large number of masters', of course. The graduate school has excellent programs: I realized the other day that I have come to know personally over seventy winners of Nobel Prizes, most of them before they won it. Almost all of them went to school here!

We greet so many visiting delegations, and I am constantly overwhelmed at how much they know about and appreciate the excellence of the UW-Madison and its faculty. The day after tomorrow I will meet with four scientists from the People's Republic of China, here because we are one of the half-dozen best places in the world for a particular branch of physics.

Last summer we had visitors from all over the world to study our methods of nitrogen fixation. Prof. Bob Burris, a biochemist, was introduced to that audience as the "dean of nitrogen fixation."

You will recall that one of the Nobel Prizes in biology and medicine was given this year for a hard-to-understand feat of discovering and identifying a class of enzymes that operate on DNA molecules. The winners had been here, to become close friends with our faculty, because we are making contributions in genetic engineering that are very important to them. We are leaders in this field, just as they are.

We are the recipient of the largest amount of total research funds. You should be aware that this is a very competitive process. Those who ask for research grants must defend their proposals and must continue to defend them by their productivity. They are reviewed every year, and every three-to-five years in a major way, to show that their research advances merit continued support.



Most of this support comes from the federal government, but a substantial amount comes from foundations and agencies that are dedicated to particular areas of research—for instance muscular dystrophy, diabetes, heart or cancer.

One of our worries, in the face of a growing cadre of people who are

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*“We’re pushing for relief from ‘need’ qualifications. We are expensive for middle-income students.”*

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capable of doing research, is that competition has increased more rapidly than have available funds. So one of the reactions of the granting agencies is to parcel-out their benefits in smaller packages or for shorter periods of time, and to scrutinize the spending of them in more detailed ways. These are serious problems, because our researchers are thus required to spend a very significant amount of their time as managers and reporters and auditors. We’re trying to find an appropriate balance.

The students who are attracted to research these days are very serious, too. They have a concern about the future. But they know the serious competition that lies ahead, so many bright people who could be creative scientists are not going into it, or if they do, they hedge their bets. They choose to develop their work in an area that is tailored to the market as well as to the challenge of the need for new knowledge, or they develop a minor or other option that will give them a fall-back position. So our faculty is making a very strong effort to educate for versatility in training.

Now, how can we *stay* among the educational world leaders? We are fortunate in being more than just a good state university. We have some of the features of the Harvards and Stanfords; that is, we have alumni who are dedicated to us beyond what is typical of the usual state university. They are now leaders in major corporations and of society, and they return, with great interest, benefits to the University. So we find that when we conduct fund drives among our alumni, many contribute because they are grateful for the education that put them in the leadership positions they’ve earned.

Further, our faculty showed vision and foresight. When they made dis-

coveries which they knew were of great benefit to mankind and would be very likely to reap substantial income, they set up a mechanism whereby this income would come back to the University: the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. So thanks to Harry Steenbock and Karl Paul Link and many others in between, and, currently, Hector DeLuca, it looks as though we have a continuing resource whereby, voluntarily, our faculty returns their research profits to us.

About seventy patents a year are returned to WARF this way. Not many of them pay off in big profits, but a few are very substantial returners. And they *all* help us to help new faculty members get started, to support outstanding graduate students, to encourage our best people, providing them with scholarships and professorships, and to level-off some of the fluctuations in federal and foundation funding.

**Q.** *Are there a great many new majors and departments on campus now?*

**Dean Bock:** Well, first of all, as great and diverse as this University is, it’s by no means all things to all men. (I don’t think there’s such a thing as a *complete* university.) We don’t have a dental school. We don’t have a school of architecture. There are many aspects of engineering—aeronautical engineering, for example—that we barely delve in, if at all.

Yet we are an extremely broad institution. We have evolved with the times. There are fields like computer science, statistics, molecular biology, that were not major programs fifteen years ago. We have become nationally recognized in these fields.

One of our worries is how to recognize a new field worthy of being departmentalized, and to offer programs in that area as opposed to having our existing fields take up the need. For example, many of the things that are done in molecular biology could have just as well been done in genetics and biochemistry. Was it really necessary that we invent a new course?

Sometimes the pressure comes from outside the University. They say that if we don’t do this or that we have denied a kind of *credential* in our “product,” and therefore don’t really rate in that field.

It’s an ongoing struggle to make these decisions. We have faculty members who are continuing to propose new and needed activities. I think it is much more difficult to get a new major, a new research center today than it was fifteen years ago. At that time our problem was that there were

so many opportunities we couldn’t decide which to do first. Now our question is “is it worth doing?” and we demand more and more convincing at the department level, at the University level, at the System level.

So we have become quite conservative about opening new programs. I hope we haven’t over-reacted; that this is a careful conservatism that leaves the door open when justified.

**Q.** *What academic aids are offered to potential student athletes, and what is done after they get here to give them something when they get out?*

**Mr. Koritzinsky:** The biggest aid to our student athletes is the five-year program. It’s a separate area of the University. When they come here, they are diagnosed by the student personnel staff of the athletic department, and they might be told, “Maybe it would be better for you if you went into the five-year program.” This has tutoring services, one-to-one with them, and they are counselled throughout their years.

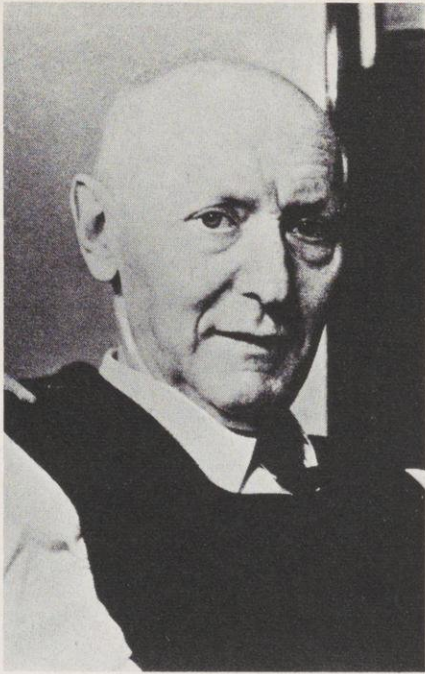
In addition, the athletic department maintains a student personnel and advisory office, which has several people who aid *all* of our athletes in picking a program and major that is right for them. I’ve been on the Athletic Board for four years, and every year the reports we get of the percentage of student athletes who are graduating goes up. That percentage is very high; almost all of them are graduating, although it takes some five years.

We have other things. For example, in addition to the training table, some of our sports now have study tables, where the student is *required* to show up every night from, say, seven to ten, with their tutors and with their coaches. This requirement is especially strong for our freshman athletes.

This University does not bend its admission rules to let in even a blue-chip athlete. We’ve declared some scholastically ineligible who—no way—would have been declared that at some other universities, even some which may be rated higher academically than we are. Our Athletic Board, and most particularly the faculty members of the board, take pride in maintaining that standard.

Incidentally, our inter-collegiate athletic program now encompasses twenty-six sports. Fourteen are for men; twelve for women. We have 500 male participants; 250 female participants. That is a real credit to our women’s athletic staff, considering they’ve only been a part of the program since 1974. ●





# Memories of Isaac Bashevis Singer

By Walter B. Rideout  
Harry Hayden Clark  
Professor of English

*Isaac Bashevis Singer, who won the 1978 Nobel Prize for Literature, spent the spring semester here in 1968 as Rennebohm Professor of Creative Writing. At that time Walter Rideout was chairman of the English department. He wrote this cheerful reminiscence for the departmental newsletter recently.*

I don't suppose there is the slightest causal relationship between Singer's presence on this campus as Rennebohm Professor and the Swedish Academy's awarding him the Nobel Prize, but at least we can claim that we recognized quality in him ten years ago when he had just begun to receive critical attention for the four novels, three books of

short stories, and one book of memoirs that had then been translated from the Yiddish in which he still writes, and published in this country.

The semester here was his first teaching appointment of substantial length. In the summer of 1967 he had agreed to come to us, and during the fall we made arrangements about the students he was to teach in the one creative writing course required by his appointment. On the basis of reading a manuscript by each, he selected, not the fifteen that he was supposed to be limited to, but twenty-five distributed from one freshman up through five graduate students. He had written me with courtly modesty that he would be "honored to be Rennebohm Professor even though the title 'professor' doesn't fit me too well. I guess you know that I am nothing but a writer of fiction and these are my only qualifications. All I can do is share with the students my views and my experience as a writer." Nevertheless he looked forward, he said, to being at the University: "Nothing can be nicer than a collective of people dedicated to learning."

We made arrangements for him to live at the Claridge Apartment Hotel on West Washington Avenue during the three days in the middle of each week when he was to be in Madison. On the morning of February 5, he arrived there, and I called for him that noon to take him to lunch at the Top of the Park. I liked him on sight when we met in his apartment. He was a short and slender, but distinguished looking man, grandfatherly at sixty-four, with a very bald head, strong, beaklike nose, and the brightest, sharpest blue eyes that ever saw immediately into your heart and soul.

Someone in New York had warned him that the winters in Wisconsin were fierce, polar, almost unendurable by human beings, and he had come fully equipped. By chance that day was an unusually warm one for winter, up to fifty degrees at noon, I recall, with sun hot in the sky and snow melting into little brooks in the gutters. He realized that on a day like this he did not have to wear the face mask he had carefully brought along, but he had put on a heavy overcoat, a heavy suit, probably long underwear, and certainly a sweater as thick as a fisherman's under his suit jacket. On the short walk to lunch he had to unbutton the overcoat; seated for lunch he was soon sweltering and had to remove his suit jacket to get the thick sweater off. He was like an onion amiably and unself-consciously peeling itself, meanwhile carrying on a marvelous conversation—

witty, acute, direct, indirect, whimsical, philosophical, mystical, earthly realistic. It came out as we were ordering lunch that among other things, he was a vegetarian on principle. Why, he asked me with his blue eyes serious and smiling simultaneously, should he eat meat, be a "Hitler to chickens," as he put it? He had no objection to my eating meat; he did not expect others to live by his own principle.

It also came out soon that he believed in the real existence of demons and evil spirits such as inhabit many of his fictions about the long-gone Jewish life in the *shtetls* and ghettos of Eastern Europe. Evil has a real existence in this world, argued this man who had managed to get to New York in 1935 in time to escape the final horrors of Nazism that flooded over Poland but who still knew something at firsthand about demonic possession. At least while he talked, I too believed in the real existence of demons.

I recall little of how his writing class progressed, but I did visit it once and saw that the students were charmed by his friendly, old-fashioned manner, and receptive to his kindly yet shrewd comments on their writing, though they may have been puzzled by the mix in his own writing of traditional realism, the fantastic, and the visionary. He fulfilled his teaching assignment conscientiously, but usually he was in Madison only in the middle of the week. The rest of the time he was back home in New York writing, or was crisscrossing the nation by train and bus—he refused to go by plane—in order to meet his many lecture engagements. The railway systems already having started to become one of our national disgraces, such complicated travel arrangements as he was forced to make tended to be wearying and disorienting, but from his experiences he got a very funny, very unsettling story called "The Briefcase," which first appeared in *The New Yorker* for February 3, 1973.

Various members of the English department invited Singer to dinner; our many skilled cooks had carefully worked out vegetarian menus in his honor. Singer was always the lively, witty guest ready to discuss anything or nothing. He tended to be deferential toward professors—"the learned ones," in his way of thinking—and never assumed any kind of airs as Rennebohm Professor or writer beginning to be widely known and admired; yet he could hold his own in an argument.

*continued on page 29*





# The Affair

The somewhat radical premise of family psychotherapy—a relatively new field—is that the troubled individual is in reality the agent and, to a degree, the prisoner of his or her family unit. This is not to parrot the trendy psychological theory of the 1950s that “there are no bad children, only bad parents.” Indeed, family therapy seeks to instill responsible actions, moral common sense and acceptance of others. But it sees the family as a unit which must function honestly, if it is to allow mental health to all its members. It believes it has proof that when any individual begins to “malfunction,” unless there is a physiological cause, almost invariably the fault lies in some probably unsuspected source within the home “machinery.” Family therapy asks that the entire household submit to being emotionally disassembled and cleansed of clogging self-deception, unspoken angers and resentments, and unconscious demands for role-playing by other members of the family.

Carl Whitaker MD, professor of psychiatry here, is one of the pioneers in the fast-growing field of family therapy, and is its chief practitioner in the department.

Family therapists work in teams of

two. Psychologist August Y. Napier served for three years on a team with Whitaker, first as a student, later as a colleague. From those years he has given us the book *THE FAMILY CRUCIBLE*, published a few months ago by Harper & Row. In it, Napier takes a composite of actual cases, names it the Brice family, and carries us, visit-by-often-reluctant-visit, through months of therapy. It is a fascinating, disturbing and enlightening trip.

For the Brices, the trouble started with 15-year-old daughter Claudia who is depressed and promiscuous. We sit in on each session, made uncomfortable by the discoveries that hit home, perhaps annoyed at Whitaker's unfamiliar game plan (he will not break a silence, the patients have to, and the room may be soundless for fifteen minutes until they do; he turns to his co-therapist and discusses what has been said as though the speaker weren't there). After each session, Napier explains to us what happened, what it meant, why the therapists do what they do, leading us along with them and the Brices to discover the underlying familial causes of Claudia's troubles.

Here is chapter 11, “The Underlying Crisis,” the book's only departure from the Brices' story—marital infidelity was not one of their problems. We've chosen it because, isolated though it is from the rest of the story, it explains much about the practice of family therapy and much about the often mysterious background sources of domestic troubles.



Fortunately, not all couples are as fearful as the Brices of facing their marital problems. They recognize the conflicts, realize that both contribute to them, and go to a therapist together to do something about them. Especially if they go early, before the history of "injustices" has mounted to an ominous level or before the children have become deeply involved, these couples constitute the easiest, the most hopeful, and the most exciting work that we do. Young married couples can make rapid and dramatic changes in their newly formed "world," and helping them make these changes can be deeply satisfying.

There are probably many more couples and families like the Brices, however. The marriage crisis remains hidden, almost invisible, even though serious. The couple simply don't see the problems, though sometimes they have to work hard to avoid seeing them. The reason they don't want to look is obvious enough to the outsider: they are so dependent on each other and so afraid of any disruption of their relationship that they cannot admit the true magnitude of the problems. They have developed a technique of temporizing over the years: they walk away when they are angry, pretend affection when they don't feel it, and hope that time and effort will change their attitudes. They become timidly and anxiously estranged, living through their days with suppressed yearnings and muffled screams, exchanging the contentious and exhausting pressure of their inner lives for an uneasy peace.

They also develop a myth of catastrophe. As tensions build, images of threat begin to invade their consciousness, fleeting daydreams that foretell of disaster and ruin. The images vary, depending on the family's particular tensions and vulnerabilities. For some, affection itself has a dangerous quality, threatening to entrap them ever deeper in the coils of marriage. For others, the fear of separation or divorce is the imagined disaster. Some imagine losing their pride and crying like children. But for almost all, anger is the omnipresent enemy, lurking under all the hours of their lives and all their words, the part of themselves that they wish would go away, the force that promises to rend the very frame of their lives.

The partners accumulate so much: needs for affection; desires for freedom; intense anger; sexual cravings; an aching sense of aloneness; bitterness at broken promises; multiple disappointments and humiliations. Their post-

poned hunger for life becomes more and more demanding as time passes, yet anything that might uncover these needs and frustrations becomes a threat in itself. *So frightening are these tensions that the couple often cannot allow themselves to be consciously aware of them.* All the drama of conflict takes place quietly, implicitly, so that even the participants at times question the reality of their experience. "Am I imagining this?" "Did he really say that?" "Is my feeling valid?" The conflict surfaces for a time, frightening the couple, who then relegate it to a vague "tomorrow."

Psychotherapy, particularly marital psychotherapy, threatens to "uncover" the anxious turmoil in the marriage. "If we seek help as a couple," the partners say silently to themselves, "it will all come out." The anger, the bitterness, the hurt, the sense of self-blame that each carries—this will be the harvest of their opening up to each other. "Maybe it will destroy what we have" is their fear. They dread not only losing the stability of the marriage, but damaging their fragile self-images. Rather than risk their painful and tenuous security, they suppress the possibility of working on their marriage together. "Too dangerous," seems to be the final judgment, although at most this is only a hazily conscious decision.

The evasive "strategy" which the Brices developed to conceal their problems through scapegoating Claudia is not practiced on adolescents alone but can involve children of any age. And there are many different "symptom patterns" which children develop as a result of the burdens they carry. Children who are hyperactive, have persistent sleep problems, are underachievers, wet their beds repeatedly, stutter, adamantly refuse to go to school, have violent temper tantrums, refuse to eat—these and other symptomatic children are probably suffering from the stresses of their parents' marriages. Therapists of our persuasion are not only aware of these connections, but immediately involve the family in treatment when they receive such a referral.

The scapegoat need not be a child. One of the spouses can agree unconsciously to be "the problem." Either partner might become depressed, develop tension headaches, become obsessed with his or her job performance, develop insomnia, begin to drink, develop stomach ulcers or hypertension, fight with the children or his or her employer, acquire a phobia. One wife became terrified of leaving home without her husband, even to go to the grocery store. It was not until her hus-

band admitted that he had been thinking for some time of filing for divorce and they went together for therapy that they found the source of the phobia. The wife had sensed the marital rift, intuited her husband's intent, and unconsciously created the symptom to keep him close to her.

Why does only *one* partner usually have the "symptom"? Because of the couple's need to protect not only the marriage, but the whole family. At least one spouse has to be able to cope with the reality world, while the other "specializes" in contact with the disturbed feelings present in both partners. The "sick" spouse may then go to an individual therapist, even though the crisis is basically a marital one. This decision may have grave consequences for the couple, some of which we will discuss later.

The development of a symptom in a family represents two contradictory trends or unconscious "plans." The stress "belongs to" one person, and thus for a while the family can avoid facing the real dilemma in the marriage. But there is a second-order unconscious plan. The person in crisis may eventually link up with someone outside the family, thus unbalancing the family system and precipitating an open crisis. Thus scapegoating, the mechanism for maintaining temporary stability, leads to an eventual break in the impasse.

But of all the creative strategies which couples use to avoid facing their problems, at the same time walking sideways toward them, one pattern seems to be gaining popularity: the affair. It is a desperate attempt by the couple to break the marital impasse, one that takes them to the edge of disaster, and often beyond. A brief look at one couple, typical of so many that we see in our practices. Like the Brices, John and Eleanor Kenderson found the early years of marriage close and satisfying. But that marvelous sense of coming alive through their love for each other did not last. They soon drifted into the kind of purgatory which the Brices experienced: feeling tied to each other, with little enjoyment. They both had been unhappy as children, and the few good years during which they were dating, falling in love, and getting married seemed now to have been a mysterious interlude. Their present lives were a monotonous plain of moderate despair. It did not occur to them that they had recreated





in their marriage the same feeling that had existed in the families they had grown up in, but it was true.

The impasse in the Kendersons' marriage was quiet and durable, and sometimes they had to look hard to recognize that there was any difficulty at all. Weren't all marriages like this—a succession of cool, greyish days in which there was much to do but little to savor? Their angers were petty, not deserving the energy they required. Yet largely out of fear, they learned to contain them. When the anger did surface, the storms were brief, bitter, and destructive. No good came of the fights. Caring seemed to have died altogether, replaced by duty.

After a few more years they felt that nothing ever would change. They both were afraid to leave each other and their young children, whom they *did* love, but they did not expect what they silently yearned for: a return to those fleeting years when they frolicked in a different land where they felt both warm and free, excited and safe. Had it been a dream? Or was that merely all one was allowed of life? Silently (and few of all these hopes and doubts had been spoken), they began to wonder if perhaps they were dying. When that suspicion surged, an insidious panic began to grow within.

Even later they were not able to understand exactly what had happened to change their expectations for their relationship, but something significant unquestionably occurred. Perhaps it was the week they spent with his college roommate and his wife, getting to see at close range a marriage that seemed happier than theirs. Maybe it was her sister's divorce, and the shock waves it sent through a family that had known few divorces. It may have been a book or a movie that set up reverberations, or a crisis that friends went through. However "it" arrived and on whatever level it was received, the couple responded with some hope to

the possibility—only vaguely sensed at first—that something in their marriage might change.

On questioning, they were eventually able to recall a specific conversation. They had seen on television a movie in which the husband had an affair. Maybe they should have been suspicious that at eleven-thirty at night their talk was wide-awake, even sprightly. Eleanor had finally said, humorously, of course, "Well, if you ever have an affair, I don't want to know about it."

"Not even a hint?" John joked.

"I don't think I could take it," she said with a laugh. They did not realize that unconsciously or half-consciously, they were working out a plan. . . .

The critical event occurred at an office party which Eleanor could not attend because she was sick. In the interest of occupational duty, but with a secret elation, John went. Perhaps it was just chance that Teresa, a young woman with whom he had exchanged a few interested glances at the office, was there without her usual boyfriend; perhaps it was part of a plan more subtle than most of us would like to admit can exist. However it happened, John and Teresa spent most of the evening talking with each other. They hardly noticed the rest of the party. . . .

He offered to drive her home, and smiling furtively, she accepted. In the car he felt dizzy, excited, and scared. His heart raced wildly. When the young woman nestled her head in the hollow of his shoulder while he drove, he could think of nothing except kissing her. All the way to her apartment they rested in this kind of ecstatic suspension, like statues ready at long last to leap into life, but afraid. "I hope the ride lasts forever," he found himself thinking—and wondering if the thought weren't strange. He did not realize that what he was really seeking was just what he was experiencing on the ride home—the delicious experience of nestling snugly with a mysterious, forbidden person.

For a week the newly met couple remained poised at the edge of what alternately seemed like disaster and paradise. They had lunch together twice, and they were unable to talk—except by implication—about what they were thinking. The event which they anticipated and savored also frightened them. Finally, she invited him to her apartment, and once there, they rushed into each other's arms with a force that was primitive and intense. The love-making that followed was, as they said to each other, "the best it had ever been."

The husband, now lover, suffered a good deal of guilt. He was unable to tell his wife, saying to himself that this, after all, was just a temporary arrangement; perhaps, as she had asked, he might never need tell her. It puzzled him that he felt a certain loyalty to his lover; he could no longer enjoy intercourse with Eleanor and found excuses to avoid it. The lovers settled into a routine of meetings they found all too infrequent and rushed, though the very brevity and guilt associated with the meetings helped maintain the intensity of the encounters. These were dreamlike, passionate experiences which left both protagonists puzzled. Both wanted to keep the relationships that preceded their affair, yet they were drawn so powerfully toward each other that it made them question much in their lives. Why did they feel so alive and intense with each other? And why, if they enjoyed each other so, were they reluctant to leave their other partners? The complexity of their situation was in itself appealing. They also wondered, as they mused silently and separately, if they knew each other at all. There was so little time to talk.

Then Eleanor began to suspect. The failure of their sexual relationship, the one area in which John had seemed to retain some enthusiasm for her, made these doubts arise. For months she dodged the questions that appeared like dream fragments in her occasional reveries. Then the questions became vague images: of men and women together, of places, of words and deeds. Usually she avoided imagining the deeds. She wanted to ask. She was afraid to ask. She waited.

Husband and wife became aware that something was about to happen, though they could not know what it was. Like two exhausted birds hovering over an uncertain sea, he guilty, she ridden with self-doubt, they finally settled on a piece of flotsam from the wreckage of events. It was a tiny piece of physical reality: in his pocket, a matchbook cover bearing the name of a motel. All she really had to ask was: "Is it true?"

With relief and dread, John said, "Yes."

What followed was a classic confrontation. If John's affair was a kind of reawakening, so now was this marital encounter, though of a very different sort. Eleanor was enraged, hurt, confused, and racked with a sense of failure. John was guilty, angry, also



confused, but not apologetic. The two partners fought and cried, talked and searched, for an entire night. The next evening, more exhausting encounters. Feelings that had been hidden for years emerged; doubts and accusations that they had never expected to admit were articulated. Eleanor had to find out everything, and the more she discovered, the more insatiable her curiosity became. The more she heard, the guiltier her husband became and the angrier she grew, until he finally cried for a halt. It was his cry for mercy that finally led to a temporary reconciliation of the couple. They cried together for the first time either of them could remember.

For a while they were elated; they had achieved a breakthrough in their silent and dreary marriage. They felt alive together for the first time in years. Somewhat mysteriously, they found themselves going to bed together in the midst of a great tangle of emotions—continuing anger, and hurt, and guilt, and this new quality: abandon. The lovemaking was, they were to admit to each other, “the best it had ever been.” How could they have moved through hatred into caring so quickly?

They came to rest for a few days. Then the question dawned on both of them: what about the lover? What was to become of that relationship? John was reluctant to promise that he would not see her again, and sensing this, Eleanor panicked. The fighting began once more, this time with a new, urgent sense of impasse. He could or would not give up a situation which she found intolerable. A day later Eleanor, crying as she talked to a sympathetic neighbor, wondered aloud about what to do. The neighbor suggested psychotherapy for the couple. . . .

**I**n our view, the affair, like many major marital events, is intuitively “arranged” by the couple. It is unconsciously agreed on in advance, and the “innocent” party actually aids and abets the “crime”—although the use of the word “unconscious” is perhaps a bit misleading. If Eleanor and John had listened carefully to their joking conversation about the possibility of John’s having an affair, they could have realized that they were “toying” with the idea and that Eleanor was giving her implicit consent. She was in effect endorsing him as the “chosen one” and giving instructions about how he should behave: he should not tell her. Later Eleanor may also have made the affair

easier by turning off sexually, by ignoring John’s attempts to talk about their problems, and by overlooking the early evidence that he was looking for a partner. They were following an unspoken prearranged script in which she agreed to be especially innocent and naive, and he agreed to be covert and “wicked.” Just as the couple plan the affair together, so do they seem to plan its duration and even the process of “discovery.” There seem to be no real secrets in marriage, only the deliberate failure to verbalize what each partner senses intuitively is happening.

But just as the forces that lead to an affair do not originate within one person, so they also are not confined to the marriage or even to the unholy triangle. There are, at least symbolically, many people in the adulterous bed. The affair can be seen as one political event in a network of relationship struggles that can extend in all directions, but most commonly into the family of origin.

When John was ten, his parents were divorced. Their marriage had been stormy from the beginning, and the ostensible reason for the divorce was John’s mother’s alcoholism and the sexual encounters with other men which her periodic drinking sprees seemed to encourage. John’s father had his problems, too; he was a distant, chilly man who could be quietly and subtly sadistic to his wife. John and his sister went to live with their mother, but John bore the brunt of the stress in the years that followed the divorce. When he came home from school in the afternoon, his mother would be waiting for him. She would be drinking, and she would want to talk. Never mind John’s homework or his need to see his friends. She had to talk to save herself, and he had to listen. To her rantings about his father. To her sorrows. To her flimsy schemes for success or revenge. Nor was John’s task merely to listen. Since he was the new “man of the house,” he became in time the object of much of the hostility which she still felt toward his father. John’s mother was terribly dependent on him, she loved him with an inappropriate love, and she abused him.

John and his mother began a persistent, quiet conflict. The issue centered on John’s freedom: to date particular girls; to leave town on trips with his friends; to make his own decisions about the courses he took in high school. His mother could not say to him, “I’m afraid you will leave me the way your father did,” because she did not see the motive behind her attempt to bind John to her.

But while John’s mother sought to tie him to her, she was not very loyal to him. Periodically she became reinvolved with her ex-husband, and they would date each other for a while. Then John would feel abandoned and depressed. These “affairs” with John’s father never lasted for long, and they were almost invariably followed by drinking sprees and other, more desultory affairs. Then John would become even more depressed, since the roles he was assigned depended on his mother’s whim—now her substitute husband, now a mere child.

John suffered quietly, at times aware of being vaguely angry and conscious that his mother was involved in his irritation. At other times it was much worse, an agony in which he felt trapped, suffocated. He would then see his mother drowning and feel himself being pulled down with her. “I have to get out of here,” he would say silently. He had had complicated nightmares in which he was being killed in various ways, but suffocation was a frequent theme.

Eventually John did escape, largely through the efforts of his father, who saw some of John’s problems with his mother and began to spend more time with him. He helped John begin to think about a career and eventually sent him to college. Once in college, John found that he had a good brain, and he began to do well. For a time achievement became his life’s meaning and something of a salvation. He still felt lonely, but as he realized that he could survive in the world of the intellect, his depression and confusion began to lift. He felt alive for the first time in years. It was then, just as he began to be aware of his own strengths, that he met Eleanor.

A pert, intensely energetic blonde, slim and intelligent, Eleanor appealed to him immediately. She had some of his own emerging love of ideas and some of the anxious friendliness which he recognized in himself. They fell in love quickly and with great excitement, spending long afternoons walking in parks, running together along a lake’s edge, renting bicycles and finding lonely country roads to explore. They stayed up late going to movies, necked on a bench outside her dormitory, and didn’t study. They each failed a course that semester, something unheard of for either of them.

John’s father offered to help them financially, and they decided to marry





and continue their studies. Their lives rushed together in what felt like great relief to both of them, a close and happy synchrony. There was much to cope with and little incentive to look at their differences. While Eleanor was the more obviously insecure of the two, the relationship they formed was a thoroughly bilateral "adoption" in which each "mothered" the other with ardent devotion. Here at last was someone who really cared, paid attention, and helped.

Like John, Eleanor had grown up in a home with parents who were unhappily married, but her parents had never dared legalize their emotional divorce. Eleanor was haunted throughout her early years with the pain of her parents' estrangement. She wondered if there were anything she could do; she even wondered if it could be her fault. Eleanor's mother made the children her life; after all, she had to have some companionship. Eleanor became very dependent on her mother because her mother trained her to be so, though neither mother nor daughter realized it was happening.

What Eleanor did realize was that for some reason she could not name she could not trust her mother. Somehow, when Eleanor really needed her, her mother was never "there" in a psychological sense. Rather than be genuinely sensitive to Eleanor's needs, some of which were for more independence, her mother used her as a security object. Unconsciously sensing her mother's anger at the self-sacrifice she imposed on herself for her children, Eleanor was always afraid that her mother would leave her.

Thus, John and Eleanor had sharply contrasting "basic" life anxieties. *John feared being smothered, overwhelmed; Eleanor feared loss of support from someone on whom she was dependent.* These were anxieties which they could sense. When Eleanor got too close, John became uneasy. When John was distant, it made Eleanor very uncom-

fortable, even alarmed. So for a number of years they kept a delicate balance: not too close for John, not too distant for Eleanor. They were graduated from college. With continuing help from John's father, they could afford to have children while John went on to graduate school. Teaching college chemistry was to be his career.

As is so often the case, it was only after they had closely supported each other for several years that the tension finally emerged in their marriage. The couple dare risk a breach in their symbiosis only after they have each gained some life experiences and have benefited from the close supportiveness of the marriage. They cannot expose their problems until they have achieved enough sense of security to think that they may be able to survive going it alone.

John began to resent the small ways—or so they seemed to him—that Eleanor was dependent on him. She had never learned to drive, and he had to take her places and run errands for her. There were other things she "couldn't do" and was afraid of. She was sick a lot. She cried easily. Taken together, these things began to make him feel resentful. He asked her to change. She tried but failed. Gradually his resentment shifted to anger and to a quietly accelerating panic. "These are small things," John would say to himself. "They shouldn't make me so upset." He began to hyperventilate, and suddenly he found himself saying to himself, "I'm suffocating in this marriage. I've got to get out of here!"

What John did not realize was that he had transferred to Eleanor his resentment at his mother's "binding" him in so closely. Eleanor's demands and her dependency on him were indeed irritating, but they did not warrant the fury and panic which they created in him. Feelings which he had suppressed at home with his mother came roaring up in him like a geyser, frightening him with their force. When he said to himself that he had to flee the marriage, it was in part his own feelings which he sought to escape.

John thought of confronting Eleanor and demanding more psychological space in their relationship—more freedom for himself, more breathing room. But he could not do it, as he had not been able to with his mother. Instead, he retreated, a defense he had learned well as an adolescent. When this happened, Eleanor became more anxious, making more demands on him, which in turn provoked further retreat. This period of increasing, but still manage-

able, anxiety was the time in which the "plan" for the affair was conceived.

The affair represented freedom for which John had long yearned. The marriage had re-created the sense of his adolescent prison, and he invented a symbolic escape. And he did indeed enjoy the wild country into which he fled. But the excitement of the affair was structured in his mind in strict relation to his sense of confinement in the marriage. He needed the marriage for security, the affair for a sense of excitement and freedom. Neither was complete without the other.

When the affair was finally confessed to Eleanor, it became the converse of an escape. Suddenly she was faced with her worst nightmare come true: betrayal, abandonment. She was enraged and terrified by the thought that she might lose John. She had transferred onto him the fear of abandonment that haunted her childhood; so the affair, significant enough in itself, assumed cataclysmic proportions. Eleanor's panic and desperation reactivated John's old fear of engulfment. The more frightened Eleanor became of losing him, the more frightened John became of being imprisoned again. The thought of giving up his lover was like abandoning forever the very idea of freedom. The spiraling stress that drove them to seek a therapist was indeed the stuff of terror, Eleanor clinging frantically to John, even though she knew that she was driving him away, John flailing out at what he realized unconsciously was his mother, at the same time that he was acting *like* his mother. Both of them felt on the very edge of craziness.

Was there some evil spirit that had cast together these two people so much alike in some ways, with such exquisite access to each other's deepest vulnerabilities? Was this, in fact, a relationship designed to drive each of them crazy? Our conviction is that they married each other in part because they sensed, unconsciously, the potential for just such a crisis. This was a relationship which would eventually force them to face their central life fears. In what Freud described as a repetition compulsion, they re-created the central dilemma for each of them in order to work through it and this time to have it come out better. Eleanor would somehow master her fear of betrayal; John, his fear of being smothered and engulfed.



Thus do we see many of the crises of marriage: the partners manage to activate in each other anxieties that plunge them back into the central conflicts in their respective families of origin. They do so not out of perniciousness, but out of a mutual, collusive, and unconscious attempt to grow. If they can face these horrors together, perhaps they can really live at last. Ordinarily, only the person whom we really love, who touches our very roots, has the capacity to drive us crazy, and it may be only this person who has the capacity to help us find our deepest strengths.

John and Eleanor were most afraid of what many couples find the threatening aspect of their marriages: deadness. In this context the affair becomes a search for more energy, more life, more excitement. It represents an effort to counter what the systems theorists call negative entropy, the progressive "running down" of the system toward lower and lower levels of available energy. This trend threatens the growth of the individuals, if not their lives, and the need to find access to their repressed vitality is both mutual and urgent.

The couple's search for more energy and excitement is centered on the sexual relationship, but it is, in fact, a more general quest. John was puzzled that he could feel such passion, such tenderness, such abandon with his lover, someone whom he scarcely knew. He also did not understand why his and Eleanor's sexual relationship had deteriorated so badly. The answer to his confusion lies in the power of the human mind to associate and transfer experience. Because it became their chief source of security in life, John and Eleanor's marriage was easily associated with their families of origin. Marriage began to have the feeling, the aura, of "home." With this association came some of the powerful repressive habits that both had learned in their families. John had intense sexual feelings for Eleanor, but because he had been so overinvolved with his mother, he could not allow himself to feel them, experience them openly. Eleanor possessed for him some of the connotations of "mother," and these vaguely sensed qualities contravened his need for sexual experience. He repressed his sexual feelings for Eleanor in order to avoid these "incestuous" connotations.

When Eleanor asked John to describe his lover, Teresa, to her, John was speechless for a minute or so. Then

he said with some amazement, realizing it for the first time, "Well, she's actually a lot like you. I even think you might like her." He had found a lover with whom he could experience openly some of his accumulated, but repressed, sexual feelings for Eleanor. Teresa was a stand-in for Eleanor! All this outpouring of sexuality really "belonged" in an emotional sense to the marriage.

The affair thus becomes a "model" for the kind of freedom and intensity which the couple seek for themselves. Eleanor must ask in detail about John's experiences, for she really wants to know what it is like. After all, she too must overcome some of her inhibitions if they are to have an exciting sexual life. And the sense of fierce competition which she suddenly feels toward this rival for her husband gives her an incentive which she badly needs. John has gone scouting in the jungle of forbidden experience, and he has found a quality of excitement, a breaking of taboos, which the couple then incorporate into their relationship in order to break down some of their own marital taboos. For a while this appears to work; their relationship "heats up" dramatically.

The affair demands that the couple communicate on a more profound level than they have in the past. The initial "explosion" is obviously a message of powerful, if garbled, import, sent from the "adventurer" to the "innocent." John says to Eleanor, by implication, "This is the kind of exciting sex I would like with you." He may also say, "I want more freedom," or "I like it when somebody treats me with tenderness." The implications that he is angry with Eleanor are certainly not hard to miss. Once John's "message" has reverberated somewhat mysteriously throughout their relationship for a while, however, the process of opening up can become more two-sided. Eleanor asks about what is behind John's actions, and he tries to reply, and then she begins to say more about her feelings, her dilemma. The couple start to talk about subjects that they have not dared face before; for instance, just what is it that John is unhappy about in their sexual experience? How does Eleanor feel when John disappears into his studies for weeks at a time? They begin to talk more honestly *because they have to*. Their relationship is in such desperate straits, teetering at the edge of separation or divorce, that they overcome their timidity and face each other. It is now or never!

The search for help is also an element in the creation of the affair. The

amateur psychotherapy which the partners have been practicing with each other has failed, and the adventurer is elected to find a psychotherapist for the couple. The fact that John tells their troubles to another amateur, a lover, is probably only a mistake in judgment. The intent behind the search is genuine, and the need real. Both John and Eleanor badly need help, even though the affair is not very adequate assistance once the crisis has been created.

For all the overtones of meaning which an affair has, and for all the people who at least symbolically have a part in its creation, it remains an enormously risky venture. The acts of betrayal are not evil premeditations, but usually ritual reenactments of previous betrayals in the families of origin. John did to Eleanor what his mother did to him. In spite of the potential for growth for all the parties, the affair leaves real wounds in those who feel the sting of disloyalty, and sometimes these wounds heal with difficulty or not at all.

Often the affair represents the beginning of an end of the marriage. The couple understand none of what lies behind their situation, and they become polarized in a terrible duel fought largely over guilt and innocence. The "adventurer" is sanctimoniously cast out by the deeply injured "innocent victim," and while each may secretly cry to be understood and forgiven and taken back, the proud faces they present to each other are stern and unmoving. In frightened self-defense they become progressively more committed to unalterable positions, the breach between them widening and deepening with each acrimonious day. The affair that began as an impulsive decision becomes a seemingly desirable alternative to the bitter marriage, and divorce promises, though it cannot produce, an end to their agony.

The affair puts the entire relationship at grave risk. The couple have strayed from the ordinary path to the edge of a terrible cliff where they stand, balanced precariously. There, even a few words, a few days, a few critical events, may make all the difference. In this atmosphere of desperation, psychotherapy for the couple, or the lack of it, may hold the balance of the rest of their lives. ●

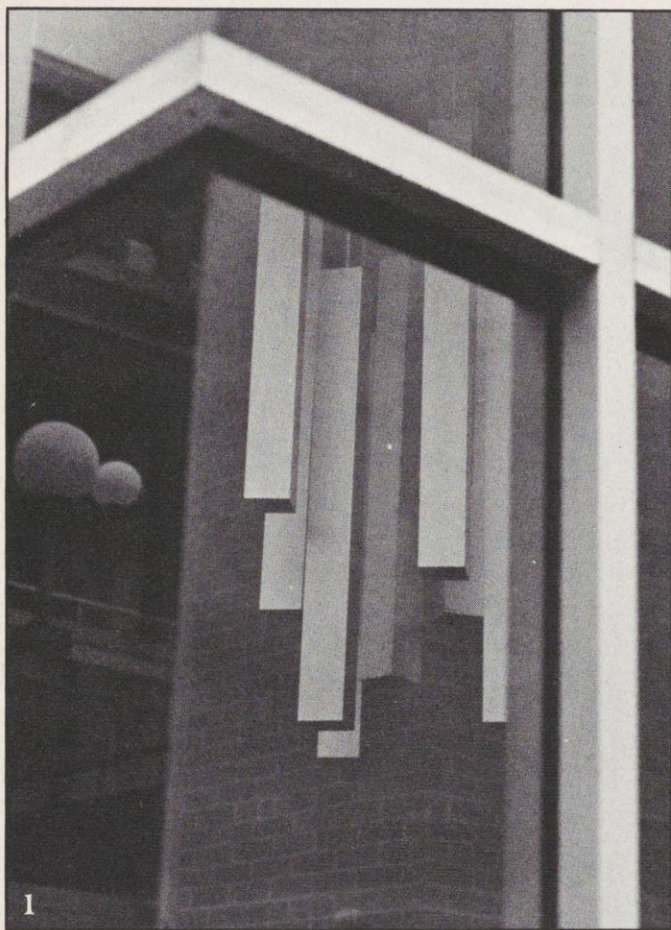
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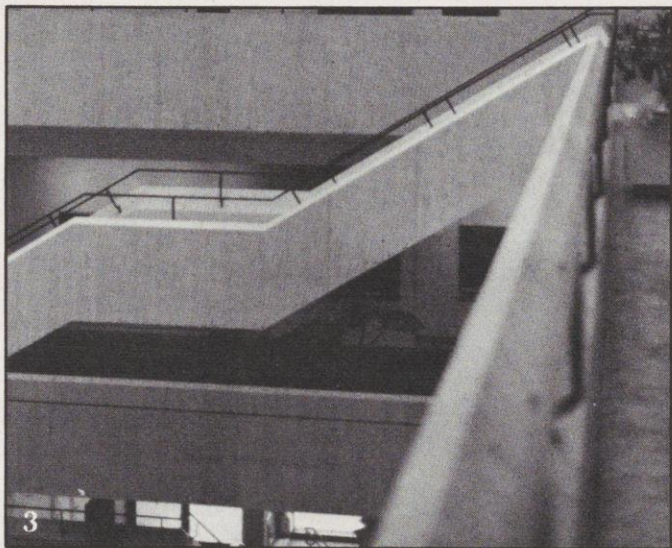
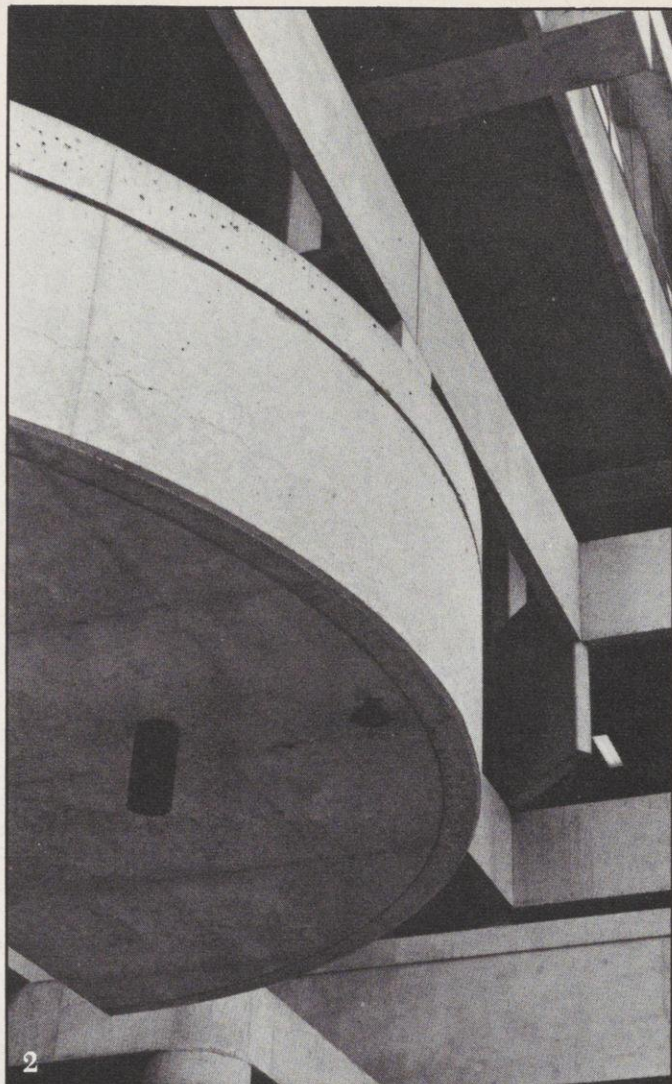


# NEW ANGLES

*On Old Familiar Places*



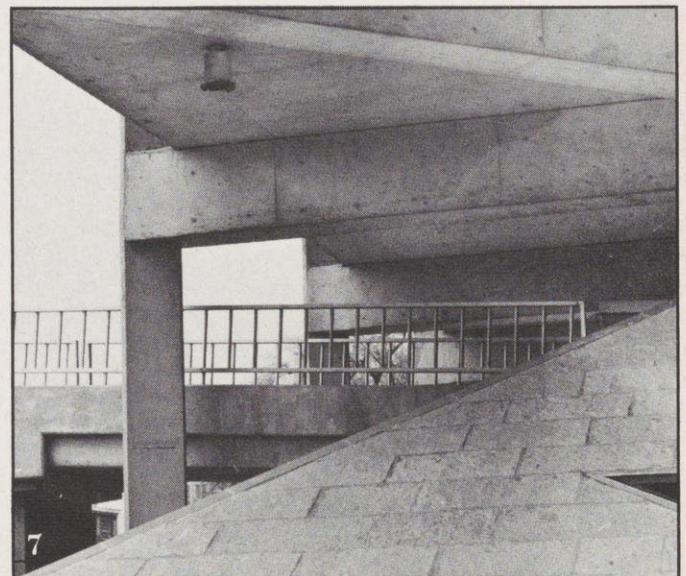
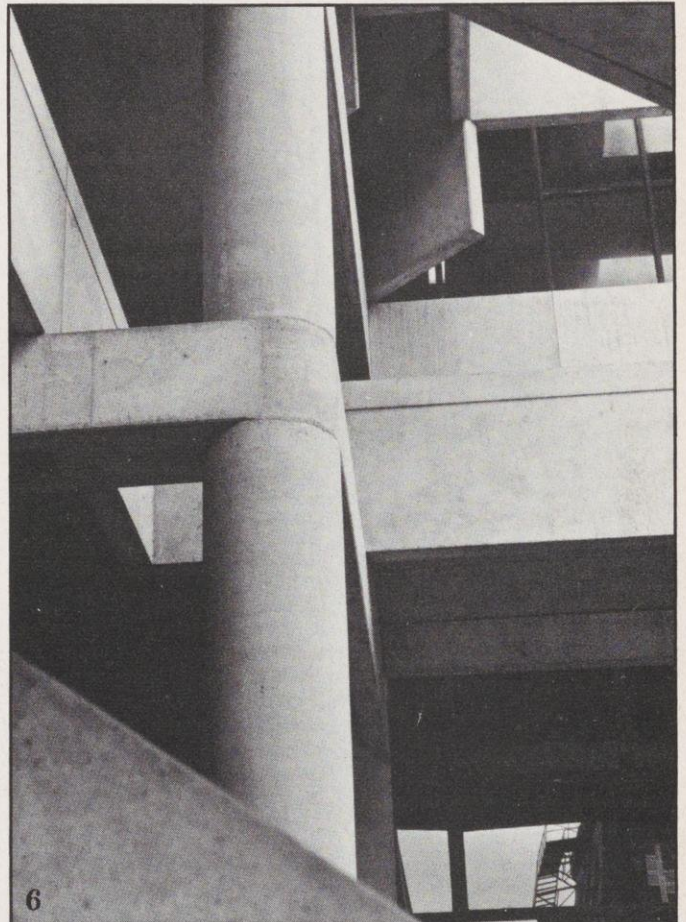
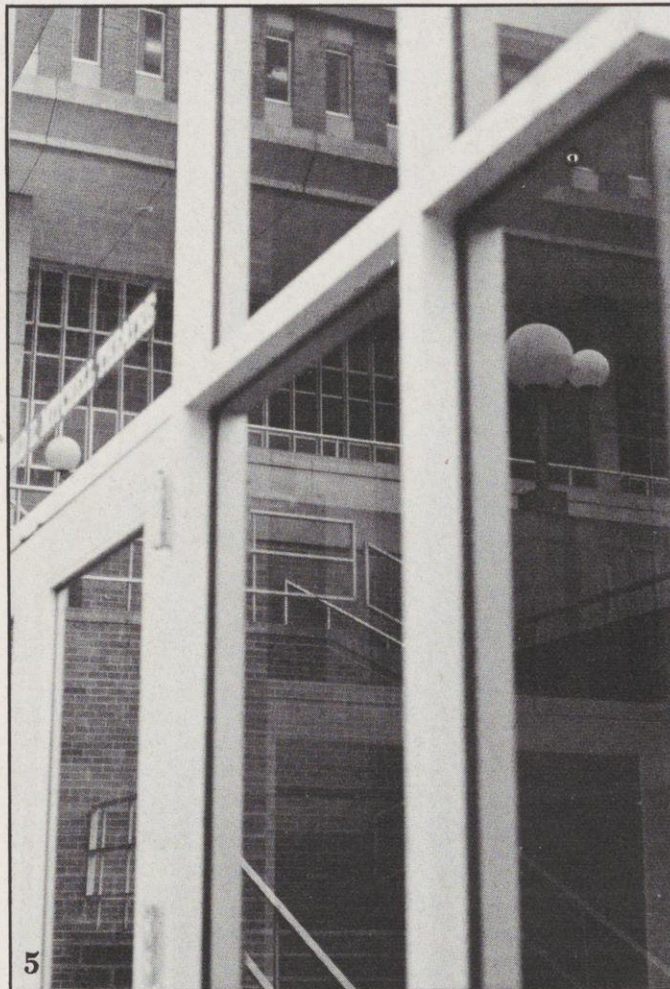
You've seen these buildings;  
now *see* the buildings and their  
fascinating facets, as discovered  
by John Rumpf, a junior in  
the School of Journalism.







Photos 1 and 5, the Ronald E. Mitchell Theater, a wing of the Vilas Communication Center; 2, 4, and 6, the Helen C. White library; 3, a stairway in the Elvehjem Museum of Art; 7, the Humanities Building.





# University News

## High Tuition Still Bargain: Ed Aids Board

UW tuition is high and going higher, but there's still no better bargain for students, a state official says. Richard Johnston, administrator of student support for the State Higher Educational Aids Board, told a student audience in December that "you have never had it so good. You'll get no better bargain in your lifetime than the bargain you're getting now."

Wisconsin subsidizes 75 percent of the tuition for in-state undergrads, he reminded them. That subsidy averages \$2,838 per student, a tax cost of about \$200 million annually.

Only about one in four dollars of student costs goes for tuition, Johnston told them.

He followed two other speakers, State Rep. Midge Miller (D-Madison), and UW Vice-Chancellor Bryant Kearl. The two held out little hope for lower tuition in the future.

"Many elected officials came in with a promise to cut taxes," Miller said, and the University "is a very handy place to cut. A lot of elected people don't put education on a very high priority." She said she favors loan and grant programs to help students. "It may be better to come out of college with some debt than with no college at all."

Kearl said he favors a cut in the 25-percent-of-cost which state undergraduates pay at the University, while those in voc-tech schools pay only 10 or 11 percent of the cost. "I see no magic in that 25 percent," Kearl said.

Later in the week the Board of Regents approved a \$1.85-billion budget which would slow the rate of tuition increase by spreading the next one over a two-year period. That would save the average undergrad between thirty and thirty-six dollars in each of the two years.

The board also suggested a plan called Wisconsin Students Serving Wisconsin, a work-study program which would cost the state \$4.8 million over the two years.

## Regents Support Veterinary School

Last year the state legislature voted that there will be a veterinary school on the campus, and last month, with one dissenting vote, the Board of Regents supported a plan for a \$28-million structure. The lone dissenter was Joyce Mickey Erdman '46, who said she fears the legislature will take the cost "out of the existing budget, and our whole program will be the poorer for it."

Several other regents held the same view, but since the state has already directed that the school be built, they did not vote against it.

Some opposition came as the result of a study which promises a large national surplus of veterinarians in the next ten years. However, Campus Chancellor Irving Shain argued that the study had been made among established veterinarians, "which is like asking a Madison pizza-parlor operator if there will be a need for more pizza parlors in the city in 1980." He added that there were enough other flaws in the recent study to conclude that there won't be a surplus of veterinarians.

The entire board was firm in its feeling that funds should not be taken from those budgeted for current UW programs.

The plan submitted to the legislature would include a new building, probably on the ag campus, with a clinical facility at the UW-River Falls. Shain said the four-year school would hold 320 vet students and about 120 other grad students. It would employ 221 full-time people, including a faculty of seventy-eight.

Proposed locations for the building, none of which the chancellor considers ideal, are Lot 62 and the band practice field, both of which are across Observatory Drive from the Gymnasium-Natatorium complex; and the present site of low-rise ag buildings east of those. Shain said that Lot 62 gives

badly needed parking places for about 600 cars; a building on the band practice field would be "aesthetically displeasing," and the cost of tearing down the ag buildings on the third site would cost about \$2 million.

## New Efforts Aimed at Minority and Disadvantaged Students

New efforts to enroll and graduate more students from disadvantaged and minority groups have been announced by Chancellor Shain.

Shain said reallocation of academic services funds have provided an additional \$10,000 for minority student recruiting in 1978-79. Another reallocation will provide \$15,000 to the University Counseling Center to hire a counselor specially trained to help minority group students. Shain also said he wants to increase the number of counselors if the legislature provides additional minority/disadvantaged funds in the 1979-81 budget.

The University has requested additional funds to broaden the summer pre-college program that last year gave extra help in basic subjects to forty young students working toward health sciences careers. Shain said he is requesting state and federal funds to spread the program to all undergraduate programs, but he does not expect the money to be available by next summer.

The plans were outlined in a "progress report" sent in November to members of the newly formed Committee on Academic Affairs of Minority/Disadvantaged Students. Last spring a task force had given Shain a detailed list of recommendations for increasing the number of new minority students and for keeping current minority students in school.

Shain's response went over the recommendations point by point and indicated their current status. In general, he expressed support for all of the recommendations, many of which are procedural. He also announced that the



School of Education has initiated a research project on attitudes of elementary and secondary teachers toward minority students.

Shain said he has asked the Office of Student Financial Aids to look into ways to find scholarships for outstanding undergraduate minority students to match an already existing program for graduate students. The chancellor also is asking the University's Associate Administrative Council to work on a plan for getting professors to volunteer as "faculty mentors." The mentors would spend time with minority students on a one-to-one basis.

A total of 1,827 minority students enrolled last semester, compared to 1,673 a year ago.

## Two New Regents

Milwaukee labor leader Ray Majerus and Madison attorney Thomas Fox were appointed last month to the UW System Board of Regents.

Majerus replaces Ody Fish of Peewaukee. Fox replaces Milton Neshek of Elkhorn.

The appointments were made by outgoing Acting Governor Martin Schreiber, who was defeated in the November election by Lee Dreyfus '49, former chancellor of UW-Stevens Point.

## Former Prof Wins Sex-Bias Settlement

Former campus professor Joan Roberts, now of Syracuse University, reached a \$30,000 out-of-court settlement in December in a sex-discrimination suit against the University.

Roberts, who created and taught the first women's studies course on the campus, filed the suit after she was denied tenure by an all-male faculty committee in 1974. She claimed the denial was based on her activities in the area of women's rights, despite the

committee's position that it resulted from insufficient production of the scholarly works.

In a brief note which accompanied the settlement check, the University conceded no wrongdoing, but said it was settling because it would cost more than \$30,000 to defend itself in court.

## Summer "College Week" Now In Sixteenth Year

College Week for Women will mark its sixteenth year when it opens June 5 on the campus. The three-day event, sponsored by the Extension Family Living Education unit, is an outstanding example of the Wisconsin Idea put into action. Complying with the mandate to make the educational services of the University available to all state citizens, College Week has established no age or educational prerequisites for participation. While it is planned primarily for adult women, men are also accepted.

Registrants will select topics for study from a schedule of fifty-nine seminars dealing with current social issues, national and international problems, women's concerns, family issues, personal development, communication, literature, writing and the arts. Mini-seminars, developed at the suggestion of participants, will be conducted during leisure hours along with theatrical events, concerts, tours to art and historical museums and to the Arboretum, and films.

The 1,500 women who attended in 1978 represented Wisconsin and seven other states.

Enrollment this year will close May 1 or when registration reaches 1,500. Further information is available from Rosemary Stare, Chair, College Week for Women, 610 Langdon St., Madison 53706, phone (608) 262-1411.

# Founders Days

*Dates and speakers through March, as reported to us by local clubs. Each will send mailings to its membership, giving complete details.*

**Appleton.** March 22—Chancellor Irving Shain

**Buffalo.** March 28—Women's Athletic Director Kit Saunders

**Chicago.** Feb. 7—Arlie Mucks and Wisconsin Singers

**Cincinnati.** March 17—Arlie Mucks and Wisconsin Singers

**Columbus, Ohio.** March 23—Head Football Coach Dave McClain

**Dallas.** March 20—Emer. Speech Prof. Fred Haberman

**Denver.** March 30—Chancellor Shain

**Ft. Atkinson.** March 7—Kit Saunders

**Hartford/Slinger/West Bend.** Feb. 5—Coach McClain

**Houston.** March 21—Prof. Haberman

**Indianapolis.** March 16—Chancellor Shain

**Ironwood.** Feb. 5—Wis. Supreme Court Justice Shirley Abrahamson

**Janesville.** Feb. 9—Biochemistry Prof. Hector DeLuca

**Jefferson.** March 8—Dean of Students Paul Ginsberg

**Los Angeles.** Feb. 3—Prof. Haberman

**Manitowoc.** Feb. 21—Justice Abrahamson

**Marinette.** March 29—UW System Pres. Edwin Young

**New York City.** March 23—Arlie Mucks and Wisconsin Singers

**Portland, Ore.** Feb. 2—Prof. Haberman

**Platteville.** March 25—Bill Davis, Assoc. V-C, Center for Health Sciences

**Rochester, N.Y.** March 29—Kit Saunders

**San Antonio.** March 18—Prof. Haberman

**San Diego.** Feb. 14—Athletic Director Elroy Hirsch

**Seattle.** March 31—Chancellor Shain

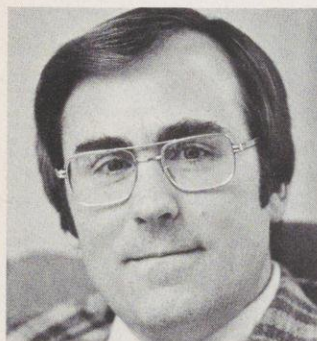
**Sheboygan.** Feb. 22—Justice Abrahamson

**Sun City.** Feb. 16—Elroy Hirsch

**Tomah/Sparta.** March 19—Sports Info Spec. Bob Leu

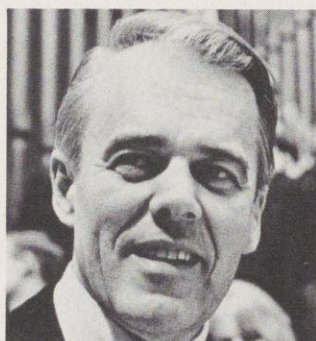


# "But, On The Other Hand—"



**William Sweet**  
Asst. Dir., Single-  
Student Dorms

It's a frequent get-acquainted exercise used in the training of new staff that we share our fantasies about what we would most like to do. I have a number of them which center around being a creative performer. Fantasy has me stepping up to the podium in my white tie and tails and lifting my baton before a 100-piece symphony orchestra. It's a short jump to the fantasy of playing Tevye in a roadshow of *Fiddler On the Roof*. I would suspect if I were held to one more less-realistic aspiration, it would be to follow my bachelor's and master's training in the teaching of speech. Teaching drama and interpretive reading would provide for me a good combination of the creative arts fantasy which I hold and the teaching experience that I find rewarding in my current job.



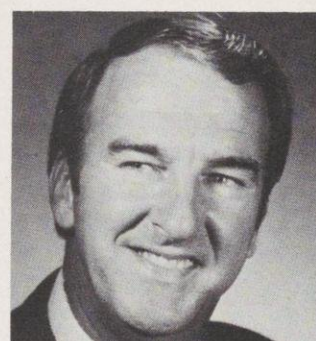
**Prof. Robert Pratt**  
Fountain  
Music

All through my life I've had the secret, intense desire to be the principal figure in a horror movie or play. The early films of *Dracula* and *Frankenstein* left such an indelible impression on me that I have never stopped trying to imitate the vampire and the monster. One dark, stormy November evening in my youth, as I stalked home-ward, a small child pointed and exclaimed, "Oh, look! The monster!" I feel it is no mere coincidence that Boris Karloff's real surname and my middle name are identical. (I wonder if the department of drama is reading this. . . .)



**Prof. Joanne Cantor**  
Communication Arts

Each semester, someone in my course on the effects of the mass media inevitably asks me whether the findings of the research I do might be misused against the better interests of society. My answer usually states that principles of persuasion can be applied to any cause and can also be used to *prevent* undue influence. However, I realize that people who are well trained in persuasive techniques are more likely to find jobs where the money is, and when a public-interest group takes on a giant corporation in a public opinion battle, it is usually a case of the amateurs against the pros. If I could not have the job I have now, I'd like to be doing mass media public relations for the political and social causes I support but which sorely need effective public relations campaigns to win their battles.



**Robert Samp, MD**  
Asst. Prof., Oncology  
& Surgery

If I had my druthers, I'd . . .

1. Go where it's warm. The cold is fine for cryosuspension and to make skiing possible, but as a steady diet it's a freeze.

2. Find a private, independent vocation. Politics is everywhere, but among civil serpents and other public types it's picky and crumbly, and beneath its own dignity.

3. Pick and choose my company and my clients. It takes all kinds to make a world, but give me the segment that's genuine, unpretentious, warm and pleasant, and contributing members towards a better existence.

4. Deal primarily with adults—of all ages. Youth generally is so busy teaching us that they have little time to learn (to paraphrase Eric Hoffer.)

5. Take far more time off to relax, enjoy and participate in the real-life opportunities of family and Nature. Part-time retirement after age forty should be mandatory—whoops! *people-datory*.

6. Stop aging, and druther instead.



*We asked campus personalities what they would like to be involved with if they could not do their thing as they do today. Here are their answers.*



**Prof. William Lenehan**  
*Chmn., English Department*

Not to be an English teacher—it is hard to dream of an alternative. Finding something better than the opportunity to read, study, and transmit to others our most valuable cultural heritage, the English language and its literature, is unimaginable. But not to be a chairman of an English department—that's a dream worth dreaming! I would choose to be a business executive.

Answering memos, having appointments with staff, salesmen, lawyers, bosses, making budgets, evaluating personnel, attending far too many meetings, running off to business lunches, worrying about inadequate office space, about inadequate funds to reward deserving employees, about meeting deadlines—these are the things I imagine business executives do. These are also the things a department chairperson does. If this kind of work has to be done, I had rather do it for the businessman's salary than mine.



**Prof. Ruth Bleier, MD**  
*Neurophysiology*

I think it's a good idea to change careers as often as possible, and have done it once so far, from physician to neuroanatomist doing research. Actually, I've known for a long time that I would like to have been a full-time musician, especially as a pianist playing chamber music—trios, quartets and quintets. While I've been a pianist for years, I've done little ensemble playing. But I *have* become a drummer with a group of women playing jazz and funky music. So the question is, do I want to be a drummer when I grow up?



**Elroy Hirsch**  
*Athletic Director*

What would I *really* like to be doing? If I had my way and could afford it, I would spend six months on the island of Maui and six months in the beautiful state of Wisconsin, right here in Madison. I would take the summers of Madison, the exciting fall with the football season and watch all the color and enthusiasm of the great Wisconsin students and all the other football fans. I would also spend Christmas here. And then I would head for Maui to do nothing but lie on the beach and play golf.

I fully realize that this is a totally selfish thing to say, but I have to be honest.



**Prof. Timothy Allen**  
*Botany*

Something of import, for all humanity, of course. How silly and self-serving. In my first reaction I forgot that important contributions come not from individual singularity but from circumstances wherein the hero makes the obvious move which is only incidentally significant on a large scale. Great decisions fall as often as not to the hands of knaves and fools, the worthy getting only their proportionately determined small piece of the grand action. How many great men, one wonders, sit in sackcloth and ashes at the *public* entrance to the church? I've given up doing good and mostly do what seems best, and still do right things for wrong reasons. So all this rules out politics, great science, artistic genius. What's left? Hedonism, I suppose, but the life of a playboy is unutterably tedious; all those twittering beautiful people. I used to guide in the Welsh mountains; that was fun, and I'd enjoy being a restaurateur, and I've always fancied being a pub-lican. Maybe I'll go and run the Pen-yr-Gwrydd Hotel in the heart of the Snowdonia Mountains. The food and beer both needed improving, as I remember.



# Sports

## Football: Not a Bad Way to Finish.

Junior QB Mike Kalasmiki, whose passing arm led the Badgers to their first winning season in four years, was voted the year's MVP by his teammates. He finished with 107 completions on 231 tries, for 1,378 yards and twelve touchdowns.

He brought Wisconsin through a 5-4-2 season (to sixth place in the Big Ten), for the first time in fifteen years that a Badger team has played above .500.

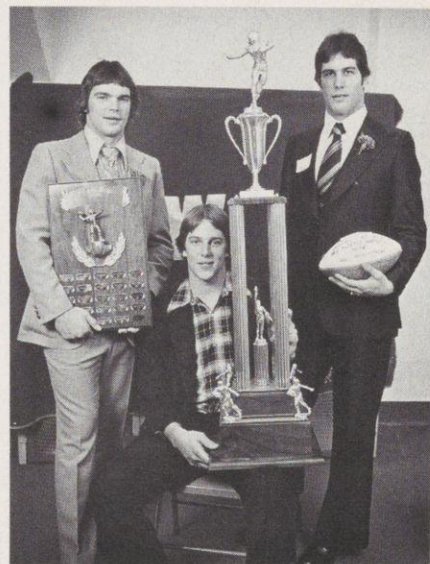
The season finale was also the psychological highpoint: a 48-10 win over Minnesota in which the offense shown as brightly as the defense has for two seasons. This game, players and coaches seemed to agree, was more than merely a sharp upturn after an embarrassing loss to Iowa the week before. It seemed to signal a jelling of a lot of things, and to hold promise for next season. It's a promise which just may come

true, with Kalasmiki at the helm and only one receiver lost to graduation. There had been, too, in the last half of the season, an 18-point fourth-quarter effort to tie Purdue 24-24, which helped balance the loss to Iowa, and the annual bath at the hands of Ohio State, this time 49-14.

Head Coach Dave McClain, ending his first season here, told the *Cap Times'* Mike Lucas that "Wisconsin will go to bowl games if we can go 7-4 or 8-3. We can do it. We can build a heckuva program here."

Other player awards announced at the forty-third annual football banquet on November 27, were the Ivan Williamson memorial for scholarship and sportsmanship, which went to senior defensive back Dan Schieble of Mequon; and the squad's "Mr. Hustle" award, captured by senior defensive tackle Paul Wasikowski of Cudahy. Voted outstanding offensive players were senior tailback Ira Matthews of Rockford and junior tailback Ray Snell of Baltimore. The leading defensive performers were, to no one's surprise, seniors middle guard Dan Relich of Wauwatosa and linebacker Dave Crossen of Rhinelander.

Matthews ended his college career with 3,700 yards total running, second only to Billy Marek's 3,989. His season total all-purpose running was 1,185—654 rushing, 143 receiving, 240 punt returns and 118 kickoff returns. He scored three times from scrimmage, re-



MVP Kalasmiki took his award sitting down, but Ivan Williamson Award winner Dan Schieble (left) and "Mr. Hustle" Paul Wasikowski rose to the occasion.

turned three punts for touchdowns and caught a touchdown pass.

Kalasmiki's ten scoring passes equal a school record set by Ron Vander-Kelen in 1962. He finished with 1,547 yards total offense in 304 plays.

The 6-foot-4, 208-pounder from Addison, Illinois told the crowd, "I think we can be pretty good offensively next season, since David Charles is the only receiver we lose. We have to work on the line, get some good recruits."

Kalasmiki took over during the Oregon game September 30, when freshman QB John Josten went out with a knee injury. With the Badgers behind 7-0 in the second quarter, he threw thirty-five passes for sixteen completions, guiding the team to a 22-19 last-minute victory. He had undergone knee surgery last season and it was predicted that he might never play again.

### 1979 Schedule

Sept. 8 at Purdue  
Sept. 15 Air Force  
(Band Day)  
Sept. 22 UCLA  
Sept. 29 at San Diego State  
Oct. 6 Indiana  
(Parents Day)  
Oct. 13 Michigan State  
Oct. 20 at Ohio State  
Oct. 27 Iowa  
(Homecoming)  
Nov. 3 at Michigan  
Nov. 10 Northwestern  
Nov. 17 at Minnesota





# Alumni Weekend '79

## May 18-20

Alumni House • Wisconsin Center • Wisconsin Union

A great weekend for all alumni, with special reunions\* for the classes of 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1924, 1929, 1934, 1939, 1944, 1949, 1954.

### CALENDAR

#### Fri., May 18

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

#### Sat., May 19

- Registration, open house for all classes, Wisconsin Center
- 25-Year Club luncheon
- Campus bus tours
- Home Ec Alumni breakfast
- Library School Alumni brunch
- 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 20

- 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 1979 Alumni Dinner, May 19 at 6:30 p.m., @ \$9.50 per person.

Name .....

Address .....

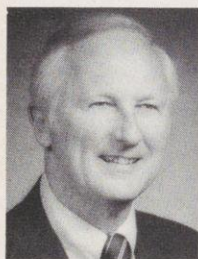
City ..... State ..... Zip .....

Class .....

Wisconsin Alumni Association  
650 N. Lake St. Madison 53706



# Member News



Wormet '42



Thomas '49



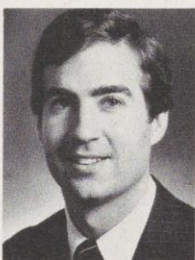
Kuester '60



Beran '67



Irwin '68



McFadyen '70

## '20-'39

Mary Fowler Rennebohm '20, the state's former first lady, was honored by Madison's Downtown Rotary for her long years of civic and social service, and was introduced by her nephew, Bob Rennebohm '48, executive director of the UW Foundation.

In mid-November, Lou Weinberg '26, Eau Claire, retired as president of Phillips of Wisconsin and was hosted by as many friends as the country club could hold. Among his many activities over the years were mentioned his membership of Temple Shalom and the presidency of B'nai B'rith, support of Sacred Heart and Lutheran hospitals, the Red Cross, United Way, the Chamber of Commerce and many others. One long-time friend summed up the sentiments of the crowd with "he's a beautiful man in his thinking and outlook."

Harold Tarkow '34, Ph.D. '39, Madison,

retired assistant director of U.S. Forest Products Lab, recently completed a three-month assignment for the International Executive Service Corps. He worked in Brazil, advising a firm on its refining processes for producing charcoal.

Roy Larsen '36, MD '39, Wausau, received the Max Fox Preceptor Award from the Medical School for his excellence in teaching.

Thorrel B. Fest Ph.M. '38, Ph.D. '53, a professor of communications at the University of Colorado, Boulder, earned an Alumni Achievement Award from the University of Northern Iowa.

Former Delaware governor Russell W. Peterson '38, Ph.D. '42, now director of the Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Congress, received an award for scientific achievement from Sigma Xi, the scientific research society.

S. A. Markham '39, Princeton, Wis., held an open house at his law office last fall to observe thirty-five years in practice. He has lived in Princeton since 1970, after practicing in Horicon in the office founded by his father, since 1943.

## '40-'55

Jacob Ornstein Ph.D. '40, professor emeritus of modern languages and linguistics at the University of Texas, El Paso, spent time in Washington last fall as a consultant for the U.S. Office of Education. Prof. Ornstein has been in a wheelchair since contracting polio in 1945.

Edith Haimova Reinisch MS '41, Holyoke, Mass., has recently co-authored a book, *The Health of the Preschool Child*, published by John Wiley & Co. She chairs the Health Professions division of Holyoke Community College.

After twenty-one years with Chrysler Corporation, H. Arthur Wormet '42, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., has joined Detroit's Manufacturers National Bank as a vice-president.

Seymour I. Schwartz '47, MD, Brighton, N.Y., professor of surgery at the University of Rochester Medical Center, was awarded the David W. Yandell Medal at a combined meeting of the Louisville (Ky.) Surgical Society and the medical school of the University of Louisville.

The YMCA of Jamestown, N.Y., honored John C. Wheeler '47 for his quarter-century of service to the Y, the past seventeen years of which were in Jamestown. Jean Thomas '49 moves from Kankakee

to Elkhart, Indiana with Miles Laboratories, where she becomes director of marketing for the research products division.

Ernst John Watts '49, '50, dean of the National Judicial College at the University of Nevada, Reno, was given its Honorary Alumnus Award at ceremonies last fall. The citation said that under his deanship, which began in 1974, the college has more than doubled the number of certificates of completion given to judges.

Clifford W. Hesseltine Ph.D. '50, Peoria, received the Illinois Society for Microbiology's Pasteur Award for 1978. He is chief of the fermentation laboratory at USDA's Northern Regional Research Center.

Bryant E. Wackman '50, president of the Brooklyn (Wis.) State Bank, has been named president of the Wisconsin Bankers Association.

Richard D. Karfunkle MA '54, formerly senior vice-president of Lehman Brothers, is now president and chief economist of Econoviews International in Philadelphia.

Lee R. Miskowski '54, '57 and his family live in Bonn, Germany, where he is vice-president for parts operation with Ford of Europe, Inc. He's been with Ford since earning his master's.

Carroll Rock '55 is now statistician in charge of the Minnesota Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, in St. Paul. He, his wife Ann (Clayton '57) and their three children live in Stillwater.

## '57-'77

Gerald D. Cornell '57 has moved his family from Homewood, Illinois to Hibbing, Minnesota, as U.S. Steel Inc. promotes him to its manager for public affairs of its Upper Midwest district.

Richard M. Hornigold '57, Wilson, Conn., leaves Pepsico, Inc., to join Johnson & Higgins, the insurance brokerage, as vice-president of its international department.

Thomas F. Kalish '57, '60, '68 has been named superintendent of the American School of Madrid. He moves his wife Pat (Wickstrom '61, '65) and their three children there from Buenos Aires.

The Upjohn Company has named Richard S. Key '57, Glen Ellyn, Ill., to its prestigious Upjohn Academy. He's been with the firm since graduation, and his newest title is medical sciences liaison in the area of metabolic diseases.

Lewis W. Dittert MS '60, Ph.D. '61 and his family now live in Upper St. Clair, Pa.,



where he is the new dean of the School of Pharmacy at the University of Pittsburgh. He'd been a pharmacy prof at the University of Kentucky.

**Mary-Beth Kuester '60, '74**, Milwaukee, heads the new firm, Consumer Communications Resources, with offices there and in Madison.

**William A. Stini '60, '67, '69**, professor of anthropology at the University of Arizona in Tucson, was appointed by the American Anthropological Association to serve on a blue-ribbon committee to advise President Carter on foreign aid.

**Lawrence W. Evers '61, '62, '76** and his wife **Carol (Wright '61, '73)** now live in Houghton, Michigan, where he is an associate professor in the engineering department at Michigan Technological University.

**Harriet Forman '64, '73**, Madison, has been appointed elementary principal in the Middleton-Cross Plains area school district.

The American Paper Institute presented an award "in recognition of his original and outstanding research related to the paper industry" to **Robert L. Beran '67, Ph.D. '72**. He's a senior research engineer with Westvaco Corp. in Covington, Virginia.

**Muriel B. Irwin '68**, Chicago, who joined its American National Bank & Trust in 1976, has been elected a second-vice-president.

**Tony A. Ramsey '68, MD** is chief of the department of OB-gynecology at the U.S. Army Hospital in Bremerhaven, Germany.

**USAF Capt. Michael G. Ruotsala '69** and his wife live in New Hampshire, where he's been assigned as a pilot at Pease AFB.

**Doug McFadyen '70, '72**, Seattle, moves up to the sales manager's spot with Coldwell Banker Commercial Brokerage Company there. He's been with the firm since graduation.

**Phillip V. Price '71** has opened a law practice in Indianapolis. His wife, **Patricia (Quinn '71, '72)** is an engineering associate with Indiana Bell.

In 1972, when the staff of Milwaukee's Immanuel Presbyterian Church concluded that its old pipe organ needed revamping, its organist, **Frederik Bach MM'72**, helped discover that it was built for the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition of 1881, and was an exact duplicate of the one used in the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. This past November the refurbished 3,500-pipe instrument was rededicated in concerts by him and by School of Music professor and campus carillonneur **John Wright Harvey**.

**Steven J. Albright '74**, now with a dental surgery degree from Marquette, is practicing in Evanston.

**USAF First Lt. Harold L. Korntved '74** has been transferred from Michigan to Kunsan AB, Republic of Korea.

Navy Ensign **John E. Munnik '77** is communications officer of the tank-landing ship *USS Cayuga*, homeported in San Diego.

## Deaths

**John Theodore Geissendoerfer '07**, Whittier, Calif.

**Mrs. O. A. Bloom (Grace Mary Pilgrim) '08**, Osceola, Wis.

**Earl Price Roberts '09**, San Diego

**Mrs. Florence Snyder (Florence McRae) '10**, Chicago

**Mrs. Winfield S. Hubbard (Gladys Sutherland) '12**, Sturgis, Mich.

**Oswald Theodore Koch '12**, Madison

**Rollin Robert Parks '12**, Fredonia, Wis.

**Bonnie Louise Shoop '12**, La Jolla, Calif.

**Alvin DeWayne Keene '13**, Rochester, N.Y. (1976)

**Allen Kenneth Murray '13**, Waupaca

**Ross Allen Baker '14**, Chula Vista, Calif.

**Mrs. Coulton W. Becker (Grace Dulaney) '15**, Williamsville, Mo.

**Raymond Cady Mackay '15**, Onancock, Va.

**Mrs. Bryne Alexander Marconnier (Emily Sims) '15**, New York City

**Mrs. Gertrude G. Ward (Gertrude Verna Gath) '15**, Los Angeles

**Mrs. Edmund De S. Brunner (Lousene Gwendolynn Rousseau) '16**, Wilton, Conn.

**Mrs. Harry William Rieger (Beatrice Marguerite Howard) '16**, Chicago

**Milton Carl Steuber '16**, Madison

**Walter Albert Werner '17, MD '45**, Stoughton

**George Marshall Wiles '17**, Colorado Springs

**Frank Andrew Kaiser '18**, Milwaukee

**Arthur Frederick Peterson '18**, Bethlehem, Pa.

**Jay Howard Stillman '18**, Hales Corners

**Mrs. John Hamill (Clara Amelia Nehrlich) '19**, Indiana, Pa.

**Harry Gilbert Brown '20**, Madison

**Mrs. Mary Harris (Mary Vose) '20**, Pomona, Calif.

**A. Eugene Hatch '20**, Mesa, Ariz.

**Arthur E. Liebert '20**, Milwaukee

**Lowell Joseph Ragatz '20**, Delaware, Ohio

**Mrs. William J. Tucker (Edith Verona Shea) '20**, Ashland

**Peter Ernest Wick '20**, Milwaukee

**Guerdon Herbert Head '21**, Racine

**Walter Otto Look '21**, Montrose, Calif.

**Howard Edward Pollock '21**, Milwaukee

**Thomas William Ayton x'22**, Indianapolis

**Carl Evans Bronson '22**, Littleton, Colo.

**Mary Crowe '22**, Fort Wayne

**Harold Eugene Hanson '22**, Madison

**Clarence William McIntosh '22**, Winnetka

**George Carl Orvis '22**, Milwaukee

**Laura Cecelia Peterson '22**, Mound, Minn.

**William Henry Purnell '22**, Madison

**Mrs. Ray Schomisch (Ruth Elizabeth Reid) '22**, Hurley

**Douglas Bolton Bell '23**, Honolulu

**Otis Silas Bersing '23**, Madison

**Mrs. Sidney Millard Boyden (Catherine Barry) '23**, Ft. Lauderdale

**Mrs. Kenneth Stanley Fagg (Marion Rebuschatis) '23**, Chappaqua, N.Y.

**Alexander Erik Morstad '23**, Milwaukee

**Mrs. Edna D. Romig (Edna Davis) '23**, Boulder, Colo.

**George E. Sprecher '23**, Madison

**Elmer Frank Gilson '24**, Arlington, Tex.

**Mrs. Stanley Knapp (Maud Jennie Lombard) '24**, Los Gatos, Calif.

**Ralph Julius Schuetz x'24**, Philadelphia

**Clyde Graham Strachan '24**, Tulsa

**George Louis Zamzow '24**, Chicago

**Raymond L. Engelke '25**, Ashland

**Mrs. W. W. Gabbett (Elizabeth Marie Grams) '25**, Ballwin, Mo.

**Norton Ralph Kaiser '25**, Kewaskum, Wis.

**Edgar Gottlieb Plautz '25**, Milwaukee

**Francis C. Quilty '25**, Kansas City, Mo.

**Herbert Fred Schulz '25**, New London, Wis.

**Florence Susanna Zimmerman '25**, Peoria

**M. George Henry '26, MD**, Balboa Island, Calif.

**Roland George Reynoldson '26**, Madison  
**George Larson Schmidt x'26**, Davenport, Iowa

**Wilbert Floyd Start '26**, Sylvania, Ohio

**Hugh Lewis Burdick '27**, Lake Geneva

**Daisy Grenzow '27**, Monroe

**William Holland Hall '27**, Durham, N.C.

**Theodore Sigardt Heian '27**, Mineral Point

**Herbert Theodore Korth '27**, Boca Raton, Fla.

**Mrs. Wendell Herbert Marsden (Esther Jeanette Wang) '27**, Madison

**Mrs. Grant R. Napier (Vidamae Marsden Bunting) '27**, Edgerton

**Randall Henry Walvoord '27**, Amarillo

**Drew William Castle '28**, Franklin, Ind.

**Harvey John Ridge '28**, Plant City, Fla.

**Richard Henry Rudy x'28**, Pasadena

**Arthur Malcolm Strommen '28**, Spooner

**Lester Samuel Custer '29**, Milwaukee

**Reuben Albert Fischer '29**, Phoenix

**Wallace Murray Jensen '29**, St. Clair Shores, Mich.

**William Edward Kiessling '29**, Lake Mills

**Karl Gottfried Larson '29**, Moline, Ill.

**Elsie M. Pike '29**, Royal Oak, Mich.

**Margaret Adelaide Trainor '29**, Madison

**Theodore William Ziemann '29**, West Allis

**Mrs. Clarence Blanchard (Irene Griffin) '30**, Glenview, Ill.

**David Robert Craig '30**, Fennimore

**Walter Scott Hake '30**, Janesville

**Mrs. J. F. Kennedy (Eleanor Isabelle Mitchell) '30**, New Hampton, Iowa

**Philip Sharpe Roden '30**, Milwaukee

**Mrs. Paul Stephen Schultz (Frieda Elizabeth Reed) '30**, Stevens Point

**Frank Max Weaver '30**, San Jose, Calif.



# Deaths *continued*

Lester William Bartsch '31, Clifton, Va.  
 John Joseph Dynes '31, Los Angeles  
 William Louis Henke '31, Janesville  
 Milared J. Leyda '31, Oshkosh  
 Clyde Alexander Meggett '31, Eau Claire  
 Milton Julius Moy '31, Peru, Ind.  
 Mrs. Truman C. Ryker (Anne Margaret Lussier) '31, Wilmington, Del.  
 Rogers E. Garrison x'32, Wisconsin Rapids  
 Milan Gladstone Helmbrecht '32, MD '34, Elkhorn  
 Neal Gordon Keehn '32, Decatur, Georgia  
 Niles A. Kjelson '32, Santa Clara, Calif.  
 Harry Gordon Luer '32, Chicago  
 David Griffith Owen Jr. '32, Sun City  
 John Budd Hand '33, Racine  
 Gerald John Kenehan '33, Milwaukee  
 Sister Mary Alexia Knopke '33, Stevens Point  
 Herbert Carl Lee '33, MD '35, Richmond, Va.  
 Roy Stephen McDonald '33, Madison  
 Mrs. Harold Paul Rusch (Clara Leonor Robinson) '33, Madison  
 John Hancock Hinman '34, Fort Wayne  
 Ralph Warren Ripson '34, Oconomowoc  
 Joseph Edwin Runkel '34, Waukesha  
 John Benjamin Schneller '34, Kent, Ohio  
 Mrs. Carleton Clark Pinkerton (Julia Alice Young) '35, Milwaukee  
 Hugh Virgil McDermott '36, Norman, Okla.  
 Victor Joseph Wong '36, Milwaukee  
 Ann Magdalen Schrank '37, Madison  
 James Elmer Miller MD '38, Madison  
 Richard Perry Tinkham Jr. '38, Wausau  
 Arthur Peter Becker '39, Milwaukee  
 Mrs. Cecil William Cook (Gertrude Susanne Trager) '39, Chicago  
 Sister Mary Wilfrida Doyle '39, Dubuque  
 John Edward Robb '39, Green Bay  
 Cornelia Bassett Church '41, Amherst, Mass.  
 John Walter Immerman '41, Essex Falls, N.J.  
 John Donald Schorta '41, River Falls  
 Justin Hubert Winnig '42, East Lansing  
 Leo Brewer Badertscher x'43, Janesville  
 Mrs. Oscar Buchalter (Ada Fay Osser) '43, Long Beach  
 Gilman Eldon Heggstad '43, MD '45, Newton Square, Pa.  
 Carl Stuart Alexander '44, Minneapolis  
 Paul Matthew Jensen '45, Ferndale, Mich.  
 Mrs. Daniel Arthur McKinley (Lorna Marie Peck) '45, Dodgeville  
 Mrs. Alan Nichols (Marie Kathryn Hochmuth) '45, Urbana, Ill.  
 Lloyd Francis Hoehn '46, Tucson  
 Arthur J. Nelson '47, North Fond du Lac  
 George Lloyd Schultz '47, Lake Mills  
 Richard Russell Whereatt '47, MD, Manitowoc

Mildred Elizabeth Harker '48, Madison  
 Robert James Hesson '48, Neenah  
 Mrs. Kenneth Holmes Lindquist (Dorothy Jean Olson) '48, Madison  
 Roger Warren Allen '49, Milwaukee  
 George Raymond Owen '49, Columbus, Ohio  
 Mrs. Arthur Wilbur Libby (Carol June Yost) '49, Milwaukee  
 Mrs. Harold P. Yerke (Ruth Ellen Johnson) '49, Mukwonago  
 Robert Charles Allen '50, Rockford  
 Stanley Clarence Bechtel '50, Florissant, Mo.  
 Joseph Warren Christie '50, New Castle, Pa.  
 Olin Tracy Fosgate '50, Athens, Georgia  
 Howard Carl Krieg '50, Hales Corners  
 Harlan Dennis Kuester '50, Janesville  
 Russel Harry Paugh '50, Manitowish Waters  
 Merton Emerson Hillyer '51, Sheboygan  
 Roger N. Van Norton '52, New York City  
 Richard Warren Scherff '53, Williams Bay  
 Joseph James Decker '54, Kiel, Wis.  
 Warren Wilbur Shirey '55, Bloomington, Ind.  
 John Robert Culb '59, Myersville, Md.  
 William Matalamaki '60, Grand Rapids, Minn.  
 David Gordon Seefeld '60, Camillus, N.Y.  
 Joan Mary Webber '60, Columbus, Ohio  
 Paul John Hessler Jr. '61, Los Angeles  
 Mrs. Gladys M. Kessenich (Gladys Martelle Decker) '61, Milwaukee  
 Mrs. Sam M. Sarris (Emily Madeline Meissner) '61, Clearwater, Fla.  
 James Alan Weikel '61, Rockford  
 Mrs. Brian E. Williamson (Beverly Ann Roth) '61, Madison  
 Ingeman Martin Ostergaard '63, Sturtevant, Wis.  
 David William Zimmerman '63, St. Louis  
 Jack Harry Gardiner '64, Whitefish Bay  
 David Noel Connor '66, Wausau  
 Douglas Edward Thomson '66, MD 70, Eau Claire  
 Roger Jon Schwebs '67, De Forest  
 Gerald Lee Thorson '68, Neenah  
 Kristin Maureen Kaul '70, Delafield  
 Mrs. John Arnold Miller (Barbara Jean King) '72, Menasha  
 Sara Lee Wilson '72, Port Washington  
 Lee Jay Rosch '75, Altoona, Pa.  
 Michael Jon Merdler '77, Sun Prairie

## Faculty

Prof. John L. Libby '54, Extension entomologist since 1962. An authority on control of vegetable crop pests and insects, his writings were used throughout the world. Libby, 46, was head of the USDA's Wisconsin Pesticide Impact Assessment Program, and was current chairman of the publications council of the Entomological Society of America. Memorials to the UW

Foundation, 702 Langdon St., Madison 53706.

Emer. Prof. Karl Paul Link Ph.D. '25, age 77, Madison, the principal inventor of the rat poison Warfarin, its anti-clotting derivative Warfarin sodium, and the first oral anti-coagulant, Dicumarol. He was said to be one of the University's most honored scientists, and received the Albert Lasker Prize for Medical Research twice. He joined the faculty in 1927, and was soon nearly as well known on campus for his flamboyance as for his effectiveness in the biochemistry classroom and lab. The product royalties he signed over to WARF over the years produced income second only to that derived from the Vitamin D discoveries of Prof. Harry Steenbock. Link retired in 1971.

Emer. Prof. Samuel H. McNutt, 86, Madison, on the veterinary science faculty from 1946 to 1963. He was named American Veterinarian of the Year in 1967, and was holder of the Borden Award of the AVMA. Suggested memorial recipients include the Veterinary Science Department, 205 WARF Building, Madison 53706.

Henry T. Scott '25, '27, '29, Madison, retired director of biological research for WARF, and its first employee, beginning in 1930. He represented WARF in Washington, D.C. during those early years when food standards were being established by the government. Scott prepared the first standards for measurement of Steenbock's Vitamin D discoveries, and for several years after that served as public health director for WARF to inform the medical profession about its merits. Memorials to WARF or St. Paul's Campus Center, 723 State Street.

Prof. Roy C. Vogelman '40, '42, one of the most familiar voices on WHA since his student days. His "University Roundtable" was broadcast for more than thirty years, and his "Views of the News," "Our Campus: The World," and "Exploring the News" were the basis for several of the national awards he won. He was 61 years old.

## Moving?

For uninterrupted delivery of Wisconsin Alumnus, please advise us of your new address as far in advance as possible.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class Yr. \_\_\_\_\_

Old address \_\_\_\_\_

New \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

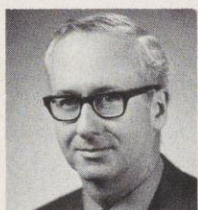


The 19th annual

# Spring Women's Day

Sponsored by the  
Wisconsin Alumni Association

Charlotte Irgens Spohn '44, General Chmn. • Jeanne Devereaux  
Kiley '46, Program Chmn.



Top row: Ross,  
Carbone, Pound.  
Bottom row: John-  
son, Suomi.

**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11**

**Theme: IN PERSPECTIVE**

Alumni House • Wisconsin Center • Memorial Union  
Registration and coffee: 8:15 to 9:15 AM • Sessions at  
9:30 and 10:40

**Morning Program—Wisconsin Center** (You may  
attend two sessions.)

## A.) The Great Petroleum Shift

Prof. John E. Ross of environmental studies and agricul-  
tural journalism explores the global implications of the

approaching end of "the age of petroleum." The vital ques-  
tion: can the carrying capacity of the earth sustain the  
demands as we enter the twenty-first century?

## B.) The Fight Against Cancer: Has Progress Been Made?

Paul P. Carbone MD, professor and chairman of the  
department of human oncology and director of the Wiscon-  
sin Clinical Cancer Center, talks about cancer as related  
to women. He'll cover progress and challenges, the  
resources here at the University, and the newest in  
diagnosis and treatment.

## C.) Facts, Figures and Fantasies of World Hunger

Dean Glenn S. Pound of the College of Agriculture and  
Life Sciences examines the realities of world hunger  
against the backdrop of its causes, separating fact from  
fantasy in our efforts to conquer it.

## D.) The View From Camp Randall

Here is an anecdotal report on the life of the student-  
athlete, by Dianne Johnson Ph.D., an assistant director of  
athletics. She'll move you along with the student from  
recruitment to graduation, outlining the impact of sports  
involvement on the student's personality, education and  
postgraduate opportunities.

## Luncheon—Noon

Great Hall

## Afternoon Program—Union Theater

1:05—Greetings by Chancellor Irving Shain.

Then: **The Atmosphere Gets a Physical.** Prof. Vernor  
Suomi, director of our Space Science and Engineering  
Center, a department which has contributed much to the  
nation's space program, tells of the exciting promises  
that cause 1979 to be labelled "the year of the planets."  
One of these is the Global Weather Experiment, a  
"complete physical" for the earth's atmosphere. It's an  
international effort involving 160 nations.

## LEAVE THE DRIVING TO US!

Transportation and parking on this crowded campus are  
no longer your problems. We're offering round-trip bus  
service from East Towne and West Towne shopping  
malls, for just \$1. Buses leave them at 8:30 a.m. and  
return following the afternoon program. If you want to  
use this service, be sure to indicate it on the reservation  
blank below, and add \$1 per person to your registration  
fee. You and your guests will each receive a bus pass  
with your confirmation, including parking and departure  
information.

## Spring Women's Day

Wisconsin Center, 702 Langdon St., Madison 53706

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

Name ..... Address .....

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

Circle your choice of two sessions: A B C D

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

A B C D



# WAA Directors

## Past Presidents

George R. Affeldt '43\*  
Served: 1977-78

Willard G. Aschenbrener '21  
4800 N. 68th St., #135  
Scottsdale, Ariz. 85251  
Served: 1951-52

Norman O. Becker MD '40  
505 E. Division St.  
Fond du Lac 54935  
Served: 1961-62

Martin P. Below '24  
732 Raleigh Ct.  
Northbrook, Ill. 60062  
Served: 1959-60

Anthony G. DeLorenzo '36  
General Motors Bldg.  
Detroit 48202  
Served: 1965-66

Robert F. Draper '37  
307 Main, Suite 3  
Montrose, Colo. 81401  
Served: 1970-71

Philip H. Falk '21  
6 Heritage Circle  
Madison 53711  
Served: 1944-45

Lawrence J. Fitzpatrick '38  
1504 Sumac Drive  
Madison 53705  
Served: 1956-57

Walter A. Frautschi '24  
2211 Fordem Avenue  
Madison 53704  
Served: 1947-48

R. T. Johnstone '24  
17111 E. Jefferson Ave.  
Grosse Pointe, Mich. 48230  
Served: 1953-54

Earl C. Jordan '39  
Mass. Mutual Life  
111 W. Jackson Blvd.  
Chicago 60604  
Served: 1975-76

John A. Keenan '30  
High Point  
Ft. Madison, Iowa 52627  
Served: 1957-58

Warren P. Knowles '33  
Inland Financial Corp.  
P.O. Box 339  
Milwaukee 53201  
Served: 1952-53

Carl H. Krieger '33  
722 Sussex Rd.  
Wynnewood, Pa. 19096  
Served: 1974-75

Lloyd G. Larsen '27  
3477 S. 37th Street  
Milwaukee 53215  
Served: 1962-63

John S. Lord '04  
Camelback Inn  
Scottsdale, Ariz. 85252  
Served: 1917-19

Charles O. Newlin '37  
11 San Mateo Place  
Hot Springs Village, Ark. 71901  
Served: 1963-64

Fred R. Rehm '43  
Court House Annex  
Milwaukee 53233  
Served: 1972-73

Raymond E. Rowland '25  
4989 Barnes Hospital Plaza  
St. Louis 63110  
Served: 1968-69

John H. Sarles '23  
412 E. Wayzata Blvd. #210  
Wayzata, Minn. 55391  
Served: 1949-50

Harold E. Scales '49  
Anchor S&L Assoc.  
Madison 53707  
Served: 1976-77

Robert R. Spitzer '44  
1134 North Rd., RR. #4  
Burlington, Wis. 53105  
Served: 1964-65

Truman Torgerson '39  
2000 S. 10th St.  
Manitowoc 54220  
Served: 1969-70

Ralph F. J. Voigt '40  
Mayor, Merrill, Wis. 54452  
Served: 1973-74

Gordon R. Walker '26  
2000 17th St.  
Racine 53402  
Served: 1955-56

John J. Walsh '38  
131 W. Wilson St.  
Madison 53703  
Served: 1966-67

Robert J. Wilson '51  
United Bank of Westgate  
Madison 53711  
Served: 1971-72

**Directors At Large**

*Terms Expire July 1, 1979*

Mrs. Karl (Ann) Beyer, Jr. '36  
Gwynedd Valley, Pa. 19437

Harvey Clements '43  
Foote, Cone & Belding  
601 N. Michigan Ave.  
Chicago 60611

Francis V. Hoffman '43  
104 Pompano Building  
1355 Porto Fino Drive  
Sarasota, Fla. 33581

Veldor A. Kopitzke '49  
UW Center—Fox Valley  
Menasha 54952

Mrs. Al (Marge) Leiser '45  
3510 Glen Arbor Drive  
Houston 77025

Jonathan G. Pellegrin '67\*

John (Bobby) Poser MD '33  
Poser Clinic  
Columbus, Wis. 53925

Clare I. Rice '43\*

David J. Spengler '60  
Affiliated Bank of Madison  
Madison 53703

James A. Temp '55  
417 S. Monroe St.  
Green Bay 54301

*Terms Expire July 1, 1980*

Hartman Axley '52  
State Mutual Life  
252 Clayton St.  
Denver 80206

Edward U. Dithmar '36  
105 W. Adams Street  
Chicago 60603

Donald E. Frank '47  
GE Appliance Park  
Louisville 40225

Eric Hagerup '58\*

John C. Hickman '65  
1st Natl. Bank  
Minneapolis 55402

Gene L. Johnson '60  
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\* WAA officer. For mailing address see page three.



Singer

*continued from page 9*

Conservative in many ways, he was emancipated in many others, and he had one of the most original minds I have ever been in contact with. Little escaped him, and he saw everything in his own way. I recall once coming out with him from a good dinner and evening in an apartment in a new building, an expensive one by Madison standards but with a grim feature: all the apartments opened, entrance door-opposite-entrance door, onto a single central corridor so long that it seemed to diminish in perspective. "It looks like a jail," Singer mused half aloud as we looked down the corridor, and then he added with a chuckle, "a jail for millionaires."

The memory of one formal social occasion I shall take with me happily to the grave. Fred Harvey Harrington was president of the University, and he felt quite properly that he should meet with Singer and pay official respects. It was carefully arranged that one afternoon I was to escort Singer up to the elegant office at the top of Van Hise Hall. When we entered the room, Harrington, who towered over us two rather short men, graciously asked us to sit at a long conference table, he and Singer facing each other at one end, I a little down one side, from which point I could watch the two of them like a spectator at a play.

The meeting turned out to be one long contest between the tall Harrington and the compact Singer to see who could outdo the other in compliments. "It is a great honor to have you here," Harrington would say; but before he could go on, Singer would reply, "But the honor is all mine to be here at your wonderful University." "Your novels and stories are great works of the imagination," the president would state, and Singer: "But they are nothing compared with the greatness of your University where young men and women are dedicated to learning." And so the conversation went, like a tennis ball at Wimbledon. Each man was fully sincere in his compliments, though each could really have known little about the other's work. It was the meeting of Writer and Educator raised, as it were, to the level of Platonic Ideas. For once in my life I felt that I had been lifted into that rarefied atmosphere in which, one supposes, kings and emperors and the plenipotentiaries of the earth dwell when they meet in state. I hope that sometime Singer will put that marvelous and hilarious meeting into one of his fictions. ●

# 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:

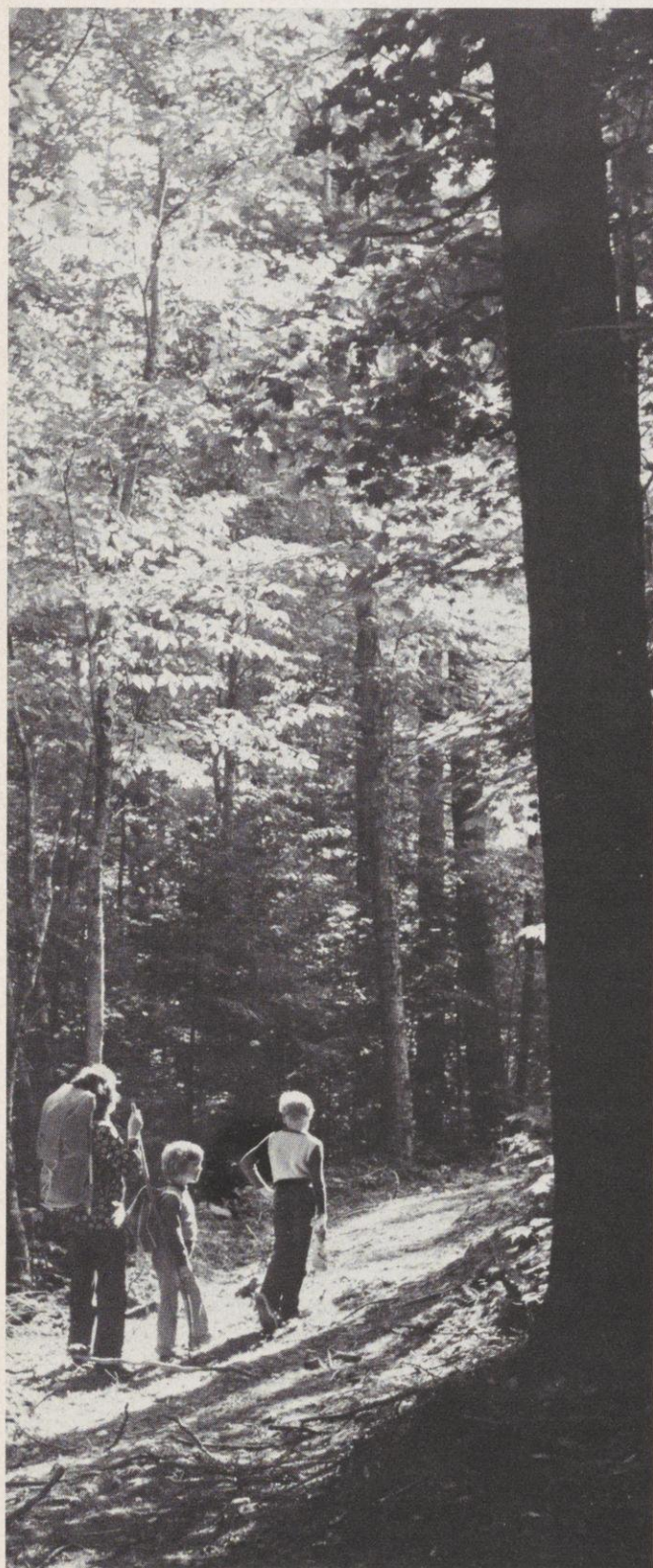
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# Alumni Mini-Camp



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*Friday, June 29 for two or three nights.\**

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

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

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

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

*\*Stretch your vacation dollars:* The entire weekend package costs just \$42.50 per adult and \$32.50 for children under fourteen, for two nights' lodging, six meals, bus transportation for all activities, and professional instruction. Or extend your mini-vacation an extra day and night to include eight meals and lodging, at a total of \$56.50 per adult, \$42.50 for each child.

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## Alumni Camp

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





# Heigh-Ho, Heigh-Ho

"Let's Get Small" was the theme of the halftime show at the Minnesota game. Photographer Del Desens thought the band members had taken the order literally when these seven trouped out behind assistant drum major Tom Notbohm. But there was no magic involved: a group of local kindergartners had come along to show us It's a Small, Small World and that Short People are a delight.



Istanbul



## Danube Cruise and Istanbul

May 21-June 3, 1979

Round trip Pan Am 707 Jet Clipper charter, Chicago to Istanbul; Munich to Chicago, first class, of course. Three days in Istanbul at the Sheraton Hotel, the city's newest and largest. We'll tour this center of 400 mosques, and, on our own, stroll the museums, bazaars and fortresses of the former sultans.

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 Passau, West Germany. 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 \$1549 (including taxes and services) per person, including all shipboard meals, based on two-per-ship's cabin/hotel-room occupancy. (Sorry, no single-room occupancy available.)

## Baltic Cruise

June 19-29, 1979

Our brochure calls it "Bright Nights on the Shores of the Baltic," because the summer sun merely bows to the night horizon, then stays close, to bathe the sky in a dusky glow. You'll see it in Stockholm, in three nights at the deluxe Sheraton Hotel across the channel from City Hall, overlooking Old Town. You'll spend time strolling the city's glorious parks and tree-lined boulevards, visiting the Royal Palace with its 500 rooms. You'll want to shop, too, for textiles and crystal.

Then you'll see that silver night-sky from the decks of the *M/S Estonia*, white and glistening and luxurious, on our six-day, six-night cruise to Tallinn (Estonia, U.S.S.R.), the 13th-century "museum city"; Turku, Finland, steeped in history; and Leningrad, Russia's gem, with its 600 bridges and the winter palace of the czars, priceless collections of art, precious stones, porcelain, gold and silver.

We fly from Chicago to Stockholm and return aboard a Pan American 707 Jet Clipper, with delicious meals, complimentary cocktails, stereo and in-flight movies!

from \$1399 (including taxes and services) per person, including all shipboard meals, based on two-per-ship's cabin/hotel-room occupancy. (Single occupancy, available in certain cabin categories only, at \$100 additional.)

These tours are limited to members of the Wisconsin Alumni Association and their immediate families. Each trip includes our traditional extras: experienced Alumni Holidays' European tour directors; hospitality desks in our hotels; welcoming and farewell parties for us Badgers; money calculators, special baggage tags, etc.

Send for the full-color brochures with complete itineraries!

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