



Conspiracy in the Classroom

Why is the UW letting a 9/11 denier teach students?

This fall, **Kevin Barrett '81, MA'98, PhD'04** will tell a class of UW-Madison students things that many people consider outrageous — so outrageous, in fact, that some say he shouldn't be allowed to discuss them in a classroom at all.

Barrett, a part-time lecturer hired to teach a course titled *Islam: Religion and Culture*, is among a fringe group of conspiracy theorists who believe that U.S. government officials orchestrated the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. A converted Muslim and a former UW teaching assistant, he ignited a furious controversy after appearing on a conservative talk radio show in June to air his theory that the collapse of the World Trade Center towers was "an inside job," intended to hasten a long-term war in the Middle East.

Barrett's views — and his declared intention to discuss September 11 conspiracy theories as part of his course — have drawn the ire of Wisconsin lawmakers and others who say he has no business teaching UW-Madison students. Sixty-one of the 131 members of the state legislature signed a letter decrying Barrett's views as "academically dishonest" and demanding that the university fire him.

"The fact that Mr. Barrett uses his position at UW-Madison to add credibility to his outlandish claims is an unacceptable embarrassment to the people of Wisconsin and the UW System," said Steve Nass, a Republican state representative who has led the call for Barrett's dismissal. He and other legislators have threatened budget cuts to the UW System if administrators do not terminate Barrett's one-course contract, which will pay him a little more than eight thousand dollars.

But university officials refused to do so, fueling a fierce and at times bitterly contentious debate about who — and what — deserves a place in UW-Madison's curriculum.

Provost **Patrick Farrell** said that a ten-day review of Barrett's syllabus and previous teaching evaluations revealed no reason to believe that he wouldn't handle the course and his opinions responsibly. But he was also clearly concerned that action against Barrett would create a political litmus test that might be used against other instructors who hold unconventional views.

"We cannot allow political pressure from critics of unpopular ideas to inhibit the free exchange of ideas," Farrell said in a statement. "That classroom interaction is central to this university's mission and to the expansion of knowledge. Silencing that exchange now would only open the door to more onerous and sweeping restrictions."

In tone, Farrell's words hearken to the regents' 1894 defense of **Richard Ely**, a renowned UW professor of economics whom conservatives tried to fire for advocating labor strikes and boycotts. The controversy prompted the famous "sifting and winnowing" statement, which reads: "Whatever may be the limitations which trammel inquiry elsewhere, we believe the great state University of Wisconsin should ever encourage that continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone the truth can be found."

Yet few people around campus see this as a clear-cut battle over academic freedom. While Ely was a respected scholar and head of the economics department, Barrett was the sole applicant to teach

a class normally led by a professor who will be on sabbatical this fall. As Barrett made television appearances in which he has repeatedly described his views on September 11 as pure fact, many people, both within and outside the UW-Madison community, have wondered why the university would stand up for a part-time lecturer whose views seem so outlandish.

Law professor **Ann Alt-house**, for example, has been highly critical of the decision to hire Barrett, writing on her Internet blog that his beliefs raise doubts about whether he can be trusted to teach students responsibly. "You don't find the truth by 'sifting and winnowing' in a pile of obviously worthless ideas," she wrote in July, as the controversy became national news. "And you don't learn to exercise critical thinking by reading a lot of material that is clearly wrong."

Other professors, especially conservatives who can feel outnumbered on a traditionally liberal campus, wonder if the university's faith in Barrett stems from an institutional soft-heartedness toward left-wing ideologies.

"I don't believe this university would have allowed a Klansman to teach black history or a Holocaust denier to teach Jewish studies," says history professor **John Sharpless**. "Liberals always seem to feel that extreme views on the left can be tolerated and are even healthy to discuss, while those on the right are dangerous."

Yet Sharpless also admits he would be "very troubled" if he thought he could lose his job because of opinions he expressed outside the classroom. Similar concerns have led many faculty to support the

one
number

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Pounds of concrete and other materials used to build *Forward*, the College of Engineering's national-champion concrete canoe. UW students won the competition, which challenges students to craft a working canoe from concrete, for the fourth consecutive year.



INDEXSTOCK

university's refusal to fire Barrett, despite their misgivings about his analysis of the September 11 attacks.

"Firing someone because of their beliefs is a huge deal," says **Donald Downs**, a political science professor who has chaired faculty committees on academic freedom. "If the legislature is asking us to examine ourselves and make sure that we take standards seriously, that's one thing. But if the legislature is dictating that you fire someone based on that person's beliefs, then who's next after Barrett? Maybe Barrett is an

isolated case, but I'm not so sure that would be the case."

Susan Zaeske '89, MA'92, PhD'97, an associate professor of communication arts whose classes often study the rhetoric of conspiracy theorists, says she worries that curtailing Barrett would create "a chilling effect" among professors who deal with potentially inflammatory material in classes.

"Conspiracy theories have permeated history, and I think it is always important to engage them and test their claims," she says. "I don't believe [Barrett's] theories, but

I also don't believe we should keep ideas outside the university. Otherwise, we'd be sitting here saying that the world is flat."

"I would never say that there are ideas that have no place in the classroom, because even ideas that are false and political agendas that turn out to be wrong are always worth investigating," adds **David Sorkin '75**, a professor of Jewish studies. Sorkin says he has in the past assigned students to read anti-Semitic conspiracy theories to help them understand broader themes in history. He agrees that September 11 theories, which have gained popular support in many Muslim countries, might have similar educational value if put in the right context.

Will Barrett provide that context? In meetings with the provost, he indicated that he plans to discuss various beliefs about the September 11 attacks during one week in the course and that a variety of views would be presented, Farrell says. The provost also noted that Barrett's past teaching evaluations show no indication that he has attempted to proselytize students to his beliefs or been hostile to those who disagree with him.

While those assurances have not quelled the debate about Barrett and his fitness to teach, they set the stage for what may be the most anticipated UW-Madison course in years. With nearly 150 students enrolled, Barrett may face his toughest audience yet.

"Our students are not naive. They are very sharp, and I think they're very capable of taking on ideas like this," says Zaeske. "It could be a great experience."

— *Michael Penn MA'97*

OVERHEARD

"For us, being outside Lebanon is a daily torture. We are away from our parents and friends. We are living at the rhythm of the news."

— Lebanese student **Samer Sobh**, speaking in July about the violent battles in his home country. A computer engineer who is completing an internship program at UW-Madison, Sobh and five other Lebanese students organized a relief effort to aid the estimated million Lebanese civilians displaced by bombings.

Is the UW Farm Friendly?

Misperceptions may be keeping some rural students away.

Amanda Levzow '06 grew up in Pardeeville, Wisconsin, where she milked cows each morning on her family's dairy farm. She earned high grades throughout school, and when it came time to apply to college, she had a clear favorite: UW-Madison.

Around Pardeeville, a town of two thousand, it wasn't a popular choice.

"My guidance counselor told me not to apply to UW-Madison because no one from Pardeeville ever gets in," says Levzow, who graduated in May with degrees in agricultural education and history. "I had so many of my parents' friends say, 'You aren't going to make it. You are going to quit after the first year.'"

In another rural section of the state, **Jason Swanson x'09** found similar discouragement. Attending Mercer Public School, among the towering trees of Wisconsin's Northwoods, Swanson heard that "only one kid per year could go to Madison from my high school," he says.

While Levzow and Swanson enrolled anyway, the warnings



WOLFGANG HOFFMANN

A native of Pardeeville, Wisconsin, Amanda Levzow found a niche at UW-Madison. But fears of adapting to life on a large campus may be keeping other rural students away — a perception that university officials worry leaves rural students underrepresented.

they received point to a lingering perception. In some rural parts of Wisconsin, parents and school administrators hold to beliefs that it's harder for students from their communities to get into UW-Madison and that, even if they do, they don't do as well as others.

University officials say that's a myth — and they have assembled data to prove it. But these beliefs may be keeping

some students from these areas from applying or enrolling. While rural students account for 25 percent of Wisconsin's graduating high school class, they make up only 17 percent of the UW's applicant pool.

The gap can be seen in some of UW-Madison's oldest fields of study. In the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences (CALs), for example, overall enrollment is up, but many departments that focus on traditional agriculture have witnessed a slow decline in student numbers.

With lower numbers of rural students, UW-Madison's student body may not be reflecting the rural character of the state, creating a different kind of diversity problem for the university. "The chancellor is very interested in not only racial and ethnic diversity, but broader socioeconomic and cultural diversity," says **Becky Duffy '86**, director of prospective student services for CALs. "Rural communities have a very different culture than suburban communities."

STUDENT WATCH: Podcasting

Walk around campus and you'll see plenty of students plugged into iPods, those ubiquitous digital audio players that store a library of their favorite tunes. But the sound in their ears may not be music — in fact, it may be homework.

A growing number of professors are using the digital audio technology to augment their teaching. A technique called podcasting allows them to record audio clips — everything from famous speeches to class lectures to bird songs — that students can download to their personal players. Need to review a key point in a lecture? Just put it on your iPod and listen to it again whenever and wherever you want.

Students are already pretty fluent in digital audio, and increasingly, so are faculty. The university has given out eighty grants to faculty, which include ten hours of podcasting instruction, to stimulate use of the technology in the classroom.

— Elli Thompson x'08



JEFF MILLER

Pod life: students such as Matt Wallrath are tuned to pod technology — and not just for tunes.

Levzow and Swanson say they have no regrets about choosing UW-Madison, but both admit that the transition to the busy pace of college life in “Mad Town” took some adjustment.

“Most rural students have very few friends here when they arrive on campus,” says Swanson, who is working toward a degree in neurobiology. “If I wasn’t so outgoing, it would have been hard.” He says the university’s academic demands posed another challenge, describing his first round of exams as “very shocking.”

Levzow says she quickly ramped up her study habits and found her social niche by joining a handful of clubs that revolved around her interest in agriculture. “I got active on campus and started making a lot of friends,” she says. “After a while, whenever I walked around I saw people I knew, and it didn’t feel like a forty-thousand-person university.”

Compared to other under-represented groups, the academic and social transition of rural students doesn’t get a lot

of attention. While the university sponsors orientation programs for transfer students, commuter students, and members of minority groups, for instance, there are no special gatherings for students from rural backgrounds.

Yet a recent analysis of these students’ success shows that many are handling the transition to college well. In 2004, UW admissions officials commissioned a study of rural students’ success to answer concerns from a group of high-school administrators from northern Wisconsin. The analysis revealed that the students are treated with an even hand during the admissions process, making up equal proportions of the applicant pool and accepted students. It also showed that rural students earn a mean first-year grade point average of 3.05, comparable to a 3.12 average for non-rural students. And more than 90 percent of rural students return for their sophomore years, virtually identical to the retention rate for non-rural students.

A Warmer Welcome for Visitors

Park Street is one of the most often-used gateways to UW-Madison’s campus. Unfortunately, it’s also one of the least friendly, marked by sparse signage, heavy traffic, and almost no parking.

At least some of that is changing this fall, with the opening of a new campus Welcome Center at 21 North Park Street, just south of the new Newell J. Smith Residence Hall. Operated by the UW’s Visitor and Information Programs, the office was created to give visitors a one-stop resource for exploring campus. Much like the information center in the Red Gym, the new Welcome Center will have staff on hand to distribute information and answer questions, but it also focuses on promoting the campus and broader community as a destination for tourists and guests.

“Our goal is to really wow everyone who comes in the doors,” says assistant director of visitor and information programs **Nancy Sandhu ’96, MS’03**. “If they didn’t know UW-Madison before coming in, we want them to leave having a wonderful first impression of the institution.”

— E.T.

“It’s important to communicate that students from rural communities are successful at UW-Madison,” says **Clare Huhn ’85, MS’90**, a UW-Madison analyst who conducted the study. “If rural students are not applying to UW-Madison because they think they won’t do well, they should reconsider.”

— Nicole Miller MA’06

Q AND A

Newell J. Smith ’41

Newell Smith, who served as University Housing director for twenty-eight years until his retirement in 1983, is the namesake for UW-Madison’s first major new residence hall since Ogg Hall was built in 1965. The hall, which opened on North Park Street this fall, houses 425 students.



UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Q: What is it like to have a building named after you?

A: Well, I’m very proud that somebody would think enough of me to do it. There isn’t much higher you can get than having a building named after you. I don’t know how it happened, but I’m not going to question it.

Q: You obviously made an impact on the university.

A: They have to have some excuse for naming a building after me!

Q: Did you ever think you would be in University Housing for twenty-eight years?

A: People used to ask me what I did, and the usual [reaction] was “Oh, my God.” Being the director of housing meant that you were in charge of maintenance. You were in charge of the financial end of it. You were in charge of student affairs within the halls. It was an all-encompassing job. I liked the challenge of the whole job. I loved working with students.

Q: But did the students ever stress you out?

A: Surprisingly enough — and I was sort of a hard-nosed guy — but no. We never had many troubles.

Q: What is the new hall like?

A: It’s a state-of-the-art facility. They’ve got a mixture of single rooms, double rooms, suites, and apartments with kitchens.

Q: I imagine that’s a lot different from the residence halls as you remember them.

A: There’s no way that we could go back to some of those things, because students wouldn’t accept them, and parents wouldn’t accept them. I couldn’t think of anything that I’d highly recommend we go back on.

Re-Union

The Union puts its future to a vote — again.

UW-Copenhagen? That's what some observers contemplated after seeing the national flag of Denmark flying above Bascom Hall in August. Unknown pranksters hoisted the flag — doing such a good job that it took workers two days to take it down.

Chancellor John D. Wiley MS'65, PhD'68 and his wife, Georgia, made a permanent move out of **Olin House** this summer to allow for needed renovations on the historic home. Olin House, which serves as the official residence of the UW chancellor and as the site for many university fundraising events and alumni functions, will undergo several changes this fall to modernize its internal systems and facilities.

The university has launched an ambitious campaign to cut its energy use 20 percent by 2010. In addition to investing in new energy-efficient systems, the broad program, called **We Conserve**, underscores the importance of energy conservation in daily life to faculty, staff, and students. Campus energy costs totaled \$41million in 2004-05, a 12 percent increase from the previous year. With continued uncertainty in the energy market, UW facilities managers say a comprehensive approach is essential to accomplish the targeted 20 percent reduction.

Susannah Jacobson '02, a program assistant for UW-Madison's communications staff, made a three-day run on the game show *Jeopardy!* in June, taking home more than \$58,000 in winnings. On her first day, she won with a total of \$37,201, the second-highest one-day total by a woman in the show's history.

Hoping to address a lengthening list of inadequacies, the Wisconsin Union is putting its case to the student body. In a referendum this fall, the Union is asking students to fund what it calls the Student Union Initiative, an ambitious program to update both Memorial Union and Union South. The plan could cost students as much as \$96 each per semester for the next thirty years.

The referendum is critical, according to **Richard Pierce**, the Union's assistant director of facilities, because the plan envisions not only expansion, but also work to get the Union's aging buildings — Memorial opened in 1928 and Union South in 1971 — compliant with current safety and access regulations. "The rule of thumb is that we can't make any improvements until we're code compliant," he says, "and that's where the bulk of our cost lies."

Of the plan's total \$170 million cost, student funds would total more than half — \$97 million. The rest of the money would come from private donations, Union revenue, and government funding.

The referendum's passage is far from certain. It went before the students once before, in March 2006, and appeared to fail by a narrow margin in an online vote. But the university's Division of Information Technology found that there were significant technical errors in both balloting and tabulation. The university nullified the election results and rescheduled the vote

for October.

The Wisconsin Union Directorate, the student group that oversees Union activities, has made passage its top priority, according to Directorate president **Shayna Hetzel x'08**. Her organization helped draw up the plan with an eye toward meeting the long-term

plans to renovate it, but the cost was nearly the same as rebuilding. This way, we can create a building that will serve the community and be less brutalist in its architecture."

But though Union South would require entirely new construction, Hetzel notes that



The Union's ambitious renovation plans call for an entirely new building to replace the much-maligned Union South (above) and an "indoor Terrace" behind the Wisconsin Union Theater (left).

needs of UW

students. This would mean radical changes, particularly for Union South. Although it's the newer facility, the initiative calls for it to be demolished and replaced by an environmentally friendly facility that is nearly twice the current building's size — 200,000 square feet as opposed to 109,000.

"The future of Union South is really up in the air," says Hetzel. "Some UW administrators feel that the building is dysfunctional. We looked at

the bulk of the cost — some 52 percent — will go to renovations at Memorial Union. The plan calls for improvements to the Union Theater, an expansion of lakefront facilities, and additional construction to bring Memorial into line with fire codes and Americans with Disabilities Act regulations.

Should the referendum pass, the new fees will be assessed in fall 2007, and construction could begin as early as fall 2008.

— John Allen



A Better Way to Beta

Prof's program is helping software designers work the bugs out.

Ben Liblit offers a bold prediction regarding every software program churning away in your computer:

"That's the only kind of feedback you get; you lob it over the wall and hope it works."

Liblit believes there may be another way. Using statistical analysis, he says he can identify trends in how software behaves in real use, which in turn can point to problems that users may not even know exist. His idea, called the Comparative Bug Isolation Project, is already spotting and "killing" bugs — and drawing industry attention.

The process uses lightweight instrumentation that is added into the binary language

of software, which produces regular feedback reports across the thousands of software programs that are in use. Those reports get fed into a powerful database that pinpoints recurring problems, which Liblit then identifies and reports to software engineers.

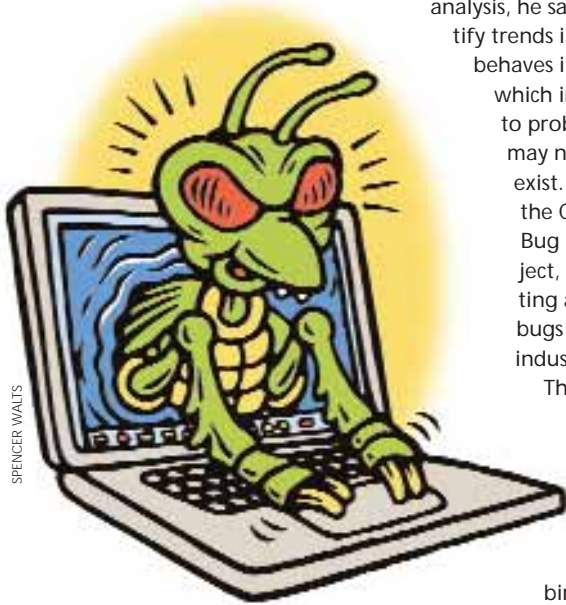
The project works because it relies on statistical analysis of software operation, not user feedback, which can be unreliable. "The problem is consumers are not very good beta testers," says Liblit. "They're not very disciplined, they don't keep good records, they never do the same thing twice. My solution is to make them better beta testers."

Liblit developed the program for his doctoral dissertation, which the Association for Computing Machinery tabbed as the field's best in 2005. Open-source software programmers are already using the system, and Liblit has interest from IBM and Microsoft. In three years of active use, the program

has recorded some eleven thousand errors in dozens of software applications.

"We're trusting our software more than ever before," Liblit says. "We're also hating our software more than ever before. And when the software fails, it's more damaging than it ever was before. But with the right technology, the users themselves can help make software better for everyone."

— *Brian Mattmiller '86*



They have bugs. All of them. Guaranteed.

"Software bugs are part of the mathematical fabric of the universe," says Liblit, an assistant professor of computer science. "It is impossible, with a capital 'I,' to detect or anticipate all bugs."

The problem isn't just in the staggering complexity of today's computer software. Multiple points of interaction — with hardware, with networks, with other software, and, mostly, with humans — leave ample opportunity for things to go wrong. Typically, even the best programmers have to wait for people to discover the unforeseen problems, which can be frustrating for both software makers and users.

"Software developers deploy their programs and rarely hear directly from users, but the poor guy in tech support gets an earful," says Liblit.

COOL TOOL

Dog Jogger

No, the new underwater treadmill in the UW-Madison School of Veterinary Medicine is not meant to help dogs to shed a few pounds. Instead, it's a key part of the school's emerging veterinary rehabilitation program, which helps injured or disabled pups get back on all fours.

The university got its paws on the treadmill in 2004, with the help of donations from patient owners, but could not use it until a physical therapy room designed to house the equipment was renovated. The treadmill was installed in May, and

Courtney Arnoldy '94, a canine rehabilitator at the school, wasted no time putting its first patient — a beagle named Reupert — through his paces.

For dogs such as Reupert, who was unable to walk after spinal surgery, the treadmill helps retrain muscles and improve strength and coordination. Within two weeks of surgery, Reupert was back on his feet and walking again. "We had a comprehensive program with Reupert, and the [underwater treadmill] made a huge difference with him," Arnoldy says. "It really speeded his recovery. I think it was motivating for him."

Although some canines do not tolerate the water or the moving plane, Arnoldy enjoys seeing those that "come into the room and start barking at it because they want to get in."

— *Elli Thompson x'08*



Canine rehabilitator **Courtney Arnoldy** works with one-year-old **Stella** on an underwater treadmill.

Zapping the Blues

New depression treatment acts like a pacemaker for emotions.

A new method for treating chronic depression is giving patients a charge — literally. UW psychiatrists have begun performing vagus nerve stimulation (VNS) therapy, a process that relies on sending electricity directly into one of the major nerve pathways that connect to the patient's brain.

Think of it as a pacemaker for the emotions. In VNS, surgeons implant a device in the patient's chest and attach it to the vagus nerve — one of the longest nerves in the body — in his or her neck. The device sends electrical pulses over regular intervals into an area of the brain that appears to affect mood.

VNS differs from electroconvulsive therapy (ECT), commonly known as shock therapy, which

delivers a higher-current shock across the entire brain and can cause memory loss or confusion. But while VNS is easier on the body, it can also take longer — sometimes four to six months — to have an effect, and even then only one-third to one-half of patients show improvement,

says **Jerry Halverson '94, MD'99**, an assistant professor of psychiatry who heads the treatment-resistant depression program at the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute and Clinics. "But what's exciting is that, for the patients who do respond, 70 to 80 percent of them are still feeling well years after the implant," Halverson says.

The Food and Drug Administration only approved VNS as a depression treatment in July 2005, and it continues to be controversial. Science remains somewhat mystified about why it works at all, and currently, it's approved only as a last resort. Patients must have tried at least four other interventions — medications, psychotherapy, ECT, or some combination of them — and failed to show sustained improvement before Halverson will approve them for VNS.

"This isn't for those who are upset because Brett Favre might retire," Halverson says. "It's for people who have refractory depression, people who have literally been suffering for twenty or thirty years. Really, we have very little else to offer them."

— John Allen



Jerry Halverson, right, uses a remote control to send instructions to a device implanted in the chest of Linda Serianni, one of the first patients to receive vagus nerve stimulation therapy to treat severe depression.

WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL/WWW.MERLIN.NET.COM

Physical Attraction



JEFF MILLER

Physics student Brandon Harris turns an alcohol-filled water bottle into a fiery rocket during a recent Wonders of Physics exhibition. Begun in 1984 to stimulate children's interest in science, the popular demonstration series continues to delight the curious with its explosive entertainment. But this year's performance also had a hint of melancholy, honoring the memory of Thomas Lovell, a physics researcher who participated in more than 170 Wonders of Physics programs before passing away last year.



Sci-Fem

WisCon marks thirty years of blending science fiction and feminism.

Drawn back as if by some mysterious, gravitational force, future-minded feminists returned to Madison in May for the thirtieth annual WisCon science-fiction and fantasy convention. But though the gathering now attracts a crowd big enough to fill the convention facilities at the Concourse Hotel, it began its life a long time ago — twenty-nine years, to be exact — at a campus not far away.

WisCon was the creation of **Jeanne Gomoll '73** and **Janice Bogstad '72, MA'80, MA'86, PhD'92**, who were looking to fuse genre studies with gender studies while they were working at the UW in the mid 1970s. Both were fans of science fiction, but were put off by the male-centered focus of so many authors and readers.

"I read a little science fiction when I was young," says Gomoll, "but I stopped when I was in high school because so much of it was so sexist. I didn't really rediscover the genre until I was in college."

After graduating, she and Bogstad created *Janus*, a sci-fi magazine with a feminist bent. In 1975 they began attending "cons," or conventions, but found them frustrating. "At most, they had one panel devoted to women in science fiction," Gomoll says. "Janice and I figured that there was enough interest in women's issues to be the focus of a whole convention, but if we wanted to see one, we'd

have to run it ourselves."

They hosted their first WisCon in the winter of 1977, inviting participants to meet on the UW campus at the Wisconsin Center (now called the Pyle Center). In spite of a blizzard, attendance ran to 250. During the following three decades, the convention attracted best-selling authors, including Ursula K. Le Guin, Charles de Lint, Robin McKinley, and Jane Yolen, and attendance increased so much that it outgrew the Wisconsin Center and outlived *Janus*, which ceased publication in the 1980s.

According to Scott Custis, who co-chaired the thirtieth WisCon with Gomoll, this year's convention sold out two months before it opened. "We had to cap attendance," he says. "Even so, there were quite a few people who showed up who hadn't bought tickets. There were more than a thousand bodies in the hotel."

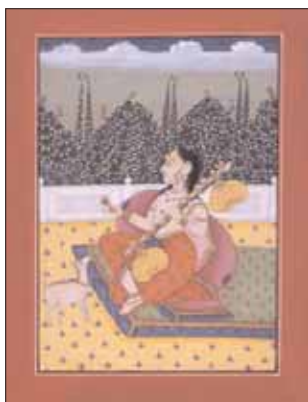
The next WisCon will be held from May 25 to 28, 2007.

— John Allen

COLLECTION

Indian Minis

It's not surprising that **Jane Werner Watson '36** became enchanted by the hand-painted miniatures she discovered when she and her husband, Earnest, spent three years in New Delhi, India. The intricate Indian paintings at one time served as illustrations in handmade books, and Watson, a children's author, had a strong interest in the relation of pictures to text — she wrote and edited several volumes in the Little Golden Book series by Random House.



NATHU AHMAD, CHAZEN MUSEUM # 1982.175

Mini, not micro: this painting, called *Todi Ragini*, is actually about three by five inches.

The Indian books were "spectacularly beautiful," according to **Andrew Stevens**, the Chazen Museum of Art's curator of prints, drawings, and photographs. "They don't survive, but the paintings do, and I can see how [Watson] might [have been] very intrigued by these."

During their three-year stay in New Delhi and subsequent trips, the Watsons collected 283 Indian miniatures, which span six centuries and cover regions across India. The couple donated them to the Chazen Museum over several years, and Jane Watson bequeathed the entire collection upon her death in 2004.

Although the paintings may be small, their portrayal of Indian culture and stories is anything but miniature. Their lavish and ornately detailed quality captured the most important parts of many different texts in much the same way that illustrators embellish children's fairy tales.

It's "that sort of thing that we all are sort of interested in," Stevens says. "They're so beautifully made that you can't help but be charmed by them."

The Chazen Museum received grant money to hire Metropolitan Museum of Art surveyor Yana Van Dyke to assess the collection and outline any necessary repairs in August. The collection is available for viewing by appointment.

— Elli Thompson x'08



MICHAEL FORSTER ROTHBART

Brittney Hauke practices her cartooning skills by drawing life-size fiberglass cow sculptures on Library Mall. The cattle are part of a herd of 101 head installed in the Madison area as part of CowParade Wisconsin, a public art exhibit sponsored by the Wisconsin Milk Marketing Board. The cows are on display through October 13, after which they'll be auctioned to benefit the UW's American Family Children's Hospital.

Found Art

The Union recovers a mysterious sculpture it didn't know was missing.

The Memorial Union's newest art acquisition is a riddle, carved in mahogany, and wrapped up in a UPS box.

The piece, a thirty-inch-tall, wood-and-stone sculpture of five human figures, turned up in the Union's mail room in June, apparently having been heisted three decades earlier. The package, postmarked from Costa Mesa, California, included a note, which reads: "I am returning a piece of student art that was taken from the 2nd floor gallery in the mid-70s as part of a prank. It was foolish, childish and something I am deeply ashamed of. I have no idea of the name of the artist or the piece. I apologize."

The note was signed "B. Badger."

The rest, as they say, is mystery.

There's no record of the piece having gone missing, and it doesn't appear to have been part of the Union's permanent art collection. More likely, it was displayed in a temporary exhibition in one of the Union's galleries, which host up to two dozen shows a year.

Robin Schmoldt '97, who manages the Union's art collection, is ready to play detective, but she doesn't have much to go on. She ruled out Bucky Badger as the thief — too clumsy with those oversized paws, perhaps — and the phone number and return address on the package turned out to be bogus. But she says more important than the identity of the guilt-ridden thief is the puzzle of the sculpture's creator.

"We'll let B. Badger live in anonymity," she says. "The bigger priority is to find out who sculpted it so that we can return it to its rightful owner."

Paperwork filed at the time of the exhibition may provide some clues, but Schmoldt is looking for additional information to

narrow the search. "We're hoping that someone recognizes the piece and can tell us more about it."

Although the Union loses several dozen Terrace chairs each year to theft, instances of stolen art are almost unheard of, says Schmoldt. And that's what makes the thief's belated regret so intriguing.

"Someone has taken care of it," she says, noting that the sculpture only needs a few minor repairs to fix a broken base. "They didn't just dump it in the lake. They held on to it for thirty years. It's obviously been bugging them."

— Michael Penn



MICHAEL FORSTER ROTHBART

The Memorial Union is looking for clues as to who made this carved-wood sculpture, which was returned to the Union by a prankster with a guilty (but tardy) conscience.

Lyrical Laughter



SPENCER WALTERS

Trying to reach the tech-savvy iPod generation with a musical style that's been essentially dead for centuries may seem like an impossible mission, but it's one **Bruce Gladstone** is ready to accept. He intends to resuscitate the Renaissance art of the madrigal.

A lecturer in the UW-Madison School of Music, Gladstone recently received a \$5,000 grant from the Evjue Foundation, a charitable organization

that supports Madison-area arts initiatives, to write a madrigal comedy for kids. Gladstone believes that madrigal comedy's storytelling structure could appeal to children's vivid imaginations.

"Madrigal comedy is something that you see with your mind, not with your eye," he says. By tickling their funny bones with comedic lyrics, Gladstone also hopes to pique kids' interest in music. "It's hard to keep barriers up when you're laughing," he says.

A popular type of Italian musical entertainment during the late sixteenth century, madrigal comedies were performed by chorale groups and dealt with everyday events, such as women gossiping at the laundry. Gladstone is working with British playwright and children's book author Timothy Knapman and composer **Scott Gendel MMusic'01, DMA'05** to create a work that speaks to today's youngsters on their level. He plans to hit the road with the UW's madrigal choir sometime next year to sing the composition at elementary schools statewide.

"Hopefully, we'll pick schools without a big chorale presence," says Gladstone. "It could be a shot in the arm in terms of getting kids excited about singing."

— Erin Hueffner '00

Former *Flak* magazine editor J. R. Norton '99 takes a hard look at American history and current politics in ***Saving General Washington***, a new book from Tarcher Publishing. In it, he examines the connections that modern-day liberals and conservatives share with the Founding Fathers.

The Chazen Museum of Art will present ***Wild Edges: Photographic Ink Prints***, an exhibition of large-scale, black-and-white pastoral images by photographer Gregory Conniff from September 2 through November 5, 2006.

The UW opened a new **Office of Multicultural Arts Initiatives** in July. Housed in the School of Education, the office's primary goal is to help recruit students of color to the UW-Madison campus by serving as a clearing house for multicultural arts programming.

UW Press offers a look inside the debate over physician-assisted suicide with the publication of a **biography of Jack Kevorkian**. *Between the Dying and the Dead: Dr. Jack Kevorkian's Life and the Battle to Legalize Euthanasia* by Neal Nicol and Harry Wylie came out this summer. It offers insight into the life of the man known popularly as "Dr. Death," who's been in prison since 1998 and is up for parole in 2007.

The romantic side of tuba music comes out on the CD ***Reverie***, released in April. The recording features the work of tuba professor John Stevens and his daughter Katie '05 (euphonium), as well as associate professor Martha Fischer on piano. The music is a collection of romantic arrangements and transcriptions.

Lion Heart

UW student fights for dying species in Kenya.

In Africa, the reign of the king of cats is in serious jeopardy. Lion prides, which once roamed the arid African plains freely, have been hunted to the brink of extinction, and by some estimates, the majestic creatures will be wiped out of existence in the wild within the next few years.

But not if **Leela Hazzah** has anything to say about it.

A master's student at the UW's Gaylord Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, Hazzah has spent the past six years studying the alarming disappearance of lions in Kenya. At the heart of the problem — and of her fieldwork — are the ritual lion slayings carried out by the Masai, a nomadic tribe of cattle herders.

Masai warriors engage in traditional hunts called *Olamayio* to prove their manhood. The slayings take place during the rainy season, when lions follow prey out of the wild and onto lands that the Masai use for cattle grazing. In their search for food, lions sometimes pick off livestock, and tribal warriors hunt them as retaliation.

Although killing lions is illegal in Kenya, the law is loosely enforced, and those responsible for the slayings are often let off with little more than a slap on the wrist.

In Kenya, Hazzah is identifying practical solutions to ending the carnage, yet respecting tribal customs. "I am not



COURTESY/LEELA HAZZAH

Grad student Leela Hazzah sits with a Masai warrior in Kenya, where Hazzah is working to protect the country's dwindling lion population. She says cooperation with the Masai tribe, which engages in ritual lion slayings, may be the key to saving the species.



sure if we can change cultural attitudes, as this has been tried before," she says. "Instead, if we can incorporate their tradition

and culture, we may find a solution that appeases the Masai while also halting lion killings."

She points out that the livelihoods of many Masai depend solely on their herds. "If they do not receive any reparations for living with wildlife, then they cannot be expected to silently cope with continual livestock loss," she says.

Hazzah is working with the Kilimanjaro Lion Conservation Project, an organization that seeks to forge a truce between people and predators. The group has developed an inno-

vative compensation program that encourages locals to corral their herds and repays them when a lion kills a cow.

Meanwhile, the project is monitoring lions outfitted with radio collars to understand their movements and identify persistent run-ins with ranch animals.

"We are fighting daily to keep these few remaining lions alive," says Hazzah. "Awareness will hopefully make a difference, maybe not for this lion population, but at least for the overall conservation of the species."

Although she hopes that her work in Kenya will help save lions in the wild, Hazzah knows that might not be realistic. "I think I would be satisfied with a thorough understanding of Masai attitudes toward carnivores and how they envision a sustainable future living alongside them," she says.

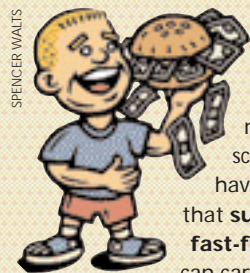
— Erin Hueffner '00

One of the strongest voices calling for renewal of the federal Voting Rights Act belongs to UW political science professor **David Canon**. An expert in racial representation in politics, Canon testified before a U.S. Senate committee in June to urge Congress to extend the 1965 law, which prohibited discriminatory barriers used to block racial minorities from voting. A twenty-five-year extension of the act — which Canon describes as "one of the most important pieces of civil rights legislation in U.S. history" — passed the Senate in July and was awaiting the president's signature.

UW professor

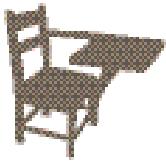
Dale Schoeller and a team of nutritional scientists

have found that **super-sizing fast-food meals** can carry a super-



sized cost. Although the meals themselves cost only 17 percent more than regular-sized meals, the researchers factored in long-term costs, such as increased energy needs, gasoline prices, and medical-care expenses associated with eating larger meals. According to their data, the actual cost of a super-sized meal can be nearly double the cost of regular portions.

UW-Madison's Center for Tobacco Research has launched a study involving a new **nicotine vaccine** intended to help end smokers' dependence on tobacco. The vaccine is designed to gradually decrease the amount of nicotine that enters the brain, easing smokers off addiction. Forty volunteers will take the vaccine during the yearlong study.



Cattle Call

Dairy students learn the secrets of judging cows.

On a crisp day in March, some two dozen students encircle a brown cow in a field near Janesville, Wisconsin. Then they begin to ogle. “She’s got great legs,” says one.

“That’s a really nice rump,” says another, as the group mills around the stoic creature to get a good look from all sides.

But **Daniel Walker x’09** isn’t so sure. “What would you give her for a final score?” he asks. “She’s got bad feet.”

“And she’s not very deep in front,” adds a classmate.

“She’s really dairy, and she’s got a big rump,” concludes Walker. “I think I’m going to give her an eighty-six.”

While under most circumstances this dialogue would be unseemly, these phrases are part of a precise vocabulary for students of Dairy Science 205: Dairy Cattle Selection. On this field trip to Gil-Bar Jerseys, Walker and his classmates are practicing “final score,” a process by which cows are assigned a score between fifty and one hundred based on their physical features.

The scoring reflects a lot more than just good looks. Dairy Science 205 gives them a hands-on introduction to the major breeds, evaluation methods, and competitive judging of dairy cattle. “Evaluation and judging are designed to award traits that increase a cow’s profitability,” explains **Ted Halbach**, the professor. “My students learn about the traits that help cows survive longer, increase milk production and quality, and reproduce in a trouble-free manner.”

The class, which also discusses the dairy industry and herd breeding programs, draws students from a variety of backgrounds, from those who have never touched a cow to those who have already participated in competitive dairy cattle judging through their local FFA (formerly known as Future Farmers of America) or 4-H group. Many will go on to work with dairy cattle after graduation as farmers, veterinarians, or elsewhere in the dairy industry.

Renee Frank x’08, a returning student working toward an agricultural education certificate, has little experience with cows. She signed up for the class because, as a future agriculture teacher, she wants to be able to teach her students “what the ideal cow for each breed looks like and why she is considered the ideal cow,” says Frank.

The dairy science department has been teaching Dairy

Cattle Selection since 1939. And even before then — dating back to 1920 — the department’s students began competing in national intercollegiate dairy judging competitions.

When it comes to evaluation, the most important feature of a dairy cow is her udder, which should be large but tight to the body; the teats should be appropriately sized and well-positioned. If they point outward too much, for instance, a cow may step on them and injure herself.

The other four major traits are body volume, bone structure, feet and legs, and something called *dairy character*, which refers to all the physical attributes, excluding the udder, that bear on a cow’s ability to produce milk. These five traits vary from cow to cow. And their *expression* — whether a given cow is short or tall, or has a deep or shallow udder — is determined by the cow’s genes.

Because genetics plays such an important role in dairy evaluation and breeding, Halbach teamed up with geneticist **Kent Weigel MS’92, PhD’92** in spring 2006 to add a genetics component to the class, a change prompted in part by student demand. “In the past, we treated dairy cattle evaluation and genetics as two independent subjects,” says Weigel, whose lectures are often based on his own research. “Now, we look at the bigger picture.”

Weigel’s best-known research in this area assesses the likelihood that a cow will be culled — removed due to inferior production or health — based on her physical attributes. For example, when considering the rear legs, these studies show that a straight-legged cow is more likely to have a long, productive life than one with curved or “sickled” legs.

CLASS NOTE

Border Sweep

Letters and Science 400: Field Course in Environmental Justice

If you’re poor, life on the *frontera* can stink — often literally. Pollution is on the rise in this border region between the U.S. and Mex-

ico, and posing health risks to those without the means to escape it.

In June and July, the Field Course in Environmental Justice took a dozen students to Brownsville, Texas, and Matamoros, Mexico — two cities in the heart of the *frontera* — to study how pollution has affected the local population. And that, according to **Tess Arenas MS’86, PhD’91**, sums up the difference between environmental justice and environmentalism.

“Traditional environmentalism is about protecting flora and fauna,” says Arenas, the director of service learning and community research in the College of Letters and Science. “Environmental justice looks at how polluted air and water affect people — and how they have a disproportionate effect on the poor.”

The course required students to perform service for agencies in Brownsville as they learned about the politics and economics that govern the region. Arenas and Assistant Professor **Sandy Magana** of the School of Social Work were the course’s principal instructors, but due to the material’s interdisciplinary nature, they relied on a variety of teachers from other disciplines — and from other institutions, including the University of Texas-Brownsville and Mexico’s Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey. When not engaged in service, the students took field trips to factories and landfills in Matamoros and met with activists and border police.

— John Allen



TESS ARENAS

STUDYING STORMS

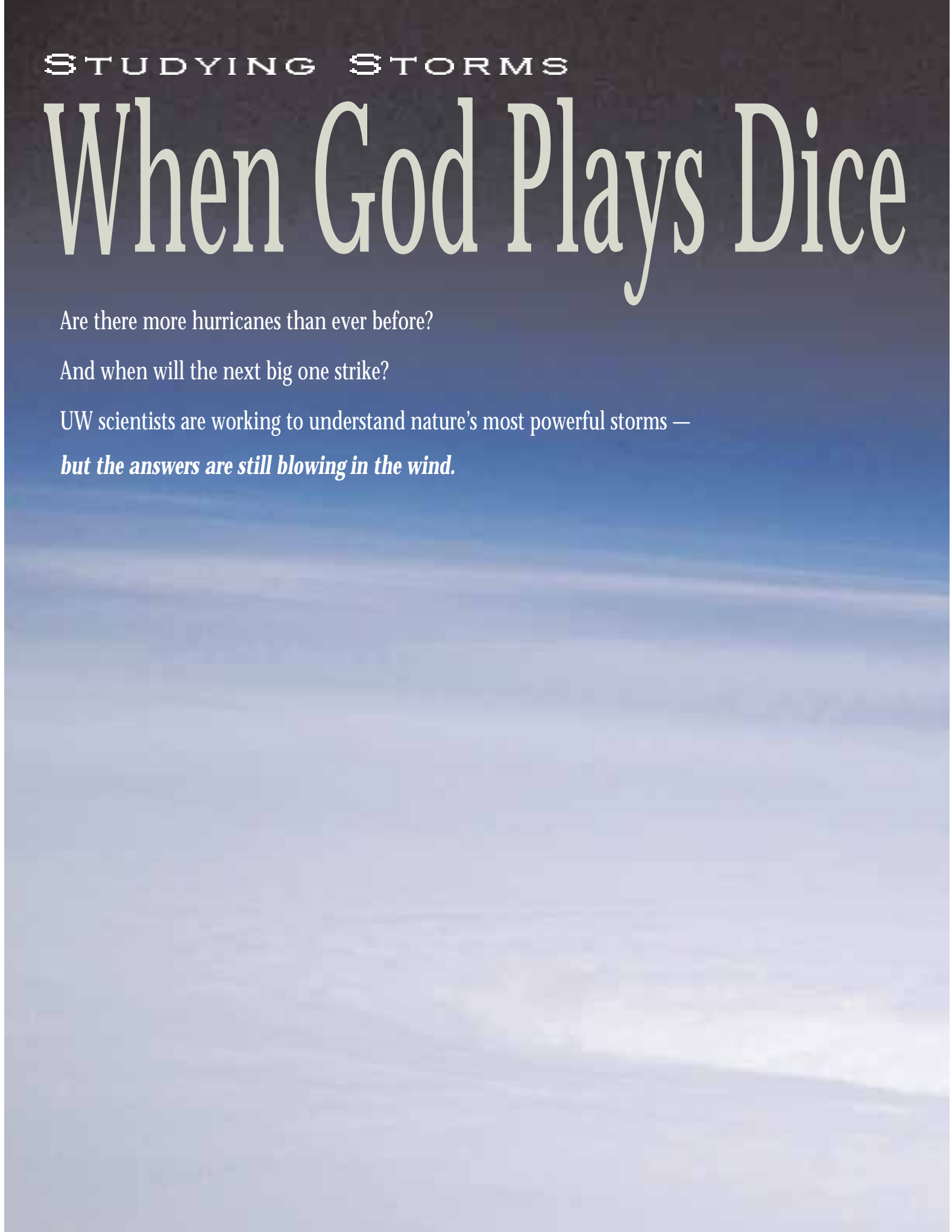
When God Plays Dice

Are there more hurricanes than ever before?

And when will the next big one strike?

UW scientists are working to understand nature's most powerful storms —

but the answers are still blowing in the wind.







By Paroma Basu
Sidebars by Mary
Makarushka MA'06

One day in the fall of 2005, meteorologist Greg Tripoli buckled up for the most thrilling weather experience of his life. He was about to fly straight into the heart of a hurricane. Tripoli, a professor of

atmospheric science at UW-Madison, was a guest aboard one of the famous “hurricane hunter” airplanes operated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The planes’ sole purpose is to fly into raging storms so that scientists can gather real-time information.

That day’s destination was Rita, a storm that was starting to heat up in the Gulf of Mexico. Emerging less than a month after Hurricane Katrina, Rita was

looking meaner and meaner by the hour. By the time it hit the coast of Texas three days later, the National Hurricane Center would call it the fourth-most intense hurricane ever recorded in the Atlantic Ocean.

Tripoli boarded a plane nicknamed Miss Piggy — the government also operates one called Kermit — at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Florida, and cruised west over the Gulf. He gazed in awe as they approached a towering mass



AWE AND FURY: Looking out from the eye of Hurricane Katrina, a view that researchers call “the stadium of the gods.” Previous pages: last year’s Hurricane Emily is captured by a camera on the International Space Station.

of dark, swirling clouds in the distance. Slicing through the outer wall of the storm, the plane was enveloped by clouds and they were inside it. Pounded by howling winds and sheeting rain and rocking violently on intense updrafts and downdrafts, Miss Piggy and her passengers lifted and dropped repeatedly.

But then, miraculously, total calm. Tripoli was sitting in the eye of the storm.

“It was like a religious experience —

they call it the stadium of the gods,” Tripoli recalls. “The wall of the hurricane is like ten miles high. And there I was, sitting in the stadium with a hurricane spinning around me at 150 miles an hour.

“It was the most awesome, spectacular thing I’ve ever seen.”

Hurricanes are terrifying phenomena, capable of massively destructive power. Yet to those who study them, they

at UW-Madison that, despite being well out of the hurricane danger zone, has attracted some of the nation’s leading hurricane experts. With the help of satellites and a constant stream of data on atmospheric conditions, Tripoli and others are trying to get inside storms — both physically and metaphorically.

The more they learn about hurricanes, the better they will be at forecast-

“There I was, sitting in the stadium with a hurricane spinning around me at 150 miles an hour. It was the most awesome, spectacular thing I’ve ever seen.”

are also undeniably astounding. Like perfect engines, they gather and spin across oceans with breathtaking force — and they have done so for thousands and thousands of years. Yet as much as scientists have learned, mysteries persist. Why, for example, do some hurricanes become so intense while others sputter out and die? What dictates their movement, which — despite huge technological advances in the ability to predict storm paths — can still elude our best guesses? And why, especially, does it seem like more hurricanes are barreling through the oceans than ever before?

Plenty is riding on scientists’ ability to answer these questions. Last year, an unprecedented fifteen hurricanes pummeled the Atlantic, including four that reached category five, the highest classification on the scale of storm intensity. Among them were Katrina, which took at least 1,300 lives and left much of New Orleans in rubble, and Wilma, which briefly ranked as the strongest hurricane ever recorded before it made landfall on the Yucatán Peninsula of Mexico.

With official predictions calling for up to ten hurricanes during this year’s North American storm season, scientists around the continent are keeping all eyes on the Atlantic for signs of the next big one. That includes a group of researchers

ing them, which will give communities in the path of storms more time to prepare and can potentially save lives and millions of dollars in damage. But it is also a matter of intense curiosity to make sense of what seems so senseless — this powerful and alluring force of nature that can as easily rip a house to shreds as fizzle out into a gentle squall.

“Just as you can’t really predict which way the smoke of a cigarette will swirl, making predictions about hurricanes is sort of the same thing,” says Tripoli. “It’s so exciting and challenging.”

The word *hurricane* descends from Hurakan, the ancient Mayan god of winds and storms. The story is that Hurakan created the land by drying water with his breath. When he and other gods grew angry with Earth’s first humans, Hurakan unleashed a flood that destroyed them.

Scientists more commonly refer to hurricanes as “tropical cyclones,” which form in all the world’s oceans but are called different names, depending on a storm’s strength and geographical location. Tropical cyclones in western portions of the Pacific Ocean are called typhoons, for example, while those in the Atlantic are known as hurricanes.

In some oceans, cyclones can form year-round, but in the Atlantic, the heaviest activity is during the months between June and November.

Roughly eighty tropical cyclones form around the world each year. That number doesn't vary much from year to year, but different oceans can have particularly heavy or light storm seasons. While the Atlantic was experiencing its record year in 2005, for example, the Pacific was relatively, well, pacific.

Tropical cyclones are basically ocean-based engines that run on heat. In the Atlantic, they form when trade

winds start blowing warm waters around the coast of Africa westward. As it flows, that water begins heating air above the surface, which in turn begins to rise, as warm air is lighter than cooler air. Floating higher into the atmosphere, the warm air cools back down and condenses into water drops, forming clouds and releasing more energy into the atmosphere. Eventually, the clouds create a pillar-like structure of storm clouds that stretches up from the ocean surface, sometimes extending miles into the sky.

In this interplay of warm and cool

air, winds begin to blow, and if all this is happening more than four degrees north or south of the equator, a phenomenon known as the Coriolis force causes the winds to spin — much like water going down a drain. Sometimes, nothing more happens and a storm will die out. But in other cases, a number of atmospheric conditions perfectly align and feed into a brewing storm.

As the storm strengthens, a column-shaped eye may form at its center. Winds spin around the eye, gradually picking up speed. Once wind speeds reach thirty-nine miles an hour, the

BEING PREPARED



JEFF MILLER

Experts Say It Will Take More than Government Aid to Weather our Storms

In June, as another hurricane season got under way, torrential rains caused devastating floods in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland, killing at least sixteen people and straining levees in heavily populated areas. Weeks later, a severe windstorm carpeted the St. Louis area with downed trees and broken glass, leaving hundreds of thousands without power or water for days during a heat wave that saw temperatures reach 100 degrees.

Every one of us is at risk from violent weather and technological catastrophes; it's not just a problem of low-lying cities, or flood plains, or places where hurricanes strike. And the enduring lesson of last year's record storm season should be that household-level preparation for the unthinkable — the ax in the attic — saves lives.

Filled with compassion for the people of the Gulf Coast, Americans volunteered their sweat and tears and poured billions of dollars into relief organizations. But how many of us turned that same energy on our own homes — stocking up on food and water, training ourselves to keep the gas tank half full, or demanding area evacuation plans from our local officials?

People can't expect the federal government to protect them from every hazard, says Marvin Birnbaum '57, MD'60, PhD'71, a UW emeritus professor of physiology and medicine: "They have to be protecting themselves, preparing themselves, being responsible for themselves and for their families."

As medical director for the UW Athletics program, Birnbaum must

system is called a tropical storm. At seventy-four miles an hour, it's a hurricane.

These storms can move across great spans of water, gathering strength as they go. Which path they take depends on many factors, but most important is the direction of surrounding winds. Prevailing trade winds push most Atlantic storms north and west, toward the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico.

Because warm water is a hurricane's equivalent of high-octane gasoline, hotter oceans set the stage for bigger storms. As Katrina moved toward New Orleans, for example, it moved across

water that was warm to a depth of more than one hundred meters, which allowed it to strengthen and eventually attain wind speeds of 150 miles per hour. As it moved north, it encountered cooler water and, eventually, land, which caused the storm to weaken. By the time it hit the Gulf Coast, Katrina was only a category three storm, with winds exceeding 111 miles per hour. Still, any hurricane in category three or above is considered extremely dangerous and has the potential to cause serious damage.

The reason is energy. Scientists say

that a typical hurricane can release more than 130 quadrillion joules of wind energy a day — the equivalent of more than 3 million tons of the explosive TNT, or more than one hundred Hiroshima bombs. Ultimately, this is what makes hurricane prediction a high-stakes game: lives depend on correctly foreseeing where such power will be exerted.

"Hurricanes are a marvel of nature," says Christopher Velden MS'82, a research scientist with the UW's Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies, or CIMSS. "And even

WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE: A sudden storm dumped four inches of rain on Madison during one hour in July, flooding thirty campus buildings and proving that dangerous weather should be on the minds of more than just residents of the hurricane belt.

plan for scenarios such as a tornado warning being issued during a game at Camp Randall. And as president of the World Association for Disaster and Emergency Medicine, he works with hundreds of medical colleagues around the world to develop scientific standards and practices for disaster preparation and response.

In a wide-ranging, sudden event in the United States, he says, research suggests it will take an average of three days for federal help to reach an area. "No one's going to be there to help you," he warns. "If they are, great — but don't let your life depend on that."

People have to "get realistic about their hazards," Birnbaum advises, and start now to gather the supplies they would need to shelter in their homes for that length of time. In a survey he directed in August 2005, 80 percent of respondents in Madison did not have a supply of water sufficient for three days, and only 11 percent had practiced a plan for handling an emergency in the home.

Unlike earthquakes or chemical spills, hurricanes can be forecast in time to evacuate large areas. But there, too, the need for planning and practice were made starkly apparent during Katrina and Rita.

In September 2004, when it looked like New Orleans was in the path of Hurricane Ivan, Louisiana attempted a notoriously congested and slow highway evacuation of 1 million people. By the time Katrina was boiling in the Gulf, the plan had been changed to a phased evacuation, in which the outer areas were directed to leave first, followed by the city. While the plan still failed to provide transportation for those without private cars, the Katrina evacuation undoubtedly saved lives by removing 1.7 million people from harm's way during the two days before the storm arrived.

Weeks later, 2.5 million people attempted to flee Houston, which had no Hurricane Ivan dress rehearsal and did not have a phased plan. Many left without sufficient food, water, medicine, or gas for the long hours their cars would crawl along in the broiling heat. During that evacuation, at least one hundred people died from heart failure, heat stroke, injuries, and other causes.

Although the post-Katrina analyses have understandably focused on the many things that went horribly wrong, Birnbaum says its equally

important to catalogue and replicate the many things that went right, such as the thousand-bed field hospital that was set up in twenty-four hours in an empty former Kmart in Baton Rouge — an exercise that had been practiced just the week before.

While Birnbaum says that increased preparedness would go much further toward helping people survive disasters than "doubling, or even tripling, the budget for the federal response," he would like to see more resources invested in helping people prepare, comparing it to governments' role in mandating building codes and smoke detectors.

"The government can pay for rescues, hotels, and shelters, but there's no aid to people for preparing," he notes. The same people who are most vulnerable in disasters of every type — the poor, the sick and disabled, the very old, and the very young — are the ones who will need logistical support to shelter or evacuate and subsidies to put together an emergency kit.

Though it's one of the poorest countries in the world, Bangladesh is a shining example of the power of preparedness. In 1970, it was the site of the deadliest cyclone in history. With winds of 155 miles per hour pushing a surge of more than twenty feet, the storm drowned half a million people. Since then, the government has worked with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society to reduce the cyclone threat to its vast coastal population, including establishing an early-warning system, training thirty thousand volunteers to encourage and assist in evacuation, and building three thousand cyclone shelters. In 1991, a storm of similar destructive force took 140,000 lives; in the massive cyclone of May 1997, more than 1 million people hurried to shelters, and fewer than two hundred died.

The program has raised public awareness of people's risks and responsibilities through radio, theater, folk songs, leaflets, and evacuation drills — and particularly through the school curriculum. While the United States has never experienced a disaster tragedy on the scale that Bangladesh has faced, it has also not made similar progress in protecting the people on the margins, the ones most vulnerable to any natural disaster.

At the height of the flooding, some journalists compared the conditions in New Orleans to those "in a third-world country." If the third-world country in question is Bangladesh, perhaps with luck and sufficient commitment, we'll get there.

— M.M.

though we are powerless to stop them, it becomes an intellectual challenge to try and analyze them, and ultimately predict their behavior. The emotional reward when we are successful, and lives are saved, is as the saying goes, 'priceless.'"

The only way early meteorologists were able to track hurricane activity was by relying on records of hurricane sightings maintained by sailors at sea. Technology has sped the field forward by leaps and bounds since then. Most significant was the development of weather satellites in the 1950s and 1960s, which gave forecasters a bird's eye view of the world's oceans and allowed them for the first time to gaze at storms from high above. Today, there are a variety of satellites peering down at our weather. One type sits at a point over the equator, capturing images of the planet as it orbits.

Another patrols at lower altitudes, enabling more detailed pictures of specific weather systems.

Back in Madison, huge dishes mounted on the roof of the Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences building on Dayton Street collect data from those satel-

advances has been the computerization of a long-standing manual technique that forecasters use to gauge hurricane intensity. Automating the technique has helped rule out the problem of different forecasters interpreting satellite data just a little bit differently.

"Wilma confounded everybody ... and ultimately that's what we don't really understand — how a hurricane all of a sudden goes nuts."

lites. From there, information spills onto the computer monitors of CIMSS researchers, who specialize in turning that raw satellite data into a variety of maps and other graphics that help forecasters read what's going on with particular storms. Among the institute's notable

Aided greatly by such advances, researchers now have a decent idea of how different variables such as sea surface temperature, pressure, and wind shear — the difference in wind speeds with height — help to weaken or strengthen a storm. Those insights have,

THE COST



With Big Storms on the Horizon, Insurance May Come at a Premium

From Houston to Boston, from Miami to Maine, insurance companies are canceling policies in coastal areas, hiking premiums substantially, and raising deductibles — in some cases, to as high as 5 percent of the value of a house.

It's not that the industry wants to gouge policyholders, says Dan Anderson MBA'67, PhD'70, a professor of risk management and insurance in the UW-Madison business school. It's that storms like Hurricane Katrina are changing the rules.

From an insurance perspective, Katrina was by far the most expensive storm in U.S. history. With an estimated \$60 billion in privately insured property losses, it tripled the inflation-adjusted cost of Hurricane Andrew, which struck southern Florida in 1992. Katrina either ties or edges out the 1906 San Francisco earthquake as the priciest American natural disaster ever, and given the failure of the levees, it also ranks as

RISKY BUSINESS: After post-Katrina property losses of more than \$60 billion in New Orleans and the Gulf Coast, insurers are growing wary about offering coverage in hurricane-prone areas.

the country's most expensive technological, or human-caused, disaster, surpassing the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

But rising premiums aren't based only on those costs. Insurance companies are recalculating risk estimates based on predictions that we're entering an era of more frequent and more intense hurricanes.

"We've had these natural periods where you had low hurricane activity and higher hurricane activity," says Anderson. "But that was all before global warming, and the potential effects of global warming, have kicked in."

Despite Katrina, the insurance industry managed a fifteen-year-high profit of \$43 billion in 2005, according to the Insurance Information Institute — a trend that bumped up the stock prices of the major players. Moreover, thanks to reinsurance — the insurance that insurance companies take out against their own possible losses — insurers will recoup billions of those Katrina payouts.

But the Gulf Coast will look like a bargain compared with a hit on glamorous Miami, for instance, where predictions for privately insured losses start at \$100 billion, or if warmer water temperatures lead to fiercer storms in the real-estate-rich Northeast, where cooler water has historically sapped hurricanes of some of their strength. Insurance companies regard such models as "deadly serious," Anderson says. "They want to position themselves so they don't have a knockout blow."

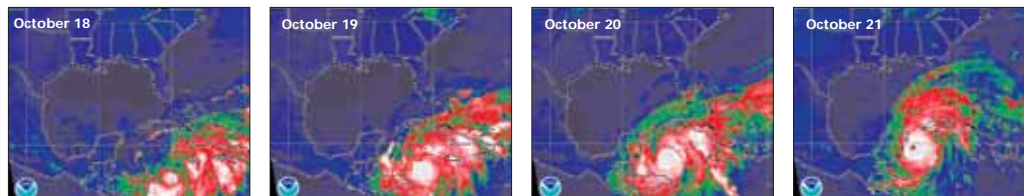
Eventually, insuring a home in coastal areas may become so prohibitively expensive that developers may give up on those areas entirely. But that may be a necessary direction, says the business schools Anderson, who also has an appointment in the Gaylord Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies. "From an overall global standpoint, I think that's a positive development, because ... there's a lot of environmentally sensitive areas right on the coast, and those coastal areas serve as a barrier when the hurricane hits."

— M.M.



JEFF MILLER

WEATHER WATCHERS: UW researchers Tim Olander (left) and Chris Velden are enlightened — literally — by images collected by satellites and beamed to their lab. They turn that data into graphics that help meteorologists analyze how specific storms behave, such as the strikingly fast development of Hurricane Wilma in October 2005 (right).



in turn, enabled vastly more-educated predictions about where a hurricane is forming, which way it is likely to go, and roughly where it is likely to hit land. In recent years, predictions have often been spot on. But sometimes, nature still throws science for a loop. That was certainly the case with last year's Hurricane Wilma, which grew from a run-of-the-mill category two storm to a category five monster in twelve hours.

"Wilma confounded everybody," says Velden. "There was simply no indication in the numerical models. And ultimately that's what we don't really

understand — how a hurricane all of a sudden goes nuts."

"It's outliers like Wilma that drive us to do what we do, because there are so many influences we don't understand," says Tim Olander MS'93, a fellow CIMSS scientist and longtime colleague of Velden.

As a boy growing up in Deerfield, Illinois, Olander used to run onto the front porch with a video camera whenever there was a big storm. "I was scared," he recalls, "but fascinated. I had

a strong desire to be a part of it, feel it, and experience it."

That sense of wonder runs deep in a lot of people who study meteorology. "I think they call us the weather weenies," says Olander. Yet there's nothing wimpy about the way that hurricane scientists have pushed the boundaries of their equipment — and themselves — to get better measurements of powerful storms. They float buoys on the oceans, put weather balloons in the sky, and drop airborne sensors that continuously radio back readings of pressure, humidity,

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A Hard Rebirth for the Big Easy

Nearly a year later, Katrina is still inundating New Orleans. People are swamped with information, wading through the logistics of everyday life, and deluged by decisions to be made. It's still the front page of every Times-Picayune and the first half-dozen stories on the local news. It's the buildings that are burning because the damaged water mains can't generate enough pressure for fire hoses to snuff the flames. And it's the fatigue of continuing to live without landline phones, or nearby ATMs, or home mail delivery, or a restaurant or grocery store for miles.

Most of the traffic lights are on at last, which means that a ten-mile drive no longer takes forty-five perilous minutes, with drivers stopping at every intersection and trying not to be broadsided. But if you're spending your days trying to clear the debris — formerly known as your cherished possessions — from your home and stripping out the mold-devoured Sheetrock, and you lived in an area where every house was ruined, it may well be a ten-mile drive just to the nearest public bathroom.

"It takes a lot of courage to live here now," a woman in the city's Eighth Ward tells me. "A lot of courage and a lot of resilience."

Like thousands of others, the woman and her husband, both

senior citizens, have been commuting to their longtime home, which they're bringing back to life bit by bit.

Throughout much of the city, you can still see the water line, a scummy yellow scar where the water started to settle. It is halfway up this house. It's just below the eaves of that one. I'm looking up at it on a bus stop sign several feet above my head. And this is where the water settled — in many places, it ran three to four feet higher at its peak.

No matter what you have read or seen on television, you cannot imagine the scope of the destruction here. You can drive for days and still not see every ruined street, every neighborhood of homes that were brined and slimed in the brackish water. Wood, brick, cottage, mansion, apartment complex, reclaimed marsh, and ground that had never gotten any water before — as many types of damage as there are ways of living in a city. And then you reach the Lower Ninth Ward, where the water bursting the levee rippled the asphalt of the first road it hit, punched cars as flat as beer cans, and roared into houses, schools, and churches with a force as unstoppable as history. There is no water line when your house is a pile of kindling.

If you could look inside the people of New Orleans, you might see a water line there, too. The mark where all the grief and guilt and



MARY MAKARUSHKA



EARL MADDEN

LINGERING SCARS: Nearly a year after the storm hit, the Lower Ninth Ward of New Orleans remains filled with reminders of the devastation. Left: a child's abandoned doll. Above: houses ravaged by flooding.

gratitude, the insecurity and loss and anger, are starting to settle.

At work, you can see that people aren't sleeping well. That they're exhausted from working on their houses every night after leaving the job. That the stress of being permanent house guests is taking a toll. That those with no cooking facilities are gaining weight from having to live on fast food, or losing weight, from having no appetite.

There are holes in everyone's memory, even those whose homes

more than sixteen thousand strong, became the first large meeting to convene in New Orleans since the storm. In addition to plumping up the hotels and restaurants, they offered their help to damaged libraries, and they filled the Ernest N. Morial Convention Center — so recently the site of much suffering — with new energy, with a vote for the city's future.

With the Judicial Hammers, a group of volunteers from the federal district court, Berrigan has been helping Habitat for Humanity build the Musicians' Village in the Upper Ninth Ward, most recently siding the home of salsa's Freddy Omar. Since the storm, she has joined St. Augustine's church and the neighborhood association in

If you could look inside the people of New Orleans, you might see a water line there, too. The mark where all the grief and guilt and gratitude, the insecurity and loss and anger, are starting to settle.

and jobs survived relatively intact. Ginger Berrigan '69, chief judge of the U.S. District Court in New Orleans, has lived in the city since 1984. The front door of her sunny yellow house, built in 1890, is ten feet off the ground and six feet above the water line, so she was spared the worst of it — unlike her neighbors, whose ground-level homes were all flooded. Taking a walk while in Princeton, New Jersey, for a conference, she recently caught herself thinking, Boy, they've really fixed up this neighborhood. It must not have gotten much water.

A determined optimist who plays Christmas carols in her car in July, Berrigan admits that progress in the city is slow and that a true rebirth may take five or ten years, but she insists on focusing on the positive. The French Quarter and the Garden District are as ready as ever to inspire architectural and horticultural envy. The gray sludge that once turned the city into a colorless moonscape is gone, and the parks and cemeteries are refreshingly green once again.

"We're coming back!" promise signs on shuttered businesses from the Superdome to the local po' boy stand. "We will reopen!"

In June, the librarians arrived — the American Library Association,

her part of Hollygrove. "I'd like to just take a leave of absence from the job," she says, "and just try to get the city back on its feet."

Berrigan and her native New Orleanian husband, Joe, left the city for Katrina, the first time either had ever evacuated. If another hurricane heads their way this season, she's not certain what they'll do. But she will definitely close the courthouse more quickly than she would have in the past. Too many judges, lawyers, and staff are living in FEMA trailers; they are vulnerable and must evacuate, she says. And too many are still emotionally fragile from the losses of the past year. They should be worrying about their safety rather than trying to meet a filing deadline.

Mostly, like everyone else, she's just hoping the city will get through this storm season without another hit.

"I tell my friends we're off life support now," says Berrigan, "but we're still in intensive care."

Mary Makarushka MA'06 is a journalist specializing in public health and disasters. She spent a week in New Orleans this summer as part of her research.

Hurricanes

Continued from page 27

temperature, wind direction, and speed as they plummet toward the sea. Keeping close track of such atmospheric variables allows scientists to paint a detailed picture of both a storm's structure and intensity at a given time.

"Everything in the weather is so chaotic, it's a real joy when you finally do find something that works," says Olander.

To some extent, scientists are still in the wind when it comes to hurricane behavior. They might nail their predictions on three storms in a row and then watch in frustration as a fourth spins off in a wholly unpredictable way.

"Einstein once said, 'God doesn't play dice with the universe.' But we in hurricane science think that in fact he does," says Tripoli. "We're the equivalent of physicists back in the 1950s."

Perhaps no issue is more pressing — and contentious — than the question of whether storm season is in fact getting bigger. The short answer is yes — there has been an unprecedented surge in Atlantic hurricane activity since 1995. The problem is that nobody can agree why.

According to conventional thinking, the latest upswing is part of a natural cycle, in which sea surface temperatures and wind patterns shift about every fifteen to forty years. By this theory, hurricanes increase for a few decades, and then ease into a lull before heating up again with a new cycle.

But in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, some experts have started to argue that the natural cycle cannot be the sole explanation for the recent rash of hurricanes. They say something more — such as human-induced global warming — must be lending a hand.

On the face of it, global warming could certainly explain a lot. The initial pillar of humid air that forms during a hurricane generally needs surface water temperatures to exceed 26 degrees Celsius, or about 80 degrees Fahrenheit. If greenhouse gases are warming the atmos-

phere — and in turn raising ocean temperatures — larger areas of the planet would be ripe for the onset of hurricanes.

Two academic papers published last fall claim that rising sea surface temperatures have helped trigger more intense hurricanes. In the first study, climatologist Kerry Emanuel of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology pored over global records of hurricane intensity for the past half-century and concluded that storms seem to be lasting 60 percent longer, with winds speeds up to 15 percent higher. Researchers at Georgia Tech followed with findings that suggest the number of category four and five storms jumped dramatically during the latter half of a thirty-five-year period between 1970 and 2004.

The papers stirred up a great deal of debate — and skepticism — within the scientific community. Then, scientists at Purdue University came out with an independent analysis in May that backed Emanuel's work, finding that hurricanes have indeed worsened during the last forty years, at least partially due to rising sea surface temperatures. In August, another paper, this one from a Florida State University researcher, connected hurricane intensity and global warming.

But not everyone is convinced. "Most scientists, including me, agree that global warming is a problem," says Jason Dunion MS'99, director of the field program at the NOAA's National Hurricane Center in Miami. "What I don't think we're in a position to know is whether the global warming we've seen is responsible for causing more hurricanes — and how much is due to global warming and how much is due to a natural cycle."

At its heart, the controversy boils down to data. Or actually, the lack of it, as scientists say the hurricane record is incredibly inconsistent. Satellite measurements go back only three or four decades. Those seeking a longer view typically rely on a rather spotty record known as the North Atlantic Best Track, a compilation of tropical cyclone direction and intensity estimates going back to 1886. Scientists are cautious about the Best Track — and particularly the older parts of it —

because researchers recorded estimates in wholly inconsistent ways, often going by memory, for example, or taking hurricane-related measurements in wildly different places.

CIMSS researcher James Kossin is among those trying to reconcile those numbers. Applying different statistical tools to existing hurricane records, Kossin worked with researchers at the National Climatic Data Center to stitch together a uniform dataset that outlines twenty-two years of tropical cyclone activity.

When Kossin analyzed the new data for evidence of stronger or more frequent storms, he found hurricane activity in the Atlantic is not only higher than ever before, but it is reacting to climate change in a different way than other oceans.

"Something different is going on in the Atlantic," says Kossin. "It seems to be beating to a local drum."

So what is really happening? People have suggested all types of theories, but the truth is, nobody really has a clue. It's likely that a number of different environmental factors work simultaneously to influence Atlantic storm activity. Some factors might help to worsen storms, while others could be slowing them down. For example, scientists think that El Niño — the periodic warming of eastern Pacific waters — may actually be working to weaken hurricanes. Dunion and Velden, along with other scientists, are also exploring the intriguing idea that massive dust storms from the Sahara desert are helping to dampen Atlantic storms. As bad as storm season is now, some environmental factors may be keeping it from being even worse.

All of this says that, for the great progress science has made in understanding hurricanes, it is in many ways still chasing the storm. "In the scheme of Mother Nature, we've only really been studying hurricanes for a blink of an eye," says the NOAA's Dunion. "We have a whole lot to learn yet." 📖

Paroma Basu is a science writer for UW-Madison's University Communications office. Her work has appeared in *Nature*, *Discover*, the *Boston Globe*, and the *Village Voice*.



JEFF MILLER

Students in Dairy Cattle Selection learn how to properly judge a cow during a field trip to Gil-Bar Jerseys in Janesville, Wisconsin.

Sometimes his findings go against conventional wisdom. "Many students think body size is really important," he explains. "But, here's what the science says: size doesn't matter. We continually have to beat people with the idea that you don't need a big cow" to get a lot of milk.

Nearly all of Halbach's students, including those like **Christina Wendorf x'08**, who grew up on a dairy farm and participated in 4-H, are unfamiliar with this type of quantitative research. "I haven't been exposed to the numbers that much," says Wendorf. After graduation, she plans to specialize in international public relations within the dairy industry.

After learning about the traits and genetics in a traditional lecture setting, students usually spend their lab time at the campus's Dairy Cattle Center, where they get hands-on experience working with the university's herd. Near the end of the semester, Halbach asks

them to try dairy judging, an activity for which he has been branded an international expert. In 1980, as a UW-Madison dairy judging team member, Halbach tied for first place at the prestigious National Collegiate Judging Contest, which is held each year at the World Dairy Expo. Now he coaches the university's dairy judging team, which has been a standout at competitions in recent years. In 2005 alone, the team took first place at three national-level competitions. Halbach's enthusiasm for the activity is palpable.

During judging, Halbach's students rank four Holsteins from best to worst based on the five major traits. Then they must defend the logic of their ranking order — a process called "oral reasons" in dairy judging lingo — to Halbach or one of the teaching assistants scattered around the hay-strewn room.

Some students speak with confidence, delivering the kind of

oral reasons heard at competitive events. Others are timid, looking at their notes and kicking the dirt floor. "Someone who has never been around cows will have a hard time [with judging]," says teaching assistant **Jerome Meyer x'06**. "It'd be like me trying to evaluate a horse."

Halbach encourages both experienced and inexperienced students to join the team, which benefits them in many ways. "Judging teaches students to think quickly, independently, and rationally and then to explain themselves," he says. "It instills in students the willingness to compete to be the best they can be."

But Halbach makes a distinction between competition and winning. "Our culture emphasizes winning. I do my best to emphasize the journey," he says. The lesson he tries to get across — that dedicated effort over time yields benefits — applies to every aspect of their lives.

— Nicole Miller MA'06

The *Financial Times* listed the UW School of Business's **executive education program** among the best in the world for the fifth year in a row. In May, the London-based publication ranked the UW twenty-eighth in the world and fourteenth in the United States.

The CSI effect is reaching into the classroom. In June, the UW offered a new online course called **Forensic Science** to primary and secondary school teachers. The class offered teachers a chance to learn the techniques and tools to bring scientific investigation to their own classrooms. It will be offered again in summer 2007.

POLICE now means something new on campus. In July, the Law School offered the Wisconsin **Problem-Oriented Leadership Institute for Chief Executives**, a course for police chiefs and sheriffs from around the state. Problem-oriented policing, a concept developed in the 1970s by emeritus law professor Herman Goldstein, attempts to tackle specific law-enforcement problems — such as public drunkenness, gang violence, or traffic problems — through intensive examination.

With a focus on improving the art of science, the national conference of the **Guild of Natural Science Illustrators** met on campus in July and August. The guild is a professional organization for those whose drawings and paintings illustrate scientific articles — from maps to mammals and atomic structure to stars. In conjunction, the Health Sciences Learning Center is hosting an exhibit of scientific illustrations made between 1600 and 1930. *Science Made Clear: The Art of Illustration* will run until September 29, 2006.



PHOTOS ALTERED WITH BLUR EFFECT

In campus-area neigh

House

*Who runs them? Who
And is there more at*

Thai Liu '06 is standing in an aisle of a Target store on Madison's west side, deliberating plastic cups.

"You can't just get the traditional red cup," Liu explains. "Everyone throwing a party gets red cups, because that is what they sell at the liquor stores on campus."

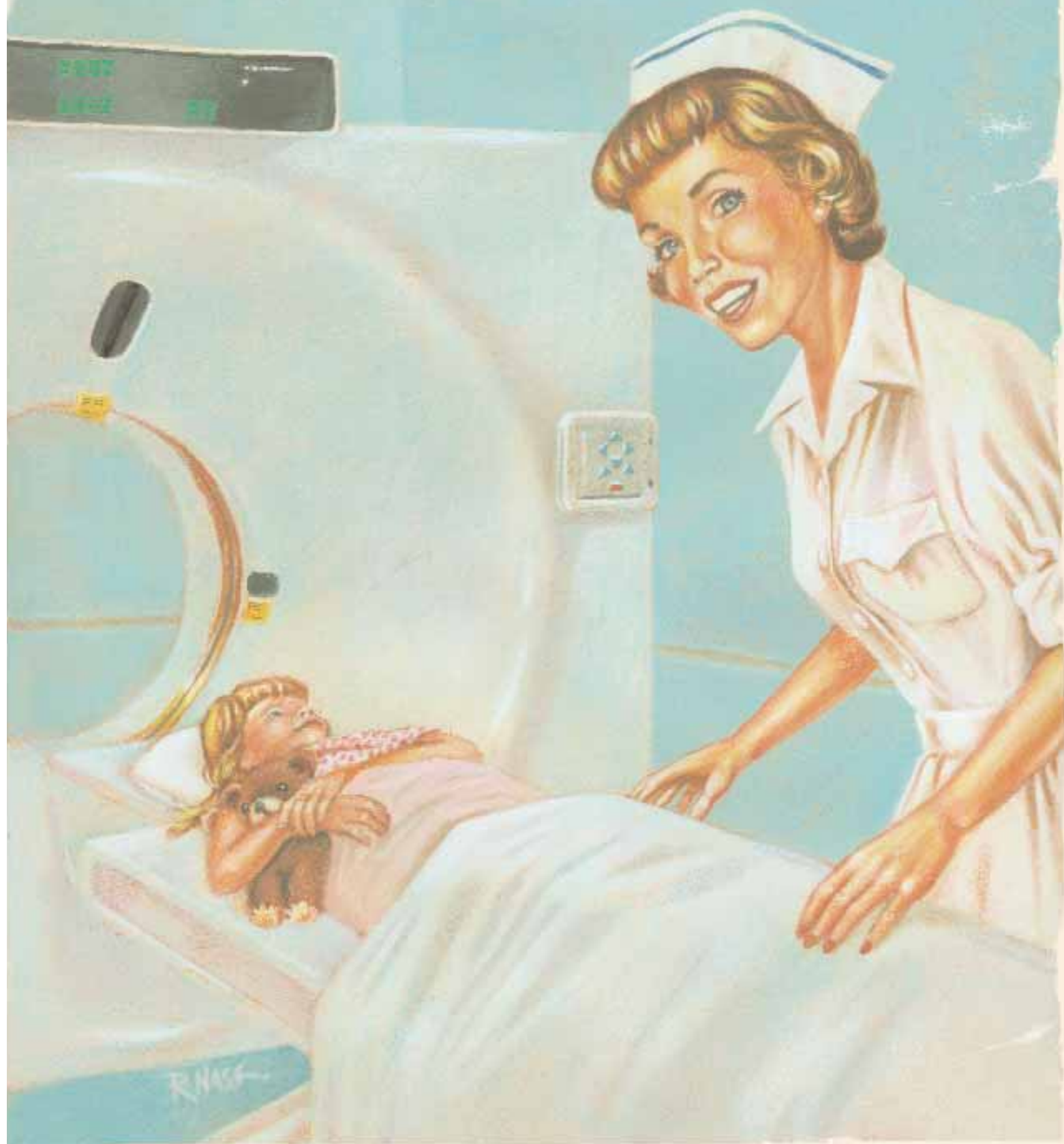
Liu is throwing a party tomorrow night, and he wants cups in different colors so he can recognize who has paid to drink at his party. There's a lot to choosing cups, he says. You can't have the same cups for the keg and for the beer-pong tables, for one thing, because then someone could just steal one of the beer-pong cups and get beer without paying. That's why Liu has driven twenty minutes off campus to shop where there is a better assortment of sizes and colors. After careful consideration, he settles on blue cups for the keg and small, clear cups for beer pong.

Needless to say, Liu has thrown a party once or twice before.

STORY AND PHOTOS
BY JOANNA SALMEN '06

In recent years, UW-Madison has been ranked as the nation's top party school by both *Playboy* and the *Princeton Review*, and students like Liu are a big reason why. As much as State Street bars and football tailgaters add to the aura, the university's social scene revolves around house parties — the large, sometimes raucous gatherings students host in their off-campus

Beyond Cherry Ames



FACING A WORLDWIDE NURSING SHORTAGE, UW-MADISON ISN'T JUST MAKING MORE NURSES — IT'S TRYING TO REINVIGORATE THE PROFESSION. IS GRAD SCHOOL THE ANSWER?

BY JOHN ALLEN

You may not know it, but there's a terrific shortage of nurses all over the world. ... In my home town alone, there are three jobs waiting for me: in the Hilton Hospital, the clinic, and in the new nursing home.

— *Cherry Ames, Dude Ranch Nurse, 1953*

No one defined the term *student nurse* quite the way Cherry Ames did.

Created by author Helen Wells in 1943, Ames was originally conceived to encourage girls to enter nursing during the shortage that erupted along with World War II. Through *Cherry Ames, Student Nurse* and 1944's *Cherry Ames, Senior Nurse* and *Cherry Ames, Army Nurse* — and then two dozen more children's novels in the next twenty-four years — Cherry became an icon to young Americans. With her spunky attitude and ever-ready bottle of antiseptic, she brought, in Wells's words, "the world of miracles and life" to people everywhere, from battlefields to cruise ships, from arctic islands to dude ranches. Wherever the job-hopping, mystery-solving medic went, she showed nursing as an adventure, and thus inspired a generation of girls to enter the profession.

But Melanie Krause '06 wasn't one of those girls.

It's not that Krause — a freshly minted RN — isn't aware of the adventurous side of nursing. As a student, she's seen the insides of hospitals, clinics, and nursing homes. When she hasn't

been in class these last four years, she's been working at an assisted-living facility for patients with dementia. She even spent two weeks on the South Pacific archipelago of Vanuatu, where "sterile procedures as we know them don't exist," Krause says. "I mean, they roll their own cotton balls there. The [operating room] was something like eighty-nine degrees. It really made me see how OCD we are about germs in America."

That's the kind of resume that would have impressed Cherry (who was also an *Island Nurse*, in 1960 — right after her stint *At Hilton Hospital* and before her job as *Rural Nurse*). But it's not enough for Krause. Though there's a terrific shortage of nurses all over the world, she doesn't intend to address it by becoming another Cherry. Rather, with the encouragement of UW-Madison's School of Nursing, she's putting only one foot in practice while keeping the other in the classroom. Unlike the other 129 members of her class, she's headed straight into graduate school.

"Sure," she says, "I could get a job anywhere I want and make sixty or seventy thousand dollars. But I feel I owe a

debt to my profession. There's a shortage of nurses, but there's an even more severe shortage of nursing faculty." To help fill that shortage, she began pursuing her master's degree while still an undergrad and hopes to finish her doctorate by 2010.

Krause is part of the school's early-entry PhD program, a unique plan that balances an undergrad's emphasis on the clinic with time in the research lab. Begun in 2003, it's one of the school's efforts to ease the nursing crunch by creating more university-level nurse faculty. Where Cherry Ames inspired a generation of girls to take on the adventure of nursing, the UW hopes to create a cadre of faculty and researchers that will inspire a generation of nurses to reinvigorate their profession.

THREAD THROUGH THE labyrinth of hallways on the second floor of the Clinical Sciences Center, and you might eventually find the offices that house the School of Nursing. There Katharyn May, the school's dean, is well aware that there's a terrific shortage of nurses all over the world. It worries her.

"There's a growing perception that nursing is a non-desirable field," she says. There's a widespread perception that nurses' salaries are low and that

their working conditions are difficult — perceptions that are compounded by popular media. Looking at the portrayal of nurses from ads and album covers to popular television shows such as *Grey's Anatomy*, May sees nurses shown in extreme stereotypes, if they're shown at all. "Nurses are either invisible, unthinking paper-pushers, or they're highly sexual: randy women in white, short-skirted uniforms."

At the same time, popular culture has taken to using the title *nurse* fairly liberally. Although there are several different varieties of nurses (with qualifications for each varying from state to state), graduates from the School of Nursing train to become registered nurses (RNs) — the most common class of nurse and the backbone of patient care in American hospitals. RN qualifications are clearly defined. In Wisconsin, registered nurses must hold either a bachelor's or associate's degree and pass the National Council Licensure Examination to receive their credentials from the state's Board of Nursing. However, in common usage, the title nurse is often misapplied to other staff — such as medical assistants, phlebotomists, or nurse's aides — who don't have the same education or training.

These perceptions, May believes, have damaged nursing's status, and are fueling the current nursing shortage. With a weakened reputation, the field has had a more difficult time attracting new initiates over the last ten years, especially when those in its traditional base — middle-class women — have many more professional opportunities than they did in past generations. Currently, there are some 2.3 million RNs around the country, but that number is dropping. During the last decade, the number of new registered nurses — those taking their licensing exams for the first time — fell by nearly 10 percent nationwide. At the same time, some 16.1 percent of all RN positions were vacant at the end of 2004, according to a survey by the Bernard Hodes Group, a recruiting organization.



JEFF MILLER

Is this the new face of nursing? Melanie Krause is one of the first seven nursing students to join the early-entry PhD program.

But these statistics aren't what truly worries May. Nurses, she notes, always seem to be in short supply. "Throughout the twentieth century, there were episodic

and cyclical shortages," she says. The numbers that really scare her are ages.

This year, the first members of America's enormous Baby Boom

generation will turn sixty, heralding the onset of a vast rise in demand for health-care services. Meanwhile, the average age of America's RN population is forty-eight, with just 8.1 percent of working RNs under the age of thirty. Fully half of the nurses employed today will be eligible for retirement within five years. The situation is even more dire for faculty — the average age of a nurse completing a PhD, according to May, is fifty-two.

"We're facing a perfect storm," she says. "In the past, nursing shortages were solved by supply and demand — as demand went up, wages rose, and more people entered the profession. But now demand is rising, and so is attrition."

This means that even though salaries are rising as hospitals scramble to fill more nursing positions, schools can't graduate enough RNs to meet the need. The UW School of Nursing, for instance, continues to turn away more qualified applicants than it can accept, despite the fact that it expanded its admission to take in 150 students a year, up from 100 in 2000. In 2002, it began taking on an additional twelve to fourteen students each year at the school's Western Campus — at Gunderson Lutheran Medical Center in La Crosse, Wisconsin. But May knows that more students would strain her school's teaching resources. The relatively short career span of most nursing PhDs, and the high level of interactivity required in the nursing program — the school aims to have one full-time-equivalent instructor for every sixteen students — means that it will be difficult to produce the number of nurses who will soon be needed.

May isn't the only one who's worried. The Wisconsin state legislature recognizes the shortage of nurses and faculty, too. Last year, thirteen members of the assembly and two state senators cosponsored what must have seemed a commonsense effort to help alleviate the faculty deficit. Their plan, Assembly Bill 869, sought to make it easier for schools to hire nursing instructors by setting a cap on the amount of education that the state's Board of Nursing can demand.

"The board," the bill stated, "may not require that more than 75 percent of the faculty at [a nursing] school hold master's or doctoral degrees in nursing."

Call it the Cherry Ames solution —

Currently, there are some 2.3 million RNs around the country, but that number is dropping. During the last decade, the number of new registered nurses — those taking their licensing exams for the first time — fell by nearly 10 percent nationwide. At the same time, some 16.1 percent of all RN positions were vacant at the end of 2004.

by encouraging more nursing schools to hire bachelor-level instructors, it would favor experience over theory, practice over research. But the bill didn't pass. Though it found support among some hospital administrators, it struck nursing advocates as a threat to the work they've done to elevate the standing of their field.

"People think that nursing is just a practice profession," says Krause. "And I don't want to take away the importance that experience has. But if you look at the past and what nursing science has done, you find that research has an everyday impact." She can rattle off a number of ways in which empirical studies have improved patient care, from the cleaning of tracheotomies to the

healing of pressure ulcers — commonly known as bedsores. In each case, nursing research disproved traditional methods of treatment. "Logic, experience, and common sense aren't always the best guides," she says.

This is a position that the School of Nursing has cultivated throughout its history — promoting the advancement of nursing as a science, even in times of shortage. In 1940, for instance, when Helen Wells was first thinking up Cherry Ames stories, the UW responded to the looming World War II nursing deficit by lengthening the time it took to become a nurse — in that year, it eliminated its longstanding three-year diploma program, forcing all nursing students into the bachelor's degree curriculum, then a five-year commitment.

"This school is about more than producing nurses," says May. "Our particular responsibility, as a research-intensive school, is to create leaders — to educate the nurses who will educate other nurses and adapt the discipline for the future."

That's why the School of Nursing is banking on students like Melanie Krause. Although it's begun a variety of initiatives to increase the number of nurse educators and so address the nursing and nursing faculty crunch, the early-entry PhD program is different. By catching potential researchers while they're still students, it seeks to elevate the importance of science and research within the profession.

Assistant professor Barbara St. Pierre Schneider tries to be very exact when she talks about the early-entry PhD program. "It's accelerated," she says, "but only in the sense that nurses will go through the program faster than they would on the traditional route. That doesn't mean it's a fast track. It's intended to provide the same focus and depth that any other PhD program would."

By that, she means *any* doctoral

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Nursing

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program — not just one in nursing. Since nursing has traditionally been based more in clinical work than in research, post-graduate education hasn't been seen as an immediate need. Most nurses leave academia for periods of practice before returning to graduate school, which is why nursing PhDs are so much older than their peers in other fields.

"When I was an undergrad, I was very much interested in research. But there was no mechanism like this in place then," says Schneider, who was the prime mover in getting the school to offer the early-entry PhD option. With its clinical emphasis, the culture of the nursing profession tends to push nurses to get field experience before returning for further education or research. "Getting a doctorate took ten to fifteen years, at least. You'd have to practice for years before getting your master's, and then again before even thinking about a PhD. It all takes a very long time." Through the early-entry program, however, nurses have a more standard academic track, one that will let them explore post-graduate study at the beginning of their careers and give them an opportunity to build a large body of university work.

In recruiting its early-entry students, the School of Nursing looks for more than a healthy GPA and an interest in research. It looks, in particular, for students who are able to connect nursing with other fields — every early-entry student must pursue a secondary academic discipline in addition to nursing — and to connect one-on-one with a faculty member. "The basis of the program is mentorship," says Schneider. "We want each early-entry student to form a close relationship with a professor."

It's demanding, which is why, when Melanie Krause first heard of the program, she wasn't sure that it was what she wanted at all. "Initially I wasn't sold on the program," she says. "When you're

nineteen, an additional four years of school seems like a long time, and you want to graduate and get out in the world. But the more I thought about practice, the more I began to wonder whether it would be enough for me — whether being a staff nurse would provide the kinds of opportunities and challenges that I want."

Krause talked about her uncertainty with her adviser, Sharon Nellis, and about her experiences in her job at the Fitchburg assisted-living facility, where she loved working with the elderly. Nellis told her about Barbara Bowers, a professor whose research focuses on care systems for older adults. Bowers was looking for undergraduates who were interested in her area — a rarity among today's students.

"You'd think there would be a lot of interest [in elder care]," Bowers says, noting that, as America ages, such services are becoming more vital and complex. "But students who want to do this are few and far between. Pediatrics and obstetrics get the most students, and there's a lot of interest in oncology, which [with its high profile] is glamorous. There's also a fair amount of interest in hospice care. But older adults are a huge area of need, and one of the least popular areas to go into."

As Krause began working with Bowers, she discovered that graduate school wasn't an obstacle — it was the opportunity she'd been looking for. "I kind of fell into it by accident," she says. Supplementing her nursing studies with an emphasis in industrial engineering, she intends to study ways to improve nursing systems and policies. "I really want my career to mesh nursing practice with my ideals," she says. "And I think I can do that by finding ways to define quality nursing."

Bowers has been able to introduce Krause to the world of nursing research — not just to methodology, but also to the network of researchers. "I try to look for opportunities to enhance Melanie's education and networking," Bowers says. "It's important for her to be introduced

to a variety of different researchers around the country and the world."

In return, Krause gives Bowers an assistant whose enthusiasm invigorates their endeavors. "Melanie's very high energy," Bowers says. "She's extremely bright and very excited about her work."

This close relationship may make a rich experience for participants, but it also means that the program can only accommodate small numbers. In its first three years, just seven students joined, and Krause is the only person in her class to take advantage of the early-entry opportunity.

"We had four students join last year," Schneider says. "To me, that's a lot. We have a relatively small department, and we want the program to be very meaningful for students. That means they take up a lot of faculty time."

Still, Bowers contends that the time investment is necessary to nursing, both as an academic discipline and as a profession. "With the huge shortage," she says, "it's absolutely vital to our profession to get younger people on the grad-school track."

Throughout the spring of 2006, the members of the School of Nursing's senior class found a new perspective on the shortage that grips their profession: opportunity. The world was eager for their services — hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, and more. Career opportunities were the conversational topic of choice.

"It was almost an obsession," says Krause. "It's all people could talk about, the jobs they were interviewing for." But since she's chosen to forgo those opportunities in favor of the long, slow work of graduate school, she wasn't part of that excitement. "I'm okay with that," she says. "I'm taking a different path. It may not be as lucrative or reliable as going into practice, but what I'm doing is important."

John Allen is associate editor of *On Wisconsin Magazine*.

neighborhoods, the house party scene is thriving.

Rules



Are you trying to shut them down?
Or is it just a little college fun?

residences. Walk down Langdon or Mifflin or Breese Terrace on any Saturday night, and you'll see dozens of them.

Depending on your perspective, that's either reason to celebrate or cause for concern. While students flock to house parties because they offer an inexpensive way to drink and hang out with friends, Madison police and university officials worry that they fuel excessive drinking and lead to rampant lawlessness. Each side has special strategies to subvert the other's intentions. Police try to keep parties small and orderly, and hosts try to keep police from finding out about the parties in the first place. The result is a lively, complex subculture that plays out every weekend around campus — one that has rituals, rules, and, sometimes, serious repercussions.

As seniors in their final semester of school, Liu and his roommates know those routines well. They've thrown dozens of parties during the past four years, and now they're practically professionals. Weeks beforehand, they began booking entertainment, stocking up on alcohol, and spreading the word. A communication arts major, Liu put his academic training to work designing fluorescent-colored fliers, which he taped to trees and street signs around his Bassett Street neighborhood. He sent the poster by e-mail to fifty of his closest friends. He ordered seven kegs of beer, knowing from experience that people who show

up usually number about three times as many as were invited.

Liu and his roommates are also well aware of the risks. As hosts, they could face stiff fines for noise violations or disorderly conduct resulting from their party. Any guest who is underage and caught drinking alcohol could lead to charges of serving minors. For this, too, they have a plan: they will require people to come in through the back door. To limit noise — and make it harder for any passing police to see what's going on inside — they'll set up the music in the basement. If the cops do show up, the hosts will say that they are only accepting donations to help pay for the entertainment, so they can't be tagged for selling alcohol without a license.

With their past parties, Liu and his roommates have had a few run-ins with the police, and those encounters have taught them to be careful. No party they've thrown in the past two years has been busted. They're hoping for the same luck tomorrow night.

It's raining hard on Langdon Street as Tony Fiore circles the block for the umpteenth time on his Friday night shift, and for the moment, the Madison police officer is happy for the comfort of his cruiser.

"I don't care if people have parties," says Fiore, who has worked the campus-area neighborhood for two years. "It just

can't get out of hand. I'm not here to bust up a good time between people and a few of their friends."

As he cruises the side streets and back alleys around Langdon — a neighborhood dominated by fraternities, sororities, and student apartments — Fiore watches parties flare up and simmer down. Tonight, there are at least four houses he's watching, but at the moment, none pose the kind of disturbance that concerns him. From one house, twisted up behind Langdon Street, he can hear loud music and voices, and he circles the block to drive by again. He passes slowly, hoping someone inside will notice that he's watching.

Sometimes, just the sight of a squad car can be enough to get parties to settle down. For a while, Fiore parks his car in front of one of the party houses and sits, sipping a Mountain Dew and listening to announcements coming over the police radio. Eventually, a door opens and young men and women emerge, scattering like mice, trying to look casual while hurrying away. When an obviously drunken woman trips right in front of Fiore's car, he laughs. "Real cool," he says, as her friends tease her for blowing their cover.

Breaking up parties is hardly Fiore's only job, and a night on the beat means being constantly aware of any threat to residents' security. He's particularly concerned by a recent rash of assaults in the area, and at one point, he trails a woman

walking alone on a side street until she enters an apartment building. But there's no denying that neighborhood officers such as Fiore spend a great deal of time monitoring the party scene.

The goal is not to extinguish parties, but to keep them manageable, says Madison police chief Noble Wray x'84. "We try to prevent out-of-control situations," he says. Each fall, he sends Fiore and other campus-area neighborhood officers out to talk with residents about what kind of behavior they will tolerate, part of a community-policing approach that strives to improve relations between police and students.

In many ways, the dialogue is working, says Wray. "We have seen a more cooperative community when we talk to residents before the school year starts and let them know how we will enforce laws," he says. But there are still many parties that cross the line.

Around midnight, Fiore thinks he hears one of those parties a few blocks away. With his window open, his left arm soaking from the pouring rain, he turns toward the music until he finds the source: a first-floor apartment packed with people and throbbing with the sounds of classic rock. As he pulls in front of the apartment, Fiore radios that he is going to check out a noisy party. A fellow officer responds, asking if he needs backup. "If you aren't doing anything else," Fiore answers. "I don't think it will take that long." Just then, a drunken young man comes stumbling out of the apartment building and hobbles up a staircase leading toward Langdon Street. Along the way, he kicks a residential window and punches a Coca-Cola vending machine while shouting something indiscernible.

Fiore's intent is merely to ask the tenants to turn down the music and to see how many people are inside. After two knocks at the door, no one answers, so Fiore walks along the side of the house and pounds on a window. Again he gets no response.

Two other officers join Fiore, knocking on doors and windows and shouting over the music. Finally, a man emerges

"The problem with house parties is that they are operating as unlicensed taverns. They do not have trained managers to control situations."

and stands at the top of the stairs leading to the door. Fiore, soaking wet and growing impatient, asks the man if he lives in the apartment.

"Is there a problem?" the man retorts, his arms crossed.

"Do you live here?" Fiore asks again.

"Is there a problem?" The young man repeats.

Exchanging tired glances, the officers climb the stairs to stand directly in front of the man. Fiore explains that the music is too loud and he would like to speak to a tenant. When the man admits he lives there, Fiore asks him for identification so that he can issue a warning for excessive noise.

As the tenant goes inside to fetch his driver's license, a group of men and women emerge from the party. Although Fiore hasn't asked about their ages, they all begin insisting that they are twenty-one and hold out driver's licenses. One man, adamantly declaring that Fiore can't write a ticket unless someone called in a noise complaint, demands to know who complained. Fiore twice encourages the man to go back inside and let his roommate handle the situation. But the young man is defiant, protesting loudly as he wavers on his feet. Finally, Fiore takes his driver's license and runs his name through the squad car's computer. Seeing that the man has numerous previous warnings, Fiore writes the tenants a \$172 ticket for violating noise ordinances.

"Some people are good at talking their way into trouble," Fiore says as

he pulls away from the house, clearly annoyed that the partygoers' combative attitude wasted three officers' time. Putting up with drunken students is part of the job, and it's one of the main reasons, Fiore says, that he doesn't drink alcohol. But in the next hour, he'll be reminded that he has other duties.

The DJs have arrived at Thai Liu's house and are unloading a van full of speakers and turntables into the basement. As they're setting up, the doorbell rings again, signaling the arrival of beer kegs. One of Liu's roommates directs the delivery man into the kitchen, where large buckets of ice await. With guests due to arrive in an hour, the students make sure valuables are locked up in a side room, then tap the first keg to drink a toast to a trouble-free party.

Time flies, the sun goes down, and suddenly the house is full of people. Music from the basement creates a dull roar upstairs, where friends mingle and get drinks. A woman enters the house and makes a beeline for the living room, but she is met at the entrance by a friend of Liu's, who stands next to a child-safety gate that blocks the doorway.

After identifying herself as Liu's friend, she is allowed to enter the party's VIP room, which has its own keg and liquor stash. The rest of the crowd gravitates toward the kitchen, where three kegs are tapped.



Liu moves from room to room, checking on guests and making sure those who are drinking have paid the five-dollar cover charge. Once his pockets are full of cash, he slips into the locked room and unloads the money into a vase. If hosts plan well, a house party can be lucrative, earning hundreds of dollars above the costs of beer and entertainment. Some students, Fiore says, throw parties to make money for rent or utilities. But, says Liu, he and his roommates just want to break even.

“In my experience, the more money we end up making, the more likely it is that the cops come and we have to pay noise violations,” he says. “And we just end up breaking even or losing a few bucks.”

Because of the prospect of stiff fines, house parties are a risky business. Last year, police busted a Halloween party at the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity house and cited 266 violations, including serving underage drinkers, selling alcohol without a license, and exceeding the maximum capacity for the house. The party’s eleven hosts earned a combined total of more than \$94,000 in fines, which police believe is the largest total fine resulting from a Madison house party.

Dan Gundry ’06 and his roommates found out just how costly parties can be when police busted one at their house two years ago, leading to fines of more than \$8,000 for each of the four hosts. Although the fines were reduced in court

to \$700, Gundry says he thinks twice about hosting such a large party now.

“We still have parties,” he says. “We are just more smart about who we have over.”

In college towns across the country, police and university officials are working together to regulate house parties, often resorting to extreme penalties. In Lincoln, Nebraska, for example, a judge sentenced a twenty-one-year-old man to thirty days in jail simply because he shared an apartment with two roommates who threw a rowdy house party — one that he didn’t even attend.

While Madison police and UW officials say they don’t want to go that far with penalties, they are putting a greater emphasis on patrolling parties than they did a few decades ago. They do so in part because UW-Madison has been identified as having one of the heaviest-drinking student populations in the nation. In a 2004 survey, 59 percent of UW students said that they had binged — they drank enough to get drunk — at least once in a two-week period, well above the national average of 44 percent.

Citing links between excessive drinking and higher rates of injury, vandalism, and sexual assault, the UW launched a public-health campaign in the 1990s to combat that drinking culture. Known as PACE — or Policy, Alternatives, Community, and Education — the project has targeted stricter enforcement of

alcohol policies throughout the city, including a tougher stand on large, unrestrained house parties.

“The problem with house parties is that they are operating as unlicensed taverns,” says Susan Crowley, PACE’s director. “They do not have trained managers to control situations.”

Many students view PACE as an effort to suck the fun out of college, believing that administrators such as Crowley would be happier if students did nothing but study all day and night. Crowley insists that nothing could be further from the truth. She notes that PACE enlisted students to write a guide to throwing a safe house party, which includes advice such as limiting the number of guests and not selling cups for drinking.

“We are not trying to regulate against a group of friends having a good time,” she says.

At the same time, PACE has encouraged police to begin informing landlords about tenants’ partying habits, which Crowley believes is helping to rein in the number of out-of-control parties.

At Liu’s house, landlord pressure isn’t an issue. “Our landlord loves us,” he says. Liu also doesn’t buy the argument that house parties are any more problematic than bars or other places students drink. He says he collects his money up front and has no financial incentive to keep drunken guests around his house.

Continued on page 62

House Rules

Continued from page 33

Sure enough, as he circles the party, he notices a young man flailing wildly in the kitchen. He tells the man's friends to take him home, because he doesn't want that kind of thing in his house.

Tony Fiore hears a call over the radio that an officer needs backup at a house on East Washington Avenue, several blocks from campus. Within minutes, he arrives on the scene. A fire truck and ambulance are already parked in front of the house. A crime-scene investigation team arrives next.

Fiore enters the house and disappears. Thirty minutes later, he gets back in the car and explains that a middle-aged man inside had tried to commit suicide by slitting his throat.

"A drinking ticket isn't so bad," he says.

On the way back to the station, Fiore passes a party on Bassett Street. An offi-

cer is already there, and Fiore slows to ask if he needs backup. The officer says he has the situation under control, so Fiore leaves to handle paperwork on the attempted suicide.

Later that night, Fiore learns that the man successfully took his own life.

"There are other things to worry about besides parties," Fiore says.

At four in the morning, the party at Liu's house on Bassett Street has begun to die down. He looks around the house, now covered with blue cups and puddles of beer, and checks to make sure he knows everyone who has passed out on empty beds, chairs, and couches. Liu locks the doors and heads to bed, only to find that two friends have beaten him to it. He finds a clean spot on the floor and within minutes is sound asleep.

At noon the next day, he awakens to find his house still full of people who don't live there. Several are discussing


going to the library, which Liu says sounds like a great idea because he wants to begin cleaning up. Once they're gone, he opens a closet and pulls out a carpet shampooer. His roommates begin the routine of stacking the furniture and picking up the cups and other trash.

Later on, Liu loads the seven drained kegs into a friend's truck and heads to the liquor store to return them and collect his deposit. As he enters the parking lot, a young man approaches him.

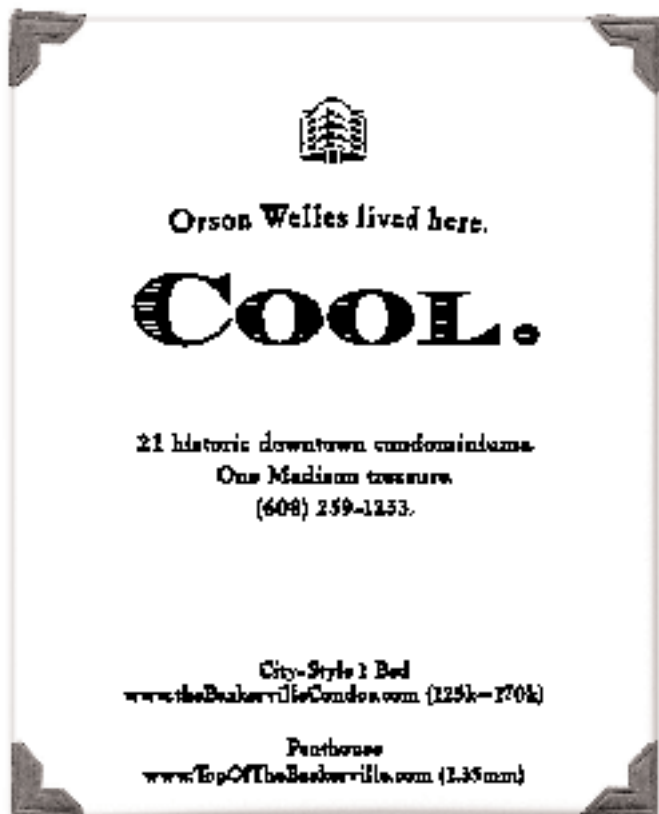
"Did you throw that party last night?" the man asks.


"Sure did," Liu replies.

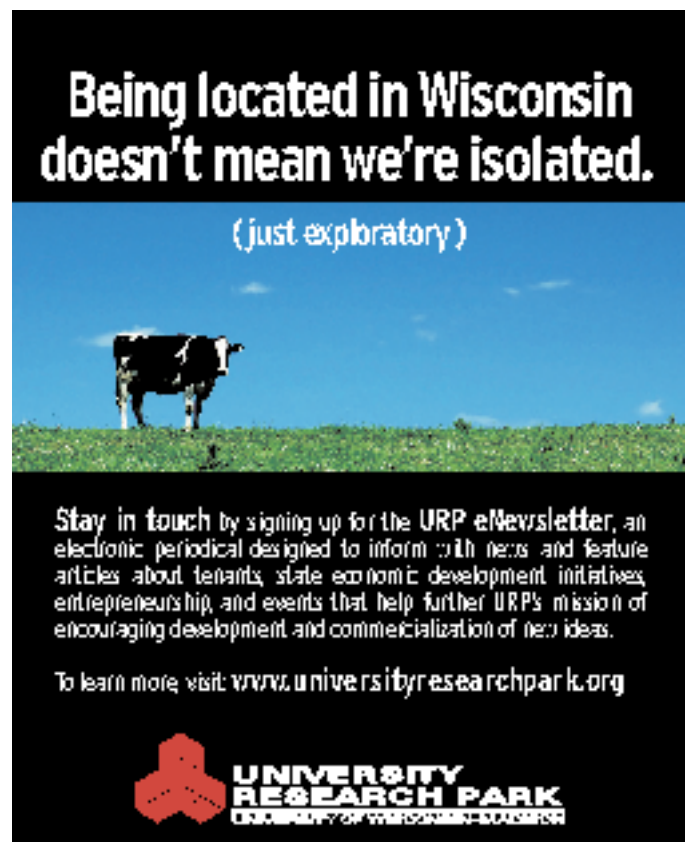
"That was, like, the best party I have been to in a while, man. Thanks," the man says.



"Watch out for the next one," Liu says. And if his luck holds, there will be a next one. 

Joanna Salmen '06 graduated in May with a degree in journalism and Spanish. This was her final assignment as *On Wisconsin's* editorial intern.




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New Ownership

Bret Bielema puts his stamp on the UW football program.

TEAM PLAYER

Amber Jackson

Five things you need to know about **Amber Jackson x'07**, a member of the UW Dance Team:

- A Madison native, Jackson is co-captain of the team, which performs during home football and basketball games and also competes in national dance events.
- She began ballet at the age of four and spent a year after high school with a professional dance company in Louisville, Kentucky. Realizing she “needed the transition” of being around people closer to her age, she enrolled at the UW and tried out for the dance team.
- Jackson and the team practice three to four nights a week during the school year and twice a day during the summer. All that dancing pays off — the squad’s jazz routine placed second at a national competition in 2005.
- An elementary education major and an aspiring kindergarten teacher, Jackson combines her love of dancing and love of children by teaching ballet and enrichment classes for Madison-area kids.
- When she needs a break from all that dancing, Jackson says she’s happiest hanging out at the Terrace or watching TV — “anything where you’re not moving a lot!”



There’s a little Methodist church about a mile and a half down the road from the farmhouse where **Bret Bielema** grew up, outside of Prophetstown, Illinois. On Sunday mornings, pastor Dan Swenson diagrammed plays — plays for life — from the pulpit.

It’s a place where Bielema, who this fall succeeds **Barry Alvarez** as Wisconsin’s head football coach, absorbed Swenson’s teachings about morals, principles, and ownership.

Those lessons will be evident as Bielema enters his first season as the man in charge of Wisconsin’s football program. The thirty-six-year-old coach, who spent the past two seasons as Alvarez’s defensive coordinator, is sure to be second-guessed and scrutinized like no other coach in UW history. He will need to take ownership of a program that bears the unmistakable signature of Alvarez, the UW’s most successful coach and now athletic director.

As he readies himself and his team for that challenge, Bielema recalls one of Swenson’s sermons.

“Pastor Swenson said, ‘The one thing you are guaranteed in life is your name. You have to take ownership of that,’” Bielema says. “Kids who are eighteen to twenty-two have not been put in an ownership position. They don’t know what it’s about. They might own a pair of sneakers. They’ve never worked to gain ownership of something important. My message is, we



JEFF MILLER

Officially on the job since February, new head football coach Bret Bielema has wasted no time taking charge of the Badger program.

own one thing commonly: we’re the Wisconsin football team. Individually, they are [seniors] **Joe Thomas, John Stocco, and Mark Zalewski** — but what they do will build value in that name.”

To underscore that interconnection, Bielema plans to give each graduating player a white brick, emblazoned with a red motion W and a personal message from the coach. The bricks are symbolic of a legacy under construction, with each player adding a piece.

It’s just one of many ways that Bielema is making his mark on the UW program. He has surrounded himself with several new assistant coaches and has made connections with recruits and high-school coaches. By all signs, he’s ready to tackle the high expectations of the Badger faithful.

“Bret’s a difference-maker,” says Bob Davie, an ESPN football analyst and former coach at Notre Dame. “I saw that in the first five minutes. He has intensity, competitiveness, and a certain energy.

He reminds me of [University of Florida coach] Urban Meyer, who was on my staff for five years at Notre Dame.”

Davie, who followed Lou Holtz at Notre Dame, understands the challenge of succeeding a legend. But he says Bielema’s seasoning under coaches such as Hayden Fry, Kirk Ferentz, and Bill Snyder — all of whom employed Bielema as an assistant — will serve him well. In fact, Bielema remembers the advice he received from Snyder, the former Kansas State coach, on the day he was announced to succeed Alvarez.

“He told me, ‘Bret, you need to understand that you’re replacing Barry Alvarez, but you’re not Barry Alvarez. You’re in this position because of who you are and what you’ve done,’” Bielema recalls. “You have to be true to yourself, your philosophy, your ideas.”

For Bielema, that means staying true to the bedrock principles of his rural upbringing amid the rich agricultural fields of northwestern Illinois. It was there that

he gained the work ethic of farm life, spending Sunday afternoons at the nine-hole Prophetstown Hills Golf Course as his reward for completing the week's chores.

Bielema surprised some people when he returned to Prophetstown this summer for a community golf outing there. It shouldn't have been a surprise — he also went home to attend a retirement party for his family's veterinarian.

"A guy came up to me and said, 'It's really neat you haven't forgotten the people you grew up with.' I didn't know what to say," says Bielema. "I hadn't even thought of that. It never occurred to me not to be there."

Another reminder of his past has caused him some problems. As a player at Iowa, Bielema got a three-inch tattoo of the Hawkeye logo on his left calf, an adornment that has caused him grief with some Badger fans. "To me, it's part of me and part of where I'm from," he says. "Abraham Lincoln said that he'd never met a successful man who wasn't proud of where he came from."

The tattoo controversy, however, underscores the heightened scrutiny on Bielema, who is the second-youngest coach in the NCAA. "It's a lot easier to make suggestions as an assistant coach than it is to make decisions as a head coach," says Davie. "The Xs and Os decisions and the day-to-day stuff he can handle right away. But there's personnel and staff chemistry and political and public relations aspects that are huge. Being able to bounce things off of Barry when he needs to gives him a big advantage."

Seated on a sofa in his office overlooking Camp Randall Stadium, Bielema acknowledges the peculiarity of taking over for Alvarez, a legend who is also his boss. It seems fitting that their offices are one hundred yards apart, on opposite ends of the

stadium. The two enjoy a strong relationship and are often in touch on a daily basis, but Alvarez has been careful to avoid meddling — he intentionally stayed away from spring practices, fearing that Bielema's staff would see him as a snoop.

Alvarez may sneak in for a few practices this fall, but he says "by no means am I running the football program. I'm here as a sounding board for him, and Bret's not bashful. Let him weigh it out and make a decision."

It didn't take long for Bielema to prove he can make the call. Just two days after he officially took over in February, he dismissed running back

Booker Stanley x'08, who faced multiple criminal charges. Shortly afterward, he posted copies of three newspaper headlines on each player's locker. One described the Badgers' upset victory in the Capital One Bowl on New Year's Day. Two others topped stories about Badger players who were in trouble with the law. All were the same size.

"I wanted them to understand that people take as much enjoyment out of publicizing negative ownership as they do in publicizing positive ownership," Bielema says. "Everything you do determines the value of your name."

— Dennis Chaptman '80

IN SEASON Rowing

Wisconsin's rowing programs have storied histories and a slew of national titles, and yet they still don't get much public attention. The exception is the Head of the Charles Regatta, the world's largest rowing event, held in Boston for the forty-second year this October. With hundreds of collegiate and professional teams competing, the regatta takes on a festival atmosphere, complete with bands and a rowing and fitness expo — all of which makes it "by far the most coveted trip for our student athletes," says men's crew coach **Chris Clark**. "Apart from being very competitive, the crowds are huge, and it has the feel of a real happening." The UW's women's lightweight and men's teams will compete, as will several alumni rowing for professional clubs.

Circle the dates: The Head of the Charles takes place October 21–22. The UW's three rowing teams compete in other river regattas during the fall and dual meets and championships in spring.

Keep an eye on: The women's lightweight varsity eight boat, which has won the past three Intercollegiate Rowing Association championships and placed third on the three-mile course last year.

Think about this: Some three hundred thousand fans are expected to take in the Head of the Charles this year, more than three times as many as pack into Camp Randall Stadium on a sold-out football Saturday.



UW's lightweight eight

SPORTS INFORMATION (2)

At the climax of the spring track and field season, Badger runner **Chris Solinsky** proved he was as fast outdoors as indoors. The junior, a two-time national champion during the indoor season, won the 5,000 meters at the June championship meet to claim his first national title outdoors. The victory helped propel the Badger team to an eighth-place finish at the final meet, its best showing since 1997.



Thanks in part to his loyal entourage of fans, **Bucky Badger** earned a place in the national Mascot Hall

of Fame. Honoring such mascot legends as the San Diego Chicken and the Phillie Phanatic, the Philadelphia-based hall tabbed Bucky as one of five inductees for 2006. Helping the irascible mustelid earn the nod was the fact that Bucky was the runaway winner of an online fan ballot, garnering more than 400,000 votes and beating second-place Michigan State's Sparty by more than 125,000 votes.

The Big Ten announced plans to launch a nationwide cable network devoted to a variety of conference athletic and academic programs. Planned to debut in August 2007, the **Big Ten Channel** will show football and basketball games previously aired on ESPN's regional telecasts, as well as lower-profile sports and championships. The channel will be part of DirecTV's Total Choice package, and the conference is negotiating with other distributors to carry it after its launch.



Breaking the Cycle of Poverty Persistence pays off for innovative program.

"I've had a mission for the past twenty years," says English professor **Emily Auerbach '76**. "It's bringing the humanities to nontraditional audiences, way beyond the physical borders of the university. The humanities have the power to transform people's lives."

and designs programs to bring the humanities to retirement centers, libraries, and service clubs around the state.

Cabinet 99 is a campus women's initiative, and its award, which carries a \$10,000 prize, recognizes outstanding contributions to the university in

research, teaching, outreach, or service; a commitment to increasing opportunities for women; and a reputation for leadership, risk-taking, and courage.

For Auerbach, it took persistence to get the Odyssey Project off the ground. "I spent three years raising the money and getting the institutional support to launch this," she says. "At the beginning, there was a lot of skepticism. I'd get questions like, 'Why would poor people

college, then her younger sister went to Berea College, says Auerbach, "and that sister's daughters went on to Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke, and Harvard Medical School. Often, if the door opens for one person, it can change that entire family and even the neighborhood."

Auerbach plans to use the Cabinet 99 award to set up a fund for immediate Odyssey Project student needs. "Our students earn six credits, but more is needed to keep them moving forward," she says. "For example, one of our students just graduated from Edgewood College. There was a fee for her honor cord, which she couldn't afford. Two other students were elected to Phi Theta Kappa — there was a \$65 initiation fee. Now that these students have gotten turned on to the excitement of learning, I want them to have the mechanism to keep going. If I were married to Bill Gates, I would start a four-year Berea College of Madison. But in the meantime, I'd like to help ensure our students make a successful transfer into a four-year college."

Auerbach now has no doubts about the viability of her mission. "I knew I was on the right track the first night of class," she says. "We were talking about William Blake's 'The Chimney Sweeper' poem. One of my students was moved to tears. She said that, as an African-American woman who understands slavery and abuse, she felt empathy for this young sweep forced to clean chimneys. Other students joined in, relating the poem to the very core of their lives. That night, I went home realizing it was the best discussion of Blake that I've ever had."

See www.odyssey.wisc.edu for more on the Odyssey Project.

— Candice Gaukel Andrews '77



MICHAEL FORSTER ROTHBART

Emily Auerbach, left, opens the door to education through the Odyssey Project. Here, she teaches an English lesson at the Harambee Center in south Madison.

Auerbach, who holds a joint position with the Department of Liberal Studies and the Arts, has been changing lives for the past three years through the Odyssey Project, a free college humanities course for adults facing financial barriers to higher education. Every Wednesday from September through May, students spend three hours discussing such works as the Declaration of Independence and the poetry of Emily Dickinson.

The Odyssey Project is one of the reasons Auerbach will be honored with the Wisconsin Alumni Association's Cabinet 99 award in November — though it's not her only outreach activity. She also co-hosts *The University of the Air* for Wisconsin Public Radio, directs the Courage to Write series of documentaries,

want to read Shakespeare and Plato?" That's where knowing my parents' experience helped."

Auerbach's parents met at Berea College in Kentucky. Designed for Appalachian residents, Berea remains the only school in the country where being poor is a requisite to attend. No one in Auerbach's mother's family had ever dreamed of going to college. "But a teacher had recommended that my mother look into it, because she was such an avid reader," says Auerbach. "I don't think people realize that a college application fee or the price of one textbook can shut you down, if you're genuinely poor."

She maintains that education is the key to escaping poverty. Because the door was opened for her mother to attend

Distinguished Alumni Awards

Do you know a UW-Madison graduate who exemplifies the best of the university? To nominate him or her for a Distinguished Alumni Award or Distinguished Young Alumni Award, see uwalumni.com/awards. The Wisconsin Alumni Association will accept nominations until October 13, 2006.

Education Matters

GLBTAC grants distinguished alumni awards to three education leaders.

Citing leadership in educational work, UW-Madison's Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender Alumni Council (GLBTAC) honored two Madison-area advocates and an Alabama professor during its fifteenth annual brunch in July.

Judi Devereux '86 and **Emily Dickmann '97**, both of Madison, and Professor **Steve Miller '72** of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, received GLBTAC's highest recognition, the Distinguished Alumni Award, at the brunch.

"These are people who have worked to make our schools and universities open to everyone," says **Paula Bonner MS'78**, WAA's president and CEO. "Their legacy will be found in safer schools and greater opportunity at all educational levels."

Devereux and Dickmann were both nominated for their work with the Gay Straight Alliance for Safe Schools, an organization that seeks to create a safe environment for GLBT students and staff at Wisconsin schools. Devereux



BOB RASHID

Emily Dickmann, left, Judi Devereux, and Steve Miller have all made education the focus of their careers. They're shown here at the annual GLBTAC brunch at the Pyle Center, overlooking Lake Mendota.

studied interior design at the UW and has worked as a freelance Web designer. She is active with the alliance, where she serves on the board and helped plan the organization's tenth annual Celebration of Leadership in May 2006.

Dickmann is an academic adviser at the university's Chad-

bourne Residential College. A close friend of Devereux's, she helped in the planning of the 2006 Celebration of Leadership, and she has served the Gay Straight Alliance as a grant writer, as a member of the finance committee, and as chair.

Miller is a professor in the University of Alabama's School of Library and Information Studies, where he coordinates the master of fine arts program in book arts. Dedicated to the art of bookmaking, he founded Red Ozier Press, which specialized in publishing literary first editions and handmade limited editions. He joined Alabama's faculty in 1988, and he teaches courses in letterpress printing and hand papermaking. He is also the proprietor of Red Hydra Press, where he designs and prints limited-edition, handmade books and ephemera.

For more information about the GLBTAC Distinguished Alumni Awards, or to nominate someone, see uwalumni.com/glbtag.

— John Allen

Order Online Transcripts

In June the Office of the Registrar launched a new, speedier system for alumni who want a copy of their student records. Online Ordering of Official Transcripts (OOOT) enables alumni to get a transcript request processed within one to three business days. Online transcripts cost \$8. To find out more, visit ordertranscript.wisc.edu.



BOB RASHID

Guest speaker Tim Herman explores the molecular world with alumni and other members of the Madison community during a session of Wednesday Nite @ the Lab, a new series designed to showcase the work of researchers in the life, earth, and social sciences. The program is free. For more information, visit uwalumni.com/learning.

Millner Takes the Helm

WAA inducts new board members for 2006–07.

Homecoming Scoop

Alumni who return to campus for Homecoming 2006 will find a sweet addition to the celebration. The Babcock Hall Dairy Store is creating a new ice cream flavor just for the October event. Taking advantage of this year's theme, "Bucky Goes to Camp ... Randall," Babcock has created Back for S'more, a combination of chocolate chunks, marshmallow swirl, and graham crackers in a chocolate ice cream base. Back for S'more will be a featured flavor in September and October. For more on Homecoming, see uwalumni.com/homecoming.



Regina Millner JD'85, MS'91 was recently named chair of the board of the Wisconsin Alumni Association for the 2006–07 term. Millner steps into the role previously held by Dave Zoerb '68 and takes over leadership of the WAA board at a critical time. The association recently launched Alumni for Wisconsin, a bipartisan legislative advocacy program that seeks to create a public dialogue about the importance of higher education.

A Madison resident for more than thirty-two years, Millner founded RMM Enterprises, a firm that works with business and government on complex real estate projects. An active member of the community, Millner serves on the boards of MG&E, Physicians Plus Insurance Company, Meriter Hospital, Meriter Health Services, Inc., and Downtown Madison, Inc. Millner has been an active member of WAA's board for years, having



Regina Millner

served on its executive, nominating, finance, and investment committees.

"Regina brings a terrific combination of experience, from her WAA work, from her own business, and from the other organizations she's served," says WAA president

and CEO **Paula Bonner**. "She brings a strong record of strategic planning that will help us forge WAA's future."

This year's other new board members include **Ted Beck MBA'76**, former associate dean for executive education and corporate relations at the UW's Fluno Center and currently president and CEO of the National Endowment for Financial Education; **Jack Kaiser JD'76**, partner at Schrage & Kaiser law firm in Eau Claire; **Cecil Martin '99**, former captain of the 1999 Rose Bowl champion Badger football team and currently a vice president with Guggenheim Partners Wealth Management in New York; and **Renee Ramirez '83**, a public education advocate who serves as director of finance for Gray Mare Preschool, Inc. Each of the new board members will serve a three-year term.

— Staff

London Bridges

Aiming to spark connections among UW grads in Great Britain and across Europe, WAA sponsored an all-alumni reception in London in May. The reception coincided with the annual board meeting of the Worldwide University Network, which was attended by Chancellor **John D. Wiley MS'65, PhD'68** and other UW dignitaries.

While in England, Wiley also visited the Universities of Sheffield, Manchester, and Leeds and discussed a variety of research partnerships. The London reception, funded by WAA, gave him the chance to meet with some of Britain's 481 Badgers.

"Alumni in England and around Europe don't have the same opportunities to connect that they do in the United States," says WAA president and CEO **Paula Bonner**. "They don't have the tradition of alumni involvement that exists here. We're doing our best to help bridge the gaps among alumni so that they'll feel those connections to each other and to the university."

— Staff



Gilles Bousquet, left, dean of the Division of International Studies, joins hands with Walter Eccles '61, director of European sales and marketing for B&G Manufacturing, through the aid of his son, Liam Eccles.



Compiled by Paula Wagner
Apfelbach '83

early years

A Mind of Her Own: Helen Connor Laird and Family, 1888-1982 (University of Wisconsin Press) is a biography of the late **Helen Connor Laird '12**, but it's also much more. Written by her daughter-in-law — also named Helen Laird — it's a look at Wisconsin government and politics through the eyes of this remarkable woman. Laird was a UW regent in the 1950s; her son Melvin Laird, Jr. was a sixteen-year member of Congress in the 1950s and '60s and served as the U.S. secretary of defense. Says one review, "Even though the author is a member of the family she married into, this is no cream-puff version of its public and private antics."

40-50s

"Spent my career in directing market development for vinyl pipe, conduit, and building products in the U.S.," began the brief update from **Bob Holtz '47** of Wheaton, Illinois. Next came the inspiring part: "In retirement, I'm working on developing the use of solar energy for irrigation systems in drought-stricken areas of East Africa. One realizes that doing something for money is not nearly as gratifying as doing something for others that is sorely needed."

Twenty-three: that's the number of books that **Richard Weiner '49, MS'50** has written, his latest being *The Skinny about Best Boys, Dollies, Green Rooms, Leads, and Other Media Lingo: The Language of the Media* (Random House Reference). "The trend is to long titles," he says, "but the price is only \$14.95." Weiner lives in Miami Beach, Florida.

New Yorker **Alvin Reiss**

'52, **MA'53** says he "had a good learning experience at Madison, especially about folk hero Paul Bunyan." The result? Last August, more than fifty years later, the Barn Playhouse in New London, New Hampshire, staged the first professional production of his original musical, *Tall Paul, A Tall Tale: The Legend of Paul Bunyan*. Reiss has written eight books and lectured for the UW's arts-management program, but he dreams of seeing his play produced in Wisconsin — "where it all started."

Watch out, Brevard County, Florida, speed demons: **Sally Ann Anderson Woock '54, MS'59** of Cape Canaveral is your new civil infractions hearing officer — a.k.a. the traffic judge. She's admitted to the bar in three states, in federal courts, and in the U.S. Supreme Court, and maintains her pharmacy license in Wisconsin.

John Morgridge '55, chair of the board of Cisco Systems, and his spouse, **Tashia Frankfurth Morgridge '55**, have given the largest individual donation ever to benefit the UW. Their gift of \$50 million will pave the way for pioneering scientific and medical collaborations at the Wisconsin Institutes for Discovery. A state contribution of \$50 million advocated by Governor **James Doyle, Jr. '67**, along with a \$50 million match by WARF, would help to create one public and one private institute on University Avenue. In October, John Morgridge will make news in another way: he'll be named the UW E-Business Institute's 2006 Distinguished Fellow for his visionary contributions to information technology and e-business. The Morgridges live in Portola Valley, California.

Volunteer activities, international travel, relaxation, and family time figure into the plans of three retiring Badgers. **Fritz (Fredric) Hildebrand,**

Sr. '56 has retired from his Neenah, Wisconsin, internal medicine and pulmonary disease practice after forty-one years. Professor **Michael Mokotoff MS'63, PhD'66**, who specialized in medicinal and peptide chemistry and its application to cancer research, stepped down in June after thirty-eight years at the University of Pittsburgh's School of Pharmacy, writes his son, **Jay Mokotoff '94**. And, after forty-three years of teaching high school and serving as a media specialist in Grand Rapids, Michigan, **Robert Otte MS'67** is also retiring. He notes that he "fondly remembers the summers he spent in Madison."

Concern for those who must choose between buying medicine and buying food compelled three UW pharmacy alumni to help. In February, **Ken Plavnick '57** of Delray Beach, Florida; **Jerry Spector '63** of Fox Point, Wisconsin; and **Mel Solochek '65** of Milwaukee launched USGenerics (www.usgenericsonline.com), a mail-order service that offers lower-priced, U.S.-purchased, FDA-supervised, generic prescription medications.

Whether you agree with the title or not, **Bob Knopes '59, MA'60** tells it like it was in *Any Damn Fool Can Be a Farmer: Growing up on a Wisconsin Farm* (Archenell Publishing). Written for his grandchildren as the story of his early years and as a "history of, and memorial to, the family farm," the book has earned Knopes an honorable mention in the 2006 Independent Publisher Book Awards. After a thirty-year career in the foreign service, mostly in Asia, he's now retired in Fairfax Station, Virginia.

The American Philosophical Society — founded in 1743 by Benjamin Franklin, and the oldest learned society in the U.S. — has invited **Gene Likens MS'59, PhD'62** to join its ranks. He's the director,

Tell Us about It...

Please share your recent achievements, transitions, and other important life happenings with the readers of On

Wisconsin. You may e-mail the (brief, please) details to apfelbach@uwalumni.com; mail them to Alumni News, On Wisconsin Magazine, 650 North Lake Street, Madison, WI 55706-1476; or fax them to (608) 265-8771.

While we receive many more submissions than we have space to publish, we love hearing from you.

Please e-mail death notices and all address, name, telephone, and e-mail changes to alumchange@uwalumni.com; fax them to (608) 262-5552;

mail them to Alumni Changes, Wisconsin Alumni Association, 650 North Lake Street, Madison, WI 55706-1476;

or call them in toll free to (888) 947-2586. Most obituary listings of WAA members and friends appear in the Badger Insider, WAA's publication for its members, published thrice annually and inserted into On Wisconsin Magazine.

Bookmark



As a child, Chicago author **Barbara Gregorich MA'65** (www.barbaragregorich.com) knew she would one day write about idioms. *Waltur Buys a Pig in a Poke and Other Stories* (Houghton Mifflin) is that wish come true. It's the first in a series of early readers featuring Waltur, a bear who takes idioms literally, but, through funny consequences, comes to understand their wisdom. According to *Publishers Weekly*, this sends "an upbeat message ... that at times one learns only by trial and error." Gregorich, who has also written adult fiction and nonfiction, is planning *Waltur Puts the Cart before the Horse* for September 2007.

Dead Guys Talk: A Wild Willie Mystery (Clarion Books) is the fifth in the Wild Willie series by **Barbara Monnot Jooesse '71**. Wallowing in the hot boredom of midsummer, Willie, Kyle, and Lucy perk up when a mysterious note says that someone wants to move the bodies in the local graveyard, but the bodies don't want to leave! Could their new client be a dead guy ... who can talk? Jooesse has published twenty-nine children's books, including *Mama, Do You Love Me?* and *I Love You the Purplest*. There's much more about this Cedarburg, Wisconsin, author at www.barbarajooesse.com.

president, and G. Evelyn Hutchinson Chair in Ecology at the Institute of Ecosystem Studies in Millbrook, New York.

60s

Felicitations to **Richard Farrenkopf '60**, the village manager of Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, since 1984, and a village employee since 1960. He's been honored with the Wisconsin City/County Management Association's 2005 Meritorious Service Award.

Lyle Lahey '60, a former *Daily Cardinal* staffer, began contributing editorial cartoons to the *Brown County Chronicle* in Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1968. In 1976, he became the editorial cartoonist for that paper's successor, the *Green Bay News-Chronicle*, and remained until the *News-Chronicle* closed last year. Now fans can "get his take on things" three times a week on Lahey's new Web site (www.weimar.ws/lahey).

We bet *this* is a popular assignment for authors: writing a book series about world cuisines. Madisonian **Joan Baier Peterson '61, MS'72, PhD'75** has written eight titles so far, the latest being *Eat Smart in Peru: How to Decipher the Menu, Know the Market Foods & Embark on a Tasting Adventure* (Ginkgo Press). Next she'll tackle the tastes of Scandinavia, supplementing her other *Eat Smart* volumes on Brazil, Turkey, Indonesia, Mexico, Poland, Morocco, and India.

When George Mason University bested number-one seed University of Connecticut in overtime to advance to the NCAA's Final Four basketball tourney in March, one Badger was undoubtedly proud: **Alan Merten '63, PhD'70**. He's been the Fairfax, Virginia, university's president since 1996.

Carla Shagass Kelley '65, MA'68 is general counsel for

the Port of Portland [Oregon], active in the arts as a singer for the Portland Revels, and a governor of Portland's City Club. With a JD from Lewis and Clark College, she says that "even an ABD in English lit can find gainful employment eventually!" Kelley would love to hear from "folks who knew me when" at carla.kelley@comcast.net.

"I started with the first class of nuclear engineers in 1961, but ... [took] ... a semester off to go folk singing with the Jim Langdon Trio," writes **Dean Kaul '66** of San Diego. "I am now at the end of my nuclear engineering career," he continues, and has received a Special Achievement Award from the U.S. Department of Energy for his work in atomic bomb dosimetry.

One of the five Lifetime Achievement Awards that the National Association of Collegiate Women Athletics Administrators gives annually will go to Madisonian **Kit (Katherine) Saunders Nordeen MS'66, PhD'77** in October. She was the UW's first, pre-Title IX Women's Club sports coordinator in 1971; became the director of twelve women's sports in 1974; and was promoted to associate athletic director for men's and women's sports in 1983, with WAA's executive director, **Paula Bonner MS'78**, succeeding her as director of women's athletics. Nordeen retired in 1990.

Cloud of Light: Portrait of a College Teacher (Hugger Mugger Publishing) is a tribute by **Mike O'Connell MA'66** to the "distinguished and under-recognized teaching career" of **David Cole PhD'70** at UWC-Baraboo/Sauk County from 1968 until 2004, and, the author believes, the first book-length account of any UW Colleges professor in its ninety-nine-year history. O'Connell is a farmer, poet, and — like Cole and his spouse, **Bevra Paul Cole '65** — an English

instructor at UWC-Baraboo.

Boston University recognized **Peter Hawkins '67** with one of its Metcalf Awards for Teaching Excellence — the university's highest honor — during its May commencement. A professor in the Department of Religion, the founding director of the Luce Program in Scripture and Literary Arts, and a Dante scholar, Hawkins possesses, concur his students, a "mesmerizing teaching style."

The Milwaukee-based Medical College of Wisconsin bestowed honorary doctorates upon **Thomas Hefty '69, JD'73** and **Richard Cooper '58** at its May commencement. Hefty is the former CEO and chair of Cobalt Corporation and its subsidiary, BlueCross BlueShield United of Wisconsin; created the largest public and community health foundation in the state's history; and set up permanent endowments at Wisconsin's two medical schools. He now serves as counsel in the Waukesha, Wisconsin, office of Reinhart Boerner Van Deuren and received WAA's Distinguished Alumni Award in 2003. Cooper — a former dean, executive VP, and director of the Health Policy Institute at the Medical College of Wisconsin — is currently a professor of medicine and a senior fellow in the Leonard Davis Institute of Health Economics at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

Harvard University Press has published *The Jewish Enemy: Nazi Propaganda during World War II and the Holocaust* by **Jeffrey Herf '69**. He's a professor of history at the University of Maryland and lives in Silver Spring.

As a sports economist, sports consultant, labor negotiator, media commentator, and baseball fan, few would be better suited than **Andrew Zimbalist '69** to write about the role that **Bud (Allan) Selig**

'56 has played as the commissioner of major league baseball. Thus, *In the Best Interests of Baseball? The Revolutionary Reign of Bug Selig* (John Wiley & Sons) is the latest work by Zimbalist, who also teaches economics at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts.

70s

The Milwaukee Regional Medical Center has a new executive director in **William Hatcher '70, MS'72**. He was most recently the director of the Economic and Community Development Division for Milwaukee County.

Arie Galles MFA'71 is a professor of art and the director of creative arts at Soka University of America in Aliso Viejo, California, where a spring exhibition of his charcoal drawings called *Fourteen Stations/Hey Yud Dalet* was very well received. A March *Los Angeles Times* review of the works explained that what makes them "so viscerally potent is the tension, the contradiction between the artist's cool approach and the horror of his subjects: Nazi concentration camps." A child of Holocaust survivors, Galles used military reconnaissance photos taken by German and Allied forces as his source material.

Joseph Roesch PhD'71 drew upon his "lifelong interest in history, language, literature, and myth" and his background in medieval studies to write his first novel, *Boudica, Queen of the Iceni* (Robert Hale Limited). Roesch is a retired English professor who's taught at several institutions, including the UW. He lives in Hamilton, New York.

John Schwenn MS'73, PhD'76 is the interim president of Emporia [Kansas] State University (ESU) — the latest in a series of contributions that

he's made since joining ESU in 1989. Most recently, Schwenn was the school's vice president for academic affairs.

Lisa Berman '74 is among those whom Milwaukee Public Museum president and CEO **Dan Finley '80** had in mind when he said, "The most important thing we can do to ensure the future success of the museum is to have the right people in our key management positions." Berman is the museum's new vice president of marketing and communications.

The *San Diego Union-Tribune* says that **Marc Lampe '74** is a "real whys guy." That's because Lampe, in addition to being insatiably curious about human behavior, is also an eminent professor of ethics at the University of San Diego. He's coined the phrase "applied evolutionary neuro ethics" to describe his work, in which he "seeks to apply research and theory from psychology, biology, anthropology, and sociology to explain the human mind and moral behavior" — research that could change ethics education for good.

In May and June, the Butler Institute of American Art in Youngstown, Ohio, hosted a twenty-five-year retrospective titled *James Pernetto: MEME* at its Trumbull branch. It was a tribute to New York artist and Youngstown native **James Pernetto MFA'75**.

New to the helm of the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Special Education Programs is **Alexa Posny MS'76, PhD'88**, who became its director in April. Previously, she was the deputy commissioner of education for learning services in the Kansas State Department of Education, and heavily involved in federal education policy and compliance issues.

Is it possible for a small venture specializing in TV production and documentary

and feature filmmaking to thrive in Milwaukee, so far from Hollywood? **John (Chip) Duncan '77** knows it's possible, because he's been doing it for more than a quarter century. Other Badgers at his Duncan Entertainment Group (www.DuncanEntertainment.com) include director of research **Patricia Donohue Ostermick '71** and **Tom Hecht '82**, who works in development.

Congratulations to **Kathleen McKinney '77, MS'79, PhD'82**, who's earned the 2006 Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award from the American Sociological Association. A Carnegie Scholar, she's in her nineteenth year as a professor of sociology at Illinois State University in Normal.

In March, the American Medical Association honored **Christopher Percy '79** with the highest honor it bestows on public officials: a Dr. Nathan Davis Award for Outstanding Government Service. Percy, a medical officer and the director of community health services at Northern Navajo Medical Center in Shiprock, New Mexico, was recognized for his twenty-year effort to improve the health of Native Americans.

80s

Buenos Aires, Paris, Prague, Stockholm, Athens, the Isle of Man, Tokyo, Dublin, Lisbon, Warsaw, Moscow ... and *Madison!* All of these have hosted the CowParade: the world's largest public art event, which began in Chicago in 1999. **Gail Bach '80** (www.gailbach-art.com) of Brooklyn, New York, was one of many talented alumni who were selected to paint artful and innovative designs on 101 cow statues. The bovines were then placed around the city as fun public art, and they'll benefit charity when they're auctioned off in

Bookmark



Linda Blachman '66 has created *Another Morning: Voices of Truth and Hope from Mothers with Cancer* (Seal Press), a "powerful, inspirational, and deeply moving book — a tapestry of voices from ordinary women coping with every mother's nightmare: a cancer diagnosis while raising children."

More than a decade ago, Blachman founded a non-profit organization in Berkeley, California, called the Mothers' Living Stories Project (MLSP). The group helps mothers who are diagnosed with cancer to tap into the healing power of story telling by recording their life stories — for their own healing, to open up communication with their families, and as a way to create legacies for their children.

Another Morning interweaves Blachman's reflections as MLSP's founder with the words of some of these mothers, bringing their wisdom to light. It's for those confronting the "profound collision of mothering and mortality" — and doing so in a culture that, Blachman says, offers few services or resources and often denies their plight.

Bookmark



Randall Davidson '81, MBA'89 is a familiar name to Wisconsin Public Radio listeners, as he's been with the network for sixteen years as an afternoon newscaster, the voice of its Ideas Network, and its unofficial historian. Now he's combined his knowledge of the industry's present with his passion for its past to create the 512-page *512 Talking: WHA Radio and the Wisconsin Idea* (University of Wisconsin Press).

Davidson traces radio programming over the past seventy-five years to its origin: the basement of the UW physics department. He tells of a nation enthralled by this new medium — Texans holding dances to the broadcasts, Saskatchewan listeners relaying that the sound was quite clear, sports fans thrilling to their first play-by-play during a game between the Badgers and the Buckeyes, the nation hearing its first weather report, and even the first call-in show, which was run by postcard.

And finally, Davidson chronicles the great shifts in the industry from public to private, AM to FM, local to international. Through it all, living out the Wisconsin Idea kept WHA, née 9XM, moving forward to claim and reclaim its airtime and its voice.

November. Bach's creation, *Wiscowsin Violet*, honors the official state flower.

New to the Advisory Committee on Research on Women's Health — part of the National Institutes of Health — is **Nancy Norton '80**. She's the president of the Milwaukee-based International Foundation for Functional Gastrointestinal Disorders, a nonprofit educational and research organization that Norton founded fourteen years ago.

As the co-author of *Lessons from a Headhunter with Heart: Spiritual and Practical Keys to Navigating (and Surviving!) Job Change* (Beaver's Pond Press), **Patricia Comeford '82** has written what she needed to read fifteen years ago amid a career change: advice about the personal, introspective aspects of work transitions that tend to receive little press. Comeford is now the founder and president of the Esquire Group, a legal search and consulting firm in Minneapolis.

A Badger is the new editor-in-chief at *Catalog Success* magazine: **Paul Miller '82** of Somers, New York. He arrives with eighteen years' experience as the senior news editor of the monthly publication's rival, *Catalog Age*.

"Consider doing a piece on **Chris Rose '82**, a [New Orleans] *Times-Picayune* columnist who's become something of a folk hero since [Hurricane Katrina]," writes University of New Orleans computer science professor **Fred Hosch MA'68, PhD'72**. Rose has compiled *1 Dead in Attic* (CR Books), a collection of his stories about the first four post-Katrina months that's a "roller coaster ride of observations, commentary, emotions, tragedy, and even humor, in a way that only Rose could find in a devastated wasteland."

Madisonian **Gayle Williams Langer '83** has

received a Distinguished Service Award from Tempo International, a networking and educational organization that connects and assists women of influence. The award is very well deserved: Langer, WAA's executive director emerita, has been tireless in her service to Tempo, the UW, and the Madison community.

The new director of the Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History (IAHA) in Tegucigalpa is **Dario Euraque, Jr. MA'84, MA'86, PhD'90**, who will spend the next two to three years carrying out IAHA's mission of protecting the cultural heritage of Honduras. Euraque has taught history and international studies at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut, since 1990, while his spouse, **Polly Moran '86**, has been a nurse-midwife.

Two grads have become new judges: **Jeannice Miller Reding '84**, a former family court referee, has been appointed to a judgeship in the Minneapolis-based Fourth Judicial District. She's also a founding member of the Minnesota American Indian Bar Association and lives in Plymouth. **Kurt Hitzemann JD'94** has been named judge of the county court in Hernando County, Florida, where he was previously a senior assistant county attorney.

The Wisconsin chapter of the American College of Physicians has elected its first woman governor: **Sharon Haase MD'85**. She's an internal medicine physician in Beaver Dam and an assistant professor in the UW School of Medicine and Public Health.

Elia Armacanqui-Tipacti MA'86, PhD'95, an associate professor of Spanish at UW-Stevens Point, and **Rose Marie Galindo MA'82, PhD'90**, an associate professor of Spanish at UWC-Rock County, both received Outstanding Women

of Color in Education Awards in March. Co-sponsored by a group of UW System entities, the honor recognizes the contributions of women of color to campuses and communities around the state.

David Boyd '86 has joined the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Certified Planners. A senior planner for MSA Professional Services, he leads the firm's Madison-based Planning & Design Studio and lectures in the UW's Department of Urban and Regional Planning.

Two alumnae are working hard to keep downtown Madison great. **Mary Carbine '86, MA'88** is the new executive director of the city's Central Business Improvement District, and headed the Wisconsin Film Festival from 2000 until 2005.

Melissa Rowlands Meyer '90 is stepping up from an interim post to become the new director of membership development for Downtown Madison.

If you read and enjoy *Reliable Plant* magazine, you can thank **Paul Arnold '87** — he's the publication's editor, as well as the creator of conferences and seminars for manufacturing professionals. This year, he was nominated for fourteen publishing awards. Arnold lives in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

The Revenge of Hatpin Mary: Women, Professional Wrestling, and Fan Culture in the 1950s (Peter Lang Publishing) explains why millions of mid-century women flocked to wrestling arenas. Author **Chad Dell '87, MA'91, PhD'97**, an associate professor at Monmouth University in West Long Branch, New Jersey, says that his book "may set down the June Cleaver myth once and for all!"

You're doing something right when *Esquire* publishes your first magazine story, it becomes a finalist for a National Magazine Award, and you become an *Esquire*

contributing editor. The writer we're talking about is **Robert Kurson '87** of Northbrook, Illinois, whose new book is *Shadow Divers: The True Adventure of Two Americans Who Risked Everything to Solve One of the Last Mysteries of World War II* (Ballantine Books).

George MacKinnon III '88, MS'90 is the new vice president for academic affairs for the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy in Alexandria, Virginia. He was previously Abbott Laboratories' director of global health economics and outcomes research.

A 2006 Jesse H. Neal National Business Journalism Award has gone to **Paul Steinbach '89**, an associate editor at the Madison-based *Athletic Business* magazine and the author of its monthly column on college sports.

90s

"This is a vivid, gripping novel about the medical and spiritual costs of pollution and modern life," said one reviewer about the debut novel of **Lyn (Arlyn) Miller-Lachmann MA'90** of Albany, New York. It's called *Dirt Cheap* (Curbstone Press), an eco-thriller about citizens who work to expose environmental pollution in their community. Miller-Lachmann is an activist herself and the editor-in-chief of *MultiCultural Review*. In October, she'll be part of a panel presentation held in conjunction with the UW library school's centennial.

Best wishes to **Raymond Webb PhD'90**, the new head of school at Foxcroft Academy in Dover-Foxcroft, Maine. He was previously the dean of academic affairs at Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, New Hampshire.

Who was named one of the *Minneapolis/St. Paul Business Journal's* 40 Under Forty in

Big League Badger



Oakland A's managing partner Lew Wolff knocks one out of the park.

On an average game day at the Oakland Athletics' ballpark, you won't find the team's managing partner, **Lew Wolff '57**, in the owner's box sipping champagne and mingling with VIP types. You're much more likely to find him eating foot-long hot dogs and talking shop with fans in the stands. And that's just what the team needed, says Wolff, when he and two other business partners took over ownership and management of the team in April 2005.

"I'd rather sit down with the fans, and I think that's paid off for us," says Wolff. "The fans should feel like they have contact with the ownership," he adds, reflecting his down-to-earth management style, which has roots in his love of the game since childhood.

Wolff acquired the team when it needed new direction — and a new playing field. The Oakland A's currently share the aging McAfee Coliseum with the Oakland Raiders football team, an arrangement that he says isn't good for either party. He plans to build a new facility within the next few years.

Before becoming an owner of the Oakland A's, Wolff had financial interests in other sports teams such as the Golden State Warriors and the St. Louis Blues, but he says it was a UW-Madison Pi Lambda Phi fraternity brother, **Bud (Allan) Selig '56**, who encouraged him to buy the Oakland A's — and when the commissioner of major league baseball suggests you buy a team? Well, you take that advice seriously. Wolff and Selig are also friends with **Herb Kohl '56** — a fellow Pi Lambda Phi, current U.S. senator from Wisconsin, and owner of the Milwaukee Bucks basketball team. The trio has kept in touch since graduating from the UW fifty years ago.

"Bud and Herb actually knew where the library was, and I didn't," Wolff laughs. "I wasn't necessarily a rigorous student, but I made up for that in graduate school."

Today, Wolff is chair and CEO of Wolff Urban Development, a private real-estate investment and management firm based in Los Angeles. Aside from his work with the Oakland A's, he and business partner Philip Maritz invest in luxury hotels such as the Carlyle in New York City, San Francisco's elegant Fairmont, and the Ritz-Carlton in St. Louis.

Upscale hotels and resorts may be his mainstay, but Wolff has caught sports fever. He has plans to purchase a major league soccer team for the San Francisco Bay area, because he sees it as a growing sport among America's youth. And he loves the challenge of owning and managing one of the nation's youngest major league baseball teams. "I think it's the most fun I've had in this business," says Wolff. "I can't think of one single A's player who isn't a terrific individual."

— Erin Hueffner '00

May? It was Land O'Lakes director of foodservice marketing **Jeff Duffin '91**. The publication bases its annual picks on business accomplishments and community contributions.

Indefensible: One Lawyer's Journey into the Inferno of American Justice (Little, Brown and Company) is the "thrilling account of an ordinary day in the complicated life of a public defender in the South Bronx" — a new book by legal insider **David Feige JD'91** of New York City. While the book includes dark humor, he's outraged at what he sees

underlying the legal system. Feige has served as the trial chief of the Bronx Defenders and is a frequent guest expert on Court TV.

Lincoln Konkle PhD'91 has written the first analysis of the life and works of Thornton Wilder — a native Madsonian — as products of American culture in *Thornton Wilder and the Puritan Narrative Tradition* (University of Missouri Press). Konkle is an associate professor of English at the College of New Jersey in Ewing.

Evan Strome-Cohen '92, a co-founder of Earth Capsule,

is excited about its new offering, called Earthcapsule.com. For just one dollar, you can place a prediction, prayer, memorial, picture, or video into one or more of the two hundred time capsules that will be deposited around the globe. The capsules' contents will be kept safe through technologically advanced preservation canisters and HD-ROM, and a portion of Earthcapsule.com's proceeds will go to charities.

John Wheeler, Jr. '92 celebrated a milestone in May when he graduated from the

Medical School for International Health, a collaboration between Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and the Columbia University Medical Center. It's the only medical school in the world whose mission is to train future physicians in global health.

In *First Freedoms: A Documentary History of First Amendment Rights in America* (Oxford University Press), co-author **Sam Chaltain '93** leads readers from the 1663 Charter of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations to the USA Patriot Act of 2001 and beyond. He's

been on the staff of the First Amendment Center in Arlington, Virginia, since 2001.

Brad Pietz '93, MS'00 has risen from senior development scientist to director of product development at Milwaukee's BloodCenter of Wisconsin — a private, nonprofit transfusion-medicine organization.

A little taste test arrived at Alumni News HQ recently, courtesy of **Bert Cohen '94**, the CFO and COO of Enjoy Life Natural Brands (www.enjoylifefn.com). Inspired to launch the Schiller Park, Illinois,

firm in 2001 by his mother, who was on a restricted diet due to multiple sclerosis, Cohen and co-founder Scott Mandell traded their bankers' suits for aprons and developed a line of nutritious foods that contain no gluten or common allergens. Now they've been named to the Chicago Area Entrepreneurship Hall of Fame.

Two centuries ago, Britain was the world's most polluted nation. **Peter Thorsheim MA'94, PhD'00**, who teaches history at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte,

explains why in *Inventing Pollution: Coal, Smoke, and Culture in Britain since 1800* (Ohio University Press).

Where on this planet will you find the very best prom? If you ask **Ian Rosenberg '95**, he'll say it's been going on in Racine, Wisconsin, for more than fifty years. And if you want *proof*, check out the documentary he produced, called *The World's Best Prom* (www.worldsbestprom.com). Rosenberg — a New Yorker himself — notes that in his spare time, he's senior counsel in law and regulation at ABC.

From **Steven McKay MA'96, PhD'01** comes *Satanic Mills or Silicon Islands? The Politics of High-Tech Production in the Philippines* (Cornell University Press). In his new book, the UW-Milwaukee assistant professor of sociology "challenges the myth of globalization's homogenizing power."

Attention, fans of Chicago Public Radio: **Cynthia Hansen '98** is now on the job as the broadcaster's public relations manager. She was previously the communications manager for Planned Parenthood/Chicago Area.

Two alumni received awards in April from the UW School of Veterinary Medicine: **Melissa Schutten '98, DVM'02**, a resident in anatomical pathology, was named Instructor of the Year by the student chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and **Keith Poulsen '00, DVM'04** took home the Bayer Large Animal Resident of the Year Award. He's a resident in large-animal internal medicine at the school's Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital.

Andrea West Dow '99 is one of only sixty people nationwide — and the first in Wisconsin — to have earned the Power Pilates teacher-trainer certification. Given the program's intensity, it's not hard to see why: certification

The Power of Caring

When a local woman in the Kenyan village where **Laura Sather Lemunyete '88** lives asked her to sell the basket she'd made so the woman could buy food, neither knew that this seemingly small act would spark a big change.

Lemunyete settled in Ngurunit, Kenya — a remote, arid region in the north — after earning her UW degree in meat and animal science, spending three years in Nepal with the Peace Corps, and earning a master's in tropical livestock production and health from the University of Edinburgh [Scotland]. That's where she met her future spouse, Reuben Lemunyete, a Kenyan herdsman who was enrolled in the same program.

After Laura sold the basket, she saw that these beautiful, intricately designed, tightly woven containers — which are used to hold milk from camels and other animals — could bring much-needed income to the village. She persuaded several Nairobi boutiques to stock them, and eventually, U.S. and European importers began ordering them as well.

This led to the creation of the Ngurunit Basket Weavers Association, which Lemunyete assists by serving as the group's accountant and distributing the weavers' profits. The association is developing a Web site, www.nomadicbaskets.com, and Lemunyete is also involved in conservation work for the doum palm tree, which supplies fronds for making the baskets.

Lemunyete and her spouse have formed several other charitable organizations as well, including the Rotary Club of Maralal in 2005 and groups that are involved in causes such as literacy, HIV education, water use, wildlife protection, tourism promotion, student volunteerism, and aid for schools.

She helped local women to form the Salato Women's Group so they could acquire life-sustaining milking camels from Heifer International, and run the group's dairy, meat processing, tannery, bakery, and tourist camp. She also heads PEAR (Participatory Education, Awareness, and Resource) Innovations, which hopes to expand the Heifer International program to 500 camels over the next three years.

But even with all of these good works from which to choose, it was Lemunyete's involvement with the milking baskets that captured the attention of the 2005 BBC World/*Newsweek* World Challenge. That work earned her a spot as one of twelve finalists — out of almost five hundred entries — in the competition, which honors people from around the world whose enterprise and innovation at the grassroots level are making a big difference in their communities. During the fall of 2005, *Newsweek* provided magazine coverage, and BBC World broadcast a film called *Weaving Magic* that profiled Lemunyete and her story.

While she did not ultimately win the competition or its \$20,000 grant, the demand for the baskets — generated solely through the efforts of one woman who cares — keeps nearly two hundred Ngurunit women busy, weaving and creating income to improve their village's quality of life. — P. A.



requires six hundred hours of lectures, workshops, observation, training, practicals, and written exams. Dow owns Core Concepts in Milwaukee.

William Hsu '00 writes that he and **Michael Forbes '99** "have formed a great friendship over the past two years here at Harvard Business School, in part because of our strong sense of Badger pride." Both graduated in June as Harvard MBAs, and both are now working for General Mills — Hsu as a financial analysis manager in Scottsdale, Arizona, and Forbes as an assistant marketing manager in Minneapolis.

2000s

Christine Welcher Hanson '00 and **Christopher Hanson '01** have combined their degrees in Scandinavian Studies with their love of adventure to create Runic Travels (www.runictravels.com) — one of only a few U.S. tour companies to specialize in the Scandinavian region. Both Badgers participated in the Oslo, Norway, study-abroad program in 1999, where their "passion for travel and adventure took off." When not touring, the couple lives in Mount Horeb, Wisconsin.

There were a few unrelated jobs on the way to grabbing hold of his dream, but **Brad Grossman '01** arrived when he launched his own filmmaking and media production company, called Fresh Images, in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. Early on, Grossman won a Best Film award in the forty-eight-hour National Film Challenge, and since then, he's specialized in helping nonprofits to market their messages.

Milwaukeean **Alex Kendzierski MD'01** is doing his part to create positive change through the nonprofit African Youth Outreach (AYO, www.africanyouthoutreach.org). Its work in South Africa includes

life-skills education programs, networking with other youth- and women-empowering groups, and combating the hopelessness that youth feel.

In the U.S., AYO works to increase awareness of the ravages of AIDS.

With possible new mercury regulations on the horizon, utilities will need to cut mercury emissions without reducing reliability or incurring giant debt — and **Shana Scheiber '01** of Sussex, Wisconsin, has helped them. As an Alliant Energy project engineer, she worked with the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) to facilitate emissions-reduction research. That research yielded promising results, and Scheiber's leadership earned her the EPRI's Generation Technology Transfer Award.

Oh, boy ... Here comes *Trouble* — the first book of short stories by **Patrick Somerville '01** of Chicago. *Trouble's* publisher, Vintage Books, calls the collection a "hilarious and wildly inventive debut ... that charts the dangerous territories of adolescence and adulthood for the American male. ... *Trouble* explodes with wicked humor, exuberant braininess, and unforgettable style."

Whoa, check this out, rock fans: Madisonian **Mark Croft '02** recently won the inaugural American Idol Underground Rock Contest and two Madison Area Music Awards for Best New Artist and Best Male Vocalist. You can hear him at www.markcroftmusic.com.

Congratulations to these Badger grads who earned their MD degrees in May from Milwaukee's Medical College of Wisconsin: **Travis Fisher '02**, who's now in a psychiatry residency in Milwaukee; **Nicholas Kitowski '02**, a new general-surgery resident in La Crosse, Wisconsin; **Jake Krisik '02**, a new internal-medicine resident in Milwaukee; **Shannon Lange**

Offerman '02, who's spending one year in a transitional residency in Milwaukee before beginning a radiation oncology residency in Cincinnati; and

Emily Larsen Porter '02, who's joining the UW as a family-medicine resident.

Which new boutique on Madison's State Street provides a "convenient and impulsive, hip and luxurious shopping experience for discerning makeup enthusiasts"? It's Prep Cosmetics — envisioned during freshman year by co-founder and executive director **Lauren Frank '02**, who's returned from a public relations career in Las Vegas to pursue her dream of opening the store.

This spring, St. Paul, Minnesota, high school social studies teacher **Emily Martin '02** was one of twelve U.S. educators to participate in the National Council on Economic Education's Study Tour on Economic Education in Russia. She learned about the successes and challenges of delivering such instruction in Romania.

Have you noticed those green, white, and blue trucks with "1-800-GOT-JUNK?" painted on the side? If you live in Madison, they're part of the fleet belonging to **John Patterson '02**. He's an entrepreneur who heads up the Dane County franchise of the "world's largest junk-removal service" and hires UW students to help him conquer clutter — while donating and recycling as much of the junk as possible.

It's almost a cliché to ponder what you'd do if you won the lottery, but Madisonian **Maimoona Bowcock '03** had the chance to follow through. In February, when the jackpot had skyrocketed to more than \$300 million, she gave her father some numbers and a few dollars and asked him to buy her a ticket — which garnered more than \$600,000. Bowcock says she'll pay for grad school and perhaps buy her dad a new

car with her winnings.

The first assignment for **Erin Roberts '04** in her ten-month stint with the National Civilian Community Corps — a residential service program that's part of AmeriCorps (www.americorps.gov) — has been tutoring middle school students in Denver. Meanwhile, fellow corps member **Erin Jesberger '05** has gone to the Gulf Coast to help with hurricane relief. In exchange for their 1,700 hours of full-time service, corps members receive funds for future education or paying off student loans.

FYI: Bean Counters Have Sexy Ideas, Too — Histories and Mysteries of Words Used in the Office (3-Winged Creations) is a fun, new work by Madisonian **Rick Marolt EMBA'05**, who assures us that "all proceeds go to feeding the author."

obituaries

Marty Stein '59 — the onetime pharmacist who co-established the Stein drug store chain and later Stein Health Services, Stein Optical, and EyeQ stores — died in March in Milwaukee. A leader in the Milwaukee Jewish community, he also earned an international reputation while serving as the chair of United Jewish Appeal, traveling to Israel more than seventy-five times, and meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, President Ronald Reagan, and the pope. Stein found his greatest satisfaction in philanthropy and was known for his support of and work with charitable efforts in Milwaukee, particularly those that fight hunger and poverty, help children, and break down racial and religious barriers.

Compiled by WAA's alumni news editor, Paula Wagner Apfelbach '83, whose seat back and tray table are in their full, upright, and locked positions, thank you very much.



Football Game Sunday, Anatomy Lab Monday

Fund honors the woman who paved the way to medical school.

Orthopedic surgeon **Malcolm Snider MD'78** is on call at a hospital in Salem, Oregon, but he takes a few minutes to reminisce about his years in Wisconsin — when he juggled both professional football and medical school, and he met a special person he has never forgotten.

"I came from a medical family and majored in pre-med at Stanford," he recalls. "I also played football, so when I was a high draft pick by the Atlanta Falcons, I made the choice to go with the money."

The money in 1970 was a staggering \$12,000. "To put it in perspective," says Snider with a laugh, "my freshman roommate graduated with a BS in engineering and went to work for the same salary."

Yet, even while playing offensive tackle/guard in the National Football League, Snider hoped to go to medical school. He took graduate classes during the off-season and considered playing football in Canada, where he could have attended school full time.

"I guess [the Falcons] got tired of my whining about school, so they traded me to the Green Bay Packers," Snider says.

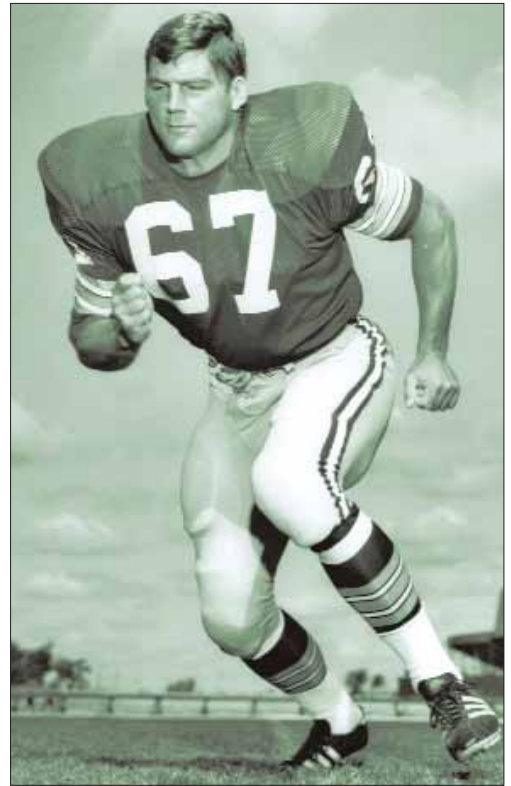
He reported to the Packers in 1972 and played forty-two games for coach Dan Devine.

During that same year, what Snider calls an "absolute accident" happened that would change his life. In the late 1960s, the UW's medical school was forced to turn away qualified applicants due to a shortage of space. To accommodate additional students, the school implemented the Independent Study Program (ISP). The pro-

gram provided nontraditional students a way to complete their first two years of medical school, which at the time consisted primarily of labs and lectures.

"It was blind luck to get into independent study," Snider says. "I could do my preclinical [training] at my own speed, in my own time." The one day a week that the Packers had off during the playing season, Snider drove to Madison, worked in the anatomy and biochemistry labs, used the provided study aids, and met with faculty. He attended school full time during the off-season, and within three years he was able to complete the equivalent of the first two years of medical school.

While trying to wear both Packer and Badger hats, Snider met **Isabelle Peterson**, the medical school's registrar and best friend to hundreds of students. "I was struggling with schedules and getting things done, and she always helped," Snider says. "Everyone loved her. When I started making some money, I started giving to the Isabelle Peterson Fund at the medical school out of loyalty to Isabelle."



COURTESY OF THE GREEN BAY PACKERS

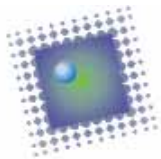
Thanks to an innovative program created in the late 1960s — and a dedicated registrar who helped pave the way — Malcolm Snider was able to both complete preclinical training in medical school and play football for the Green Bay Packers.

While attending UW-Madison, Snider met his wife, Kathie Melhuse, a native of Stoughton, Wisconsin, and then a member of the Wisconsin Alumni Association staff.

In 1983, after Snider completed his residency in orthopedic surgery at the UW Hospital and Clinics, the Sniders moved to Oregon. In addition to his busy private practice, Snider also served as team doctor for twenty years at his former high school and at the local college.

Although he has returned to the UW-Madison campus several times, he has seen only one game at Lambeau Field. "A friend in Oregon convinced me to go," says Snider. "He's a crazy Packer fan — but I guess that's redundant."

— Merry Anderson



CREATE THE FUTURE
The Wisconsin Campaign

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Forever a Teacher

Personal career path leads alumnus to create chair in economics.

Coming back to campus in the spring is a ritual for many alumni, but economist **Richard "Dick" Meese MA'76, PhD'78** didn't return last May only to reminisce.

He visited to announce a gift to create the Richard A. Meese Chair in Applied Econometrics; he lectured to students; and he and his spouse, **Elizabeth "Liz" Christensen**, were inducted into the Van Hise Circle, the UW Foundation's honor society for million-dollar donors.

"We are grateful for his loyalty to the department," says **Ken West**, economics department chair. "His gift increases the margin of excellence, allowing us to attract and retain topnotch economists and researchers. We also are extremely grateful to him for volunteering to make time in his busy schedule to talk to undergraduate students about the importance of an education in economics."

After earning his doctorate, Meese went to work as a staff economist in the international finance division of the Federal Reserve Board.

"I always knew when I went to the Fed that I would eventually try to return to an academic job. My best opportunity was to go to the central bank," he says. "I was fortunate enough to get into a research division where I had time to get a few publications and research done, which made me more marketable in academia."



COURTESY OF DICK MEESE

"I know how important it is to attract and retain good faculty," says Dick Meese, here with his spouse, Liz. His gift has created a chair in his name in UW-Madison's economics department.

Meese found his opportunity as a professor at the Haas School of Business at the University of California at Berkeley. He spent the next sixteen years in academics, focusing on international finance.

Meese liked teaching and academic work, but, he says, "I found that instead of just writing about business, I wanted to participate in it." In 1998, he left his professorship, and the couple moved across the bay to San Francisco. He became a managing director at Barclays Global Investors, where he conducts market research supporting BGI's investment strategies and works with clients.

"I got the opportunity to build a business. It sounds like a big change; I still do research, although as an academic the coin of the realm is publishing, and the firm would prefer I

didn't publish any of my findings," he says with a smile. "And talking to clients is a lot like teaching."

Meese's time at Berkeley, where he held a chair and served as an associate dean, led him to tie few restrictions to the new UW-Madison chair; the main qualifier is noteworthy applied work in economics.

"I know how important it is to attract and retain good faculty," he says. "I also know from my experience as an academic administrator — an associate dean — that when someone gives you a chair, it helps if not a lot of restrictions are attached to that support. I've tried to make it very flexible, while still imposing a little bit of structure on who I'd like to be in it."

— Chris DuPré

A Head Start on College

More than seventy incoming freshmen got a taste of life at UW-Madison — while taking two courses for credit — before the fall semester had even begun.

The Summer Collegiate Experience (SCE) is an eight-week program that gives students in underrepresented groups a head start on academics. Students live in residence halls, and tuition, housing, and books are covered by private support.

Stan '56 and **Linda Sher**, of Washington, D.C., have contributed to the program's success. Stan Sher, who serves on the board of visitors for the College of Letters and Science, was inspired by a presentation by SCE participants at a board meeting. "I was very impressed that they identified this program as the single most important experience in acclimating, setting the tone, and helping them become successful college students," he says.

The success of campus initiatives such as the Pre-College Enrichment Opportunity Program for Learning Excellence, which targets middle-school students, is having a dramatic impact on SCE. "The size of the SCE program has more than doubled in the past few years," says Letters and Science Dean **Gary Sandefur**. "Stan's support comes at a great time."

"Coming into a large university is difficult," says Stan Sher. "There are many distractions, and sorting out what is important can be complicated. Having a support system at a time like that is critical. This program helps students focus, gives them confidence, and points them in the right direction."

— Sue Zybowski