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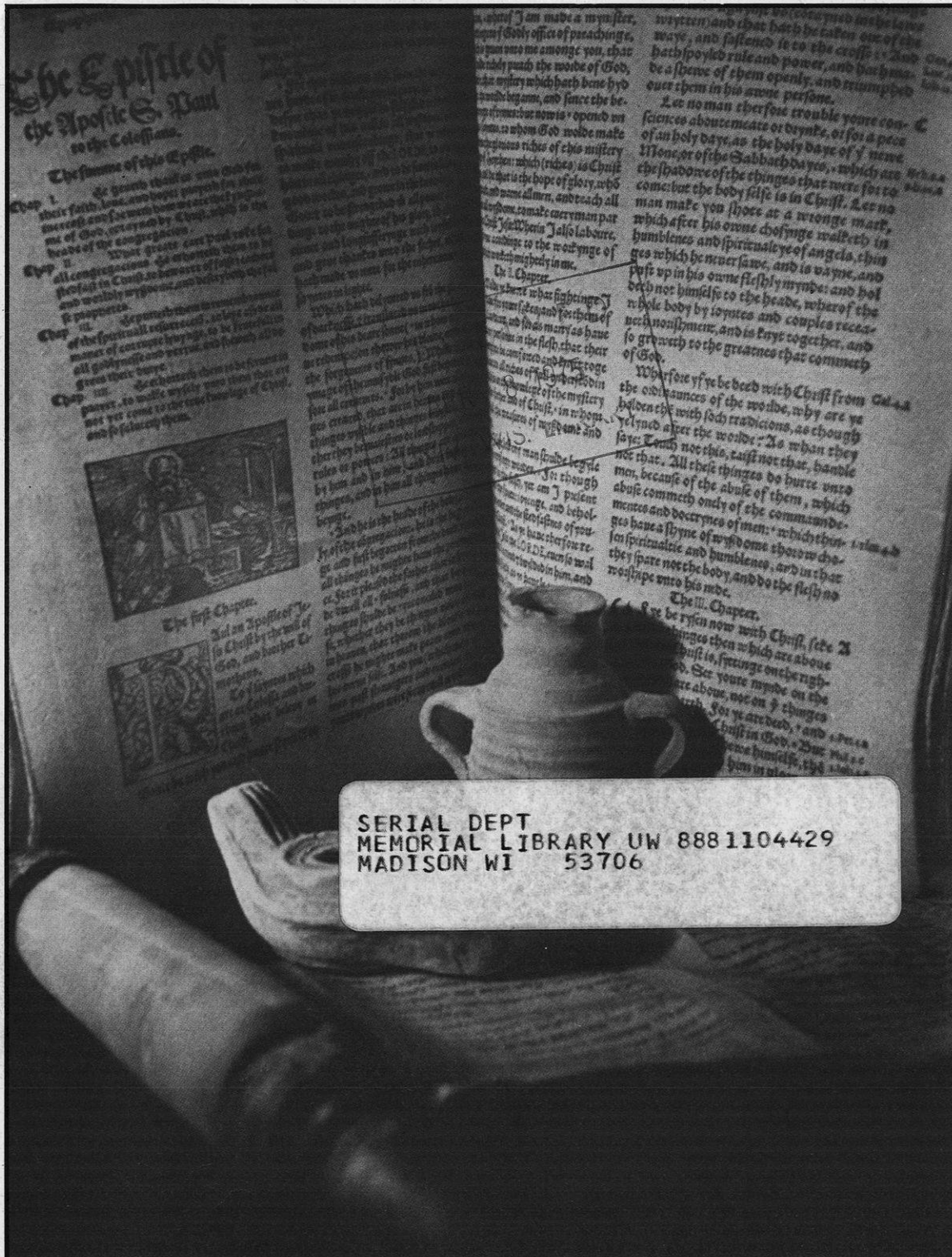
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Wisconsin Alumnus

Volume 76, Number 3
March, 1975



Coming Up: The Book and the Spade

On Wisconsin



Arlie M. Mucks, Jr.
Executive Director

In 1972 our Board of Directors established an Insurance Committee to consider the sponsorship of a term-life plan which could be made available to members at a more economical rate than might be available elsewhere. The committee's first step was to evaluate the need for such a plan. Nearly every reliable source confirmed our belief that many members would benefit from such a plan, particularly if it were *truly economical*, and if individual members could choose an amount that would match their needs.

Because life insurance is so important to each of us, we wanted to be certain that the plan endorsed by your Association would benefit the greatest number of interested members. Our Insurance Committee reviewed ideas and proposals from a list of companies that read like "Who's Who in Insurance." After a great deal of review, the committee agreed that our plan would have to be designed from scratch. Paul Burke and Associates, Inc. of Minneapolis was retained to carry on the research and design of our plan.

When Burke had accomplished this, many of the nation's largest insurance companies were contacted and met with. Finally, we selected Sentry Life Insurance Company of Stevens Point as our underwriters, because of its strength, its reputation, and its obvious ability to serve our program.

So, very soon you'll be receiving our announcement about the *new Wisconsin Alumni Association Life Plan!* It will be offered only through the mail, and members who qualify will be able to select \$10,000, \$20,000, \$30,000 or as much as \$40,000 of economical term life insurance. Thanks to the good work of our Insurance Committee, members will find that our plan contains the same quality features available in more expensive policies.

That committee and our Executive Committee should be commended for their time and efforts in helping to create this new membership benefit. I'm sure you'll agree that their energies resulted in an excellent term life insurance plan, one which your Association is proud to sponsor and endorse. We invite your participation in it! It's an ideal way to add to your family's financial security.

Wisconsin Alumnus

Volume 76, Number 3
March, 1975

- 4 The Book and The Spade
- 8 The Research That Shouldn't Be Done?
- 12 Art in its Place
- 14 Healthy Sexuality in Middle Age
- 17 University News
- 21 Alumni News

Cover Photo/Mike Wirtz

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Coming Up: The Book and The Spade

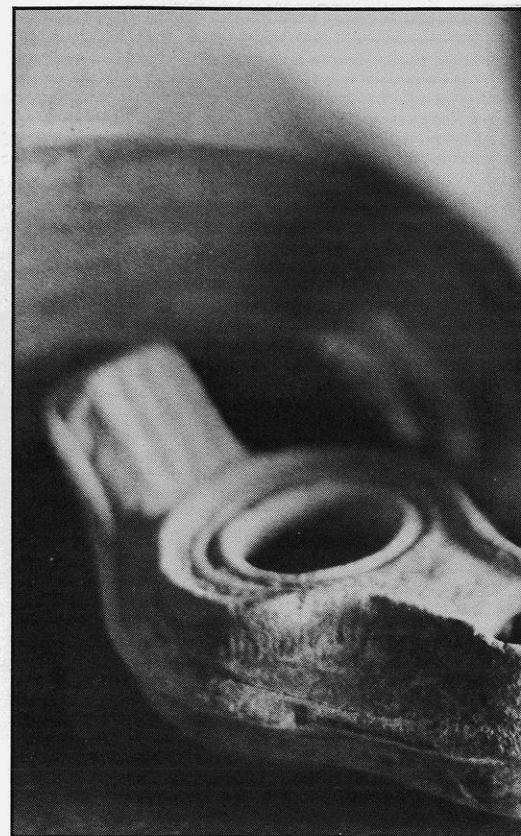
*Getting it all together
for one of the big shows
of the century.*

By Thomas Murphy

Menahem Mansoor is chairman of our twenty-year-old department of Hebrew and Semitic studies. He is housed in two miniscule offices on the thirteenth floor of Van Hise Hall, at Charter Street and Linden Drive, home of language departments, the UW-System administration, and the Board of Regents.

The limited space of Prof. Mansoor's offices is further reduced by green steel shelves, cartons, filing cases, computer-card boxes. Part of the clutter is a ten-year accumulation of research material for a singular project he is completing, a sixteen-volume diplomatic/political history of the Middle East between 1900 and 1967. Its computerized index cross-lists 120,000 events, 35,000 documents, and 18,000 individuals. Eight volumes are now in print. And the traffic which threads its way around his desk is heavy with student assistants who are helping get this one finished.

But it is his current undertaking which excites the professor the most these days, enthusiasm pouring out in his soft, accented speech. This is the biblical archaeological exhibit called "The Book and the Spade,"



which opens in the Wisconsin Center on April 13th to run through May 4th. Attendance is conservatively predicted at more than 60,000.

"The purpose of 'The Book and the Spade' is to illustrate life, art and culture in biblical lands and times," Prof. Mansoor told a press conference in February. "The Bible is better understood within the framework of the eastern Mediterranean peoples and civilizations intimately involved. Hence, the exhibit includes a wide, carefully selected number of artifacts from Iran, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Asia Minor, and Greece. These will help visitors correlate the biblical narrative within the proper historical framework. It throws light on the setting in which the biblical drama occurred. The public will be able to see how men in the time of Abraham lived and worked in Babylon about 2000 B.C. And what kinds of weapons the Philistines used in the



Photo/Mike Wirtz

time of King David, about 1000 B.C. Or the type of silver shekels and scrolls in circulation in the days of Jesus.

"We will have ancient glassware—Palestinian, Greek, Roman, and Byzantine—and ornaments and cosmetics. There will be sculpture in bronze and clay and silver and gold. We'll have artifacts of the ancient Canaanite religion. One is a gold goddess found at Gezer. That's one of the three cities Solomon fortified. For ten years or so we've been sending some of our archaeology students to work in digs there.

"We're going to show *lamps*, the little, clay pitchers they filled with oil and lit. A Madison minister, the Reverend Larry Gruman, will give demonstrations in making the lamps, and they'll be on sale for three dollars.

"We'll show ancient inscriptions and papyri. The Oxyrinchus papyrus dates back to 1500 B.C., and deals with business matters. We'll have some inscribed tablets from Mesopotamia which were done in 4000 B.C. They're the oldest thing in the exhibit and, by the way, the earliest example of written history that man has ever found. There are Babylonian tablets, too, and some of these refer to events of the day which were later recorded in the Bible.

"The largest item we'll show is our own. It's a replica of the Rosetta stone. Next to the Dead Sea Scrolls—we'll have fragments of *them*, of course!—the significance of the stone is probably the most widely recognized by laymen, even when they've forgotten quite why it's significant. It was the key to our deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphics. Napoleon's troops discovered the original near the mouth of the Nile in 1799.

"The time span covered by the artifacts in 'The Book and the Spade' is 4000 B.C. to A.D. 200, and we'll have between 800 and 1000 items on display. All of them are authentic, except for our Rosetta stone replica and one or two of the Bibles. The Bible exhibit is magnificent. We'll have a facsimile of the Gutenberg, and a Coverdale. There's one called the 'Wicked Bible' with a classic mistake: the seventh commandment reads: 'Thou shalt commit adultery.' There's another they call the 'Breeches Bible.' The translator wrote that Adam and Eve sewed fig leaves together to make breeches. Sister Marie Stephen Reges of Edgewood College, and Pastor J. Carl Hillmer of Christ Memorial Lutheran Church, are organizing the Bible display."

Mansoor's scholarly reputation is international. He was one of the original translators of the Dead Sea Scrolls, and his 1956 study of the Shapira Scrolls, found in the Dead Sea area in the 1880s, established them as authentic to the satisfaction of scholars who had long considered them forgeries. Equally well recognized is his charisma, and the combination of the two has brought to this

At left and on cover: Coverdale Bible, 1535, (UW-Library Rare Book Department); Palestinian oil lamp and flask, both c. 300 A.D., (UW collection). Cover photo includes Scroll of Esther, southern Morocco, 17 century (Prof. Mansoor's collection).

project a sizable committee of volunteers in its year-and-a-half of preparation. Some call themselves "Mansoor's Pilgrims"; they've travelled with him on one or more of the eleven summer study tours he has led to the lands of the Bible. One such, Madison attorney Robert B. L. Murphy, told the press conference that he "came into the magnetic web of Professor Mansoor several years ago, and I haven't been able to escape since." Sister Marie Stephen is another in the web. She is chairman of the theology department at Edgewood, and though she completed her master's in Hebrew with Mansoor more than a year ago, she continues to take courses because "once you start studying with this man, you never want to quit."

"We'll have about thirty-five Bibles in the show," she told us. "Maybe a dozen or more are from the University's collection. One of the most interesting facets is the secular history they show, the little sidelights. For instance, Luther translated from Greek and Hebrew manuscripts into German. His work established classical German.

"The invention of the printing press was almost coincident with the Reformation. That brought the Bible to the common man. It also led to more inter-denominational polemics, usually in the footnotes of various versions. The battle of the sects was fought in the footnotes! Each translator used them to get across his own doctrinal bias. Kings and bishops vied for authorized versions,

From left to right: a portion of a Thanksgiving Scroll from the Dead Sea area, 1st Century A.D. (courtesy Hebrew University); Palestinian offering bowl, Early Iron Age, c. 1200 B.C. (courtesy Pacific School of Religion); Bronze Age (2000–1550 B.C.) jug, Palestinian (courtesy Pacific School of Religion).



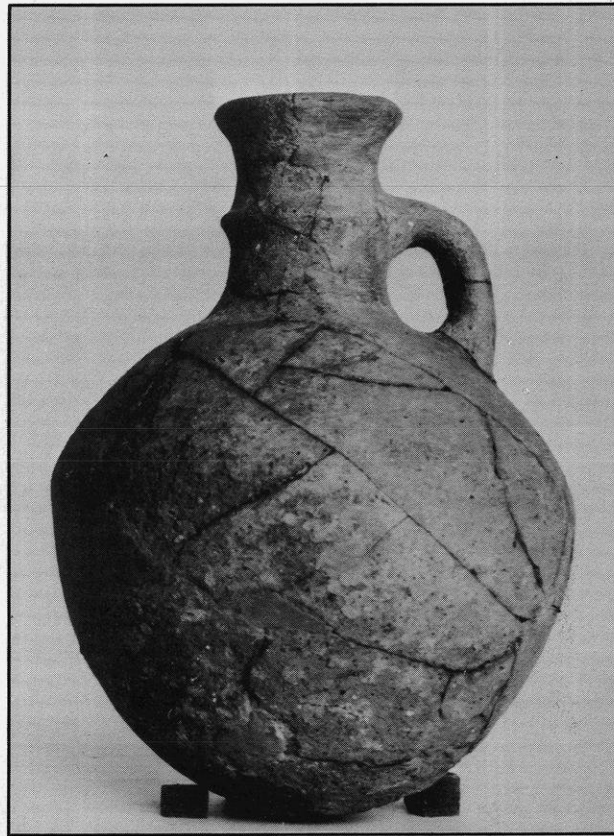
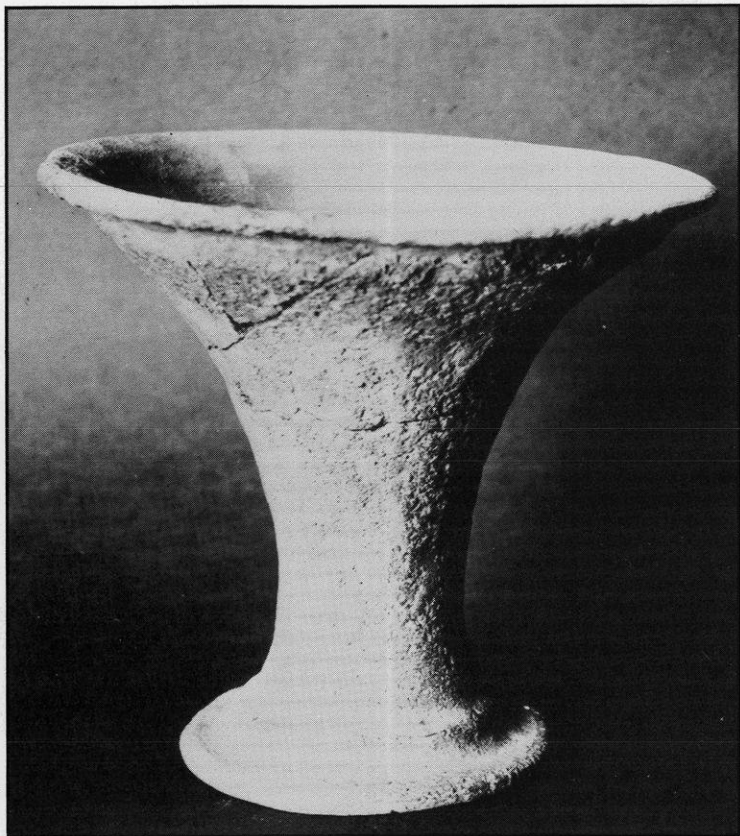
and a lot of poor Bible scholars lost their heads, literally, over their footnotes.

"There'll be a chronology to the exhibit. We'll have the Gutenberg facsimile, the original of which dates to 1450. There's Erasmus's New Testament, dated 1522, with a letter from Pope Leo X to Erasmus pasted in the flyleaf; and the Tyndale, which was done in 1523, although our copy is dated 1550. Our Coverdale is 1535. The Tyndale, a beautiful work, has been influential down to modern times. We'll have the Rheims New Testament from 1582 and the Douay Old Testament from 1609. They were later combined as the Douay-Rheims, and were the accepted Bible in the Roman Catholic Church. The King James version was done in 1611. And we'll have a copy of the Geneva Bible. That's the version the Pilgrims brought over with them on the *Mayflower*. There's a Polyglot Bible,

dated 1657, written in several languages as you might expect. We'll also display several Hebrew manuscripts of the twelfth century."

Another member of the volunteer committee is Dr. Martha Carter, an art historian, who has been working with loans from museums around the world, and whose list of donors reads like an archaeological Woodstock. There are the Pennsylvania University Museum, the St. Louis Art Museum, the Boston, Cleveland, Field, Fogg, Metropolitan, the Oriental at the University of Chicago, the Peabody. And the list was still growing in February.

Prof. Keith Schoville told us, "Most of the museum loans center around the artistic creativity of biblical peoples." He is associate chairman of the department, and with



Mansoor keeps a daily log of what is coming from where. "So they will be primarily Egyptian and Mesopotamian pieces, since the Israelites were forbidden to make images.

"Throughout the exhibit we're going to have speakers and films. Some world-renowned scholars will be here to lecture. If we had to come up with some sort of VIP stratification, I suppose we'd top the list with Yigael E. Yadin, who's chairman of archaeology at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He'll give two lectures; one on Hazor and Megiddo in the time of Solomon and Ahab, the other on Masada. And Dame Kathleen Kenyon is coming from London. She's the former director of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, and she'll talk about diggings there, and about the relationship between Jericho and the Bible. The fragments of the Dead Sea Scrolls will be brought by Mar Samuel Athanasius. He was the Syrian archbishop in Jerusalem, and

was in on the negotiations to buy the scrolls from the Arab vendor who found them. Professor David Freedman, from the University of Michigan, will lecture on how they uncovered Ashdod, which was a Philistine City. Shechem was a Canaanite city-state, and we're going to have a lecture on it by Edward F. Campbell, who is professor of the Old Testament at McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago. Not long ago some Byzantine churches with beautiful mosaics were excavated by Bastiaan Van Elderen, who's director of the American School of Archaeology in Amman, Jordan. He will be here, too.

"We'll have nineteen of the world's top theologians and archaeologists here during the three weeks of 'The Book and the Spade.' And all those things to see! I don't think there's been anything like it in this century."

The committee has prepared an eighty-page book which offers a very pleasant short course on the lands, the times and the artifacts on which the exhibit focuses. It includes a refresher on the Dead Sea Scrolls, by Prof. Mansoor; a description of the city of Hazor, by Prof. Schoville; a summary of English translations of the Bible, by Sr. Marie Stephen and Rev. Hillmer; plus archaeological facts; a breakdown of archaeological periods; a discussion of artifacts; charts and timetables of events and discoveries. As preparation for your visit to the exhibit, or as the next best thing if distance precludes attendance, you can purchase "The Book and the Spade" from the Madison Church Supply Company, 312 W. Mifflin Street, Madison 53703. Base price is two dollars per copy. There's a handling charge of twenty-five cents for a single copy, or a total of thirty-five cents for more than one. In addition, Wisconsin residents (except tax-exempt groups) must add eight cents tax per copy.—T.H.M.

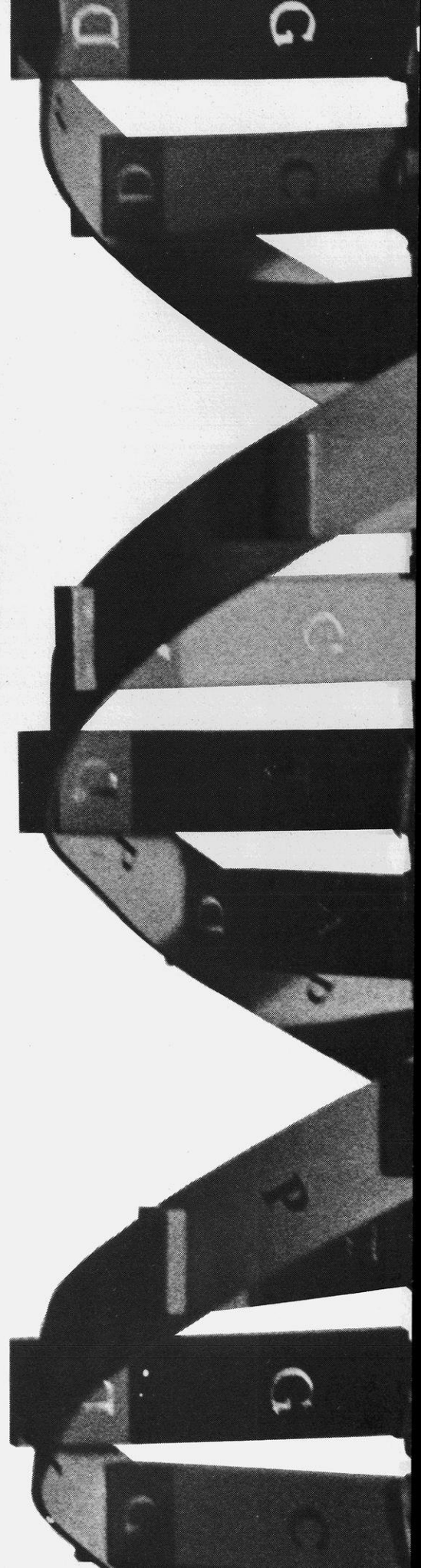
Genetic Engineering: The Research That Shouldn't Be Done?

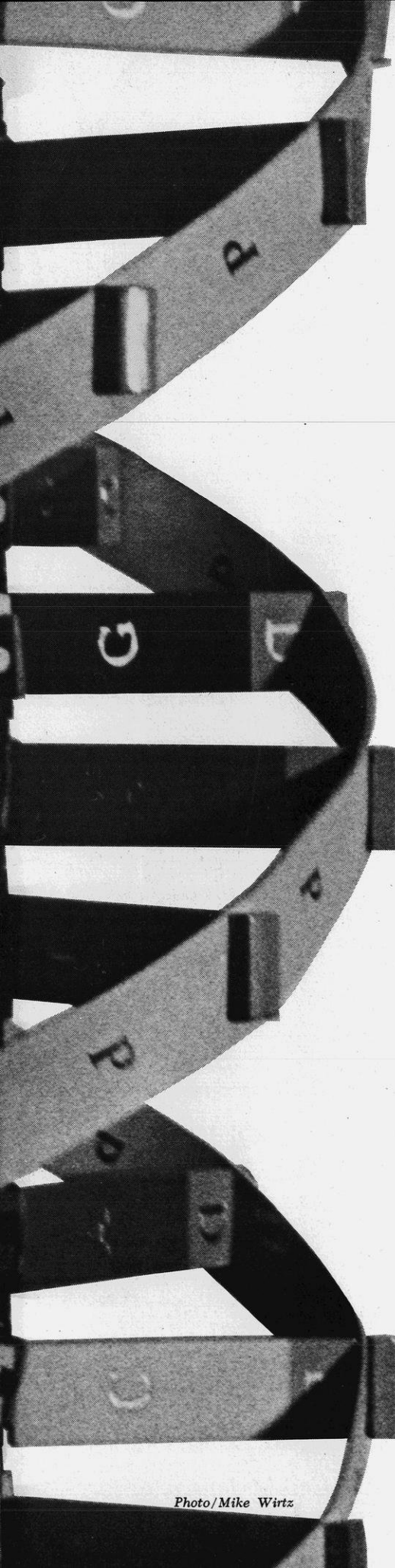
Scientists have called for history's first moratorium in an area of research. It's an action that may affect us all.

By Wayne M. Becker, Ph.D.
*Associate Professor,
Botany Dept.*

In July, 1974, a group of molecular biologists sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences issued an unprecedented call for a voluntary worldwide moratorium on an area of biological research involving the kind of genetic manipulation frequently referred to in the popular press as "genetic engineering." The statement was signed by eleven of the most

Prof. Becker did his undergraduate and graduate work here, earning three fellowships along the way and spending two years in Scotland on research. This article is the transcript of a talk he gave in January as part of a program of public lectures on "Science, Technology and Human Values," sponsored by the National Humanities Series.





distinguished American scientists involved in this type of research and was widely circulated by publication in NATURE and SCIENCE, both of which are respected multidisciplinary science journals with worldwide readership.

The group was concerned not so much with the long-range prospects or the eventual social consequence of genetic engineering, but rather with the immediate threat of unpredictable health hazards which *might* result from the recombinant—that is *genetically altered*—bacteria that can now be produced in the laboratory using the techniques in question. In specific, the group's proposals took the form of an appeal to colleagues throughout the world to follow the example to be set by members of the group in voluntarily and temporarily deferring two related kinds of experimentation and in exercising due caution before proceeding with a third type. In addition, the group, headed by Dr. Paul Berg, chairman of the biochemistry department at Stanford University, has suggested that the National Institutes of Health (NIH) appoint a committee to give practical guidance on the situation, and that an international meeting of scientists be convened early in 1975 to discuss appropriate ways of dealing with the potential biological hazards posed by the recombinant bacterial DNA molecules which such research can now produce.

Before looking in more detail at the kind of research that has triggered the moratorium and at the implications of such a ban, we should note two important features of the proposed embargo: *it is only temporary*, in that the primary object was to buy time for careful thought before the research area gets out of hand; *and it is unique* in that it is the first time that researchers have ever voluntarily suggested that their own work ought to be stopped. Berg himself commented that the moratorium is "the first I know of in our field. It is also the first time I know of that anyone has had to stop and think about an experiment in terms of its social impact and potential hazard."

What Is It That's Being Banned?

To appreciate the meaning and implications of the ban, it's necessary to understand that all of the genetic information that specifies how an individual—be that individual bacterium, plant or animal—will look, function, or develop is stored in double-stranded DNA molecules of the chromosomes present in each cell of that individual. More specifically, the genetic information is encoded in the particular linear sequence of component molecules of which that DNA is made up, just as the information in an English sentence is encoded in the particular linear sequence of component letters that its author chooses. By rearranging those letters one can specify a great variety of informational content in that sentence. Just so, by drawing upon a common pool of intermediates, or sub units, one can indeed "spell" a great variety of genetic "information" to be built into the linear sequence of the DNA molecule. Thus, the color of your eyes, the height of a pea plant, and the nutritional preferences of a bacterial cell are all genetically controlled, and are all traceable to specific sequences of subunits in the long DNA strands that make up the genes of these organisms. In fact, the elucidation during the past fifteen or twenty years of the so-called genetic code and of the mechanisms for storing, copying, and expressing genetic information has been one of the most exciting chapters in the entire history of science. Beginning in 1953 with the announcement of the double helical structure of the DNA molecule by Watson and Crick, our understanding of the molecular basis of heredity and gene expression has unfolded, with a breathtaking rapidity, an elegance of technical advances and a potential relevance to human health that is unparalleled in the history of science. And indeed, it is exactly these features—rapidity of advance, technical elegance, and relevance to human health—that have

now led to some qualified misgivings among at least some of those most intimately associated with certain recent developments in molecular genetics.

One of the most basic and broadly unifying principles that has emerged from all of the activity of the past two decades has been the realization that the genetic code is *universal*. The same DNA-based "language"—with the same rules, syntax and genetic alphabet—is used by *all* forms of life; plant, animal, and microbial. And in addition to sharing a common means of storing information in their DNA molecules, all organisms also use strikingly similar mechanisms for replicating, transmitting, and expressing that genetic information. In one sense, this is very reassuring, because it allows molecular biologists and geneticists to carry out a wide variety of experiments on organisms like bacteria and fruitflies which are very amenable to laboratory manipulation, while still confidently expecting their findings to be broadly relevant to other organisms, notably man. It is, however, this same unifying feature of heredity that has now made possible the kind of research that is giving at least some scientists cause for concern. For if the DNA molecule is the common vehicle for transmitting genetic information in all organisms, then *chemically* it becomes very easy to envision "hybrid" DNA molecules in which genetic information from two very different organisms can now be pieced together in a single DNA molecule, even though the component pieces came from molecules which don't ordinarily interact with each other genetically.

Of course, the exchange and rearrangement of genetic information is a routine phenomenon in nature, in that genetic recombination routinely results in the appearance of offspring of traits that were not found together in either of the parents, but occur together on the chromosomes of the offspring because there's been an exchange of DNA between two chromosomes. But the crucial feature of such natural recombination of

genetic information is that it almost always occurs between individuals of the same species only, and although it results in the rearrangement and continued mixing of genetic information within the species, it does not provide for the introduction of new genetic information from other species. Even the bacterial viruses, many of which can carry pieces of genetic information from one bacterial cell to another, are usually quite restricted in the range of bacterial species which they can infect.

It is precisely these strong natural barriers between species that are now being threatened by the new techniques which led to the call for a moratorium. For within the last two years, means have been discovered which make it possible to move genes between species by splicing a piece of DNA isolated from one kind of organism onto the DNA obtained from another kind of organism. In brief, the technique makes use of a newly discovered class of cellular constituents called *restriction enzymes*, which can snip the enormously long DNA molecules of living cells into manageable gene-sized fragments. Furthermore, these enzymes cut the double-stranded DNA molecule in such a way that a short single-stranded piece protrudes, creating a "sticky end" which will selectively adhere to the complementary "sticky end" of another molecule cut in similar fashion by the same enzyme. Thus, two DNA molecules from different sources can be joined together in a test tube to form a new and unique hybrid molecule. And if the two molecules come initially from two different species, the resulting hybrid, or recombinant DNA molecule, is an experimental novelty which could never occur in nature and whose genetic properties are therefore not readily predictable.

One further technical note is necessary: such recombinant DNA molecules are of biological interest (and pose a potential biological hazard) *only* if they can be introduced

into a cell in which they will be copied, multiplied and transmitted faithfully. In bacteria, this criterion is readily met by making sure that one of the two pieces of DNA joined together in the test tube is a piece of bacterial DNA known as a *plasmid*. A plasmid is a segment of DNA in a bacterial cell which is not a part of the regular bacterial chromosome, but which, once inside the cell, replicates in synchrony with the normal bacterial chromosome, with copies passed to each daughter cell at every cell division. So it becomes a permanent, heritable feature of the cell, and one can make as many copies of it as of the cell itself. Plasmids (or *episomes* as they are also called) are natural, though dispensable, components of many bacterial cells. They are infectious, in the sense that extra copies can be passed readily from a plasmid-containing bacterial cell to a cell which did not previously contain such an element. The existence of plasmids has been known for more than twenty years, and naturally occurring plasmids, especially those referred to as *sex factors*, have in fact played an important role in the study of bacterial genetics. The utility of the sex factor plasmids is that they can be reversibly integrated into the bacterial chromosome itself, and when such an integrated plasmid returns to its autonomous form, it may bring a small piece of the bacterial chromosome with it, to the considerable delight of bacterial geneticists, who have found numerous ingenious ways to exploit this property in their studies. So the idea that plasmids can carry additional genetic information with them when they infect bacterial cells is therefore not especially noteworthy. What is noteworthy indeed is that the extra information need no longer come from other cells of the same bacterial species—the restriction enzyme technique now allows scientists to attach almost any kind of genetic information onto such a plasmid. For example, the introduction into bacterial cells of genes from frogs and from fruit flies is already an accomplished fact.

A valid question at this point might well be "why?" Why would anyone want to make such hybrid DNA molecules and then contrive for the deliberate introduction of foreign genes into a hapless bacterium? The immediate answer, of course, is that such experiments are likely to facilitate greatly the answering of important fundamental questions of interest primarily to geneticists and molecular biologists. Potentially, however, there are great practical implications to such experiments, for they suggest a possible means for the amplification of rare but desirable biological molecules. Consider the case of insulin, for example. If it were possible to isolate the gene for insulin from human DNA, link it to a bacterial plasmid and infect bacterial cells with it, it should be possible to grow vats full of bacterial cells, all containing the gene for human insulin. And if such foreign genes could be expressed in a bacterium, then, in theory at least, one would have vats full of cells all making insulin, which would almost certainly revolutionize the commercial production of this critical substance. In a similar vein, Dr. Donald Brown of the Carnegie Institution of Washington already has plans to put into bacteria the set of silk moth genes that govern the synthesis of silk proteins, an experiment which is likewise not without considerable commercial significance.

Unfortunately, the same stretch of imagination which allows us to envision vats full of bacteria making insulin or silk protein can just as well conjure up more sinister applications, since the same techniques could, with equal ease, be used to transfer genes for the production of deadly bacterial toxins, or for antibiotic resistance, or for pathogenic viruses into bacteria already known to infect man. We dare not forget, for example, that the same country which supports the work of most of the signatories of the moratorium proposal also has invested millions of dollars at the U.S. Army's biological warfare laboratory at Fort Detrick, Maryland, in attempts to improve upon

the lethality of viruses and bacteria harmful to man. Ominously enough, the new techniques offer a theoretically possible way of accomplishing that end.

However far-reaching may be the eventual implications or consequences of genetic engineering research, this is *not* the immediate motivation for the suggested embargo. Dr. Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Science, stressed that point when he commented on the ban: "It is not to be lumped with the proposals saying, 'This is a research path down which we cannot tread because we can't live with the information we will get.'" *Rather, the embargo is motivated by the potential, though unpredictable, hazards presented immediately by the genetically altered bacteria now being created with the new techniques.* This concern comes through clearly if we turn to the Berg proposal itself and quote from the opening paragraphs:

"Recent advances in techniques for the isolation and rejoining of segments of DNA now permit construction of biologically active recombinant DNA molecules in vitro [in the test tube]. For example, techniques employing DNA restriction endonucleases, which generate DNA fragments containing cohesive ends especially suitable for rejoining, have been used to create new types of biologically functional bacterial plasmids carrying antibiotic resistance markers and to link Xenopus [frog] DNA to DNA from a bacterial plasmid. . . . Similarly, segments of Drosophila [fruitfly] chromosomal DNA have been incorporated into both plasmid and bacteriophage [bacterial virus] DNAs to yield hybrid molecules that can infect and replicate in bacterial cells.

"Several groups of scientists are now planning to use this technology to create recombinant DNAs from a variety of other viral, animal, and bacterial sources. Although such experiments are likely to facilitate the solution of important theoretical and practical biological problems, they would also result in creation of novel types of infectious DNA elements whose biological properties cannot be

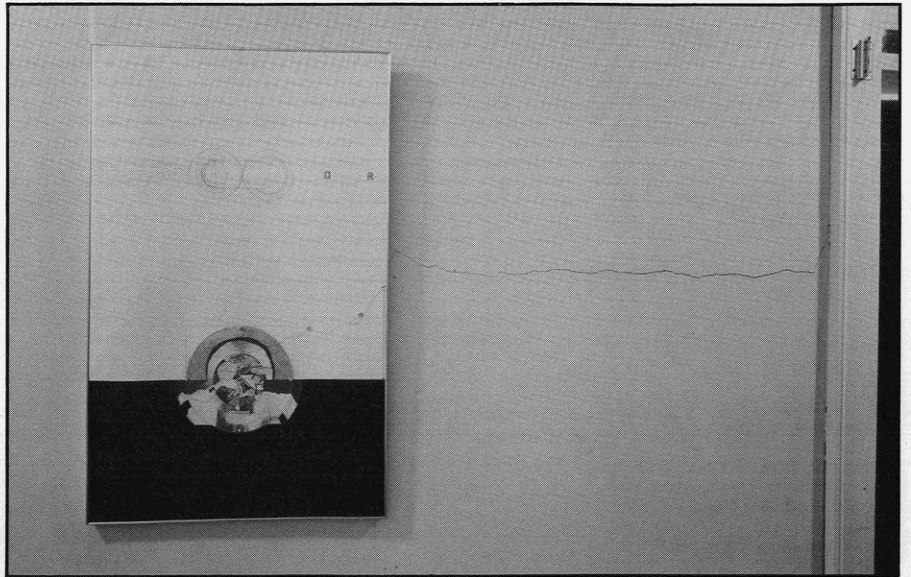
completely predicted in advance. There is serious concern that some of these artificial recombinant DNA molecules could prove biologically hazardous."

This concern for the biological hazards of such experiments is real because the standard bacterial species used in genetics laboratories for such experiments is the bacterium *Escherichia coli*, whose native habitat is not the geneticist's test tube but the human intestinal tract. The average healthy human routinely carries around with him a flourishing intestinal culture of *Escherichia coli*, which is normally quite an innocuous guest. What concerns the Berg committee, however, is the possibility—remote but finite—that such bacteria, if endowed in the laboratory with hybrid genes for experimental purposes, might escape the test tube and inadvertently infect the human population, with unknown and possibly catastrophic results. From this point of view, the Berg committee sees two types of experiments as especially risky and their self-imposed moratorium is in fact restricted to these two cases.

Type One. The first type of experiment which is banned at present involves the addition to *E. coli* cells of bacterial genes which would confer either the ability to make bacterial toxins or a resistance to antibiotics. The reason for this trepidation should be quite clear: if a bacterial species which is a normal non-pathogenic inhabitant of the human gut were suddenly to acquire the ability to make some sort of potent poison, the effect could be an epidemic of bacterial infection which might run like wildfire through the human population, especially if such bacteria had also been experimentally endowed with genes conferring resistance to the antibiotics that represent our first line of clinical defense against such infections. The threat of antibiotic resistance genes is especially great, since heritable resistance to drugs such as penicillin, streptomycin, chloramphenicol, and sulfonamide is already known in

continued on page 28

If you can't hide it, accent it. George Nelson's drawing *Trite and Symbolic as Hell #4* turns a crack in the wall into an ingenious background.



And Everything In Its Place,

Every few months the Wisconsin Union staff packs away art that has been on exhibit for awhile and replaces it with different items from the Union Art Collection. At the latest reshuffling, Union habitués got more than just fresh works to admire. Bruce Heil '74, in charge of the

change, hung several of the works with humor and logic, in places they seem to belong as nothing else would.

The Union Art Collection is now forty-seven years old. It contains nearly 700 items and is said to be valued at \$85,000. Much of it is student

work, acquired through the years beginning with the first Student Art Show in 1928, the first Wisconsin Salon of Art in 1934, and Camera Concepts and the Union Crafts Exhibition in the 1970s. There have been a number of gifts of works by artists of national renown, including Benton,

Koufax, an oil by Russell Yoristy, in the lower-level games area outside Hoofer headquarters.



Photos/Del Brown

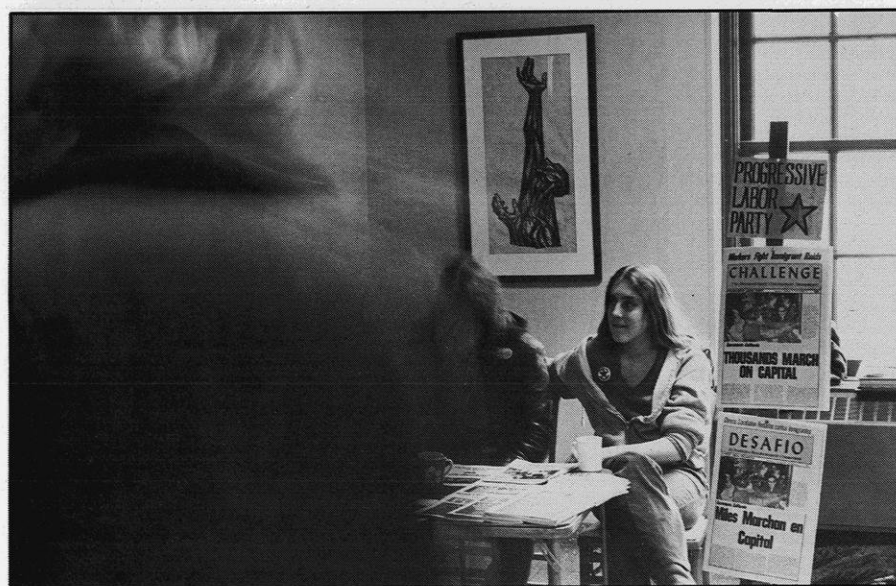


Near the telephones on the lower level is this intaglio
1. Remove Receiver by Harley Ragan.

In the lounge of the Union South, *Seated Figure* by William Wartmann kibitzes on a study session.

Artwise

Curry, Rivera, Kollwitz, and Miró. Some of the better-known UW artists who are included, many by works from their student days, are Robert Grilley, Warrington Cole-scott, Dean Meeker, Marko Spalatin, Richard Burkert, Aaron Bohrod, Santos Zingale, and Donald Anderson.



Reach, a linoleum cut by Robert Hodgell, hangs near the east entrance, the gathering place for activist-group recruiters.

Keep the Home Fires Burning

By Sheila E. Dresen, R.N.

Assistant Clinical Professor,
School of Nursing

The first time I paged through a gourmet cookbook I was overwhelmed with a sense of my inadequacy. Many of the ingredients seemed terribly exotic and, I supposed, either out of stock, unheard of, or out of range of our budget. I couldn't conceive of ever having the time to nourish the prescribed combinations, or to hover in excited suspension while the creations took shape under my loving hands.

I had a similar feeling the first time I read *The Joy of Sex*. Now how could it be that I—a professional woman, generally open, reasonably liberated, reasonably experienced, and reasonably satisfied with a stable

Prof. Dresen did her undergraduate and nursing studies in Canada and earned her MS here at the University. She has taught public health nursing here, and has a private practice in counselling for sexual dysfunction. For the past two years she has coordinated a School of Nursing course on "Human Sexuality: Implications for Nurses," and is assistant clinical professor in primary health care.

sexual relationship—could admit to feeling bowled over by the contents of a book that had been on the best-seller list for so long? When I recalled conversations with friends, however, and encounters with my students, and books and articles I'd studied, a number of reasons began to emerge to explain my reactions to *The Joy of Sex*. They all had to do with my being a member of that contemporary anachronism, the over-thirty group in an age of sexual liberation.

What came through to me again was that most Americans are victimized by a stereotype that is culturally induced and perpetuated by commercialism. In our Western culture body beauty and physique tend to be equated with sexual desire and potency. Generally, it is acceptable to be chronologically older if one looks young, and to be sexually active if one looks attractive. Conversely, the aging body may be considered by some to be repulsive or even obscene. The advertising media has traumatized the public. Advertising models are generally either beauties or uglies. The uglies promote paper towels and drain cleaners; the beauties get to sell cigarettes, liquor, lipstick and English Leather, and new cars. They (the models, not the cars) are slim, sleek, impeccably groomed and garbed, and almost always young. Many of the ads make it apparent that the person who chooses brand A is discriminating in taste, successful in business, cultured, refined, and an absolute tiger in the bedroom. Bombarded as we are with these daily messages, and finding ourselves wanting by comparison, is it any wonder that the middle-aged adult with thickening midriff, partial dentures, thinning hair and sagging breasts discounts the possibility of offering continuing sexual attractiveness to a significant other? Or that he or she may be willing to settle for a safe, predictable sexual relationship which might also be routine, pedestrian, and unimaginative?

And if we've been unfairly relegated to second-class sexual citizenship in our youth-oriented society, could it be that we may have accepted that label with too little resistance? Isn't it partially our own fault?

For example, let's look at our sexual communication—or lack of it. Most of us were raised in, and still hold the attitudes of, an era when it was not merely difficult but downright unacceptable for two people

of the opposite sex to disclose their sexual behavior. The young woman was afraid to share "too much" about her experience, lest she appear promiscuous; the young man was equally afraid, but for the opposite reason: if he appeared to have too little to share, it implied inexperience and lack of virility. With these preconceived notions, each communicated what he thought the other would expect to hear.

It isn't easy to unlearn these behavior patterns. Neither is it easy to set aside expectations related to "masculinity" and "femininity" as we've understood them.

But surely, one might protest, people of the same sex can discuss their sexual concerns with one another. Here, too, we fall short. A common pattern is that women compare notes on the *feelings* they experience in a relationship, without discussing actual behavior. Men, on the other hand, are more likely to talk about their *behavior* and not their feelings. Life gets further complicated for the middle-aged male facing our culturally defined expectations. Because he's required to compete daily in the marketplace with younger men, he is all the more unlikely to volunteer information about the waning of his sexual drive, because this may signal a reduction in aggressiveness, stamina, and virility.

Until recently there has been an aura of mystery surrounding the whole topic of human sexuality. Before the research of Masters and Johnson we lacked clear scientific knowledge about the physiology of the human sexual response cycle. Many of us were raised to believe that innocence meant marital bliss. In probably no other significant human endeavor have parents so willfully allowed their children to blunder and stumble in a trial-and-error pattern of learning, with often disastrous results. Yet even now, when accurate information is readily available, some people, for their own reasons, choose to remain in a state of ignorance, comfortable with their myths and misinformation.

Part of our problem in communicating sexuality stems from our generations-old language barrier. There is simply no widely acceptable lan-

guage of love, so to speak. Arbitrarily, certain words in the English language are "clean"; others are "dirty." We can use street talk; short courses in it are available on the walls of public restrooms, men's locker-rooms, or X-rated movies. Or we can use pallid, antiseptic (and therefore, safe) medical terminology, coincidentally derived from Latin, a now-moribund language.

Generally, neither choice conveys a warm, loving emotional depth, *unless* the participants have really worked through their feelings about the intrinsic morality of a word. And, if sexual intimacy is to be a highly desirable, joyful experience for

tive. Some of these were "marriage manuals," typically available only from a clergyman or physician. Today, however, published material has become much more scholarly and infinitely more readable. Major works are now appearing in public libraries and reputable book stores. In our work here at the University we have found the *Yes Books on Sex; Our Bodies, Ourselves; Loving Free; The Joy of Sex*; and paperback versions of the Masters and Johnson research to be particularly valuable.

Obviously, this reading bounty has had its effect. In several middle-class communities that I know of, it

An authority on human sexuality looks at the middle years.

the individuals involved, authorities in the field of sexuality usually agree that—given the gross discrepancy between feeling and verbalization—such a working-through is necessary.

The middle years of life have been described as an opportunity for a second chance. They're a time when parents are generally free of child-rearing responsibilities, financially more secure, and, therefore, able to consider more possible activities together. They're also a time to revitalize a ho-hum sexual relationship. But, accepting the fact that we have been sexually scarred by the mass media, that we may be sexually ignorant, and that we lack a working language to discuss our sexuality, what hope is there? Are we capable of change?

If we seek that change and seek that revitalizing through a sharper focus on this aspect of marriage, much good reading material is now available. This, in itself, is noteworthy. In the past, much of what was printed was viewed as somewhat sensational, and was therefore obtainable only in adult book stores, patronized mainly by men, since women were not supposed to be interested in "that sort of thing." Other books may have been considered morally acceptable, but they were usually written in incomprehensible medical jargon, or were unbearably dull, or sexist or interdic-

has become a matter of course to have read and to be able to discuss the newest book on human sexuality. (Being open and comfortable about the topic of sexuality seems to be a status symbol, although it may or may not be reflected at the performance level.)

Yet there are still resisters, of course. I was on a plane to the west coast last summer, seated beside a businessman in his middle thirties. When he learned that I was bound for a conference on sexuality and aging, and that I work in the field of sexual dysfunction, he began, tentatively, to talk about the problems in his marriage, and to ask for advice. When I asked if he could share with his wife a book such as *The Joy of Sex*, he replied that she would never allow it in their home. I suggested they get therapy, relieved that I wasn't the one who would have to try to help someone who doesn't appear to want help, and feeling compassion for the young husband who, recognizing that they had a problem, was determined to work it out.

Middle age has also been described as a time when people can evaluate and perhaps reorder their priorities. I don't mean to imply that middle-aged couples should completely

overturn their way of life, but this *is* a time when it is appropriate to take stock of our experiences, reassess our goals, and make decisions based on what has continuing meaning and significance in the maintenance of self-integrity and the perpetuation of meaningful relationships with others. Decisions about sexual behavior may be intricately tied to decisions about other events. For example, a couple entering therapy for sexual dysfunction revealed considerable hostility over his planned job change, one that would greatly alter their life style. Not only were they not talking about their sexual problems, they were not verbalizing their true feelings about the implications of the change. Once the therapists identified and focused on the communication problem, it became clear that both partners favored the proposed change because it protected the husband's professional integrity. With support from the wife thus clarified, they were able to talk about their concerns and move toward constructive planning. Concurrently, their sexual problems spontaneously disappeared.

The significant factor in their case was obviously their inability to communicate. Although they had been married for more than twenty years they still hadn't perfected the art of mind-reading! Yet each expected the other to understand how he or she was feeling without any verbal effort. It's so convenient to assume that our sexual partner is clairvoyant, since this places the burden on him or her to anticipate and meet our needs. So convenient, but so misguided. It takes knowledge resulting from open, supportive discussion of needs and preferences to get rid of our own hang-ups, and to discover that what we perceive as hang-ups in our partner are often non-existent.

Our background presents us with yet another problem, the new sexual mores, and how we react to them. Most adults would agree that we have a responsibility to set an example and establish standards to guide the growth of younger people. Madison recently legislated control of "sexual" massage parlors. Supporters of the move spoke of community standards, immoral acts, and perversion. The owner of one of the parlors had been present at a workshop for law enforcement officers last summer, and described the

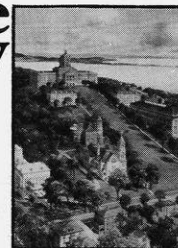
typical patron as a lonely, isolated individual who bought their services because there was no other person in his life to offer him any warmth or human concern. Even assuming some exaggeration of the facts, how does one explain the discrepancy between the claims of the owner and the fears of his opponents? I suspect that the answer lies somewhere between the Seventh Commandment and the First Amendment. I also suspect that if we put as much energy into helping young people obtain enlightened, responsible sexual maturity as we do into "legislating morality," the demand for such services would dwindle to little or nothing, and the problem would self-destruct.

And if we consider *specific* sexual behaviors in terms of their morality, I suspect that many of those which middle-aged adults may have difficulty with are not so clearly immoral as distasteful or unfamiliar. Many theologians say "anything goes" in the bedroom of a married couple. We are entering a stage where we are becoming vulnerable to a variety of chronic, debilitating diseases. To maintain a fulfilling sexual relationship in the face of disease, authorities suggest that we experiment with positions, and/or techniques that are new and unfamiliar, but which are certainly not therefore immoral. And while it is less personally threatening to resist suggested behaviors on the grounds of immorality, surely it *is* more immoral to discount arbitrarily the partner's legitimate needs for sexual intimacy without serious consideration of all the alternatives. If the commitment to the partner is there, successful adjustments can almost always be made, which proves, I'd like to believe, that middle-aged adults are open to considerable change if the motivation is strong enough.

The increasing pattern of others' sexual attachments outside the marriage bond may be distressing to the middle-aged adult whose value system has been acquired prior to these times of "sexual freedom," "open marriage," "group marriage," and so on. We recently had as guests in our home a young couple in their early twenties, married for about two years. They shared with us their experience of forming a warm, caring, and physically intimate relationship with another young couple. While I wasn't able to see this as a workable option for myself, I did appre-

ciate the fact that they shared with us their feelings as they struggled with the meaning of the relationship, and their insights into the personal growth they felt they had achieved, and its effect on their marriage. It is most important to keep channels of communication open between our generations and theirs, so that we might learn from one another's mistakes, and profit from one another's successes. I further feel that the only dignified way for middle-aged adults to deal with behaviors that are incompatible with their own is to be clear about their parameters. If they are, others won't offend us on our own territory; we'll avoid direct confrontation on someone else's territory, and be freer to avoid discounting the *individual* as well as the behavior. While the head-in-the-sand technique may be less painful, it almost never leads to resolution of differences. Generally speaking, it is more helpful to acknowledge the existence of an area of conflict and to work at some sort of acceptable method to deal with it. Consensus may or may not be the desired outcome.

We can rejoice in the fact that there is absolutely no empirical data to support the myth that we're over the hill at age thirty! However, we have identified above some factors which cannot help but affect the perception and performance of the sexually active adult: trauma from cultural stereotypes; lack of knowledge; and non-availability of an acceptable language. We have examined the potential for attitudinal and behavioral change in the middle-aged person, stressing the need to work at open communication channels, sensitivity to a partner's needs, and a readiness to explore new experiences that do not seriously violate our values. Middle age should be anticipated with humor and good grace, and viewed positively as a time to take stock, take pleasure in what we have accomplished, revitalize important relationships, and perhaps, reorder our priorities. Neither good cooks nor good lovers are born that way. Cooking and loving are both arts to be learned. Even mediocre cooks can learn to prepare *haute cuisine*, providing they are interested, that they can read the recipe, they have faith in their own ability, and can tolerate an occasional failure.



Limits Set On Campus Enrollment

Late in February the executive committee of the Board of Regents "reluctantly" approved enrollment limits on the Madison campus and four others in the UW-System. The limitations mean, according to System President John Weaver, that "the doors will remain open in 1975-76 but, given funding limitations, some doors will be open wider than others."

The reason is financial: the governor cut \$83 million from the \$683-million-exclusive-of-faculty-salary which had been requested. Student enrollment is expected to rise by 6,000 in the next two years, so the purpose of the enrollment lids on the five campuses is to make more efficient use of resources, by channeling students to under-utilized campuses.

The four other campuses to be kept to their present enrollment limits are Eau Claire, La Crosse, Menomonie (Stout) and River Falls.

Under the plan, Madison will have 26,300 undergraduates this fall. That is 635 fewer than had previously been projected. The limit for the 1976-77 year would be 26,000, or 1,234 fewer than had been projected.

Once limits are met on the five campuses, other applicants will be encouraged to attend one of the twenty-two other campuses in the System.

Palmer New Education Dean

Prof. John R. Palmer was named in February as the new dean of the School of Education. He succeeds Donald J. McCarty, who has returned to teaching in the department of educational administration after serving as dean for eight years. Palmer has been a faculty member since 1966, and has served as associate dean of education and as professor of history, educational policy studies, and curriculum and instruction. He did his undergraduate work at Knox College and holds graduate

degrees from the University of Illinois. Palmer has written widely on social studies education, the teaching of history, the nature of historical knowledge, and theories of social and educational change.

Hachten Is New J-School Director

Prof. William A. Hachten is the new director of the School of Journalism and Mass Communication. He succeeds Harold Nelson, who has been director since 1966. Nelson announced earlier that he is stepping down at the end of the current academic year to return to teaching.

Hachten, 50, a member of the journalism faculty since 1959, has been assistant director for the past two years. He is a 1947 graduate of Stanford and earned his master's degree from UCLA and his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota. His book, *The Supreme Court On Freedom of the Press*, was awarded the 1968 Sigma Delta Chi Distinguished Service Award for Research in Journalism.



Photo/Norm Lenburg

back row: Dana Yager '71, Deerfield; Wm. Steinberg '68, Germantown; Gerald Kulcinski '61, Madison; Joseph Hildebrandt '66, Milwaukee. Front row: Edward Rogan '65, Mundelein, Ill.; Weaver; and Charles Kleinschmidt '56, Madison.

Basketball Team 'Winners' Despite Record: Coach

Despite the basketball team's 8-18 season record and its eighth-place finish in the Big Ten with 5-13, "Nobody can convince me it wasn't a winner," Coach John Powless said at the March 11 banquet. "If they were losers, they would not have come back from eleven points behind or from ten straight defeats like it was ten wins in a row," he said. The coach referred to a five-game winning streak the Badgers turned on after ten straight losses; and a come-from-behind win over Iowa State.

Dale Koehler, a junior from Keewaunee, came away with most of the evening's trophies: the MVP, voted by his teammates; the Goodman Brothers rebounding award, and the Captain's Bowl, and was re-elected captain for next season.

Senior Bruce McCauley got the Jimmy Demetral award as the squad's free-throw leader; and freshman Bill Pearson was awarded the Freshman Achievement Award for athletic and academic excellence.

Koehler led the team in rebounding with 213 and scored 382 points; set an all-time school record for field goal accuracy with 155 baskets in 307 attempts, and turned in the Big Ten's best single game scoring performance of the season with thirty-eight against Iowa.

Chi Phi Celebrates

Early this month, UW-System President Weaver '36 joined his Chi Phi brothers (left) to observe the fraternity's 150th anniversary. It's said to be the oldest social fraternity in existence, and has been on the campus since 1916. They'll hang this plaque in the chapter house, 200 Langdon Street. Members of the alumni chapter involved in the celebration are,

1975 Distinguished Service Award Recipients

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



**Robert
Beyer '35**
MA '36
*Economist,
Colorado
Springs*

Retired managing partner of Touche, Ross & Co., New York City; now member of its executive committee and board. Member: President's Advisory Council for Minority Business Enterprise; national board, Committee for Economic Development; National Business Committee of the Arts; national board, Salvation Army. International president, National Association of Accountants and initiator of its Certificate in Managerial Accounting. Primary contributor to \$1,000,000 professorship, bearing his name, in managerial accounting in UW School of Business. Member, UW Foundation's executive committee and business advisory council. Author. Guest lecturer at UW and Harvard Business School.



**Porter
Butts '24**
*Former
Director,
Wisconsin
Union*

Emeritus professor, Social Education. Wisconsin Union director, 1928-68. Headed its fund-raising activities, 1926 to present. Planned Union Theater wing. Co-founder of Hoofers. Member of committee which developed residence halls system on campus. Founder and director, UW Division of Social Education. Sponsor of Iron Cross for thirty years. President, Association of College Unions International; member of its executive committee and editor of publications for thirty-four years. First recipient of its award, named for him, to "outstanding leaders." Assisted planners of 110 unions in U.S. and abroad, and of the Milwaukee Art Center. Secretary-treasurer, Madison Community Welfare Council; Madison Art Association.



**Glen G.
Eye '30**
Ph.D. '42
*A. S. Barr
Professor of
Education,
Madison
Campus*

Former principal of Wisconsin High School. Former Professor of Education, then chairman, Department of Education, then chairman of newly evolved (1962) Department of Education Administration. Author of several texts. Speaker. Past president or past chairman of: Wis. Association of Secondary School Principals; Wis. Association of Teacher Educators; North Central Association, among many. Honors include: Wisconsin's Outstanding Educator (1969); Kansas Wesleyan University's DSA (1974); WDPI Certificate of Service Appreciation (1974); Governor's Citation of Special Recognition (1974); Outstanding Research Award of Wisconsin Education Research Association (1975).



**Frances
Stiles
Lamont '35**
MA '38
*(Mrs. William),
Aberdeen, S.D.
State Senator,
1975-77*

South Dakota Mother of the Year (1974) and national runner-up. Nine years chairman of South Dakota Commission on Aging and Governor's Commission on Status of Women. Presidential appointment to regional Older Americans Council. Past national trustee AAUW Educational Foundation, and past state president. Activities include: Board of Directors of Presentation College; board, Private College Foundation; advisory council, South Dakota State University; regional board, Girl Scouts of America. Founder and president, Dacotah Prairie Museum. Among honors: Kiwanis DSA; Sertoma Service to Mankind Award; Governor's Ambassador Award; National Theta Achievement Award. Widow; four children.



**William A.
Nathenson
'34, LLB '35**
*Attorney,
Chicago*

Senior partner, Nathenson & Gussin. Past committee member, Chicago Bar Association. Past president, UW Alumni Club of Chicago, and recipient of its Outstanding Alumnus award. Chairman of its athletic committee. Former member, Board of Directors of Wisconsin Alumni Association. Former WAA representative on UW Athletic Board. Recipient, Spark Plug Award of WAA. Vice-president, Wisconsin Student Aid Fund, Inc. Member, UW Foundation. Recipient, Citation of Honor from Israel Bond Organization. Past president, Suburban B'nai B'rith Lodge, Highland Park.

Five To Receive Honorary Degrees

Five honorary degrees will be presented at spring commencement May 17. Scheduled to receive them are: Thomas E. Fairchild, Milwaukee; Dr. Grace A. Goldsmith, New Orleans; Dr. Martha E. Peterson, New York City; Mrs. Jane Werner Watson, Santa Barbara; and Prof. George P. Woollard, Honolulu.

A 1937 Law School graduate, Fairchild is judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th District.

Dr. Goldsmith, 71, is internationally known for her scientific contributions in the field of nutrition. She received a UW-Madison B.S. degree in 1925.

Dr. Peterson, 58, president of Barnard College since 1967, was the first woman in UW history to serve as University Dean for Student Affairs. She came to Madison in 1956 as dean of women.

Mrs. Watson, 60, has had a remarkable career as a writer of children's books, including over 100 works in the Golden Book series. Many have been translated into most of the world's languages. A native of Fond du Lac, she earned her UW degree in English with high honors.

Prof. Woollard, 68, one of the founders of the new science of geophysics, is affiliated with the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu.

He was a professor in the UW-Madison department of geology and geophysics from 1952 to 1963 during which period he developed the program of world-wide gravity measurements for which the University is internationally famous.

Seminars Planned For Alumni Weekend

The popular afternoon of seminars during Alumni Weekend has been scheduled again on Friday, May 9, this time sponsored by the Class of 1925 in honor of its 50th anniversary. One is titled "The University Bay—Past and Present Treasure of the Campus." Speakers will be Dean Robert M. Bock of the Graduate School; Dr. Elizabeth McCoy, emeritus professor of bacteriology; Prof. Robert A. McCabe, of wildlife ecology, and Stephanie Carpenter, who will give a slide showing of the history of the bay. The classes of 1918 and 1922, who were prominent in establishing the bay area as

a living institution, are particularly invited to this seminar.

Prof. Edwin Foster, director of the campus food institute, will offer "Who Watches Your Food? The Food Research Institute, That's Who." He and his staff will tell how the institute and the food industry interact to the benefit of the consumer.

The two seminars run concurrently in the Wisconsin Center at 2:30 p.m. All returning alumni are invited.

'Ski For Cancer' Raises \$6000

Over \$6000 was raised for the American Cancer Society by this year's campus Ski for Cancer event. This brings the total earned for the Dane County Unit of the ACS by Theta Chi fraternity to more than \$24,000 over the last seven years. About 1,300 skiers participated in the all-day event.



Photo/Del Brown

Tony J. Stracka '56, Madison, is the big winner in WAA's recent membership contest. Tony brought in forty-one new members and thereby won himself a free spot on one of our forthcoming tours. Betty Erickson Vaughn '48, center, also of Madison, obviously takes seriously her role as chairman of our membership committee: she signed twenty-six new members to place second. The Indianapolis and Houston alumni clubs placed third and fourth, followed by Pat Strutz Jorgensen '46, Milwaukee; and a tie between James M. Poole '38 of Kenosha and James E. Bie '50 of La Jolla, California. Then came Linda Isroff Altman '64, Girard, Ohio; John K. Flanagan '51, La Crosse; and Nancy Erdman '69, Kankakee, Illinois. Marge (Terrill) Stracka '53 joined her husband at picture time.

Alumni Weekend '75

May 9-11

A great weekend for
all alumni, with special
reunions for the
Classes of 1915, 1917,
1925, 1930, 1935, 1940,
1945 and 1950!

SPECIAL EVENTS

- Social hours, receptions, dinners for reunion classes
- Half-Century Club luncheon honoring the Class of 1925
- Quarter-Century Club luncheon honoring the Class of 1950
- Warm hospitality at the Alumni House
- The traditional Alumni Dinner in Great Hall, Memorial Union. As always the highlight is the presentation of the Distinguished Service Awards. The fast-paced program held in the Union Theater following the dinner, includes special recognition of outstanding seniors, and entertainment by the University of Wisconsin Singers. The dinner is preceded by a no-host cocktail party in Tripp Commons.

and . . .

- Campus tours
- Elvehjem Art Center tours
- Carillon concerts
- Special symposia, featuring prominent faculty members
- Sunday open house at the Chancellor's residence

Use this coupon to reserve your seats for the Alumni Dinner.

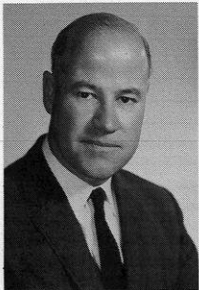
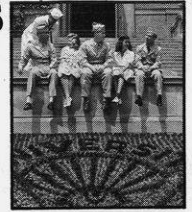
Send me _____ tickets for the 1975 Alumni Dinner,
May 10 at 6:30 p.m., @ \$8 per person.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Wisconsin Alumni Association,
650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706



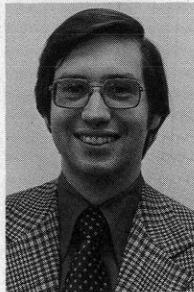
Winkler '37



Fisher '45



Weiss '59



Tennie '64

05/28

Ira B. Cross '05, now a resident of Hillhaven Convalescent Hospital in Menlo Park, California, celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday in December. Still an active grower of chrysanthemums, he groomed and cared for more than 100 plants on the hospital grounds.

Harden R. Glascock '15, Eddyville, Oregon, who returned to farming after a career in teaching zoology, was honored as "Conservation Farmer of the Year" by a local group.

Greta Schultz Kranz '19 and **Wm. A. Koelsch '18** MD were married last fall, culminating a romance that took a fifty-five-year hiatus! Campus sweethearts, each had married another and been widowed. According to the bride's daughter, Mrs. Parker Banshof, Dr. Koelsch saw Mrs. Kranz's picture two years ago in a WA report on Alumni Weekend, wrote us for her address, and began corresponding with her. Their marriage was performed by his son, Fr. John W. Koelsch, in Mrs. Banshof's home in Sarasota, Florida. Dr. and Mrs. Koelsch are living in Boise, Idaho.

Kansas University, Lawrence, has dedicated its hospital library to the late **Ralph I. Canuteson '24** MD, who was its first full-time student health service director.

Robert P. Gerholz '22, a Flint, Michigan home builder, has been elected a director of the Michigan National Corp., a bank-holding company there.

Carl G. Mayer '25, Maple Bluff, has retired from Oscar Mayer & Co., the family firm, after fifty years. He was the originator of the company's familiar midget chef, "Little Oscar," and the "Wienermobile," the giant hot dog on wheels.

O. A. Hanke '26, Mount Morris, Ill., is one of three co-authors of *American Poultry History: 1823-1973*, published by the American Poultry Historical Society.

Eugene J. Zander '28, Annapolis, Md., was elected to his third successive four-year term in the House of Delegates of the Maryland General Assembly.

32/47

After twenty-seven years as president of the Citizens Bank of Sheboygan, **Dayton E. Pauls '32** has retired. Among honors he received from friends is the presentation of an art work in his name to the John Michael Kohler Arts Center there.

Eugene W. Schoeffel '33 has retired to Boynton Beach, Florida, where he continues many activities, including the writing of his memoirs.

The president of Emory University, **Sanford S. Atwood '34**, has been named to an independent national task force to study college and university endowment policy. The work will be done under the Twentieth Century Fund.

Drexel A. Sprecher '34, Chevy Chase, Md., is editor of a series of monographs, "Looking Into Police Leadership," published by Leadership Resources.

Clarence S. Lund x'36 and his wife, Helen, are moving to Scottsdale, Arizona, following his retirement as senior vice-president and associate director of J. Walter Thompson Company, Chicago. He has been with the agency for twenty-nine years. They have been living in Winnetka, where he has been a city councilman.

William W. Winkler '37, Watertown, has rejoined Cutler-Hammer as deputy chairman of its European operations, with headquarters in Bedford, England. He'd left the firm in 1970 to enter the investment business.

The American Pharmaceutical Association has given one of its highest awards, the Remington Honor Medal, to **Lloyd M. Parks '38**, dean of the College of Pharmacy at Ohio State University.

William V. Arvold '42, Wausau, president of Wausau Paper Mills Company in Brokaw, has been elected to a third term as a trustee of Carroll College.

Glenmore Distilleries, Louisville, has elected **Joseph W. Woodlief '44** to its board of directors. He is former president and Chief executive officer of Anaconda Aluminum Company.

Sallie A. Fisher '45, vice-president of Puricons, Inc., Berwyn, Pa., was granted the 1975 Max Hecht Award of the American Society for Testing and Materials.

The new president of the National Technical Services Association, Chicago, is **William G. Karrys '47**, Northfield, Ill. He is president of Pollak and Skan, Inc., Chicago.

James N. Purse '47, president and chief executive officer of Hanna Mining Company, Cleveland, has been elected a director of The B. F. Goodrich Company. He and his wife (Marie Louise Rolande '49) live in Hudson, Ohio.

Claire Ducker Segal '47, Los Angeles, is now the public relations coordinator for the Broadway Department Stores there.

Charles W. Tomlinson '47, Nicholasville, Ky., is director of manufacturing for Surtech Coating Company, an affiliate of Philip Morris, Inc. He has been vice-president of operations for Polymer Industries, Inc., also a PM affiliate. His wife is the former **Florence Elizabeth Fox '44**.

48/56

Ralph Ebbot '48, White Bear Lake, Minn., moves up to a vice-presidency for management information systems with 3M Co. His wife, the former **Elizabeth Adams '49**, a member of her local school board, is one of six members on Minnesota's new Ethics Commission.

Brenton H. Ruppel '48, president of Milwaukee's Robert W. Baird & Co., is a new vice-president of the Securities Industry Association.

Zel Rice '48, Sparta, a member of the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission since 1963, has been appointed the state's Secretary of Transportation. His wife is the former **Babette Lasker x'53**.

A. Paul Bowman '49, Maple Bluff, with the Oscar Mayer firm here for twenty-six years, has been elected to its board of directors.

A group of civil engineers of the Class of '49 held a reunion last fall in Waukesha. The committee which organized what it hopes will be an annual event, included **Raymond E. Hahn**, West Allis commissioner of public works; and **Herbert A. Goetsch**, who holds the same post in Milwaukee.

Morton J. Wagner '49, New York City, has been elected a vice-president with the securities firm, Shearson Hayden Stone, Inc., with whom he's been affiliated for five years.

Raymond P. Birdsall '50, Dunwoody, Georgia, is the new general manager of the Atlanta-based Del Mar Cabinets, after twenty-three years with U.S. Plywood there.

Alumni Career Placement:

Hire Wisconsin's Finest! Hire the UW-Madison Alum

Are you a recent graduate, or an experienced alumnus seeking a career change? Are you an employer with critical positions to fill? If you are in any of these categories you will be interested in this success-oriented cooperative effort between the Wisconsin Alumni Association and the UW-Madison Placement Office.

Mail completed form to:

Alumni Placement
WAA, 650 N. Lake St.,
Madison 53706

OPTION A: Business/Employers

I occasionally have positions in my company for which I would consider Wisconsin graduates.

Name: _____
Title: _____
Firm: _____
Address: _____

Phone: (_____) _____
Degree/Major required: _____

Position(s) available: _____

(Use additional sheets if necessary)

OPTION B: Grads/Alums

Tell me about the career opportunities in the following areas and register me for your alumni placement services including any publications you might have.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> General | <input type="checkbox"/> Ag/Life Sci. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Journalism | <input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family Res. | <input type="checkbox"/> Library Sci. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Consumer Sci. | |

Name: _____
Address: _____
State; Zip: _____
Phone: _____
Major & Degree: _____
Year: _____

Another service to alumni provided by
the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

R. Dix Griesemer '50, retired after twenty-five years with the Central Intelligence Agency, is now assistant director of Lutheran Resources Commission in Washington, D.C.

Monarch Life Insurance Company recently cited Glenn H. Jahnke '51, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, as its "Man of the Month." The citation says he's had seven years in the firm's Key Man Club and its Monarch Millionaires; fifteen years in its President's Club; and three years on its Agents Advisory Council. The Square D Company names Henry C. Williams '51 an account manager in the Houston area.

Hartman Axley '52, Denver, a former president of the UW Alumni Club there, and now a director of WAA, has been elected president of the National Association of Estate Planning Councils. His wife is the former Marguerite Thessin '54. Bell & Howell Co. has formed a joint marketing firm with two Tokyo companies, to form Bell & Howell-Mamiya Company, with George R. Simkowski '53 as its president. He has been general manager of B&H's consumer products division. George is a director of the UW Alumni Club of Chicago.

Virgil F. Trummer '54 is the new security director for Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. He's been on that staff since 1970.

Don Ursin '55, Glen Ellyn, Illinois, has the newly created position of vice-president and assistant to the EVP with Thorsen Realtors in the Chicago area. His wife is the former Joyce E. Krogen '56.

57/69

Richard A. Collins '57 has joined the staff of Credit Union National Association (CUNA) here in Madison, as director of its electronic funds transfer projects. Dick's wife is the former Joan Krapfel '64.

Karen J. Weiss '59, Glendale, Wis., has been promoted to assistant actuary with Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee.

The First National Bank of Chicago has promoted Thomas M. Anderson '60 to an assistant vice-presidency in its trust department. The Andersons live in Northbrook.

Thomas H. Nicholls '60, St. Paul, with the US Forest Service since 1964, is a new project leader in charge of researching disease controls in north-central forests.

Donald R. Beidler '62, DDS, who is the assistant dental surgeon at Zaragoza, Spain (USAFE), is now a lieutenant colonel.

In January, Secretary of State Kissinger presented the Foreign Service's highest awards to two USIA officers for valor and heroism. One of them was Alfred A. Laun '62, who was shot and kidnapped from his home in Cordoba, Argentina last April. After surgery and convalescence in the United States, he has returned to duty with the agency's press and publications service.

Jere D. Fluno '63, Hickory Hills, Ill., chief financial officer of the W. W. Grainger Company, Chicago, has been elected its vice-president for finance.

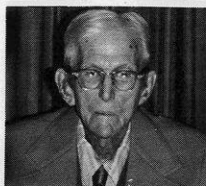
Jeremy Redfield '63, Hoffman Estates, Ill., a training officer at the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, has been elected

president of the Chicago Jaycee Toastmasters. His wife is the former Ann Carlisle '63.

Frederick J. Alban '64 joins the L. W. Ellwood Company to open its new office in Chicago. It's a real estate appraisal and consultant firm.

Charles B. Apple '64, with Rexnord, Inc., moves to Springfield, Mass., to assume duties as purchasing manager of its chain division there.

John L. Bailey '64 moves his wife Barbara (Wedell '64) and their two children from Grand Rapids to Sayre, Pennsylvania, as he becomes administrator for the Guthrie Clinic there.



Reaches Centennial
Curtis Merriman,
a familiar face on
campus from 1923
to 1945, celebrated
his 100th birthday
this month. Merri-
man was on the

faculty of the School of Education for thirteen years, then served as registrar from 1936 to 1945. Birthday cards or notes from old friends will delight him, we're certain. His address is Karmenta Nursing Home, 4502 Milwaukee Street, Madison 53714.

Wm. W. and Karen (Ingebritsen '65) Richardson '64 are back in Madison from Washington, D.C., and Boulder, Colorado. He is now an assistant professor in our School of Music.

John C. Tennie '64, Columbus, Ohio, has been promoted to a supervisor with Bell Labs there.

Charles F. Ebert '65 and his wife Ann Marie (Hagen '66) have moved from Hawaii to Rockford, Ill., as chief engineer with the Caldwell Company.

The Rev. Michael W. Spangler '65, a United Presbyterian minister who has been associated for the last three years with a church in Salina, Kansas, has moved his family to the USSR, where he begins a three-year assignment as pastor to the English-speaking community in Moscow. They will live in a tightly kept compound of "foreigners," and he will preach on alternate Sundays at the home of the American Ambassador to Russia. His wife is the former Meredith Bliss '66, and Mike says he wishes her mother had not prepared herself for their departure by reading *The Gulag Archipelago*.

Ijaz A. Qamar '66, Winnipeg, has joined the planning secretariat of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, planning and research.

Sherri Cann '67, now a student at the American Graduate school of International Management, in Glendale, Arizona, has been listed in the 1974-75 edition of *Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges*.

Katherine L. Greenquist '67 is director of the new anti-rape unit in the Milwaukee district attorney's office.

D. Jeffrey Hirschberg '67, Milwaukee, received the U.S. Attorney General's Special Commendation Award plus an honor from the FBI while an assistant USAC for the eastern district of Wisconsin. He has now entered private law practice in Milwaukee, writes his wife, the former Marlene Schneider '67.

Norman M. Nelson '67, Madison, has been promoted in the accounting department of Oscar Mayer & Co. He joined the firm in 1972.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance has tabbed Donald L. O'Dell '67 to head its real estate office in Miami; and Michael R. Bucholz '67 to the same spot in the Houston area.

Jonathan Pellegrin '67, Ft. Atkinson, was official industry representative for the office of international marketing of the United States Department of Commerce, at January exhibits in the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) and Douala, Cameroon. Jon is a director of WAA and chairman of our Young Alumni Advisory Committee. His wife is the former Diane Fox '69.

USAF Captain John M. Callen '68, has been named Outstanding Junior Officer at Headquarters, 22nd North American Air Defense Command Region, Canadian Forces Base, Ontario. He is assistant director of public affairs there.

Kenneth P. Fischer '69, is the administrative coordinator for the Society of American Travel Writers, which has its headquarters in Washington, D.C. Before his retirement from the army last December, Ken was responsible for American Forces radio and TV with the Secretary of Defense.

USAF Captain Charles L. Gausche '69, Scott AFB, Ill., now holds his second award of the USAF Commendation Medal. This one is for meritorious service as chief of data automation at Osan AB, Republic of Korea.

Mark L. Korell '69, his wife Pamela (Nelson '69) and their daughter Allison now live in St. Paul, where he is rehabilitation program manager with the State of Minnesota Housing Finance Agency. They moved from Columbus, Indiana, where he was with a private management firm.

70/74

Robert Beck '70, Wilmette, has joined Fluor Pioneer Inc., a Chicago-based firm which services the electric power industry.

Thomas B. Deutsch '70 is now a student at Western State University College of Law, Anaheim, California.

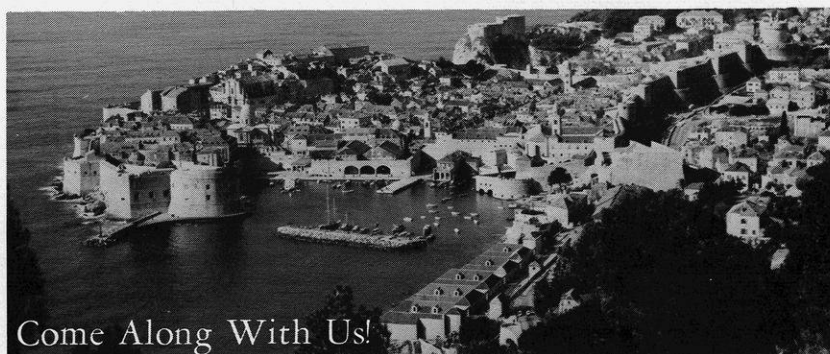
Betty M. Johnson '70, has left the faculty of our School of Nursing, to become nursing dean at the University of South Carolina, Columbia.

USAF Captain John E. Zietlow '70 has moved from Wright-Patterson AFB to Oklahoma City Air Force Station, where he is a communications-electronics engineer.

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation awarded a \$5000 fellowship to Steve A. Salter '71, a research analyst with the department. He will work toward his master's degree in civil engineering here on the campus.

Robert W. Perschon '74 is now a bacteriologist assistant in the fine chemicals division of The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo.

Thomas G. Tesch '74 has been commissioned a Navy ensign after completing Officer Candidate School at the Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, R.I.



Come Along With Us!

Mediterranean Escapade & Cruise

NINE Glorious Days: October 14-23, 1975

Includes: Pan Am 707 Charter Jet, Chicago-to-Rome, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia-to-Chicago, with first-class meal service, cocktails • Five-day, four-night Mediterranean Cruise aboard the *MTS Apollo* from Rome to Sicily, Malta, Corfu • Four nights at the deluxe Hotel Dubrovnik Palace • Full American breakfast and choice of luncheon or dinner daily at our hotel • All meals aboard ship • Arrival cocktail party aboard ship • Our own Hospitality Desk in the hotel, and our experienced guide always on hand • Orientation tour of Dubrovnik • Special optional tours in Yugoslavia at group rates!

Come along with us to cruise from Rome to Malta, settled by the Phoenicians in 1100 B.C. And to Sicily, its green, flower-covered valleys nestled at the foot of Mt. Etna. And to Corfu, one of the two most beautiful Greek Isles, which Homer and Shakespeare rhapsodized over. Then to Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, one of the world's most exciting places to visit, with the sunny Adriatic on one side, magnificent mountain scenery on the other.

Dubrovnik is the Riviera of the nation, with 250 sunny days a year. Walk for hours among its walled streets, enjoy water sports on the sea, see the palaces, the fountains, the monasteries, the museums, and revel in the luxury of the air-conditioned Hotel Dubrovnik Palace before jetting back to Chicago.

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Send for your full-color brochure of this magnificent trip today!

\$779 per person from Chicago, two-per-room occupancy plus 10% taxes and services
Open only to members of Wisconsin Alumni Association and their immediate families.

Wisconsin Alumni Association
650 N. Lake Street, Madison 53706

_____ Rush me the brochure on the exciting Mediterranean Escapade & Cruise!

Better yet, please make _____ reservations in my name. Enclosed is my check for \$_____ to cover those reservations at \$175 deposit per person

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Class Year _____ Phone Number (Include area code) _____

List full names, addresses and relationship of all reservations:

I hereby authorize the deposit for tour on my _____Mastercharge _____BankAmericard

Card # _____ Expiration Date _____ Interbank Number (Mastercharge only)

UW Women's Intercollegiate Athletics



**WE'VE
TAKEN
A GIANT
STEP!**

But we need your support!

offering eleven sports and many exciting opportunities
Our budget for this year is -----\$118,000
We have ----- 92,000
So we still need ----- 26,000
Every contribution helps, whether it's \$1 or \$1000!
(Contributions are tax deductible)

UW Foundation—Women's Athletics

702 Langdon Street, Madison 53706

Here is my tax-deductible contribution to the UW Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Fund.

I'm sending \$ _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

Deaths

Mrs. Nathaniel Jesse Swan (Jeanette L. Sage) '02, Janesville

Harold Llewellyn Geisse '05, Wausau

Lillian Sabin '05, Bradenton, Fla.

Mrs. Benton Bayard Byers (Mary Elizabeth Rayne) '09, Duluth

Louis P. Lochner '09, Wiesbaden, Germany, a Pulitzer Prize winner in 1939 for distinguished foreign correspondence while chief of the Berlin staff of the Associated Press.

Edward Hollis Keator '10, San Antonio

Otto Frederick Mussehl '10, Los Angeles

Edith Emma Schuster '11, Oregon, Wis. and Norwalk, Calif.

Noah Joseph Frey '12, Madison

Anna Signa Mott '12, Decorah, Iowa

Angus James Johnston, Sr., '13, Evanston, Ill.

Ralph Keffer '13, Hartford, Conn.

Ellis Llewellyn Krause '13, Marietta, Ohio

Mrs. Elmer Nels Oistad (Florence Rosalie Clausen) '13, St. Paul

Mrs. Benjamin A. Crane (Mata Carolyn Hartung) '14, Two Rivers

Louis Henry Limper '14, Manhattan, Kans.

Mrs. Gregory Mason (Ruth Fitch) '14, New York City

Byron Lewis Robinson MD '14, Lake Charles, La.

William Lewis Breckinridge '15, South Haven, Mich.

Willard Arthur Dustrude '15, Friday Harbor, Wash.

William Ray McCann '15, Hilton, N.Y.

James Everett Thompson '15, Lakewood, N.J.

Joseph Carson '16, Milwaukee

Theodore Anthony Hoeveler '16, Madison

Alois Michael Kessenich '16, Hopkins, Minn.

Herbert Jacob Moon '16, Milwaukee

John Harvey Skavlem MD '16, Cincinnati

Mrs. Norton Travis Ames (Ruth Amelia Tillotson) '17, Oregon, Wis.

Raymond Shoults Mallow '17, Madison

Gustav Adolph Rosenow '17, Green Bay

Ivan Ashley Sherman '17, Madison

Lloyd Holbrook Stafford '17, Madison

Raymond William Baer '18, Madison

Charles Curtis Brace '18, Bear Valley, Wis.

Mrs. Joseph Carson (Elizabeth Lucile McCarthy) '18, Milwaukee

Mrs. Fred D. Clinton (Harriet Nixon Pettibone) '19, Milwaukee

Mrs. Royal Kennan Farnum (Marion Clevenger Gratz) '19, University City, Mo.

Louis Frank Haznaw '19, Clarendon Hills, Ill.

Glenn John McWilliams '20, Janesville

Harold Washburn Mead '20, Madison

Edward Ward Morehouse '20, Littleton, N.H.

Mrs. A. Cass Redewill (Hazel Anderson Brashear) '20, Phoenix

Mrs. Noel Finley Thompson (Grace Vivian Bitterman) '20, Madison

Daniel Alvin Anderson '21, Holcombe, Wis.

Edward Herman Hinterberg '21, Watertown

Walter Albert Stamm '21, Dillon, Mont.

Gilford Abner Ayen '22, Madison

Butron Charles Baker '22, Madison

Nora Beust '22, Black Mountain, N.C.

Mary Rose Eleston MD '22, New York City

Edison Earl Henry '22, Tucson

Mrs. John Eastman Joys (Dorothy Dee Chapman) '22, Milwaukee

Jesse Myrle Poole '22, Hartford, Wis.

Josef Leo Schaefer '22, Madison

Mrs. Gaylord F. St. Thomas (Mary Ellen Free) '22, St. Paul

Thomas Leo Ahern '23, Fond du Lac

Leo Jeannot Chassee '23, King, Wis.

Richard Malcolm Connor '23, Laona, Wis.

Elmer Solomon Dunkel '23, Madison

Mrs. Karl H. Fauerbach (Mildred Hildgarde Pribnow) '23, Madison

Herbert Washington Klein '23, Dallas

Lee McCandless '23, St. Louis

Roy Earl Melvin '23, Beloit

Mrs. E. Lucille Ostrander (Electra Lucille Hosmer) '23, Romeo, Mich.

Edwin Erwin Schroeder '23, Milton, Wis.

Mrs. George William Scopline (Leora Marie Howard) '23, Milwaukee

George Robert Spangenberg '23, Racine

Herbert LuVerne Wolcott '23, Columbus, Ohio

Suel Orr Arnold '24, Milwaukee

Arnold Herman Hempe '24, Milwaukee

Luther Leslie Holman '24, Madison

George Kelly '24, St. Paul

Carl Ernest Mueller '24, Oconomowoc

Paul Alexander Thatcher '24, Red Granite, Wis.

Gilbert Walter Wegner '24, Oakhurst, Calif.

Helen Belenda Anstey '25, Detroit

Herbert Putnam Benn MD '25, Stevens Point

Donald Nash Cooley '25, Sacramento

Helen Frances Householder '25, Fresno

Mrs. Walter C. Kleinpell (Gretchen Louise Gilbert) '25, Kenosha

William Henry Searls '25, LaGrange Park, Ill.

Carl Theron Clauson MD '26, Bloomer

Theodora Louise Haman '26, Two Rivers

Robert Henry Schneider '26, Madison

Orin Stanley Wernecke '26, Evanston, Ill.

Kenneth Bernard McDonough MD '27, Madison

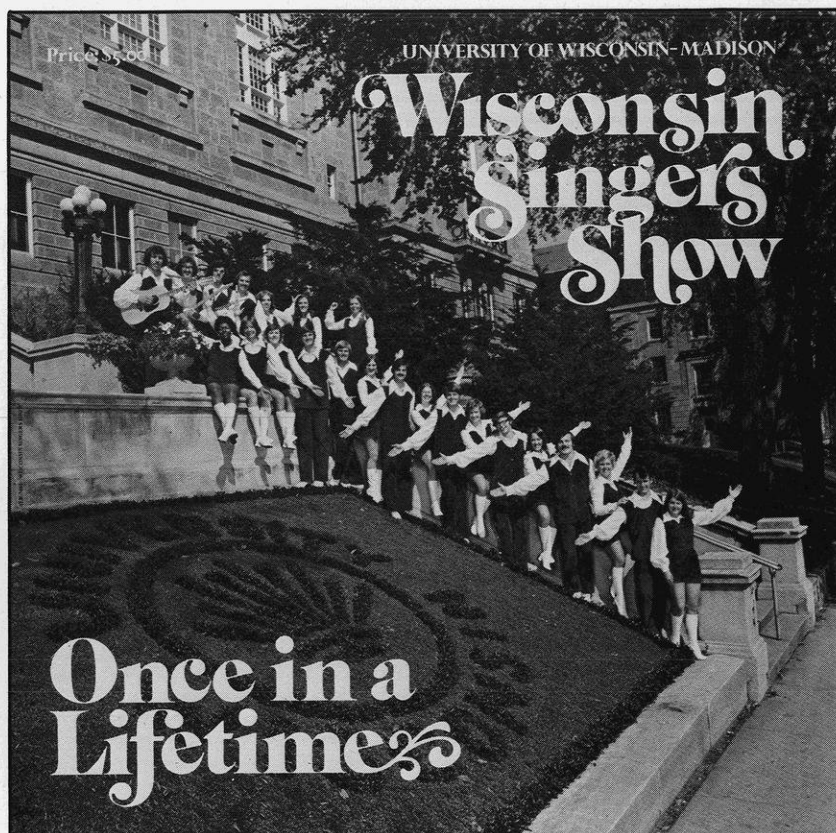
William Benjamin Mills '27, Janesville

Elvov Romaine Rowe '27, Washington, D.C.

Donald Herman Zillmann '28, Eau Claire

Wilfred Wahle Behm '29, Davenport, Ia.

Those Swinging Wisconsin Singers Have a New Album Out!



Here's **ONCE IN A LIFETIME**, the third stereo album by the Wisconsin Singers! More of the great singing and delightful arrangements that wowed 'em at Alumni Clubs and concerts across the country, that got a standing ovation at Disneyworld, that won a medal* for the joy they brought to GI's on a six-week USO tour! Thirty voices, recorded on the finest stereo equipment, come to you with all new material *plus* those favorite songs that say "Wisconsin!"

You'll hear Applause!; I'm A Brass Band; Summer Days; God Bless The Child; The Fifth Dimension Medley (Blowin' Away; Save The People; One Less Bell to Answer; Up, Up, and Away; Aquarius; Let The Sunshine In); On A Wonderful Day Like Today; Mac's Medley (MacArthur Park; Once In A Lifetime; I Love You More Today Than Yesterday); I'd Rather Be Blue; Look For The Beauty; and Wisconsin Medley (Songs To Thee, Wisconsin; If You Want To Be A Badger; On, Wisconsin!; and Varsity).

Hurry! Order your copy today at only \$5.

Wisconsin Singers' Album
650 N. Lake Street, Madison 53706

Yes! We want the new **ONCE IN A LIFETIME** album. Here is our check (made payable to Wisconsin Alumni Association Services Corporation) for \$_____ for _____ albums, shipped postage paid and including tax.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

* The National Greenland Medallion, presented last year for the first time to a college group and only the third time to Americans.

Florence Leone Bey '29, Indio, Calif.
 William Harold Freytag, Sr. '29, Lake Geneva
 Mrs. Robert A. Lindquist (Ruth Sample) '29, Rockford
 James Glendenning Wray '29, Ft. Myers, Fla.
 Mrs. F. S. Laughton (Elaine Margaret Young) '29, Johannesburg, So. Africa
 Mrs. Theodore Hasse (Helen Bernice Findley) '20, Oshkosh
 Francis Forrest Hyne '30, Evansville, Wis.
 Mrs. A. Hale Alverson (Mary Smith Swensen) '31, Roscoe, Ill.
 Neal Justin Johnson '31, Berea, Ohio
 Lawrence Archie Kiger '31, Montello, Wis.
 Milton Carl Peterson MD '31, Sun City, Ariz.
 Mrs. Bertrand I. Amberg (Agnes Ward Keeley) '32, Winnetka
 Melvin Eliason Anderson '32, Idaho Falls, Idaho
 Mrs. Edward Charles Baillie (Annabelle Lois Cavanagh) '32, Madison
 Max David Davidson '32, Milwaukee
 Francis Mathias Eulberg '32, Portage
 Harvey Gustave E. Mallow '32, Phoenix
 Mrs. Joseph Leo Skupniewitz (Helen Maurer) '32, Beaver Dam
 Fred Jacob Theiler '32, Beloit
 Mrs. Claude A. Young (Dorothy Elizabeth Kolb) '32, La Grange, Ill.
 Russell Chester Baivier '33, Milwaukee
 Mrs. Jacob Henry Beuscher (Rosa Mary Muench) '33, Madison
 Philip Henry Moe '33, Wausau
 Mrs. Homer Martin (Elizabeth Mabel Fisher) MD '34, Wooster, Ohio
 Delbert Elden Fowler '35 Milwaukee
 Lyle Rayment Andrews '36, Madison
 Howard Archibald La Court '36, Madison
 Frederick Palmer McNess '36, Freeport, Ill.
 Frederick Eugene Melder '36, Worcester, Mass.
 Robert LaFollette Rapp '36, Burbank, Calif.
 Frederick Burns Baxter '37, West Bend
 Eugene James DeLacey '37, Dundee, Ill.
 Clarence Elwood Ficken '37, Reston, Va.
 Albert Victor Gilbert '37, Madison
 Reginald Edward Nietsch '37, La Crosse
 Mrs. William Spencer Rathbun (Nancy Elizabeth Jaeger) '37, Hartland, Wis.
 Mrs. John E. Beckwith (Mary Agnes Dwyer) '38, Spring Green
 Robert Henry Femrite '38, Madison
 William Henry Schuler MD '38, Ripon
 Mrs. Leo Earl Haskell (Jeanne Margaret Meany) '39, Wauwatosa
 Mrs. Ralph Josifek (Lucille Helen Skupniewitz) '39, East Jordan, Mich.
 Mrs. Louis August Maier, Jr. (Marian Jane O'Connell) '39, Milwaukee
 Gerhardt Julius Stelter '39, Los Angeles
 Grover Willard Bellile '40, St. Paul
 Clifford Newton Mills '40, Sioux Falls
 Paul Everett Collins '41, Kalamazoo
 Stoner Townsend Hillis '41, San Diego
 Edgar Walter Koehl Jr. '41, Galion, Ohio
 Annabel Lee Sprague '41, Boulder, Colo.
 Charles Cameron Thompson '41, Franklin, Tenn.

Mrs. Arthur Wallace Adam (Grace Ruth King) '42, Northbrook, Ill.
 Alfred Richard Meier '42, Madison, the state Handicapped Man of the Year in 1957.
 Edward Joseph Mueller '42, Damascus, Md.
 George Byron Winsor '42, Newburg, Pa.



Warren R. Jollymore '46, Detroit, died February 20th after a stroke. A graduate of the School of Journalism, he had been NCAA welterweight boxing champion in 1942. He was on the editorial staff of the Wisconsin State Journal until 1953, during which time he frequently refereed UW boxing matches and was active in National Soap Box derbies for the city's young people. Since leaving Madison he had been in public relations work with General Motors, and was PR director for Chevrolet at the time of his death. In 1970 he was enshrined in the Madison Sports Hall of Fame. Mr. Jollymore was a member of WAA's Board of Directors. Memorials to the Warren Jollymore Scholarship Fund; UW Foundation, 702 Langdon Street, Madison 53706.

Thomas Wilton McKern '43, Austin, Tex.
 Arthur George Sullivan, Jr. '43, Horicon
 Earl A. Jefferson, Jr. '44, Sparta
 Carl Duane Martinson '47, Barrington, Ill.
 Robert Albert Kloss '48, Park Forest, Ill.
 Charles Edward Kollath '48, Manitowoc
 Royce Evan Biddick '49, Minneapolis
 Alice Caroline Gauger '49, Madison
 Ernest Theodore Haltvick '49, Madison
 James Gregory Barr '50, Madison
 John Richard Hoppenjan '53, Belmont, Wis.
 Mrs. Eugene Rich (Ethel Agnes Crandall) '53, Edgerton
 Mrs. Jack E. Forsberg (Edith Lucille Schuchardt) '55, Los Angeles
 Mrs. Wilbert Louis Holmes (Marilyn Mary Haen) '55, Madison
 Nathaniel Michael Nacheff MD '56, Las Vegas
 James Charles Murray '58, Denver
 Mrs. Russell Howard (Allene Viola Willoughby) '59, Belleville, Wis.
 Lawrence Arnold Johnson '59, Holt, Mich.
 Robert Arthur Peters '59, Beaver Dam
 Joseph Rudolph Roubik '59, Hales Corners
 James David Blizzard '61, Fall Creek, Wis.

Neal George Krush '61, Milwaukee
 David Kentworth Kidd '62, Madison
 Mrs. Leonard Berkowitz (Nettie Shankler) '63, Madison
 Robert Henry Carlyn '64, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Arthur Lewis Evans '64, Seattle
 Evan Everett Davis '65, Middleton
 James Edward Kramer '65, Port Washington, Wis.
 Mrs. Irene Katherine (Dettinger) Fenske '66, Tomah
 William Scott Parrish '69, Pullman, Wash.
 Mrs. Dennis O'Connor (Hareen Janet DeCoteau) '73, Milwaukee
 Jeffrey James Wanner '73, Madison

FACULTY DEATHS

Alberto Machado Da Rosa, 51, in Portugal. He had been the first director of the Luso-Brazilian Center on this campus before leaving in 1964, after being a member of the faculty of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese since 1950.

Emeritus Prof. John Guy Fowlkes, 76, Madison, dean of the School of Education from 1947 to 1954, and a member of the faculty since 1922. In 1963 he was named the state's outstanding educator. He headed the Wisconsin Improvement Program, supporting multimedia methods, team teaching, and teacher intern program. Memorials to the John Guy Fowlkes Memorial Fund, at the UW Foundation, 702 Langdon Street, Madison 53706.

Ernest T. Haltvick, 49, professor of horticulture here for more than twenty years.

Helen Patterson Hyde, 82, Tucson, known as "Pattie" to thousands of Journalism students during her thirty-three years on that faculty. Her text, "Writing and Selling Feature Articles," was considered the definitive guide for decades. In 1957 she married her long-time associate Grant M. Hyde, and they retired to Tucson a year later. He died in 1972.

We regret the earlier inadvertent omission of the death notice for Prof. Wm. S. Kinne Jr. 61, who died in Madison last July. He had been a member of the faculty of the civil and environmental engineering department since 1960, specializing in high-rise construction.

Herman W. Wirka ('26) MD, Madison, who was chairman of the Medical School's surgery department orthopedic section from 1962-1971. He joined the faculty in 1934. He served as a consultant for the bureau of handicapped children in the State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. Memorials to the UW Medical School surgery department or to the UW Arboretum Society, both % UW Foundation, 702 Langdon Street, Madison 53706.

Prof. Michael J. Woicek '48, with the physical education department since then, specializing in water safety.

Irvin G. Wyllie '49, chancellor of the UW-Parkside and former chairman of this campus' history department. He was a Fulbright lecturer in Sweden and a Ford Fellow at Cornell University. His book, "The Self-Made Man in America: The Myth of Rags to Riches," was selected in 1963 for inclusion in the permanent White House Library.

1975 UW HOME FOOTBALL TICKET APPLICATION

CAMP RANDALL STADIUM

RESERVED SEATS \$7



Photo/Del Desens

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

GAME	TICKETS	
	NO.	AMOUNT
1. MICHIGAN September 13, 1:30 p.m.		
2. SOUTH DAKOTA September 20 (Band Day), 1:30 p.m.		
3. KANSAS October 4, 1:30 p.m.		
4. NORTHWESTERN October 25 (Homecoming), 1:30 p.m.		
5. ILLINOIS November 1 (Parents' Day), 1:00 p.m.		
6. INDIANA November 15, ("W" Club Day), 1:00 p.m.		
SUBTOTAL		
Make check payable to UW Athletic Department and mail to: University of Wisconsin Athletic Ticket Office 1440 Monroe St., Madison 53706		
add postage & handling		.50
TOTAL		

bacteria; such genes can in fact be carried and transmitted by special plasmids. Because *E. coli* is capable of exchanging genetic information with other types of enteric bacteria, some of which are known human pathogens, the deliberate experimental introduction of drug-resistance genes into *E. coli* cells raises the specter of the accidental escape of such cells and eventual transfer of the drug-resistance genes to known pathogens, thereby creating "superstrains" of pathogenic bacteria which would be invulnerable to the usual drugs employed in clinical chemotherapy. Thus, the first type of experiment for which the Berg committee recommends voluntary deferral involves the "construction of new, autonomously replicating bacterial plasmids that might result in the introduction of genetic determinants for antibiotic resistance or bacterial toxin formation into bacterial strains that do not at present carry such determinants."

Type Two. The second type of experiment included in the voluntary moratorium involves the linkage of DNA from animal viruses to autonomously replicating DNA elements such as bacterial plasmids. Again, the danger is quite obvious: if the genes of animal and, especially, human viruses are introduced into bacterial cells, and such bacteria inadvertently escape the confines of the research laboratory, there would be a distinct risk of increases in the incidence of diseases caused by such viruses, including cancer.

In addition to an outright ban on experiments involving bacterial genes which code for antibiotic resistance or toxin formation, the proposal also recognizes a certain potential danger in linking animal genes—not animal *virus* genes, but animal genes themselves—to bacterial plasmids, and urges that experiments such as those involving the genes for insulin or silk protein "should not be taken lightly."

In attempting to assess the significance of the moratorium on plasmid engineering, it is important to keep in mind that the committee's appeal was not for a permanent prohibition on specific types of experimentation, but rather for a voluntary deferral of such work "until the potential hazards of such recombinant DNA

molecules have been better evaluated or until adequate methods are developed for preventing their spread." Toward that end, the committee called for two further actions: (1) the establishment by the NIH of an advisory committee to evaluate the hazards of such experiments and develop procedures and guidelines to safeguard human and other populations; and (2) the convening of an international meeting of scientists in February, 1975, "to review scientific progress in this area and to further discuss appropriate ways to deal with the potential biohazards of recombinant DNA molecules."*

Reaction to the Ban

Reaction of the scientific community to the group's recommendations has been quite favorable. At the time the appeal was published last summer, David Baltimore of MIT, one of the signatories, commented, "I think the recommendations will stick, because they are reasonable and the better part of the scientific community recognizes the need for caution. The worse part will be under a kind of moral pressure to go along with the majority." The temporary deferral of Type One and Type Two experiments seems to be firmly endorsed by most scientists, but there is less general accord with respect to the cautions on the insertion of animal genes into bacteria. Some feel that such experiments should also have been covered by the ban, while others believe that such experiments present no health hazard. Dr. Wallace P. Rowe, of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, for example, feels that such experiments should be done only when bacteria are found that are quite unable to infect man. On the other hand, Dr. Donald Brown, who wants to insert the silk protein genes into bacteria, was quoted as saying, "I can't see how this could cause any conceivable danger to anybody," though he has been con-

* The meeting was held in Pacific Grove, California the week of February 24th. Participants agreed: (1) on a system to classify experiments by potential risk involved, and on guidelines for each such category; and (2) on safeguards for selecting bacterial host cells in the design of general carriers for the pieces of DNA resulting from the restriction enzyme technique. To me, the guidelines appear well-conceived and workable. The meeting marks substantial progress toward answering the needs of both science and society.—W.M.B.

fronted with the objection that someone infected with his silk gene-containing bacteria might end up with a "gutful of silk!"

A more fundamental kind of objection to the ban was voiced by Dr. Joshua Lederberg of Stanford University, himself a Nobel laureate in genetics, and, incidentally, a former member of the Wisconsin faculty. Fearing that the formalization of such proposals will lead to further impediments on research and remove the ultimate decision from the hands of scientists, Dr. Lederberg said, "The underlying purpose is excellent, but there is already such a momentum toward the regulation of research that the proponents should carefully consider the consequences of stating such recommendations." Countering this viewpoint was the reaction of Dr. Jonathan Beckwith of Harvard Medical School, that he was "happy to see this precedent set because it will raise a debate about academic freedom to pursue research one wishes."

Beyond the Ban

The immediate consequences of the ban seem clear-cut and commendable: several restricted categories of potentially hazardous biological research have been temporarily postponed, and the creation of possible "bad molecules" of DNA has been at least delayed and perhaps even prevented. Of far greater potential significance are the broader issues raised in the comments of both Lederberg and Beckwith, which begin to touch upon the sovereignty of the scientific investigator and the possibility of restriction, self-imposed or otherwise, on the freedom to research. Viewed in this framework, the discussion quickly transcends the narrow issue of specific kinds of genetic experiments and the particular hazards they may pose, and encompasses instead a broad sphere of research activities which impinge, directly or indirectly, upon society. Take for example the genetic manipulation portended by the restriction enzyme experiments. Think of the possibilities for intervention in fertilization and embryonic development. Think of the continued development of means for prolonging human life. These are but the most obvious of biological research activities which already present to society not only innovative approaches to old problems, but also unique new problems, engendered

by the possibilities of misuse whether inadvertent or calculated.

It was to this broader concern that Dr. Beckwith and his colleagues at the Harvard Medical School spoke in both the scientific and the popular press in late 1969, following the publication of an elegant paper describing the first isolation, in Beckwith's laboratory, of an actual gene, the so-called *lac* gene of *E. coli*. Beckwith and his colleagues used the occasion to give public expression to their concern about the potential for the misuse of genetic manipulation in specific and science in general. Their pronouncements were given wide, almost sensation-alistic publicity, evoking the following comments from the editors of the British journal, *NATURE*, the week after their paper had appeared:

"This week has seen a great deal of excited speculation about the meaning of the report, published in NATURE last week, that Dr. Jonathan Beckwith and his colleagues at the Harvard Medical School have been able to isolate the so-called lac gene from the genetic DNA of the similar E. coli bacterium. A part of the trouble seems to have been a confrontation between the authors of the research and newspaper correspondents in Boston at the weekend; what seems to have caught the popular fancy is the awesome prospect of what might be done with genetic engineering if ever such a practice were possible. The same theme seems to have been seized on elsewhere as well—the London newspapers at the beginning of the week were also preoccupied with the false assumption that it could only be a short step from the isolation of a gene to the manipulation of human inheritance. . . . So why are people anxious to read sinister messages in this new development? The question is perplexing because it reflects an implicit change in the public mood. Indeed, the tendency to seek sombre consequences for scientific discoveries is a comparatively recent event, a thing of the Sixties and not simply of the nuclear world. Two dangers lie concealed in this. First, the progress of science itself may be interrupted or even halted by excessive fears of the consequences. Second, as in the tale of the shepherd boy who cried wolf too often, exaggeration may dull the sensibilities of society to real dangers. It is for scientists to help distinguish between a responsible concern for the social consequences of what they do, and an exaggerated fear of them."

That editorial comment was followed four weeks later by a rejoinder from the Beckwith group, which read in part:

"We wish to reply to your comments on the publicity surrounding the appear-

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- B. **Detente and I.** L&S Dean David Cronon, with an illustrated report on the recent months he spent lecturing at Moscow University.
- C. **Modern Poetry: A New Vision of Reality.** Cyrena Pondrom, professor of English, shows us how to enjoy the baffling imagery that makes critics rave.
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ance of our article on the isolation of pure lac DNA. To a certain extent, your comments were perfectly correct. The press greatly inflated the importance of our particular piece of work. This was due in part to some of our own statements, which were misleading. It is true, however, that progress in the field of molecular genetics in the last few years has been extraordinary. We felt that the isolation of pure lac operon DNA was a graphic, useful, and easily understood example of that progress. We did not publicize our work in order to add to our own or Harvard's prestige or to make a plea for more money for basic research. . . . On the contrary, we tried to make the following political statement. In and of itself, our work is morally neutral—it can lead either to benefits or to dangers for mankind. But we are working in the United States in the year 1969. The basic control over scientific work and its further development is in the hands of a few people at the head of large private institutions and at the top of government bureaucracies. These people have consistently exploited science for harmful purposes in order to increase their own power. . . . Let us simply point out to those who feel we have ample time to deal with these problems that less than fifty years elapsed between Becquerel's discovery of radioactivity in 1896 and the use of an atomic weapon against human beings in 1945. As to the specific issue of genetic engineering, we cannot predict the future. But who in 1896 could have foreseen the weapons of mass destruction which now threaten us all? . . . As we see it, scientists are obligated to inform the public about what is happening in their secluded fields of research so that people can demand control over decisions which profoundly affect their lives. If our arguments mean that 'the progress of science itself may be interrupted,' that is an unfortunate consequence we will have to accept. It certainly should not inhibit us from speaking out on crucial issues."

NATURE then closed the debate with an editorial comment of its own, which included the following words:

"It is worth spelling out just why some of these gloomy prospects must not be taken too seriously. Where the horrors of biology are in question, one of the most simple truths is that there can be no simple assurance that the rudimentary manipulations with bacteria or viruses which are now possible or within sight will certainly be applicable to mammalian systems. Even if they were, however, nobody can know what use would be made of them. It is possible to conceive of ways in which combinations of manipulations in molecular

biology might allow compassionate medical people to make good some kinds of genetic defects but even this is not yet the kind of prospect which could be held out as a promise to those who might benefit. What justification can there be for supposing that there may be a more immediate threat in the perversion of an unknown technique in the hands of a medical profession which, for all its faults, has so far consistently worked in a beneficent direction?"

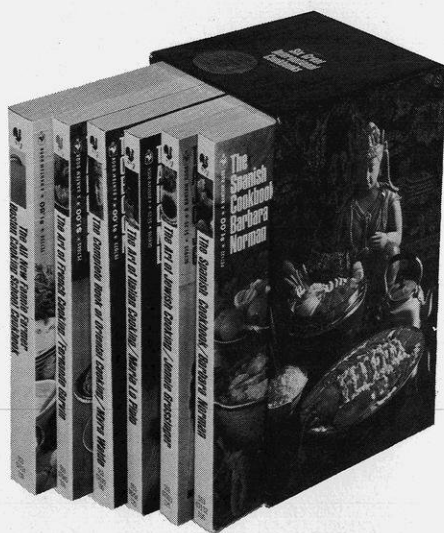
There is, to be sure, quite a contrast between the cautiously worded appeal of the Berg committee for a temporary ban on specific genetic experimentation, and the highly political, almost inflammatory declarations of the Beckwith group, with the accompanying editorial exchange. Yet I juxtapose them here because each speaks, in its own way, to a question which scientist and humanist alike must confront together: is there research which should not be done, either because of the immediate technical hazard which it poses, or because of possibilities for misuse which its findings might present? And mere formulation of such a question immediately suggests two corollary questions: (1) if so, who is to decide, and what criteria should be used; and (2) could a ban on specific kinds of research, whether imposed by scientists or by society, really be enforced, and, if so, how?

Looking first at the question of decision-making, this would seem to demand an insight, a foresight, and a Solomon-like wisdom which are not among society's most conspicuous gifts. To use the example raised by Beckwith: Who, at the time of Becquerel's discovery of radioactivity in 1896, would have been able to predict the atomic bomb of 1945? And given the tremendous benefits which society has also derived from the exploitation of atomic energy, who would be prepared to say, even ex post facto, that Becquerel's work should or should not have been regulated or restricted? Similarly, we must inquire whether in the area of genetic engineering we possess the insight and wisdom to allow us to balance the benefits which might accrue from such research with the possible hazards and threats it might pose. Clearly, the signatories of the Berg moratorium have provided their own answer on a temporary, pragmatic basis. It remains to be seen what the eventual results of their proposal will be.

Of equal significance is the question concerning enforcement of possible decisions on the restriction of research. For the moment, the plasmid ban is apparently effective because it is clearly a temporary, interim measure, quite narrowly focused on the particular health hazards posed by specific classes of experiments, and framed so as to command the maximum possible agreement among the limited portion of the scientific community capable of conducting such studies. As Berg said last summer, "Anybody who goes ahead willy nilly will be under tremendous pressure to explain his action." The real test of the embargo will come when and if the upcoming conference decides that the hazards are real and substantial enough to warrant an indefinite extension of the ban. And an even more severe test of the ability to enforce such a prohibition on research would come should the decision to do so come from an area of society distinct from the scientific community.

Clearly the questions are onerous, and do not admit to easy solutions, since only rarely has the sovereignty of the researcher been questioned or the relentless progress of scientific investigation been called into scrutiny. Yet these are questions which will increasingly demand to be faced by both scientist and nonscientist alike. And as issues such as genetic engineering impinge ever more directly on human welfare, the questions become in turn ever more relevant and pressing. Increasingly, we will be called upon to have an opinion or to take a stand. To continue to avoid the issues is, of course, one response; indeed, it's an immensely popular response to a host of society's problems but, as always, we have to inquire soberly whether it is the most intelligent or useful response of which we are capable.

There has probably never been a time in the history of human society when that society was more profoundly influenced by the research going on in its laboratories than we are right now. And there is probably no area of research with greater potential impact upon the fabric of that society than the area of molecular genetics. We ought therefore to follow closely the reactions to and outcomes of explanatory attempts at regulation such as the current proposals on plasmid engineering, for they may well portend much for the future. □



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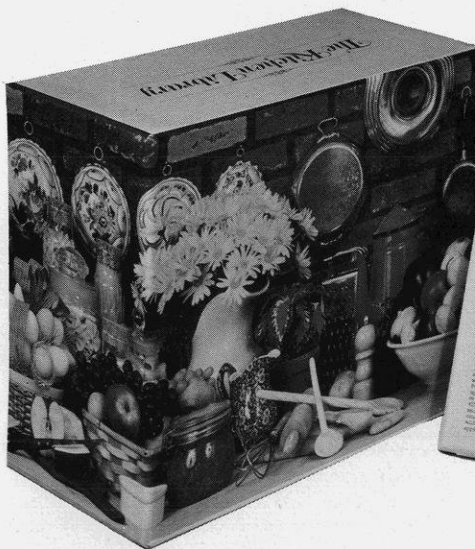
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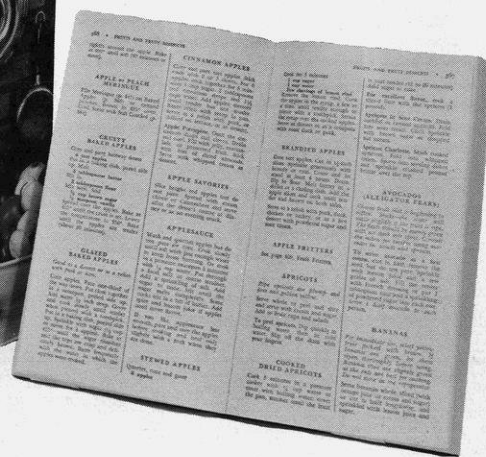
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