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# Wisconsin Alumnus

Volume 85, Number 1  
November/December 1983

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# Wisconsin Alumnus

Volume 85, Number 1  
November/December 1983

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







# Letters

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## The Pay Freeze

I wish there had been an opportunity to add a few comments to the excellent Wisconsin State Journal article in your Sept./Oct. issue outlining our salary problems. We are naturally very troubled about other universities drawing away our staff in engineering, computer science, and some of the natural sciences where student demand for courses has been rising sharply and where the industry also competes vigorously for good young PhD's. We are equally troubled about the humanities and social sciences. They contribute a great deal to Wisconsin's reputation and to our ability to give a good education, and they are being raided almost as vigorously as the natural sciences.

Moreover, although we want to keep the so-called "stars," we have a faculty whose breadth and depth are in demand at all levels. Unless something is done, in every field and at every rank we are going to be below every comparable university in salary levels by the end of the biennium. Even the starting pay levels for junior faculty are a problem. If we match the offers that other universities are making to new PhD's for 1984-85, we will be paying them more than the people who joined us for 1983-84 are getting. If we don't, we will not be competing successfully for the best.

Finally, I am very much aware of the large number of able academic staff members whose salary needs also deserve attention. This group is extremely important to the university, and its quality, too, is being recognized elsewhere.

These comments are not intended as a criticism of (WSJ writer) Roger Gribble's

fine article. He has described several of our most difficult problems fairly and well, and we are grateful to him and to you for bringing them to your readers.

IRVING SHAIN  
Chancellor

It is unfortunate that the article reflects the same limitations shared by most current discussions of this situation. Journalists, politicians, and administrators alike seem unable to present to the public the real scope, complexity, and reality that this seemingly "sudden" crisis involves.

Two fallacies in particular seem to prevail. One is that this is, indeed, a *sudden* crisis. It takes no governor's commission to establish what has long been amply documented: that the University's faculty has, over the last decade or so, fallen behind other state employees in systems of recompense; and that, even more strikingly, the UW faculty has fallen shockingly, humiliatingly behind the salary scales of other institutions of higher learning, not only of the Big Ten and others of comparable stature, but of even much inferior ones. This is not speculation, it is fact.

The other fallacy is that the risk of this crisis is the loss of the "stars" on the faculty, and that the most urgent priority in coping with the situation is to make extra efforts to retain these "stars" in particular as the hope for the University. The facts are that they are already the most advantaged: more often than not specialists in research or graduate training, they do less of the undergraduate teaching; and, with chances for outside offers from other institutions where their fields are in demand, or from industry, they have the leverage to extort from the University a better salary anyway. Many "stars" care about the UW and try to stay, but for many others the UW is simply a stepping-stone in the pathways of their careers, and they are likely to come and go at their convenience or opportunity, regardless of any "recognition" program cobbled up at this point.

The issue is not, in fact, the "stars," who will take care of themselves regardless. The issue is the rank and file of a very fine faculty, consisting of dedicated teachers who also try, amid heavy schedules and bureaucratic distraction, to be productive

research scholars. These are academics with, in numerous cases, not only national but international standing in their fields. But the rewards available to them have little to do with "merit." The general public has little understanding of the complex and stultified system by which salaries are decided and allocated. It is a system in which, with categories of funding arbitrarily segregated, there is little flexibility to shift priorities from other areas to salaries. It is a system in which blackmail—the reality or prospect of outside offers—is the main source of leverage for improving salary standing in any real way. Those without outside offers are not necessarily of lower worth, but work in fields where outside mobility is limited and opportunities beyond academia do not exist. This is not a matter of "merit" but circumstance.

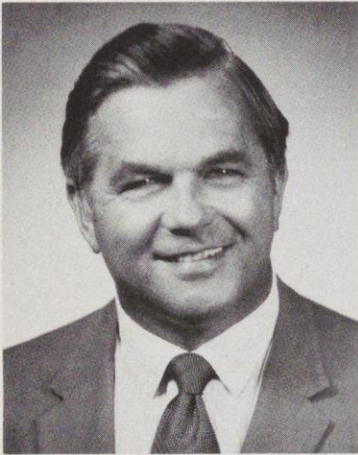
Without such leverage, the majority of professors are forced, regardless of actual worth, to compete for the few crumbs of increase left to be distributed when what "merit" monies there are trickle down. The faculty salary structure is, moreover, a product of ramshackle chaos containing an unbelievable array of inequities—inequities between members of the same department, and inequities between entire departments as units—resulting from irrational happenstance and surviving with no logical relationship to the value of individual professors by any standard of measurement.

In this situation, the "crisis" of the salary freeze comes not as a sudden event but as the latest and most blatant insult crowning a long background of mistreatment. The state and the administration have shown willingness to maintain the physical facilities of the University, but have shown no comparable commitment to what really makes a university great—what has made the UW great and is struggling to keep it that way—an outstanding faculty. The demoralization is already at a pitch that is sure to affect the quality of this institution quite beyond the departure of personnel, "stars" or otherwise. And the battered and compromised character is going to make it difficult to recruit in the future the replacements who will have to be found for the present faculty when it is drastically reduced by retirements and departures during the next two decades.

*continued on page 20*



# On Wisconsin



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

**T**he faculty wage freeze and its speculated effect on the University of Wisconsin has been in the news almost daily during these past few weeks.

Events leading into this controversial matter are as follows: faced with a \$300-million inherited deficit last June, the state legislature carried on long and difficult deliberations, but one of the things it came up with was a biennial budget for the UW System which provided \$27.6 million of additional support. Since the University was the only state agency whose operating budget was increased, this indeed was good news.

However, in a separate budget item, Governor Anthony Earl called for a one-year freeze on the wages of 23,000 non-university employees of the state. In that number are 16,000 faculty and staff of the UW System. (Countering that freeze somewhat was a 1% increase in the state's share of retirement fund payments, the promise of a 3.84% raise next year, and a \$1-million fund to be used during the biennium for promotions to associate and full professorships.)

In July, the Board of Regents, referred to by the press as "sharply divided" on ways to offset the wage ceiling, moved to raise tuition for the purpose of bringing in an additional \$6 million to be used for salary increases, but this motion was vetoed by the governor.

Early in September, the Faculty Senate issued a statement on the freeze and its effect on faculty morale and the general progress of the University. (That statement follows below.)

And in September, the governor announced the formation of a sixteen-member Task Force on Faculty Compensation. It is charged with examining "exhaustively, the current and historical levels of faculty salaries and other employee compensation, the internal and external salary pay plan practices of the University of Wisconsin and the State of Wisconsin System and the possible funding sources for any recommended changes in compensation." It is expected to present its findings to the governor, the legislature and the regents by next March 31. The Wisconsin Alumni Association is especially proud of the fact that our national president, Jonathan Pellegrin '67, has been chosen as a member of the task force.

I don't know when so many people have readily expressed an interest in receiving additional information on an issue affecting

our University; an issue on which you, too, as a concerned alumnus, may wish to be heard. If so, write directly to one of the co-chairs of the Governor's Task Force on Faculty Compensation. They are Katharine Lyall, Rm. 1624, Van Hise Hall, UW, Madison 53706, and Doris Hanson, 3629 Dyreson Road, McFarland 53558.

Now, here is the statement by the UW-Madison Faculty Senate, dated September 12.

Whereas: The inability of the State of Wisconsin to keep pace with other states in faculty and academic staff salaries for 1983-85 is endangering the quality of this University's teaching programs and its capacity for public service, and

Whereas: The extent of this damage is unprecedented in the memory of the Faculty Senate,

Be it resolved that: The Faculty Senate adopts the attached statement and requests the University Committee, the Chancellor of the UW-Madison, and the President of the UW System to bring it to the attention of the Governor, the State Legislature, the Board of Regents, and the citizens of Wisconsin.

The Senate further calls upon all members of the faculty and academic staff to assist in making clear the magnitude of this crisis and the probable consequences of failure to deal with it.

## STATEMENT ON FACULTY AND ACADEMIC STAFF SALARIES

Every UW-Madison staff member is fully aware of the serious fiscal situation in which this state finds itself. Like other citizens, we are concerned that public funds be spent carefully and well. However, we do not believe that it is either prudent or economical for Wisconsin to continue its present course of letting faculty and academic staff salaries drop far below the levels at other comparable universities. By crippling this University's ability to recruit and retain staff, this policy threatens the quality of our teaching programs and our capacity to serve the people of this state.

We are not speaking on behalf of individuals. They can improve their situation by moving elsewhere, and too many are doing so. We are speaking of an institution that is in jeopardy.



To speak plainly, we have already lost too many valued colleagues. Even more ominously, we are increasingly unable to compete for our share of the best young scholars, who, until recently, would have been eager to build a career at the UW-Madison. Critical disciplines and professions have received a great deal of attention, and they illustrate dramatically our concern for the future. But our problem is not confined to a few areas; it affects every college and every field of study.

For the first time in memory we have no adequate way to recognize or reward colleagues whose work has been outstanding, nor can we respond when other universities recognize these achievements by offering our people new challenges and greater rewards.

Wisconsin's economic plight is not unlike that of other Midwestern states. Yet almost all of the others are moving aggressively to strengthen salaries and staffing at their major public universities. The reason other states are moving in this way is clear. They are giving high priority to preserving, or in some cases expanding, the knowledge base that will help them compete more effectively in national and world markets.

While their universities are advancing, ours is in decline. Other states have given out a message that they place a high priority on building a great university. Wisconsin's current direction of policy does not even preserve its traditional strength.

The fact that we appear to be a university in trouble is now widely known nationally. Instead of being sought out by young people eager to build a career, we are the target of other universities insisting that they can offer young scientists and scholars much better opportunities for growth and service.

The magnitude of the difference between Wisconsin's actions and those of neighboring states deserves to be spelled out. For 1983-84, faculty and academic staff salaries at Wisconsin will be frozen at the levels of the previous year. For 1984-85, this state proposes an average raise of 3.84%. Meanwhile, Minnesota has already increased salaries by at least 6% this year (5% by direct funding and 1% through internal reallocation.) For 1984-85 Minnesota proposes to add another 5-to-6.5%. In the most economically troubled of all our neighboring states, salary increases of at least 5% are in effect for both Michigan

and Michigan State (universities). Illinois and Indiana are giving similar increases. The large industrial state of Ohio is authorizing an average increase of 8%, arguing that in troubled times the competitiveness of the state university has even greater economic significance than usual. Iowa's public universities are being held to a token 1% increase this year, but that follows two years in which a total of 20% was added to the salary base. In addition, the legislature has given firm assurance of an additional 7% in 1984-85.

Even in 1982-83 Wisconsin's salaries were in the lower third of the Big Ten. By 1985 they will be significantly below those of every other sister university at every faculty rank. The margin will be so wide, in fact, that recovery of our competitive position would seem both politically and economically improbable before the end of the century. To believe that the greatness of the UW-Madison can be maintained under such circumstances is blindly optimistic.

The likely results of a failure to preserve faculty strength were outlined in a report to the Senate in May, 1983. These were the major points made:

- (a) In the short term, Wisconsin faces a loss of some significant part of the \$120 million brought into the state each year by individual faculty members applying for outside research support. This enterprise rests entirely on the ability of Wisconsin faculty members to compete annually with their colleagues elsewhere. That, in turn, rests on their quality as scientists and scholars. In the most basic economic terms, if this state loses its gamble to retain a first-class faculty without paying competitive salaries, it stands to lose hundreds of jobs and millions of dollars of business purchases and tax revenues—far more than the total tax support for faculty salaries at this university.

- (b) In the near term, a decline in the quality of the University will mean a decline in both the value of a Wisconsin degree and in the range of educational opportunities that Wisconsin parents can offer their children.

- (c) In the longer term, the competitive position of Wisconsin business and industry will be jeopardized in a world increasingly responsive to knowledge-based enterprise. Decline of research capacity will surely be accompanied by a loss in our

ability to put science to work on the economic, technological, and social needs of this state. Research agencies from other parts of the country have no reason to concern themselves with Wisconsin's special problems and opportunities. Only a first-rate state university can help make the most of our unique agricultural setting, our natural resource mix, and our particular business and industrial situations. •

**I**n summary, Wisconsin's salary policy for the 1983-85 biennium is out of step with what is happening elsewhere in the region and throughout the nation, and serious harm has already resulted. Wisconsin is not even protecting the University resource that earlier generations created. Even less is it offering the current generation a chance to build for the years ahead.

Decline is not simply a gloomy prediction for the future; it is an honest description of what has already begun. The president of the prestigious Association of American Universities has described Wisconsin as one of several states that are "cutting into the bone and muscle of some of the best universities of the world." He then adds a comment that should be heeded by citizens, legislators, and government officials: "A state government can hardly pursue a more shortsighted policy than to (turn) a great university into mediocrity."

Wisconsin's present plan for faculty and academic staff salaries can have just such an effect. We urge corrective action before it is too late. To contend that faculty members respond only to "paycheck arguments" is a plausible but nonetheless an unfair charge. A number of faculty and staff are doing their best to keep the future alive. Many able people will continue to serve loyally and without complaint. The University is being helped by the improvements this year in nonsalary aspects of its budget. But how can we answer potential faculty from other parts of the country who are being told that Wisconsin is "a university in decline in a state that doesn't care.?" Unless changes are made now, we fear that the damage being done in the current biennium will endure for a great many years. □



# MAKING • BOOKS • ON • DAYTON • STREET



Last year the University of Wisconsin Press published thirty-seven new titles and sold 82,000 volumes: about 53,000 went to bookstores; 13,000 were distributed wholesale; 4,000 went to institutions; 7,500 to individuals and 4,000 were sent abroad. Some 35,000 were cloth and another 47,000 paperback. In addition, it published eleven scholarly journals, some quarterly, some annually. This year the Press expects to produce fifty-seven new titles and predicts its sales will top the million-dollar mark for the first time. To date the total number of titles published since its founding in 1937 is close to 1000.

There is no mass audience for a university press. A print run of 500-to-2500 copies of a scholarly book may take from three to ten years to move. Regionalia makes up part of the UW Press market; libraries are important customers as are scholars and students and the educated general reader with a specialized interest. The range of subjects, from Africa to zooplankton, is diverse: dance, economics, geology, medicine, linguistics, physics, urban studies. Recent catalogues offer an anglers' guide to the biology of the trout, a history of the Nazi SS Black Corps, works on the fight to save the redwoods, penal servitude in modern Spain, labor unions in Chile, and festivals in ancient Greece.

The Press is administered by the Graduate School and subsidized to a small degree by the University. Its fortunes have fluctuated but its purpose has remained consistent: to publish scholarly works of the highest quality. Commercial houses in the US won't touch academic non-profit-makers. Few are willing to take a chance on *The Brain Stem of the Cat*, for example, although the book is valuable to neurophysiological researchers and sells steadily at \$250 a copy.

There are approximately eighty university presses in the US; most major schools support one. They range in size from powerhouses like Harvard and Chicago, which turn out over 200 titles a year, to small operations—Kent State, for example, which produces around twelve annually. According to the UW Press staff and to faculty and administrators, Wisconsin subsidizes a press for a variety of reasons. It gives the University a say in the judging



*The  
UW Press  
is betting  
on a  
larger  
stable  
of saleable  
scholars.*



By Christine Hacskaylo

of scholarly worth, insures that research is subject to critical review, enables scholars to communicate with one another and allows instruction to reach beyond the classroom. And a first-rate press is the best kind of advertising for the University's scholarly reputation, says Prof. Joseph Wiesenfarth, chair of the Press Committee.

The Press is headquartered in three ancient frame houses on the south side of Dayton just east of Park Street, and in a former liquor warehouse on North Murray. When I visited, in a kitchen a library table was stacked with bottles of Tab. There were yellow checked curtains, six shelves of Library of Congress Catalogues of Printed Cards and two fat volumes of bound summaries of doctoral dissertations. Production operates out of what was once a downstairs dining room, and the director's office appears to have been an upstairs parlor with a working fireplace, birch logs, and cut glass in unwashed bay windows. Various people describe the facilities as "dingy," "creaky," "squalid," "a problem," "a real problem." Clearly the press is at a disadvantage when appearing before prospective authors and potential employees, and the "inefficiencies of coordinating a small staff scattered between four buildings are enormous," says Assoc. Director Ezra Diman. They are "producing miracles in relations to their quarters," says Edwin Black, assoc. L&S dean.

Before the move to its present site—a "temporary" home for twenty years now—the offices were in Sterling Court—that, too, a former apartment house—where the Humanities building and the Elvehjem Museum of Art stand today. It received its official start in 1936 when a faculty press committee was established with the authority to publish "particularly meritorious manuscripts" under the University's imprint. Miss Livia Appel arrived from the University of Minnesota to serve as executive editor and in 1937 the Press brought out its first book, Prof. Homer Adkins' *Reactions of Hydrogen with Organic Compounds over Copper Chromium Oxide and Nickel Catalysts*. Production rose to eleven titles a year until World War II with its shortages of supplies and personnel. It took a while to recover. Only two titles appeared in 1946, only one in 1947.





## The number of titles published since 1937 is close to 1000.



A postwar study recommended the hiring of more editors, new sales promotion and production people, an accountant and a shipping clerk. Thompson Webb, Jr. came to the Press from Berkeley in 1947. For the next twenty years development under his direction grew steadily if slowly; then in the '60s the ready supply of public and private funds encouraged a period of rapid expansion. Production jumped from around twenty-five titles a year to more than fifty. In those halcyon days editorial decisions could be made on merit alone and, as Webb said in an interview, "the costs be hanged."

But the early '70s brought unexpected budget cuts, spiraling production expenses, a tighter market, and the drying up of federal and state monies. The University sharply reduced its subsidy: at the time it was more important to buy books for the library than to worry about printing new ones, said then Chancellor Edwin Young PhD '50. The staff dropped from forty-one in 1970 to fewer than nineteen in 1974. By 1973 production had fallen to only twenty-two titles.

The financial crunch forced the press to look for works with broader appeal. It had seen previous "best-sellers." Its all-time money-maker, *Black Moses*, is a case in point. It is a biography of Marcus Garvey by L&S Dean E. David Cronon MS'49, PhD '53 which, ahead of its time, barely moved when it first appeared in the mid-'50s. But it was reissued in the '60s to meet the surge of interest in black studies and eventually sold more than 72,000 copies. In the mid-'70s the Press published Prof. Joe LeMasters' sociological study of attitudes in a Middleton working-class bar, *Blue Collar Aristocrats*. It was serialized in the *New York Post*, made the pages of *Playgirl* magazine, and sold over 1000 volumes monthly for several months. Books like John Muir's autobiographical *My Boyhood and Youth* and Margaret H'Doubler's *Dance* have also done well. Recently *Joe McCarthy and the Press* by Edwin R. Bayley received wide trade attention around the nation, was favorably reviewed in the *New York Times*, and won, among other honors, the prestigious George Polk Award in journalism.

The Press has a long tradition of publishing books about Wisconsin and the Great Lakes; it's another category that sells. Books are never done simply be-



Photos: Glenn Trudell

cause they are regional, however; they must be works of scholarship in their own right. The Press has produced biographies of Bob LaFollette, histories of the University, studies of the spring flora, physical geography, soils, and grasses of Wisconsin. It put out the small paperback *Climbers Guide to Devils Lake*, designed to slip conveniently into a hiker's back pocket, and the large, handsomely illustrated *Fishes of Wisconsin* by Prof. George C. Becker '39, '51, '62. It is new, over 1,000 pages long, contains hundreds of drawings and illustrations, took twenty-five years to research and write, and is the definitive study in the field.

Sales income funds over eighty percent of the Press's budget. Administratively and financially it is directly responsible to the dean of the Graduate School and is considered a part of the University's research facilities. The dean plays a general supervisory role and the UW subsidy will run to about fifteen percent of total operating costs this year. According to that dean, Robert M. Bock '49, PhD '52, the money pays for the "munificent quarters," for the heat bills and the electricity, and for the salaries of the twenty-eight fulltime employees. Because it is a "creature" of the University, it is tax exempt and nonprofit. Without this support, say Press staff, scholarly books would be "priced out of the reach of everyone's pocketbook."

There's a second arm of authority involved in UW Press operations. The University's Press Committee is composed primarily of fourteen senior faculty in the social sciences, the natural sciences and the humanities. It must vote approval on all manuscripts submitted for publication, oversee general policy, and annually review all Press journals.

Former committee chairman, history Prof. Stanley G. Payne, says the Press has a strong base in its home faculty. "We work actively to nail down the high caliber material here. We do not, however, provide automatic publication to anyone, and while we welcome books from this campus, they are subject to rigorous review."



any of the Press staff come from backgrounds in commercial publishing and hold degrees in the humanities. Peter Givler, acquisition director for three years, was with Charles Scribners and Sons. He says he goes about acquiring new titles in the standard ways: "networking, reading the journals, sifting through the manuscripts and proposals that come in over the desk." He looks for sophisticated scholarship, good writing, and some sign that the significant questions are being asked. He says acquisition is "a little harder here. In New York there are agents to bring writers and publishers together. But not in academia. The Press Committee helps with recommendations and I do a lot of traveling." Frequently he consults informally with experts in a given area before considering a manuscript for full review.

He says the Press has begun looking for paperback reprints, "books published originally by commercial houses that we think have potential for continuing sales, classic material no longer in print. We get the rights and bring them back. Julia Kinney (acquisitions manager) is working on this and it's growing rapidly. We are serving the scholarly community by keeping important books alive and, at the same time, are making a few bucks."

Once a book has been accepted for publication it moves into the province of Elizabeth Steinberg MA '59, the Press's chief editor. She attends all Press Committee meetings, supervises and schedules all





*“Some traditionalists think it is the obligation of a scholarly press to lose money.”*

editing, and works closely with production. On a manuscript, her staff may deal with problems of consistency, organization, documentation, form and clarity. They also mark pages for format and design, check copy corrections, inspect galleys and so on.

She says the “mythical-typical-300-page book” usually takes nine to twelve months to move from accepted manuscript to finished volume, but some complicated projects can involve several years of work.

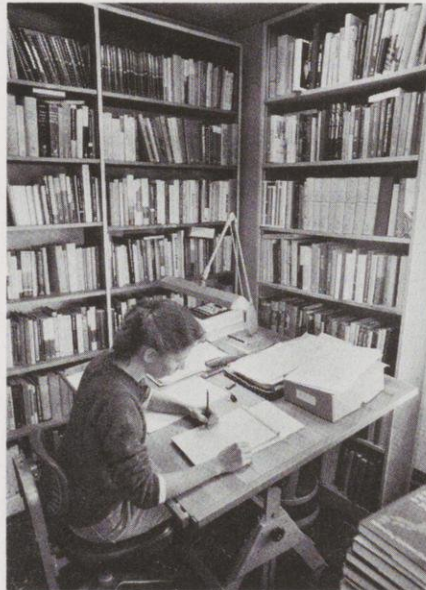
“Each has its individual demands. If an author’s first language is not English, then obviously there will need to be more editorial time spent on his or her writing style. If a manuscript is highly technical, then we must look for an editor with the appropriate scientific training.” There are only three full-time people on her staff, so the Press manages its heavy workload by employing from ten to twelve free-lance editors and six to eight graduate students. They work part time, are payed minimum wage, and hold a variety of degrees in archeology, Spanish, art history, linguistics, English, physics.

Mrs. Stienberg says there is no house style. “Some authors have strong feelings about the matter and we don’t impose on them. When we have to make changes in how someone expresses him or herself, we work very closely with that writer.

“The chief ability we bring to the work is a quality of caring that each book be done correctly. The editor who is working on the manuscript is the author’s first and, in some ways, most intimate reader and knows the book better than anyone else ever will.”

She remembers the particularly difficult books with a certain nostalgia once they are done: *Antartic Geoscience* is one example, a work complete with elaborate charts and graphs, using contributors from all over the world, and containing well over 1000 pages. “The best thing about this sort of editing is the exposure to so many different disciplines, to the sheer breadth of intellectual endeavor.”

Gardner Wills directs production, contracting with printers, typesetters, and designers around the country, chiefly in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Texas and Wisconsin. “We prepare the cost estimates for the press committee; work up specifications on bids and write contracts; size illustrations; check and recheck



An editor amid 1000 titles.



galleys, boards, proofs, alterations and corrections; look over invoices when the books hit the warehouse; talk with marketing.”

It’s a lot of paperwork and there are always last minute glitches, says Wills. “We had a book about dairy farming ready to print that had a picture caption talking about a dead cow. Well, the printer had that cow standing up looking very much

alive. Fortunately we happened to notice it.”

He says he only makes the books, doesn’t read them, but allows that he has seen a shift to more interesting material lately and there are a few recent titles he might consider picking up. He believes his most frustrating projects have also been the most challenging and enjoyable. “*Fishes of Wisconsin* took hundreds of work hours to complete but it was a real feeling of accomplishment to see the finished product.”

Jerry Minnich heads the marketing division. He and his assistant, Donald Anderson, are responsible for reviews, book exhibits, catalogues, brochures, publicity releases and direct mail campaigns.

“We work with book clubs and usually place several of our titles through them each year. We pay special attention to submitting our books for awards. We put a lot of effort into securing reviews, usually a good return for the time and money expended. We’re fairly liberal with our review copies. On the average, we send out about fifty, although the figure may range as high as 200 for a book like *Joe McCarthy and the Press* or as low as ten for something very esoteric. If there’s a chance for sales beyond the ordinary, we will distribute advance page proofs. We advertise in the scholarly journals. For certain specialized titles we get into direct mail promotion: Prof. Bassam Shakhshiri’s *Chemical Demonstrations* obviously has a very specific audience.

“We also exhibit across the nation. The American Historical Association, for example, just had its annual meeting in Houston and all twenty-four of our history titles this year were on display.

“We have fourteen sales reps in the US and two in Canada. We share a cooperative London-based office that covers the United Kingdom and Europe. We’re also represented in Africa, the Pacific and the Middle East.

“The developing countries want scientific and technical materials while the UW has interests similar to our own in scholarly work from almost every area.”

The press became involved in the journal field in 1965 when the Graduate School assumed responsibility for a number of publications originating on the campus. Among the eleven scholarly journals it



“I would like  
to see us  
break into the front ranks  
of university presses.”

now publishes are the *Modern Language Journal*, the *Journal of Consumer Affairs*, the *American Orthoptic Journal*, and the journals of *Arctic Anthropology*, *Landscape*, and *Human Resources*. Some are edited in our University departments and others are official publications of learned societies around the US.

Stephen M. Miller directs that operation (which is separate from the book division) with a staff of six. “We perform no editorial functions. We operate much as a commercial publisher would, although of course we are non-profit, so any surplus reverts back to the sponsoring organizations. We arrange for production, maintain computerized subscription lists, handle typographical and cover design, sell subscriptions and advertising and do the accounting.

“Although our combined circulation is small, our journals are among a select group that breaks even. We have the capacity to add three or four more in the near future and the potential to do twenty beyond that before reaching a cutoff point.”



Thompson Webb retired in 1981. The Press's present director is Allen N. Fitchen who has been here fifteen months. He is an easterner who took degrees at Amherst and Cornell, then worked for MacMillan Company, “peddling college textbooks” before moving to their New York offices. In 1968 he went to the University of Chicago Press—one of the best in the nation. There he became senior editor in the humanities with unusual success in acquisitions.

At Chicago he developed ties with first-class authors, many of whom have “followed him” to publish at Wisconsin. He has been extraordinarily active in getting out among faculty, locating talent, finding what manuscripts are in progress. He has expanded the list of periodicals and dramatically increased the number of books published this year. He has naturally brought a new perspective to the Press and is said to have lived things up considerably. According to Dean Black, “Allen wants the fifty or sixty books we do each year to be genuinely important and means to make the UW Press more visible in the



Director Fitchen plans expansion.



intellectual life of this country.”

Fitchen told me: “Some traditionalists think it is the obligation of a university press to lose money, to publish arcane, obscure scholarship. We can't do that and continue to exist. The ultimate goal is to become self-supporting. That isn't easy because the library market has eroded, federal and state funds have been cut, the base for scholarly books is drying up. Over

the past decade our mix has been too narrow. We must work at a healthier balance between the specialized monograph and works of broader appeal. We need to bring out books that synthesize and assess the condition of a whole field. To a degree, I think we've got a good start at this with some of our new material. In December we'll bring out Prof. Jim Watrous's ('31, '33, '39) *Century of American Printmaking*. He is the first to survey the subject this way. His scholarship is sound, and the book is well-written and beautifully illustrated. It's an attractive work with a potentially wide audience.

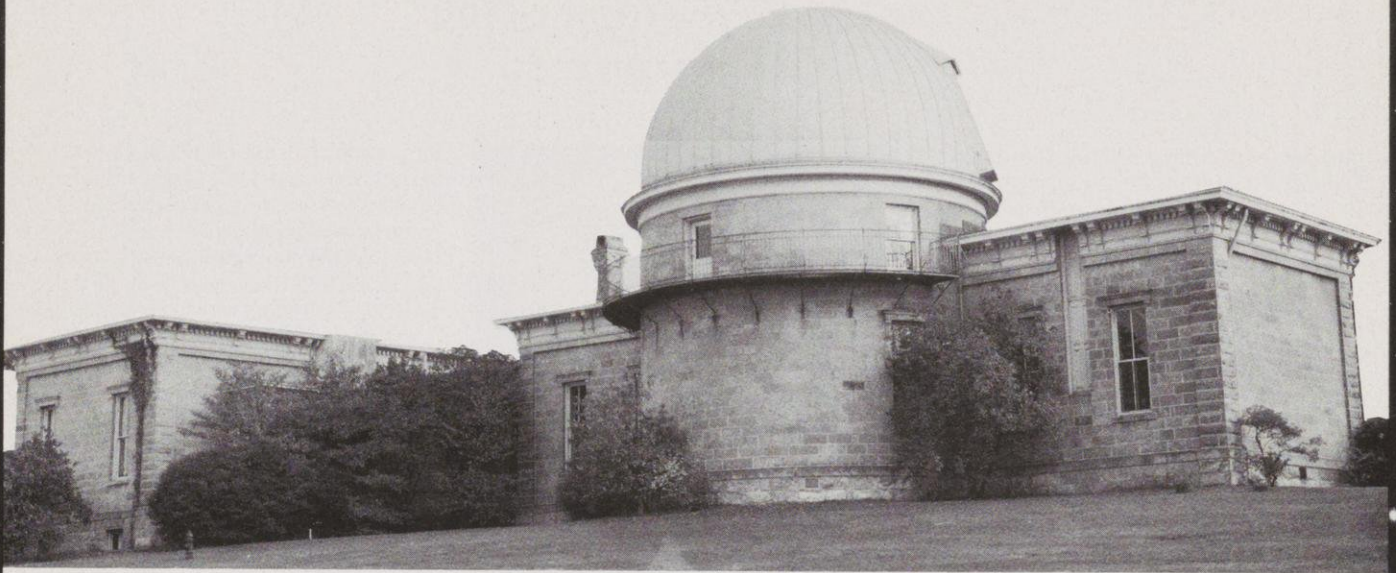
“We've just received approval to start a poetry publishing program, something the press has never done. Another venture is a new journal, *Formations*, that we expect will be on par with the half-dozen major literary journals in the country. We've started a series in classics and want to move into science and medicine. Still another area wide open for us is the “harder” social sciences. We've done a great deal of history but very little in economics and sociology although these are areas where the University has a strong reputation. We are currently looking for an acquisitions editor to develop this part of the list.

“Last February the press committee approved a series in American Literature—the Wisconsin Project on American Writers—under the general editorship of literary critic Frank Lentricchia. We have already signed eight people. We're going after the best we can find across the country, at Berkeley, Irvine, Yale, Dartmouth, Case Western Reserve. We envision approximately thirty volumes constituting a rereading of our national literature in light of the developments in critical theory over the past twenty years. It's a major and ambitious undertaking, and I want us to handle as much of this kind of thing as we can.

“We don't have delusions of grandeur about approaching the size of Chicago or Harvard. We won't match that volume and I'm not sure it's right to do so. But we can be distinguished. Given the excellence of the University of Wisconsin, I would like to see us break into the front ranks of University presses, right up there with Yale, Princeton, Berkeley. We're among the top research schools in the nation; our press can reflect that.” □



# A CENTURY OF STARS



## *The Washburn Observatory has been there for all of us to use for 102 years.*

By Julie Jacob



For the past 102 years, anyone strolling near Washburn Observatory on the first or third Wednesday of the month may have noticed the open dome that means public viewing is under way. One could walk in and spend an hour or so gazing at the sky. That was the wish of Cadwallader C. Washburn, Wisconsin's governor in 1871-73, who endowed it, and that's been the rule since he died. The idea of an observatory stretches back to 1869 when the Board of Regents remarked that no university could be considered first-rank without one. Eight years later the legislature passed a bill to "provide for the deficiencies in the university funds": \$3000 was to be used annually for astronomical study if an observatory were built with private funds within three years.

And in 1877 President Bascom announced that a donor had been found; former governor Washburn would provide

the money if the telescope's lens would be larger than the one at Harvard, which was fifteen inches in diameter. Washburn got to set the location, too, and he did so in a ceremony—although his mind might not have been on this honor at the time; the night before, he'd just learned, a flour mill he owned in Minneapolis had blown up. At any rate, he picked that lovely area 100 feet above Lake Mendota, a spot that the first issue of Washburn Publications described as a "place of quiet beauty...protected on all sides from encroachment."

The telescope was ordered from a firm in Cambridge, Mass. Its refracting lens turned out to be just six-tenths of an inch larger than Harvard's. Still, that was enough to make ours the third largest in the nation, exceeded only by the one at the US Naval Academy (twenty-six inches) and that at the Dearborn Observatory in Chicago (eighteen inches). The limestone building that houses it cost \$48,000, and it contained an additional smaller instrument, three pendulum clocks, a few offices, and a modest library endowed by Washburn's friend, Cyrus Woodman. President Bascom lured James C. Watson

from the University of Michigan as its first director. Although it meant leaving an excellent department to start one from scratch, the highly respected astronomer (he'd discovered twenty-two asteroids) couldn't resist the opportunity to work with a new and more powerful instrument.

Watson energetically supervised the finishing touches on the building and even got his friend Alexander Graham Bell to install two telephones. Apparently he saw the place as his private research facility, for he used his own money to have a smaller duplicate built nearby for student use; it was dismantled in 1960. Watson was an effective teacher, at least according to the Wisconsin State Journal, which commented that "his lectures are instructive and extremely interesting, which few college professors' are."

The observatory was versatile: it served as a weather station, it regulated the clocks on campus, and the astronomy department was able to enlarge its coffers by charging the railroads for the correct time.

Watson died of pneumonia in November, 1880, to be succeeded by Edward Holden, of the Naval Academy. It was he

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*Julie Jacob, a senior in journalism, is an intern on the magazine this semester.*





who followed Washburn's will and established the public viewing nights after the former governor died in 1882. But Holden stayed only four years before leaving for the presidency of the University of California. His successor, George Comstock, was with us for thirty-seven years, until 1922.

During these years, research kept to the time-honored method of looking at the heavens, but we pioneered among colleges a new method—photoelectric astronomy—when Joel H. Stebbins arrived from the University of Illinois immediately upon Comstock's departure. His relatively new approach measured the current of electrons emitted from photocells as they were exposed to magnified starlight. From this, astronomers could calculate the temperature, distance, and size of stars so accurately that Stebbins was the first person able to measure the distance, in light years, of our sun from the center of the Milky Way galaxy.

**B**y the mid-'50s, Washburn Observatory was becoming obsolete as a research center. The lights of an expanding city and campus combined with polluted air to form a screen the old telescope was hard put to penetrate to a degree of scientific importance, and technologically advanced instruments could do so much more. WARF donated \$200,000 to build a new installation in Pine Bluff, fifteen miles west of the city, and into it went a thirty-six-inch reflecting telescope with five times the light-gathering power of the old one. The astronomy department moved its offices to Sterling Hall

But its faculty keeps Washburn's promise. Prof. Kenneth H. Nordsieck supervises use of the telescope and a still-busy schedule, aided by faculty and grad students who take turns being "on call" for duty on those first and third Wednesday nights when the skies are clear. It isn't as though that were all Nordsieck has to do: he is co-principle investigator for WUPPE—Wisconsin Ultraviolet Photo Polarization Experiment—a ten-foot instrument that will be placed inside the space shuttle.

He describes the Washburn telescope as "in amazingly good condition." The

*The  
Observatory  
was the  
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and the  
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the railroads  
for the  
correct time.*

lens and casting are the originals; the instrument is cleaned regularly and repainted (it's now a pleasantly unscientific pale blue) and improvements have been added; there are motors to turn and open the wood-and-canvas dome and to pull up the weights attached to the pendulum inside the base. When no one is using it it's kept, all twenty feet of it, pointed toward the North Star. The place isn't that easy to keep in good condition. Cold, heat, mildew, mice and dust can take their toll. (In fact, we are one of the few institutions that maintains a public service like this.) Last winter a low-light television screen and digital integrating memory were added with a National Science Foundation grant.

This means visitors can examine on the screen what they will be viewing through the lens; afterward, videotapes of the evening's viewings can be shown to astronomy classes.

The room is unheated to keep the lens from fogging, but even in the winter, about fifty people show up on any night it's open. Some are from the 500 students in general astronomy classes, and there are amateur astronomy buffs. Others are people who happened to be passing by. Viewings are informal. Jupiter, Saturn and double stars are the most popular, say faculty who answer the questions and focus the telescope. Nordsieck believes our national curiosity has been piqued by such programs as *Cosmos* and, of course, by the entire space era, and he reports that those who come in out of curiosity are truly amazed—the "real" sky simply can't be matched by anything a camera catches.

The Washburn Observatory seemed to me a quaint relic until I stopped in one warm evening early this semester; I'd enrolled in a basic astronomy class and I wanted to see what the place was like. The room was dark except for a single red safelight. A few people stood outside on the building's catwalk and hunted for constellations while they waited their turn at the telescope. Inside, we talked in almost reverent tones about Northern Lights and meteor showers. The TA on duty asked us casual questions to find out what basic knowledge any of us might have. She used a flashlight to check coordinates in her notebook each time she re-positioned the telescope.

Outside, cars moved past, headlights glided across the walls, the motor rumbled as the instrument rotated; all reminders of the busy today in which we live. Yet the first time I got the chance to reach out and touch the sky through the very telescope Cadwallader C. Washburn used, the faint points of light that were stars turned into glowing green and golden balls, some of them double; and there were nebulae and the shimmer of galaxies. I realized that this century-old telescope and its home still is, as the plaque above the door says, "a tribute to general science" because it shows us the beauties of space—"a place of quiet beauty...protected on all sides from encroachment." □



# The News

## Predictors Surprised, Fall Enrollment Up

Enrollment reached 43,075 this fall, about 850 more than a year ago and 1100 more than had been expected, as departments scrambled to take care of the unexpected numbers. The reason for the surprise, said Director of Admissions David Vinson, was that for some reason more students who'd been admitted actually showed up to register. Vinson and his staff had worked out, through years of experience, what has been until now a dependable estimate of no-shows after all the admissions work has been done. This year it proved to be undependable.

## Campus Ranks High In Federal Funding

The University of Wisconsin-Madison continues to rank among the top ten institutions in the nation in the receipt and use of federal funds, according to the latest figures compiled by the National Science Foundation. We received \$115.5 million during the fiscal year 1981 in total federal obligations, ranking sixth among all US public and private universities. Included was \$86.9 million in federal research and development funding, placing the campus eighth nationally in that category.

We were third nationally in that same period in research and development expenditures, totaling \$147.5 million. That figure includes money received and spent from all sources—federal, state, local, industrial and institutional—for research and development.

This research funding at UW-Madison has a great impact on the local and state economy, according to UW-Madison business professor William Strang, who has done extensive research on such economic issues. "The \$115.5 million is worth—conservatively—a couple hundred million dollars to the state each year," he said.

The UW-Madison has held similar rankings in all three of these areas for a number of years.

## Manufacturing-Systems Degree Okayed By Regents

The UW-System Board of Regents granted approval in October for the UW-Madison to award a master's degree in manufacturing systems engineering. It will bring sev-

eral traditional engineering disciplines together with selected business courses, said mechanical engineering Professor Marvin F. DeVries, director of the project. Its focus is the entire manufacturing process, from design through production. Computers and robots will play key roles.

The new MSE program received a major boost in July when IBM announced that UW-Madison and four other US universities would be granted about \$2 million each for this purpose over the next four years. "More than half of our share will go to improving our laboratories," DeVries said. "These facilities will put us among the very best programs nationally."

## Biochem Dept. Marks Century; Among Best For 60 Years

If he were alive today, H.P. Armsby, our first biochemistry professor, might be a bit overwhelmed by his successors' accomplishments during the past century. Cures for rickets, pellagra, goiter, forms of anemia and heart disease, and infirmities from calcium deficiencies all can be claimed by UW-Madison biochemists. Since 1920 the

department has been ranked among the top five in the nation, a fact which was duly noted with some frequency during its centennial symposium in late August.

In 1888, Stephen Moulton Babcock developed an accurate and inexpensive method for determining the fat percentage of milk. The Babcock butterfat test is still the primary means of setting the price farmers receive for their milk. The young department was also the source of an important scientific methodology. Trying to devise an effective way of analyzing the nutritional value of certain livestock feed, an enterprising Elmer V. McCollum used rats as his experimental subjects, in the hope of shortening the time it took to collect information and of offering stricter control than was possible with larger animals. The method worked. McCollum identified and isolated fat-soluble Vitamin A, an essential growth factor that had eluded other scientists.

Breakthroughs in vitamin research brought international fame to Harry Steenbock and the University. During the 1920s, he discovered that irradiating certain foods

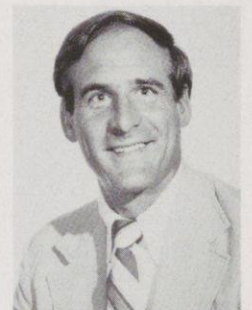
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## Sparkplug Award Winners

Club Winners. Here are the 1983 winners of our Sparkplug Award which is presented to honor local club members for their leadership and enthusiasm. From left: Val Herzfeld '49, '51, '53, Philadelphia; Ted Kellner '69, Milwaukee; Brad Wilcox '71, Ft. Atkinson; and Ray Zuzinec '65, Kenosha. The awards are given at the fall Club Leadership Conference.



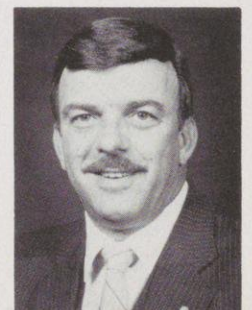
Herzfeld '49, '51, '53



Kellner '69



Wilcox '71



Zuzinec '65



# Sports

## Football: The First Half-Season

Photos by Del Desens '53

*Head Coach: Dave McClain; five years here with 28-28-2 record to season opener.*

*Tri-captains: Mike Herrington (Sr., Janesville) stack outside backer; Brian Marrow (Sr., Youngstown, O.) closed side corner; Randy Wright (Sr., St. Charles, Ill.) quarterback.*



Marck Harrison did this twice to Northern Illinois.

### Wis. 37—N. Ill. 9 Sept. 10, Camp Randall

Junior fullback-turned-tailback Gary Ellerson paced the Badgers' rushing attack with 164 yards on 19 carries, including scoring runs of seven and 38 yards. After yielding an opening drive touchdown to Northern Illinois, the defense settled down and limited the Huskies to just 124 yards on 50 plays. Our offense built a halftime lead of 30-7 on two TDs by fullback Marck Harrison, two points-after and a field goal by Kevin Rohde, and TDs by Ellerson and QB Randy Wright. Ellerson did it again on a 39-yard run in a third-period downpour. The Huskies got on the board once more with a safety in the fourth quarter.

McClain had praise for defense men Russ Bellford for two solo tackles and an assist; Jeff Bamber for a solo; Ken Stills for two solos and an interception; and Craig Raddatz for a solo, four assists and a forced fumble.

### Wis. 21—Missouri 20 Sept. 17, Camp Randall

Afterwards, Coach McClain called it "one of those games we shouldn't have won, but we did. We were mighty lucky." On the

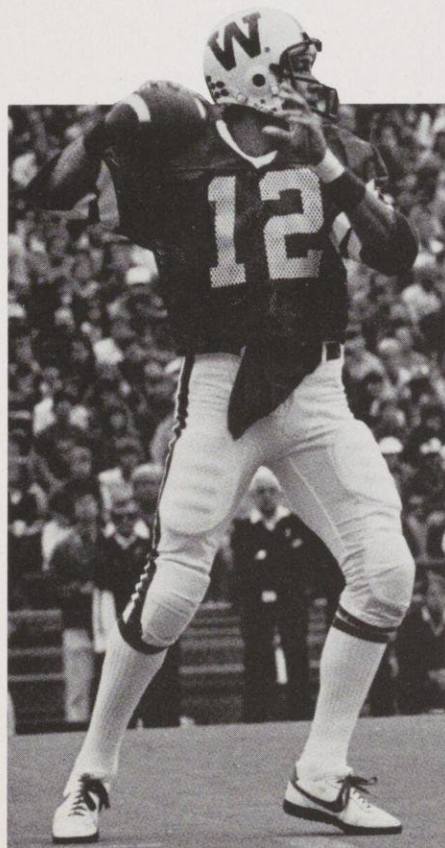
By the time he left Minneapolis, Wright had tossed away the old passing records.

other hand, "we didn't make many mistakes." And there were those two high-hanging 32- and 39-yard kicks by George Winslow which were fumbled by Missouri and recovered by Badgers, one in the end-zone and the other on the 13th to lead to a TD. Junior split end Al Toon was the game's top receiver with five catches from Wright for 76 yards and a pair of TDs. Wright threw 12 for 19 and 114 yards. Inside backer Jim Melka led the defense with ten solo and seven assisted tackles.

### Michigan 38—Wis. 21 Sept. 24, Camp Randall

This time we did make mistakes, and you don't do that against Michigan. There was nothing wrong with the start: Ellerson took Wright's pitch-out on the 9 for a TD, and Rohde converted, all within the first three minutes. And then we stopped the Wolverines' first drive, but now came a Badger fumble to set up Michigan's tying TD, and thereafter in the first half alone we managed to commit two interceptions and seven offensive penalties. Michigan intercepted to set a halftime score of 22-7, did it again and added a field goal to end the third quarter at 32-7. Then, in the fourth, after a Wolverine fumble, Wisconsin took on new life to score twice through the air. So Bo Schembechler brought QB Steve Smith

*continued*





*continued*

back off the bench to control the ball and score one more time.

McClain had praise for junior center Dan Turk for good offensive blocking, and strong safety Ken Stills with four solo tackles and an assist.

### **Wis. 49—Northwestern 0**

*October 1, Evanston*

Our 625 yards on offense set a new UW record for a conference game. We did it via fourteen runs of at least eleven yards, the longest—59 by flanker Mike Jones on an end-around and one of 58 by substitute fullback Joe Armentrout to score. Above the ground, Wright was 18 for 26 and 219 yards. We picked off six Wildcat passes (to share with Western Michigan the national lead in pass defense). QB Wright, unhappy with his performances this season, credited the defense with making us look better than we were in the first half, but he got it together for two TDs in each of the last two quarters. The six who ran up seven TDs were Armentrout (2), senior flanker Thad McFadden, Toon, Harrison, Ellerson and tailback Larry Emery.

### **Illinois 27—Wis. 15**

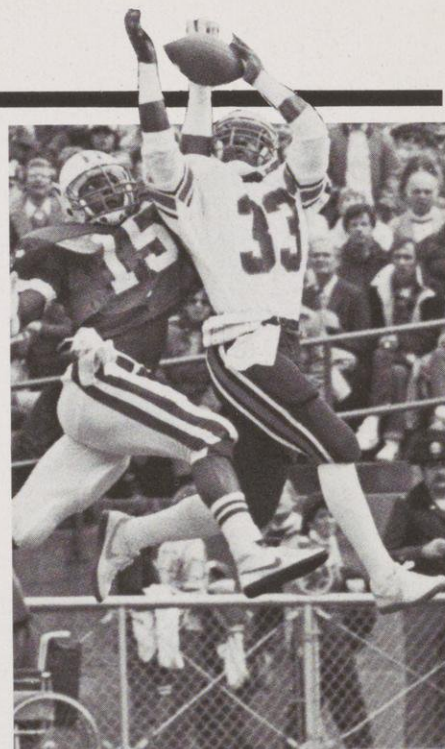
*Oct. 8, Camp Randall*

McClain said, "They made the big play and we didn't." It being QB Jack Trudeau's early-fourth-quarter TD pass, followed shortly thereafter by a field goal. Until that pass, the Badgers had pulled up to 17-15 and it looked as though things were moving right along. We'd led 9-3 at halftime, on Kevin Rohde's 37-yard field goal and a 35-yard pass—Wright to Toon. But Rohde missed the conversion on that one, which local sportwriters blame for some kind of mysterious morale ague. Illinois scored twice in the third quarter, helped by Badger errors. On the plus side, junior linebacker Jim Melka, with 14 solo tackles and four assists, moved to a season high of 48 and 32; and Wright moved toward a UW all-time career passing mark with his second-quarter shot to Toon; he'd logged 26 TD passes, 15 of them in conference play.

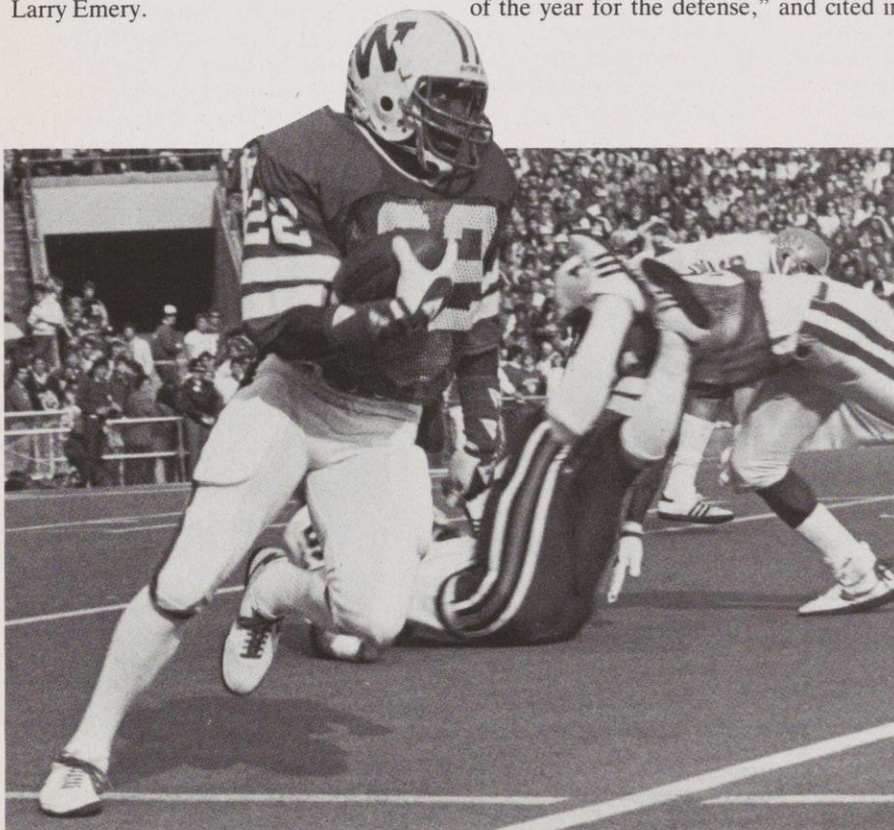
### **Wis. 56—Minnesota 17**

*October 15, Minneapolis*

McClain called it "probably the best game of the year for the defense," and cited in



**Brian Marrow accepts an Illinois pass.**



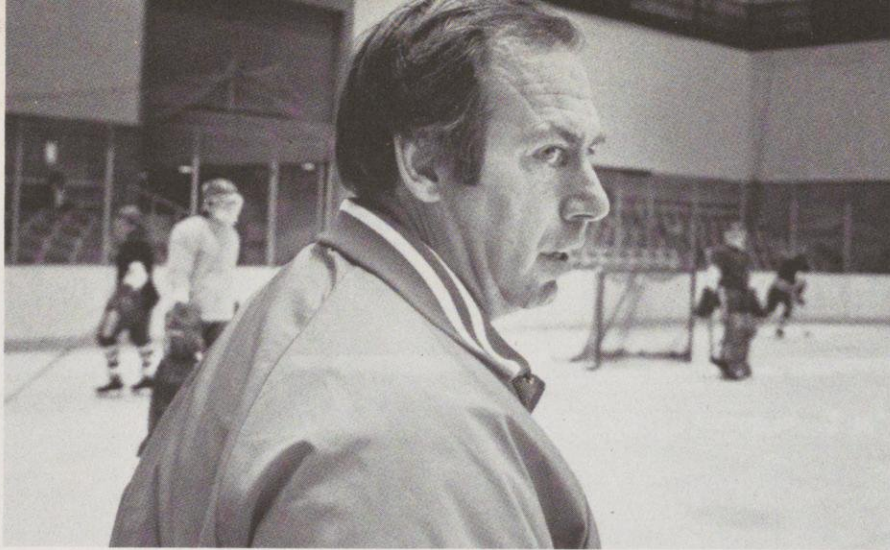
particular the work of junior strong safety Averick Walker. The Gophers were held to 71 net yards on 34 rushes and 207 yards in the air on 17 of 45 completions. The Badgers piled up 442 yards total (274 on the ground) of which 149 were returned pass interceptions. Two of those—one by Walker, the other by Melka—set up scoring drives and a third took the direct route, 59 yards by junior safety Rich Baxter. Wright moved into the record books with his 11 pass completions; overall he hit 280 to top Neil Graff's 273, and 200 in the Big Ten over Graff's 193. Thad McFadden scored twice on pitch-outs from Wright; Armentrout ran 16 yards for the first one of the game; and freshman fullback Brian Bonner—a Minneapolis product—ran in for the seventh. If you open all the doors in Hubert Humphrey Metrodome the roof folds in, and if you stay to dance too long after the game they turn the lights out.

*The remainder of the season will be reported in our January issue.*

—T.M.

**Marv Neal was one of not enough who made yardage against Illinois.**





Brent Nicastro

He may not look it, but Coach Sauer likes it here.

## Looking For More Of A Good Thing

*After hitting the top his first time out, can hockey coach Jeff Sauer bring off a replay?*

### By Jim Lefebvre

This time last year Jeff Sauer could have been forgiven for feeling sorry for himself. Here he was, after twelve years at Colorado College, in the first third of his first season as UW hockey coach following the legendary Bob Johnson, who'd gone to fan the Calgary Flames of the NHL. He was in Madison without his family until they could arrange the move, he was suffering from allergies and asthma that would hospitalize him during the Christmas holidays and he'd had to discipline a star player for a brush with the law.

But time has a way of taking care of things, particularly if that time is spent in producing a national championship when, it is safe to say, all the signs were don't-even-think-of-it. For example, right through January about all the Badgers were getting print for was their inconsistency. It wasn't that they lacked talent so much as that they seemed to be devoid of concentration. They took penalties as though that was what they were supposed to do. Sauer yelled and threatened and shifted people around while his players continued blithely to play hockey like elephants. Then, one February eve in frigid Duluth, he benched the most malignant offenders. The result was a split series and a team that finally realized the coach meant business. From that

weekend on they won thirteen, lost one, tied one. The late charge wasn't enough to lift them higher than third place in the six-team WCHA, but it primed them for the playoffs.

That's when the Badgers, after playing to a tie with North Dakota the previous night, turned it on before 6000 screaming Sioux fans in Grand Forks. What they did was, they scored five goals in the third period to tie the game with twelve seconds left. Then they won it in the third overtime. Actually, they won it twice. The first winning goal was negated when the officials ruled that Ted Pearson had scored it with a stick that curved a tad too much. So they did it again in less than two minutes.

After that, there was no stopping Sauer & Co. They swept Minnesota for the league playoff championship, took out St. Lawrence in the NCAA quarter-finals, and headed back to Grand Forks where they defeated Providence College and then Harvard for the national title. It was the fourth in UW history, but the first under anyone but Bob Johnson. And it surprised a lot of Madison "experts" who'd said Sauer wasn't the man for Johnson's job.

But he is not a man to gloat. In fact, at Colorado College he earned the reputation through the circuit as one of the truly nice guys in college hockey. He's quick with a smile, easy to talk to, often self-effacing. Twice he'd been named WCHA coach of the year despite a running battle with a community apathetic toward hockey and a

school less than completely committed to a quality hockey program. His teams (184-233-11) were thin in numbers and often in talent; individual players were too often complacent without any serious competition for their spots. But he'd spent three early years here under Johnson, performed capably and, "I knew I could coach effectively with the type of players and attitude Wisconsin has.

"So many positive things have been built up here—the great fans with their tremendous enthusiasm, the outstanding facility (the Dane County Coliseum). Wisconsin players know they're going to be noticed. Pro scouts know where we are. And where else are all your home games televised statewide?"

Sauer hasn't tried to fix something that works; most of his changes are those of style. He's more easygoing than the intense Johnson, more approachable. "He doesn't feel he has to prove who's in charge," says senior center John Johannson. "He really cares about each player, and he's been a lot easier to talk to than Johnson was." He kept the assistant coaches—Grant Standbrook and Bill Howard—and he relies on their knowledge of the players and the system.

As he faced Day One of this hockey season, Sauer's world was a lot brighter than it was a year ago. In the first place, the family did get moved and settled—his wife, who had not wanted to leave Colorado, likes Madison; the kids are happy with their schools and the color of the football season. "I'm more comfortable in the hockey community here," Sauer says. "I know the people who can get things done." One of those is Mike Kemp, back as assistant coach and director of the Blue Line Club—the fan support group—after a year at the University of Illinois-Chicago. "Mike will be a stabilizing factor for the club and the staff," Sauer predicts.

And there's another talented team. Even though Pat Flatley, Chris Chelios, Bruce Driver and Marc Behrend are off for the Olympics, the forward lines return nearly intact, and goalie Terry Kleisinger turned down a spot on the Canadian Olympic team to come back for his senior year.

"We're inexperienced on defense, but I think you'll see a lot of progress from week to week. Last year we realized we could accomplish a lot. Now," he said with a smile, "the real work begins." □

*Jim Lefebvre is a Madison writer who covers hockey for The Milwaukee Journal.*



## Local Club Presidents '83-84

*If you're resettling in any of these areas,  
here are the people to lead you to Badger friends.*

### Out of State

**Akron/Cleveland:** Mark Fresh ('72), 7842 Mill Street, Williamsfield....**Albuquerque:** Phil Schlichting ('59), 2155 Louisiana Blvd. NE....**Atlanta:** John A. Jefferys ('47), 6555 Old Cabin Road NW....**Aurora:** Loren Pless ('57), 1907 Chatham Court, Naperville....**Boston:** Don Bade ('50), 96 Central Street, Bayfield....**Cedar Rapids:** Joe Trecek ('54), 150 Thompson Drive SE....**Charleston, W. Va.:** Diane Heinecke ('68), 161 Riverbend Blvd., St. Albans; and Sharon Graff ('65), 1223 Ridge Drive, So. Charleston....**Chicago:** Stephen Sills ('66), 549 Earlston Road, Kenilworth....**Cincinnati:** John A. Troller ('55, '56, '62), 314 Ritchie Ave....**Columbus, Ohio:** Richard K. Wendt ('54), 2423 Sheringham Road....**Dallas:** Bill ('72) and Mary Komlo, 2525 Eucalyptus, Plano....**Denver:** John Gable ('66, '72), 12502-F East Evans Circle, Aurora....**Detroit:** Bill Rauwerdink ('72), 30781 N. Greenbriar, Franklin....**Ft. Lauderdale:** DeeDee Pellegrin ('69), 2370 NW 26th St., Boca Raton....**Hawaii:** Barbara Rutz ('59, '62), Kailua Medical Arts, 407 Ulumi Street, Kailua....**Houston:** John M. Biancardi ('72), 7927 Machala Lane....**Indianapolis:** Phillip V Price ('71), 2950 W. 42nd Street....**Kansas City, Mo.:** Jon Braatz ('76, '77), 4550 Warwick....**Kokomo:** Herbert Perry ('64), 5605 Ivy Court....**Los Angeles:** Brian Shapiro ('75, '76), 4100 Hayvenhurst Avenue, Encino....**Louisville:** William Swanson ('44), 3914 Elfin Road....**Miami:** Rufus Ferguson ('73), 1520 NE 151 Street, N. Miami Beach....**Mpls./St. Paul:** Russell C. Nelson ('69), 2817 Brookwood Terr., Minneapolis....**New York City:** Peter A. Leidel ('78), 233 E. 54th Street....**Philadelphia:** Joan C. Kuhinka ('49), 935 Mt. Moro Road, Villanova....**Pittsburgh:** Paul Vekasy (MS'81), 313 Ridge Point Circle, Bridgeville....**Portland, Ore.:** Donald C. Weege ('76), 202 N. Baldwin Street....**Quad Cities:** Rodney J. Gasch ('76), 5610 34th Avenue, Moline....**Rochester, Minn.:** Stephen J. Brown ('67), 2625 5th Avenue NW....**Rochester, N.Y.:** James H. Shafer ('66), 65 Selborne Chase, Fairport; and William C. Schultz ('52, '53), 250 Geneva Road, East Aurora....**Rockford:** Charles E. Claffin ('53), 4331 Eaton Drive....**Sacramento:** George Wischman ('65) 7137 Spicer Drive, Citrus Heights....**St. Louis:** Charles D. Schrader ('75), 829 Pebblefield Terr., Manchester....**Salt Lake City:** Robert McQuarrie (MA'74), 843 S. 900 East....**San Antonio:** Richard Lathrop ('68), 13527 Carlton Oaks....**San Diego:** Joe Gasperetti ('65), 11973 Claret Court....**San Francisco:** Daniel Cloutier ('75), 1970 Shady Brook Drive, Morgan Hill....**Sarasota:** Elmer A. Doege ('36, '37), 2214 Fremont Drive....**Seattle:** Claudia Pogreba ('70), 4614 3rd Avenue NW....**Tampa Bay:** Brian Burek ('69), 4506 Carrollwood Village Dr....**Tucson:** Harwood Hinton (PhD'60), 230 Sierra Vista Drive....**Phoenix/Sun City:** Frederick Bauch ('47), 4350 E. Camelback Road....**Washington, D.C.:** Richard Winch ('49), 11707 Tifton Drive, Potomac, Md....**Wilmington, Del.:** Ronald R. Johnson (PhD'54), 1005 S. Hilton Road....**Wichita:** John K. Pearson ('68), 221 N. Main Street.

### In-State Clubs

**Antigo:** Paul R. Hahn ('63), 717 Eastview Drive....**Appleton:** Harvey Samson ('70, '73), 620 N. Meade Street....**Ashland:** Lynn C. Lang ('69), 1208 2nd Avenue W....**Baraboo:** Stephanie Gavin ('79), 270 4th Street, Reedsburg....**Beaver Dam:** Michael P. Halfman ('68), 1307 E. Lake St., Horicon....**Beloit:** Jim Van DeBogart ('73), 2530 Sunset Drive....**Burlington:** Gregory A. Nelson ('68), 324 Edward Street....**Eau Claire:** Steve Weld ('69, '72), 21 South Barstow Street....**Fond du Lac:** Michael Mentzer ('72), 18 West 13th Street....**Ft. Atkinson:** Catherine Lorenz ('69, '71), Rt. 1, Jefferson; and Vicki James, 810 Hillcrest Drive, Ft. Atkinson....**Gogebic Iron Range:** Jeffrey Hautala ('73), 701 Magnetic Street, Hurley....**Green Bay:** Mark Pennow ('77, '80), Rt. 1, New Franken....**Green County:** Martha Etter ('68, '69), 2263 6th Street, Monroe....**Janesville:** John B. Wickhem ('74), 4248 S. Wyck Street....**Jefferson:** Peter Thomsen ('78), Rt. 2, Popp Road....**Kenosha:** Dan Ruffalo ('65), 3601 108th Avenue....**La Crosse:** Sharon K. Imes ('69, '80), 3465 Ebner Coulee Road....**Madison:** Larry Dallia ('65), 117 Ozark Trail....**Manitowoc:** Gregory D. Scherer ('70), 804 Manistee Court....**Marinette:** Sarah Thomas, 2715 Hall Avenue....**Marshfield:** Andrea H. Harkins ('70), 1006 W. State Street....**Merrill:** Ron Henrichs ('72), Rt. 3....**Milwaukee:** Robert Richter ('68), 4645 N. Woodburn Avenue, Whitefish Bay....**Platteville:** Bernard Keller ('59), Stitzer-Racine: Robert Palm MD ('63, '69), 2405 Northwestern Avenue....**Rhineland:** Karl Runge ('66), 517 Lakeshore Drive....**Sheboygan:** Thomas Leonhardt ('62, '71), 3118 Cherokee Drive....**Stevens Point:** Molly Ann Diedrich ('58), 5970 Westminster Court....**Sturgeon Bay:** Gary Chaudoir ('70), Sister Bay....**Superior:** Thomas King ('72), 1920 Fischer Avenue; and David Wiltrout ('68, '70), 528 Tower Avenue....**Tomah:** Jean Eggleston ('45), 200 Schaller....**Viroqua:** Alan Sherry ('78), RR 4....**Watertown:** Gary Palmer ('66), 907 Charles Street....**Waukesha:** Jim Cory (MS'65), N15 W24892 Bluemound Road, Pewaukee....**Wausau:** Jeff Evans ('71), 3229 N. 8th Street....**West Bend:** Art Falk ('48), 3774 Hwy NN....**Wisconsin Rapids:** Peter Smart ('72), 330 8th Street.

### Foreign Clubs

**Saudi Arabia:** Craig Nieman ('74), c/o Aramco, Dhahran....**Republic of China:** Lih-wu Han (MS'28), P.O. Box 156, Taipei, Taiwan....**Israel:** Bruce Fiedelman ('65), Moshav Shitufi Neve Ilan, D.N. Harei Yehuda....**Mexico City:** Jesus Guzman (MS'52), Cerro Del Otate 45, Col. Romero De Terreros....**Venezuela:** Luis Fernando Yepes ('59, '60), 4114 Chippewa Drive, Madison.



# The News

continued from page 14

with ultraviolet light enriched them with Vitamin D. His findings eliminated infantile rickets, a disease that afflicted 60 percent of city children at the time and is ranked as one of the great medical achievements of this century. In perhaps one of the best examples of the strange workings of scientific research, biochemists Karl Paul Link and Mark A. Stahmann discovered a chemical compound that led to the world's most widely used rat poison, "Warfarin," and to a wide range of blood anticoagulants that are standard treatment for many heart-disease victims.

Recently, department chairman Hector DeLuca and his colleagues repeated that strange turn of events. In 1978, DeLuca, Steenbock's last graduate student, announced the discovery of a new potent form of Vitamin D that promises cures for milk fever in dairy cows, and for osteoporosis, a bone-thinning disease afflicting millions. This year, DeLuca reported that his Vitamin D research has led to a new rat poison, one that could control rat populations in areas where the pests have become resistant to Warfarin.

There were other milestones during the department's first hundred years. Edwin B. Hart, chairman from 1906 to 1944, identified the importance of dietary copper and iron, thus eliminating iron anemia in suckling pigs and helping control nutritional anemia in humans. He traced the cause of goiter, an especially serious problem in the Great Lakes region, to an iodine deficiency. Soon after Hart released his findings, iodized salt was in virtually every American home.

Conrad A. Elvehjem and F.P. Strong determined that black tongue disease in cattle and pellagra in humans were caused by niacin deficiencies.

Henry A. Lardy and Paul Phillips discovered how to preserve sperm, the breakthrough that made artificial insemination a reality.

William H. Peterson led a massive effort during World War II to increase yields of penicillin from bacteria. The method that resulted increased yields by 1500 percent.

Har Gobind Khorana, now at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was the first to synthesize a gene, for which he received the Nobel Prize in 1968.

The accomplishments of other faculty have led to deeper understanding of complex biochemical reactions within plants and animals. For example, the work of Robert H. Burris, winner of the National Medal of Science in 1980, has paved the way for advances in the study of nitrogen fixation, a research area of vital interest to agriculture.

The department's research and teaching programs have been a fertile spawning ground for new scientists. About eighty post-doctoral students and 125 graduate students now work with the department's thirty faculty members.

Undergraduate enrollment is 300.

Mark Bello  
UW News Service

## PBS's "New Tech" Series Is Produced At WHA-TV

A new series which began in October on the Public Broadcasting System originates from WHA's television studios. *The New Tech Times* will run for thirteen weeks, and a second edition is planned to debut in January. Station publicity says the half-hour shows are intended "to help people whose eyes tend to glaze at the mention of computers."

The subject list indicates the series will concentrate on the effect of the computerized society on the home, ranging through discussions on buying a phone, reviews of new electronic products, comparisons of the less-expensive models of home computers, developments in video games. NBC correspondent Edwin Newman is scheduled on one program to comment on the effect of technology on the English language.

The series host is Nicholas Johnson, a syndicated columnist who is a former commissioner of the FCC and is the author of *How To Talk Back To Your Television Set*, a popular consumerism book of the '70s.

The program is shown nationwide in prime time. Production was underwritten by Friends of WHA-TV and by Wausau Insurance Companies.

## Rise In UW-Industry Grants and Contracts

At the October meeting of the Board of Regents, UW System President Robert O'Neil announced that research grants and contracts from business sources to the UW-Madison totaled \$11.8 million in the past year, more than double the previous year's amount.

O'Neil outlined steps being taken to improve the University System's relationship with industry. A liaison officer has been ap-

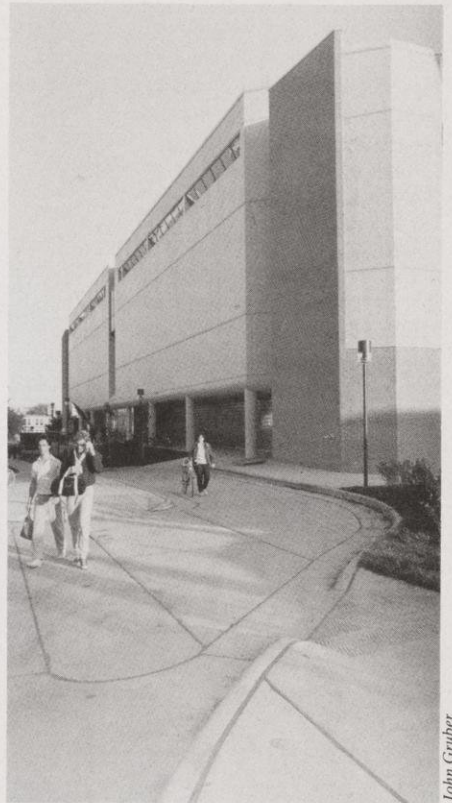
pointed for each of its institutions and eight new degree programs have been established, including those in computer and information sciences, applied technology and manufacturing systems engineering. A Technological Transfer Group has been set up to explore increased cooperation in technical fields with the state's Vocational School System.

O'Neil said the restoration of a competitive salary program is important since industry depends on faculty expertise in a wide range of disciplines.

## Waisman Center Marks Tenth Anniversary

The Waisman Center on Mental Retardation and Human Development, on the west campus, celebrated its tenth anniversary in

continued on page 22



The new Southeast Gym was dedicated in mid-October, a building which was planned as a women's gym, so long ago did it first hit the drawing board. The \$9.2-million structure is at 715 W. Dayton Street. Within its 116,000 square feet is a sixty-five-meter swimming pool which features mobile bulkheads that will allow sections of various size to be used for instruction, internurals or athletic events. The tenth-mile running track is suspended above the two gymnasiums to save space. The building is being paid for with \$6 million in gifts, grants and state borrowing, and more than \$3 million in student segregated fees. It's being used for recreation this semester; phy ed classes will begin there in January.

Our photo series, **The Way We Were**, and **Member News** will be continued in our next issue.



# Letters

continued from page 5

What is at stake is not just PR standing. It is the viability of a great university with a past tradition of combined teaching, at all levels, and scholarly research. By degrading and demoralizing its existing faculty, the present policies will confirm (not create) the already existing direction of dismantling one of Wisconsin's most important assets, both materially and culturally. How long will it be before the citizens and taxpayers of the state, plus those outside the state who look to the UW, wake up to the fact that the institution expected to provide their children with a stimulating and substantive liberal arts education has been reduced to an empty shell? How long will it be before the message can be conveyed that the priorities of the state and of the UW administration have become grossly warped and misdirected? It is only so long that a caring, committed faculty can hold the fort, making sacrifices beyond the "fair share" the governor expects of everyone, and sustaining higher education out of its own hide in the face of misunderstanding and ingratitude and shortsightedness.

In sum, people need to understand

somehow that this "crisis" is more than just a passing blip on the news scene, but is a symptom of a complicated and grave issue that needs serious exposure and discussion.

PROF. JOHN W. BARKER  
History Department

## Union Art

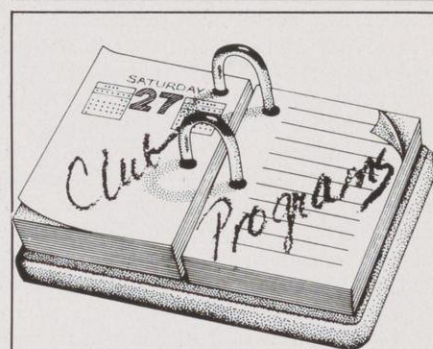
I admit to some bias in the matter, but I want to say I think you have done quite a service in bringing to light in the September/October issue the existence and nature of the Union's art collection, plus a recall of assorted innovative art endeavors over the years. A very perceptive and lively account.

Re the memo I wrote in 1977 to the present Union staff, listing Union "firsts" in art. If I had really been on my toes I should have added that in 1936 the Union, designated by the Wisconsin Territorial Centennial Committee to celebrate the arts, organized a retrospective exhibition of Wisconsin art spanning the 19th century to date. That was the first attempt to illuminate the cultural history of the state in terms of visual art. It was accompanied by the publication of the first—and still the only—history of art in Wisconsin (my graduate degree thesis).

And in 1949, the occasion of celebrating the centennial of Wisconsin's statehood and the University's founding, we managed to bring to the Union a priceless exhibition,

"Old Masters From the Metropolitan." It was delivered in a locked freight car and patrolled twenty-four hours a day by an armed guard. It was an art blockbuster, and nearly 6000 people a day came to see it and the armed guard.

PORTER BUTTS '24  
Director of the Union 1926-68  
Madison



*This column serves as a reminder only. Clubs send mailings to members with complete information.*

APPLETON: *January 22*, Wisconsin Singers Show, 7:30 P.M. Info: Bob Torgerson, 725-8421 or 725-8987.

CHICAGO: *December 14*, Holiday Party, Bismarck Hotel, 11:30 A.M. \$12 incl. lunch, door prizes. Cash bar. Info: Gus Roehrig, (days) 346-6550

DENVER: *November 18-19*, Hockey outing. Info: J.P. Stouffer, 573-4800 or 494-4756.

FOND DU LAC: *February 1*, Wisconsin Singers Show, 8 P.M. Info: Mike Mentzer, 923-1273.

GREEN BAY: *February 12*, Wisconsin Singers Show. Info: Mark Penow, 866-8624.

GREEN COUNTY: *December 1*, Wisconsin Singers Show, 7:30 P.M. Info: Martha Etter, 325-4442.

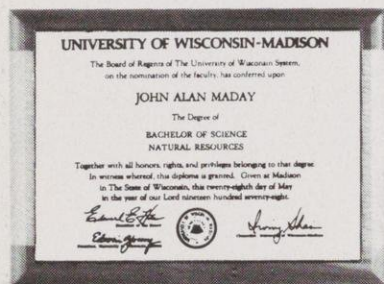
MARSHFIELD: *February 3*, Wisconsin Singers Show, 8 P.M. Info: Andrea Harkins, 384-4845.

MERRILL: *February 4*, Wisconsin Singers Show, 7:30 P.M. Info: Ron Henrichs, 536-7070.

RHINELANDER: *February 5*, Wisconsin Singers Show, 2 P.M. Info: Karl Runge, 369-2892 or 362-3490.

WAUKESHA: *February 18*, Wisconsin Singers Show. Info: Ken Oaks, 542-6161

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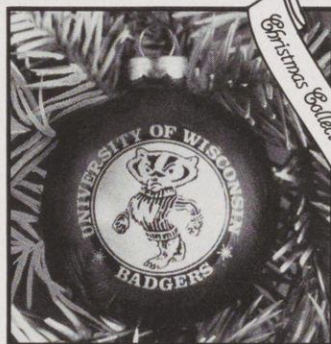
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## Bascom Hill



**H**omecoming at Wisconsin! The late afternoon sun was drifting low as we swung onto the outer belt highway that circles Madison. In the distance the grey dome of the Capitol, in my mind's eye State Street swooping down from the Square, picking its way through theaters and shops, past student bookstores and eateries, ending at the solid bulk of the Library and Bascom Hill.

Somehow the Hill, with its broad walks climbing steeply, its ancient elms, its sweep of green lawns, the bronzed and brooding Lincoln at the top, was symbolic of what came to mind when we as high school students dreamed of college days on some storied campus. Amid the surging flow of bright sweaters, pleated skirts and saddle shoes, broad-shouldered athletes and pipe-smoking PhDs, we had arrived! Up its icy walks we stumbled, uncertain, as freshmen, swaggered confidently as sophomores, and paced—all-knowing—as seniors. Ours were strong lungs and stout calf muscles, watery eyes and even frozen ears! Each day ten thousand changing faces shared their worries, triumphs, hopes and victories with the placid, patient Hill. Out of the shouldering daily stream of humanity moving up and down there came to us a sense of being a part of something vital and important, bringing with it a certain new confidence and assurance to young lives.

Even the multiple stay-alive jobs I held in those Depression years of '35 through '39 were, in their own way, tied to the Hill and its daily influence. There was Pete's Diner, where three hours of hard, fast waiter service netted three unbalanced meals daily, where one whipped off the apron, sat down to bolt the greasy food, then galloped up the Hill invariably late for class. On many a cold Sunday dawn, after a long night of pouring coal into the hungry furnace of Luther Memorial Church, I would pick my way home over the snowy, windswept Hill,

arms aching, happy to be out of my dungeon and in the clean air. As I worked as an assistant cook for a wealthy and eccentric family, I could see the Hill from the kitchen window. Over pans of frying Wisconsin smelt I would dream of the day when, relaxed, I might saunter up that long, wide walk, free of academic and financial worries, murmuring softly, "Old friend, we've got it made at last!"

Up the Hill—the Science Building, Engineering, North Hall, Bascom—there in those classrooms we cracked, ever so slightly perhaps, the doors of knowledge, pursued elusive answers, met challenges in various ways. And then we all came down the Hill to spread across the world, many to fight a war, but each in his own way seeking his own goals and each carrying a lasting vision of that long green Hill as a symbol of a new maturity, a kind of preparation for meeting life in all its moods.

**N**ow we turn on Highway 151 leading to our motel. Soon doors will open to our enthusiasm, old roommates will greet us, faces alight, with hands and hugs. Soon we will lift a stein for dear old Wisconsin, toasting the team and each other, but most of all—perhaps unknowingly—the Hill. And tomorrow, football game won or lost, old friends will depart amid vows to "do this more often," taking with them the rolling roar of *Varsity*, the boom of the big drum, the flash of Badger red.

Then I shall climb the Hill again, more slowly now than in those hurrying years, living in retrospect the urging flow of students, the saddleshoes, the sweaters and the fragrant pipes. Hands in pockets, I'll buck the stiff wind that whips the leaves about me. Perhaps I'll stumble on the worn stone steps near Science Hall, or grasp more tightly the ancient, rusty hand rail. But I shall feel a sense of deep fulfillment as I recall the words of a long-forgotten poet:

—♦—  
And those who climb the Hill  
Must now go down,  
Where the world awaits them  
In each seething town.  
And yet, next Spring, the Hill  
Will bloom as green,  
With the youth that comes,  
And the memories that have been.

A. G. Roberts '39

# The News

*continued from page 19*

October. It is one of twelve such centers in the nation devoted to the understanding and treatment of such developmental disabilities as mental retardation, epilepsy, cerebral palsy and autism. From the start, it has been multidisciplinary, with staff from such diverse areas as medicine, education, psychology and engineering.

Its director is Terrence Dolan PhD. He said that the center and others like it were created upon the recommendation of a presidential panel in 1961. The UW-Madison was picked as a site because of its research and clinical accomplishments in the area of developmental disabilities. "Much progress has been made," Dr. Dolan said. "Some forms of mental retardation can be prevented now. We have learned a great deal about early childhood and ways to enhance development. Attitudes toward people with these disabilities have become more positive."

The center is home for nearly fifty scientists who perform basic biomedical research on the nervous system. Among the accomplishments credited to them are research into phenylketonuria (PKU), which causes retardation but can be controlled by a special diet. The late Harry A. Waisman, a biochemist and professor of pediatrics here, successfully pushed for a law requiring that all newborns in Wisconsin be tested for PKU. Center researchers also have developed a new technique for detecting hearing disorders in very young children and have established innovative training methods for people who have been institutionalized most of their lives. A new project is the design and construction of equipment, in conjunction with UW engineers, that would make the Waisman Center a national facility for the study of speech processes and disorders.

Mary Ellen Bell

## Libraries Need Work, New Study Says

The campus's massive library network is among the thirteen best in the country according to the Association of Research Libraries, but a local study says it must get better. A report released this fall recommends a number of changes in the network itself plus reorganizational steps to make Memorial Library "a distinct entity." The six-month study was conducted by Donald E. Percy, now a visiting professor in preventive medicine after serving as the state's Secretary of Health and Social Services in the last administration.



The campus network includes the General Library System consisting of Memorial and fifteen branches; the "professional" libraries such as Wendt Library on the engineering campus, Middleton-Weston in health sciences, and the Law Library; twenty "special purpose" libraries and more than 100 reference or reading rooms.

### Showbiz at Music School: Three New Stereo Records

The release of three records recently by the School of Music, showcasing artists in totally different categories, constitutes an unusual merchandising step. In recent memory the school has turned out records only one-at-a-time, and rarely at that.

*Something New*, the jazz selection, was born of an impromptu session between Profs. Joan Wildman on piano and Richard Lottridge on bassoon. They reportedly found the unusual instrumental combination so satisfying they have given well-received performances as a duo. With them on this record of their originals are Profs. James Latimer on percussion; Richard Davis on base; and Less Thimming on clarinet; with drummer Claire Arenius.

The Wisconsin Brass Quintet, which observed its tenth anniversary last year with a concert in Carnegie Recital Hall, is releasing *Premiers*. This features two works, "Quintet for Brass" in the neo-Romantic style by Emer. Prof. Hilmar Luckhardt; and "Rounds and Dances," a contempo-

rary work by Pulitzer Prize nominee Jan Bach. The quintet is made up of Profs. John Aley, trumpet; Nancy Becknell, horn; Mitchell Gershenfeld, tuba; and William Richardson, trombone; and graduate student Kevin Woelfel on trumpet.

Finally, the most-recorded group on campus, the Marching Band, has its new one, *Echoes From Camp Randall*. Besides the expected "Wisconsin Songs" and a Big Ten medley, it adds, among others, the Bud Song, selections from "Barnum," "The 1812 Overture" and a little Marvin Hamlisch, all of which have been incorporated this season in the band's post-game show, danced to by 60,000 fans who refuse to go home.

All three records are produced in Dolby stereo. There is an ad below.

### NCAA Rules Apply To All Alumni

The NCAA looks on all alumni of an institution as "athletic representatives," and as of last August it has something else those representatives can't do, Associate Athletic Director Otto Breitenbach reminds us. The NCAA puts it this way: "All contact in person with a prospective student-athlete or the prospect's relatives or legal guardian off campus for purposes of recruitment shall be made by institutional staff members. Such in-person off-campus contacts by representatives of an institution's ath-

letic interests is prohibited." That means *only* by those paid to do the job.

Then, Otto reminds us that alumni can get the school in very big trouble if they give what the NCAA calls any "extra benefits" to an athlete already enrolled at a campus or to his or her family members. That category covers: special discounts, payment arrangements or credit on purchases or services; loans; bond guarantees; automobile use; transportation to or from a summer job; special housing or extras therein—from furnishings to TVs and stereos; co-signature on any notes; freebie tickets, meals "or other forms of entertainment."

### Alumnus In Orbit

Brewster H. Shaw Jr. '68, '69 will help pilot the next flight of the space shuttle *Columbia*. Shaw, who is thirty-eight and a native of Cass City, Michigan, graduated from the UW with degrees in engineering mechanics. He joined the Air Force in 1969. In 1978 he and thirty-four others were chosen from more than 8000 applicants for NASA's astronaut training program. *Columbia's* ninth mission was scheduled for October but has been postponed for at least several months. Shaw and his fellow astronauts will be gathering data from experiments in Spacelab, a \$1-billion joint venture between NASA and the European Space Agency. His wife Kathleen Mueller Shaw graduated with the class of 1970.

## All New!

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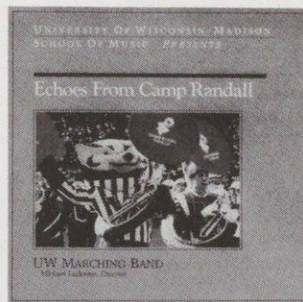
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Pooled income funds are one way the Foundation offers Wisconsin alumni the opportunity to make a substantial gift for the benefit of the University while at the same time retaining income from the gift for life.

The Foundation now offers three pooled income funds in order to better address the different investment objectives of Wisconsin alumni.

**Fund A** provides a balance between the tax deduction obtained for making the gift, and the income received from the pool

**Fund B** is structured to provide high yield and a substantial tax deduction

**Fund C** provides growth in the unit value and a substantial tax deduction

In addition to eventually benefiting the University, each fund offers participants several advantages:

- immediate income tax deduction
- no capital gains tax on transfer of appreciated property
- increased spendable income if low yield securities are transferred
- income for two persons for life
- professional management of assets in the fund

Pooled income funds are just one example of how the Foundation programs help expedite your charitable and estate planning goals.

For more information contact:  
Timothy A. Reilley, Vice President  
University of Wisconsin Foundation  
702 Langdon Street  
Madison, Wisconsin 53706  
608/263-4545



*University of Wisconsin Foundation*



# Deaths

*Names in capital letters are of the individuals as students. Women's married names appear in parentheses.*

## The Early Years

MURRAY, JULIA ALOYSIUS (Zimmerman) '09, '11, Whittier, Cal. in 1982.  
FINNER, EWALD REINHARD '14, Arcadia, Wis., in September.  
YORGE, ROXIE M. (Wickman) '11, Green Bay, in January.  
HOPKINS, ADA (Wilmot) '12, Ottawa, Ontario, in 1982.  
SANDS, ALBERT T. '14, who came back and earned a master's in phy ed in 1982 at the age of ninety-one; in Rock Island, Ill. in August.  
WINSLOW, JOSEPH CHARLES '14, Battle Creek.\*

*\*Informant did not give date of death.*

BOUCHER, CLARENCE KINNE '15, Rochester, N.Y., in June.  
HANSEN, WM. CARL '15, '25, Stevens Point, president of the then Central State Teachers College there from 1940 to 1962; in August.  
HANSON, HELENA C. (Smith) '15, Wilmette, in June.  
KELLY, ESTHER E. (Bill) '15, Lyme, Conn., in 1981.  
MERRIMAN, CLIFFORD '16, Ft. Atkinson, this year.  
MILLER, KATHRYN D. (Bell) '16, Ojai, Cal., in 1981.  
BURTON, ALFRED HARRISON '17, West Allis, in February.  
GOULD, STEPHEN G. '17, St. Louis, in May.  
HUNT, MARGARET LULA (Clark) '17, Seattle, in July.  
KNUDSTAD, AMOS LEE x'17, Charlottesville, Va., in June.  
LEWIS, JANE DEBORAH '17, Portage, in May.  
ROBERTS, FLORENCE JEAN '17, Superior.\*  
BALDERSTON, WILLIAM x'19, past president and CEO of the Philco Corp., in Meadowbrook, Pa., in July.  
BLATTNER, DAVID JONES '19, Irvine, Cal., in 1979.  
CHURCHILL, NORMA ELEANOR '20, Madison, in September.  
MAIER, WALTER LOUIS '20, Glen Ellyn, Ill., in July.  
OBERHEIM, GRACE MYRTLE '20, Tucson, in August.  
REED, HAROLD WEST '20, Elkhorn, in July.  
BRADLEY, B. IRENE MD, (Barrett) '21, St. Petersburg, in July.  
HATFIELD, HAZEL MAY (Clifgard) '21, Long Beach, Cal., in July.  
MITCHELL, MALCOLM '21, Indianapolis, in August.  
ORR, ROBERT C. '21, Charlotte, N.C., in June.  
WALKER, DOROTHY '21, '22, Portage, believed to have been the nation's first woman district attorney; in August.  
WHITNEY, BERYL ESTHER '21, '24, Kenosha, in August.

WURSTER, CARLYLE BARTON '21, Jacksonville, Ala., in 1980.  
GOO, MABEL (Butzke) '22, Honolulu, in February.  
HOLZER, JANET ENICE (Lukens) '22, Milwaukee, in 1981.  
NEWSOME, VERA LOUISE '22, '28, Milwaukee, in May.  
PETERSEN, RALPH HENRY '22, '25, Arlington, Va., in 1982.  
PORTER, CATHERINE ALICE (Onan) '22, Satellite Beach, Fla., in July.  
RAY, DOROTHY MARGARET (Deetz) '22, Madison/Cucamonga, Cal., in July.  
KAEMS, MILTON ALBERT '23, Sheboygan, in July.  
LARSON, SYLVESTER F. '23, Superior, in March.  
SHADNAGLE, HELEN F. (Reichert) '23, San Diego, in 1979. *continued*

## Job Mart

Tennis-playing retiree sold business, divides time between Wisconsin and Florida East Coast. Contemplates commercial re-entry as a marketing, advertising and licensing consultant, especially for small business. Salary is least, creative function the ingredient most desired. I can help your business grow. Member #8149.

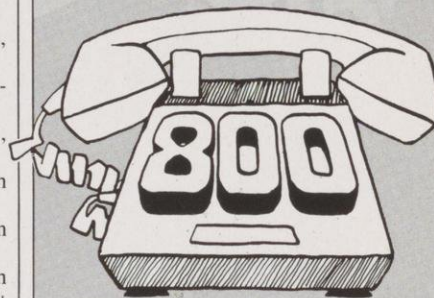
Creative writer-book reviewer-researcher (PhD in geography, 1974) seeks position in publishing, journalism, public/community relations, research, administration, education or telecommunications. Excellent writing ability, publications statistics, languages; 9 years in teaching and social science research in US, Scandinavia, Israel. Conscientious, motivated, excellent references. Will relocate. Member #8150.

Environmental Scientist: PhD water chemistry; MS organic chemistry. 5 years in capillary GC and GC/MS analysis of environmental and synfuel samples. Experienced in air and water sampling. Familiar with inorganic analysis methods. Good communication skills. Prefer Wisconsin. Member #8151.

PhD ed. admin., 1978. Experience includes college admin., consulting, training and development, teaching (secondary schools), personnel recruiting, marketing admin. Seeking rewarding position in college teaching or admin., public school admin. or training and development, in Pa., Delaware or southern New Jersey. Member #8152.

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Professor Gilbert Hemsley  
Department of Theater and Drama  
March 19, 1936—September 4, 1983

*By the powers vested in me by special unknown forces, I now take you far, far into the heavens. . . . Today, you will all play our Creator. . . . I will limit your concern to that of the sky. Even more specific, the sunset. Today, in these heavens, you will create with light the most beautiful and colorful natural phenomenon the world has ever seen. . . .*

Mid-term examination  
Lighting 366

I remember that first day of second-semester registration in 1976. The sunshine was blindingly deceptive: at minus-nine degrees the morning was bitter. A dozen students headed along University Avenue, into Vilas Communications Hall, and toward room 6190, the office of Professor Gilbert Hemsley of the Department of Theater and Drama. If one followed the crowd and paused where a cluster of bodies—standing, sitting, even reclining—was already massed in the narrow hallway, then one had found the office of the professor many students believed to be the finest on the Madison campus. Obscuring both the name and number on his door was an oversized poster for the Prague Quadrennial—an international conference and exhibition of scenography and theater architecture—at which Gilbert (no one *dared* to address him as “Professor Hemsley”) had delivered a paper ten days before. Above the poster and overlapping it were sign-up sheets for his courses; above these, a note announced that he was in New York City lighting the Metropolitan Opera production of *Aida*. Looped around the door frame and twining across the narrow hall ceiling was Gilbert’s personal logo, several intricately twisted strands of multi-colored Christmas tree lights. They did not work then, and in fact, had never worked. (The first task after signing up for his introductory class was to find out why. If it took too long to discover they weren’t plugged in, Gilbert was ready with his standard admonition: “First, look for the simple answer; practicality before intellectuality.”)

The center of his professional life was the tiny room behind this cluttered door. Ceiling-high bookcases along one wall were filled with catalogs from electrical supply houses and phone directories of the theatrically active cities of the world. And there was a

Pat Watkins is assistant director of the Office of New Student Services.

## Remembering Gilbert

By Patricia Watkins

wonder-full lamp, constructed by Gilbert. It was a department store mannequin sans legs and head, clothed only in black-lace-trimmed red silk panties, with a heart-shaped aperture over her navel and topped with an oversized, tacky plastic pyramidal lampshade. The lamp, too, was inoperative. On this Monday the office desk was manned by an ex-student keeping things under control until the professor’s return. Only routine business was being conducted until Friday morning when he would arrive from New York to take care of the details he hadn’t been able to delegate. He’d return east that night, and then come back Sunday night for the first day of classes.

Friday morning: Gilbert is again in residence. Outside the door, the crowd is larger and more animated. Inside sits this jovial, round man in his early forties, dressed in rumpled black trousers and an equally rumpled black, leather-trimmed football sweater. Eyes twinkling, head crowned with a mop of curly auburn hair, he leans back in his swivel chair, hands clasped over his paunch, while he talks to three students who crowd the doorway. The phone rings incessantly. “Don’t worry,” he tells an opera star, “we’ll do the lighting from beneath, and you won’t have a single wrinkle. Momma’s got it all under control.” He turns back to the students. Tammy, one of them, wants to show him the PBS poster she designed under his supervision. Another wants to discuss some booking arrangements, and Gilbert suggests that the young man consider doing a handbook on booking problems and their solutions for a class project. An education major wants to take a lighting course to fulfill a requirement.

Gilbert always insisted that every show he worked on hire at least two of his students; he would bring along several others at his own expense. Now, he’s on the phone with the production office at the Met trying to negotiate lodging and salary arrangements for his students on the *Aida* crew. In the midst of this he leans forward, jabs his finger toward the doorway, and beckons Ken, a former student, into the office: “You’re going to sit down and wait so we can go out to lunch. We’ve got things to say that we can’t say here.” Ken just completed a lighting job in Montreal for which Gilbert had recommended him and an exchange of information needs to take place. A dance major asks to work with him in order to increase her chance of getting into the arts administration program in the School of Business. Another student arrives to help Gilbert balance his checkbook. A lanky, harried-looking young man enters, frustrated because he can’t locate a piece of equipment to complete a lighting assignment; Gilbert sends him off to borrow it from one of Madison’s two community theater companies. Shortly after one o’clock the professor shoos everyone except the

luncheon guests from the room, “Sorry to do this, but even Gilbert gets hungry. Go find yourselves a hamburger, and I’ll see you back here in a couple of hours.”

Practical experience was the most important concept underlying Gilbert Hemsley’s philosophy of teaching. Although a great many of the theater courses emphasize theory and scholarship, he proclaimed: “To hell with the theory! If you can’t do the practical tasks that result in a good show, then all the theory in the world won’t help you.”

And what experiences he gave them! At the Bolshoi, at the Stuttgart, at the Met, at Jimmy Carter’s Inaugural Gala there were “Gilbert’s kids,” as they were known in the business; their names not only listed on Kennedy Center programs, but blazing forth on millions of America’s television screens. There was Ping, who arrived in Washington a few days ahead of the others for the Inaugural. Her job, as assistant stage manager, was to work out all of the logistical arrangements for hotel rooms and transportation. Later in the week, there were David, and Jean, and Leslie, and Suzy, and Alan, and the others, who arranged the rental of equipment and the purchase of supplies; who had to determine what to stock in the performers’ dressing rooms, and which dressing rooms to assign to which star and for what length of time. Television coverage was live, so one student sequenced the acts and insured the proper order of sets, so that as a performer was working on stage left, equipment was being placed correctly on stage right. Everything needed for the performance had to be in the theater by 7:00 A.M. when the Secret Service arrived, after which no one was permitted to enter or leave until showtime. By midnight, the Gala was over, and the parties and reception began. It was a time they would remember all of their lives; they danced with Mohammed Ali, conversed with Loretta Lynn, or stumbled into the arms of Baryshnikov.

One often got the impression that Gilbert didn’t have the word “privacy” in his vocabulary. His small house, two blocks from Camp Randall, abounded with students both day and night. When they were hungry, he fed them; when they were broke, he housed them. When they needed him, he was there. One of his courses never appeared in the *Timetable*; he called it “Life 101.” Often, he would arrive late at night from one of his trips to find the students waiting for him. The cooking began, the coffee was brewed, and everyone sat up until dawn talking through problems, seeking his advice, telling him things they couldn’t talk about with parents. Then he would go to the office, without sleep, teach his classes, and catch the evening plane back to New York or San Diego.



# Deaths

continued

Hemsley's cancer was diagnosed in the fall of 1982, while he was in New York on a sabbatical. Throughout the following year, his students rallied around him. Suzy, who worked in New Haven, came almost every week, Jean flew in from Madison; others were living in New York. Tamara Hur and Jake Schweers moved in and assumed all the drudgy details of his days, enabling him to continue his work. They took care of the apartment and meals, nursed him, protected him from the well-meaning solicitude of the hundreds of friends who wanted to phone or visit, and held fast after each trip to the hospital and home again. They were with him when he died.

Many people connected with the theater will remember Gilbert Hemsley for his professional excellence, for the theatrical pleasure he bestowed upon the world, and for the many shows he worked on as lighting designer, stage manager, and production manager. They will remember *Porgy and Bess*, the New York City Opera's *Cendrillon* and *Of Mice and Men*; the productions at the Metropolitan Opera and at the Lincoln Center, *Sugar Babies* on Broadway and *You're Arm's Too Short To Box With God*; PBS's *Skin of Our Teeth*; works for Chicago's Lyric Opera and Goodman Theater; for the Guthrie up in Minneapolis, all of which earned him the title, bestowed by *Newsweek*, "Rembrandt of Lighting Artists."

Those who knew him on a different level will remember him as the kind of man who, when a Madison tavern-owner wanted to add some interesting lighting effects, showed up with equipment and two graduate students to give them "a little practical experience." Everyone who knew him will remember him as one whose like they are not apt to meet again.

Watch very carefully at the next meteor shower or the next glorious sunset. Who knows . . . maybe . . . could that be Gilbert's hands on the dimmer switches? Is that he, perhaps, mixing those exquisite colors of eternal brilliancy? It's comforting to think so.

In late September, at a memorial service attended by more than 600 at St. Michael's Church in New York, Beverly Sills announced the establishment of a fund, in Gilbert's name, to be used for student apprenticeships at the New York City Opera Company. Memorials may be sent to that title at the State Theater, Lincoln Center, New York City 10023. Here on campus, a fund has been started to enable our students to participate in that apprenticeship opportunity or in other theater internships. Send contributions to The Gilbert Hemsley Memorial Fund, c/o UW Foundation, 702 Langdon Street, Madison 53706. □

- BRANDT, ELSIE MARGARET (Crooker) '24, Greenwood, Ind., in May.  
 GUNDERSON, FRANK LESTER '24, '26, '29, Chevy Chase, Md., in June.  
 HILL, ROBERT EUGENE '24, Oak Park, in August.  
 KORTH, EARL ADELBERT SR. '24, Rhinelander, in August.  
 LOGAN, HAZEL LILLYAN (Latkowsky) '24, Chappaqua, N.Y., in March.  
 TAFT, MERRILL EDWARD '24, La Jolla, Cal., in July.  
 DURHAM, LOUISE (Mead) '25, Chicago, in July.  
 EDISON, MARVIN AARON '25, Mesa, Ariz., in April.  
 PECK, EGON WALDEMAR '25, Milwaukee, in 1979.  
 SIGMAN, ABRAHAM '25, Appleton/Deerfield Beach, Fla., in 1982.  
 BOYLE, VILAS JOSEPH '26, New Rochelle, N.Y., in September.  
 CHRESTENSEN, CARL EDWARD '26, La Grange, Ill.\*  
 LINN, DOROTHY ROBERTS (Miller) MS'26, Gulfport, Miss., in 1982.  
 NARVESON, PALMER O. '26, Visalia, Cal.\*  
 NATHENSON, ROSE ANNET '26, Chicago, in August.  
 PITZ, DARWIN '26, West Bend, in February.  
 POTTER, DORIS GERALDINE (Logan) '26, St. Joseph, Mich., in June.  
 SAVAGEAU, (Rev.) PAUL LEO, MA '26, PhD'29, DePere.\*  
 DAMEROW, WILLIAM GUSTAVE '27, Corte Madera, Cal., in August.  
 KLEINPELL, WALTER CAROLAS '27, MD'30, Kenosha, in July.  
 LITTEL, EDWARD GEORGE '27, Statesville, N.C., in July.  
 WILCOX, ETHEL MAY (Winter) '27, Eau Claire/Augusta, in May.  
 CARRIER, EARL G. '28, San Francisco, in April.  
 COLE, RUTH SARAH '28, '33, Tucson, in June.  
 GOLDBERG, MYRON MAX '28, Racine.\*  
 MEUSEL, SARAH JANE (Wheaton) '28, Clinton, Iowa, in 1982.  
 MOORE, HELEN SMITH (Weigand) '28, Indianapolis, in April.  
 SIMESTER, THEODORE WESLEY '28, '29, West Bend, in July.  
 BAST, ORVAL DORMAN '29, Glen Ellyn, Ill., in September.  
 BAUMANN, ELDA OTTELIE (Bonner) '29, '32, '38, Brunswick, Maine, in 1982.  
 CASE, CLARENCE C. '29, Detroit, last December.  
 FINK, A. OSCAR MA'29, Oshkosh, in 1981.  
 PIERCE, HARRY WELLINGTON '29, Seville, Ohio, in 1982.  
 SOVEREIGN, BARBARA JEAN (Langefeld) '29, Albuquerque, in August.  
 HERLACHE, CLIFFORD HALSTEAD '30, Sturgeon Bay, in August.  
 KOCH, ELENORA MARGARET (Petersen) '30, '59, Arlington, Va./Madison, in 1982.  
 LOWATER, DONALD W. '30, Chippewa Falls, in June.  
 WHYTE, ELLEN MAE (Stolz) '30, Nashotah, in April.  
 CLAXTON, WAYNE LEMERE '31, '36, Tucson, in July.  
 GIER, MILDRED EVANGELINE (Staron) '31, La Grange Park, Ill., in June.  
 GILLETT, ELIZABETH LULU (Moritz) MPH'31, Glenview, Ill.\*  
 HARRISON, RICHARD WM. '31, Milwaukee, in July.  
 MACKIN, HENRIETTE MARY '31, Milwaukee, in August.  
 RACE, IRENE LEE (Dahlberg) '31, Blue Bell, Pa., in July.  
 STANFORD, CHAS. EDWARD '31, MD'34, Waupun, in July.  
 KELLY, MARTIN FRANCIS MS'32, Delaware, Ohio, in June.  
 KRAMER, MILTON '32, Annapolis, Md., in August.  
 PAULSON, HAZEL C. '32, Mt. Horeb, in September.  
 STARON, JOHN M. '32, La Grange Park, Ill., in August. (See GIER, above)  
 VETTE, VIOLET HELENE (Immega) MA'32, Ft. Myers, Fla./Elkhorn, in August.  
 WILLIAMS, LEWIS GOMER '32, Highland, Wis., in September.  
 GLASER, FRANK EUGENE '33, MD'50, Kailua Kona, Hawaii.\*  
 HEIDER, LOUISE VILINDA (Vosmek) '33, Antigo, in July.  
 LAMONT, FREDERICK VICTOR '33, Green Bay, in June.  
 LARSEN, HARRY ELMORE '33, Superior.\*  
 NELSON, OSCAR C. MS'33, Milwaukee, in March.  
 PALERMO, FRANK JOHN '33, Waukesha, in April.  
 PARSONS, ROLLAND WEBSTER '33, '43, Wenatchee, Wash., in August.  
 SONTAG, GERTRUDE IRENE (Misuraca) '33, '48, Whittier, Cal., in 1980.  
 BEGEL, MILTON MARSHALL '34, Milwaukee, in August.  
 JANNUSCH, MABEL LOUISE (Michaels) '34, Berlin, Wis., this year.\*  
 RAFFILL, ARTHUR WM. '34, Madison, in September.  
 STRAMPE, WM. EDWARD '34, Arcadia, Cal., in March.  
 WALETZKY, EMANUEL '34, '38, Tucson, in 1981.  
 JOSLIN, BERNARD ORIN MS'35, Horicon, in July.  
 LUDVIGSEN, VIRGINIA GRACE (Greenberg) '35, Bethesda, Md., in August.  
 MOLZAHN, ROLAND F. '35, Edina, Minn., in June.  
 QUIMBY, MILDRED SARA '35, Prairie du Chien, in August.  
 RAMAGE, JANET ELIZABETH (Neckerman) '35, Madison, in August.  
 FULTON, ROBERT MEINHARDT '36, '37, Burlington, Wis./Longboat Key, Fla., in July.  
 HANCHETT, (Rev.) JOHN CORLISS '36, Baraboo, in August.  
 HEINZ, GERTRUDE LUISE (Langemo) '36, Long Beach, Cal., in July.  
 LEOPOLD, ALDO STARKER '36, son and namesake of the famed Wisconsin naturalist, in August.

**30s** BRIESE, REINHOLD R. MA'30, Little Falls, Minn., in June.  
 DAHLEN, CARL EDWARD '30, Detroit, in August.

continued



# Deaths

continued

Berkeley, Cal. in August. He had been on the U. of C. faculty since 1946 until recent retirement, and probably gained greatest renown as chairman of an advisory panel on the National Park system. In the early 1960s the committee recommended to the Secretary of the Interior that to the extent possible, parks should be allowed to exist in their natural state. The move led to important changes in wildlife management.

MARTIN, JAMES HARLOW '36, Lone Rock, in August.

OCKERSHAUSER, THOMAS EDWARD '36, Oklahoma City, in August.

REID, ALICE (Gray) '37, Garden City, L.I., in 1982.

RIGGERT, MARVIN CLEMANS '37, Cleveland, in June.

TOMLINSON, ARTHUR CORT '38, New Iberia, La., in August.

GUNTHER, ELIZABETH G. (Steinman) '39, Oconomowoc, in August.

KIVLIN, NORRIS JEROME '39, Wisconsin Dells, in July.

KREHER, JOHN EVERETTE MD, '39, Ashland.\*

LANGDON, EMORY LOUIS '39, '50, Greenbrae, Cal., in July.

LEISK, JAMES HENRY '39, DePere, in August.

RUNKEL, LAVERN ELLIS MS'39, Norristown, Pa., in May.

**40s** BLASINSKI, ERVIN WALTER '40, San Diego.\*

HOCKING, THOMAS KENNETH MPh'40, MS'57, Oconto Falls, in August.

LINDSAY, JACKSON CLEMENT '40, Mequon, in August.

NEWELL, HOMER EDWARD PhD'40, in top administrative posts with NASA from its beginning in 1958, its associate administrator at the time of his retirement in 1973; Arlington, Va., in July.

ASHBY, ROBERT MORRELL PhD'42, Pasadena; scientist and inventor credited with supervising development of the navigation systems that resulted in the historic trips of the submarines *Nautilus* and *Skate* under polar ice, and with the first automatic landing system for supersonic aircraft; in July.

KOENINGER, IRMA HELEN (Knutson) '42, Appleton, in July.

MARKEY, ALEXANDER ALBERT '42, Milwaukee, in 1982.

JONES, EDNA MAE (Fitch) MS'43, San Francisco, in May.

MANNIS, AARON A. MD'43, Chula Vista, Cal., in July.

VANDOSKE, (Rev.) EUGENE PALMER '43, New Lenox, Ill.\*

HANSON, CLIFFORD GEORGE '44, Hayward, in August.

SMITH, BARNETT FRISSELL PhD'44, Atlanta, in July.

LAUER, RALPH MICHAEL '47, '49, Clintonville, in June.

MEES, DONALD HOLLIS '47, Indianapolis/Tucson.\*

SHANKLIN, RAYMOND WOODROW '47, Whitehall, Wis., in August.

FERAY, DANIEL EDWARDS PhD'48, Houston, in 1982.

PECK, GENE HUBERT '48, Madison, in September.

AXMANN, GERHARDT WALTER MS'49, Watertown/Pardeeville, in August.

BARTLETT, JOYCE (Stroub) '49, Sheboygan Falls, in June.

**50s** GAY, HOWARD PETER '50, Ripon, in August.

ODEGARD, HOLTAN PETER MA'50, PhD'59, Hudson, Wis., in July.

LEYS, WILBERT MS'53, Watertown, in August.

BASSUENER, DAVID JOHN '54, '55, Sussex, Wis., in June.

HERRLING, DENNIS WILLIAM '54, '59, Appleton.\*

YOUELL, R. ROBERT '54, Arcadia, Cal., this year.\*

HANLEY, ROBERT H. x'52, Neenah, in August.

MICH, RICHARD FRANCIS '56, Fond du Lac, in June.

HAMILTON, RONALD FREDERICK '58, Bellevue, Wash., in June.

SMITH, JOHN LEWIS MS'58, Warsaw, Ind., in July.

**60s-80s** OBERBECK, RALPH LOUIS '61, Newbury Park, Cal., in 1980.

ROSENWALD, JEAN SUSAN '63, Chicago, in July.

RUETER, HENRY J. '63, Burlington, Wis., in June.

WIEMAN, CHARLES DAVID MS'63, Whitewater, in August.

COHEN, MARILYN LEE '64, Milwaukee, in 1980.

SCHUETTE, PHILLIP THOMPSON '66, Erie, Pa., in July.

continued



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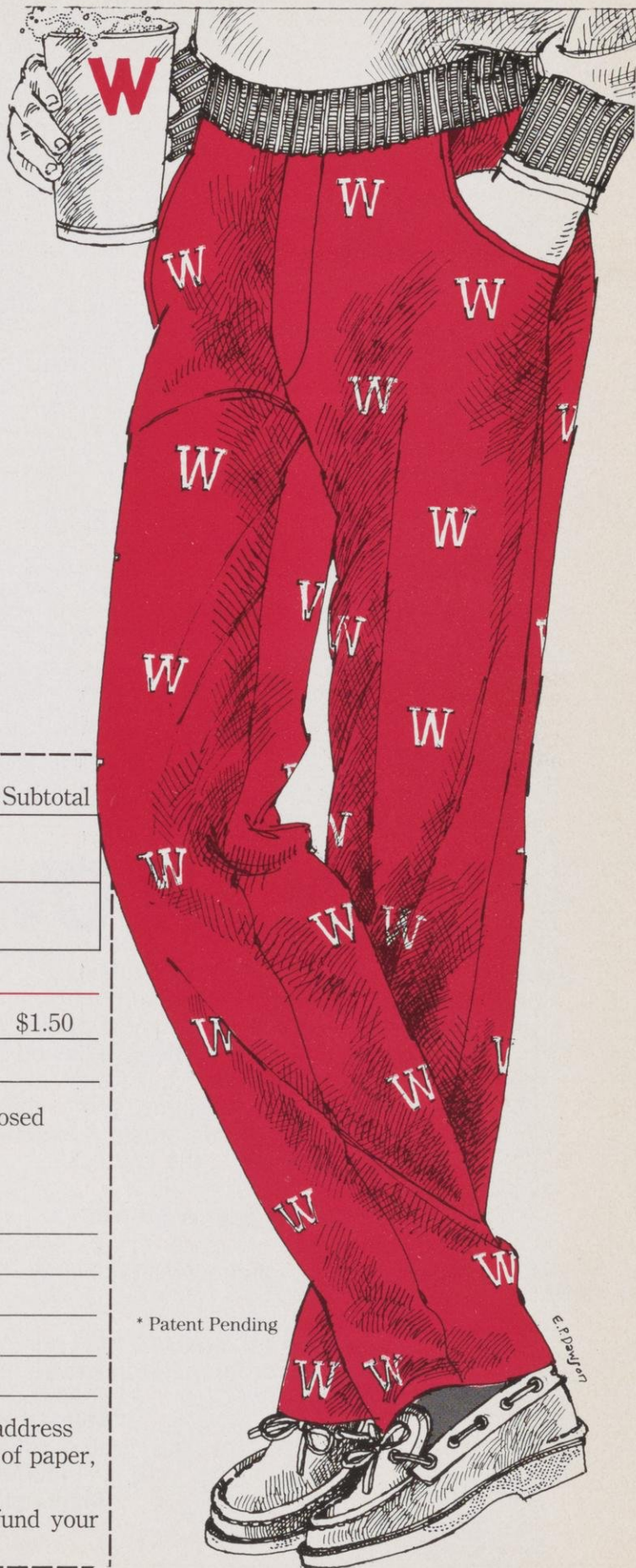
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# Deaths

*continued*

SHORTINO, DAVID PHILIP '66, Chicago, in 1982.  
 SMITH, DONALD L. MA'67, Bozeman, Mont., in July.  
 FRYDAY, GREGORY DEAN '69, MD, DDS, Monroe, in August.  
 EDL, JOHN NICHOLAS '71, '73, Laramie, Wyo., in a rock-climbing accident in July.  
 BEYTIA, ENRIQUE DANIEL PhD'72, Santiago, Chile.\*  
 HALL, STEVEN RICHARD '72, MD'76, Overland Park, Kansas, in a bicycling accident in August.  
 HOGSTROM, JAMES LLOYD MD'73, Fortuna, Cal., in July.  
 PIRTLE, RAYMOND MD'79, Milwaukee, in July.  
 WALTON, DAVID SHERMAN '79, Pittsburg, in August.  
 ALUSOW, ELISE MARGRETHE (Taliaferro) '81, Madison, in August.  
 GILBERT, JAMES CHRISTIAN '82, Madison, in July.  
 HOLMAN, MARY F. '82, Menomonie, in August.  
 SNYDER, DAVID CHARLES '82, Wheeling, Ill., in an auto accident last February.  
 MILLER, DANIEL ROBERT '83, Black Earth, in a motorcycle accident in August.

## Faculty

Emer. Prof. FLORENCE G. BLAKE, 76, who developed our Master of Science course in pediatric nursing, on that faculty from 1963-1970; in Madison in September.

PAUL F. CLARK, 101, Livermore, Calif., emeritus professor of microbiology. He joined the medical faculty in 1914, chaired microbiology until 1947, and retired in 1952. His primary research was in viruses, especially the polio virus. He died in August.

Emer. Prof. DAVID E. GREEN, 72, Madison, in July. He was co-director of our Institute of Enzyme Research from 1948 to retirement in 1980, and honored worldwide by organizations in that discipline.

Prof. GILBERT V. HEMSLEY, 47, in New York in September. A nationally acclaimed designer of theater lighting, he was on our Theater faculty since 1970. (See page 26.)

Col. EDWIN G. PIKE x'41, Sun Prairie, Army ROTC commandant from 1968-1971; in September.

GERARD A. ROHLICH '36, '37, '40, Austin, Texas, on our civil engineering faculty from 1946; director of our Water Resources Center from 1965 until moving to Texas in 1972; in September.

Emer. Law Prof. CARLISLE P. RUNGE '42, '48, Brule, in September. Beginning in 1951 he served on the law faculty and for a time as assistant dean of the school, as chairman of the departments of regional planning and of public policy. From 1960 to 1963 he was Assistant Secretary of Defense, and later the first chairman of the state's Coordinating Committee on Higher Education.

PATRICIA TAUFEST, 55, Madison, on the administrative staff since 1960, and dean of women from 1963-65; in September. □



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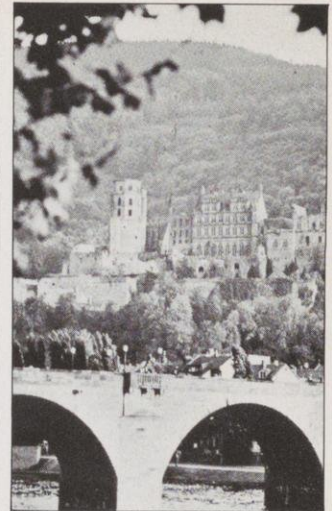
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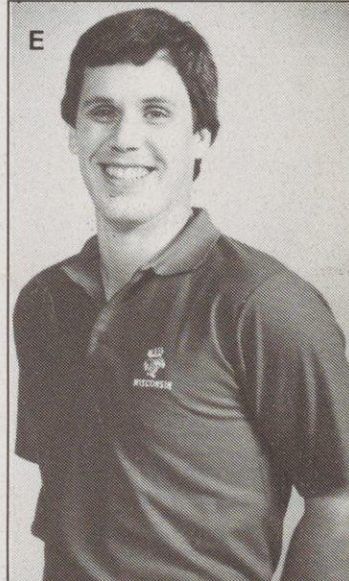
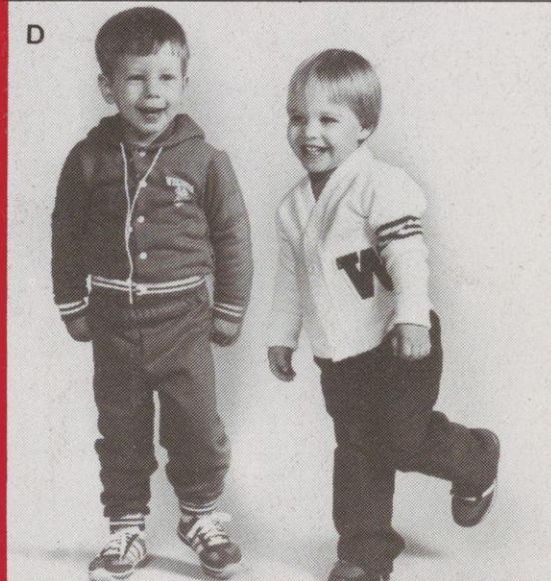
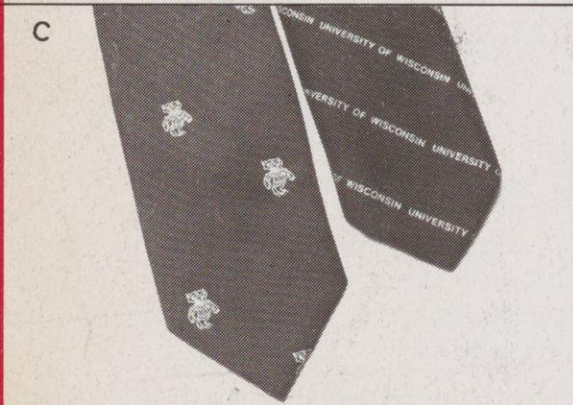
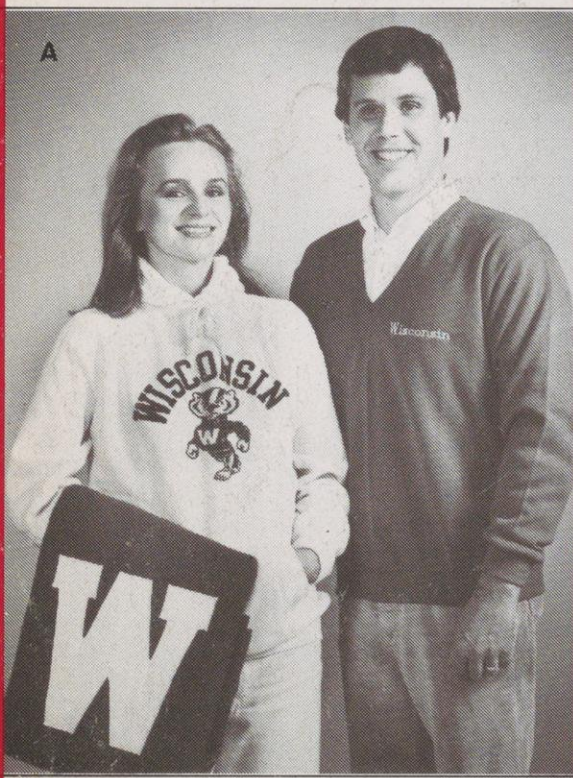
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