

On Wisconsin

For University of Wisconsin-Madison Alumni and Friends



Head Games

Ann McKee '75 tackles the devastating effects of brain injuries in athletes.

WINTER 2010

Discoveries Then and Next

UW minds have changed the world. Now what?

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Cover

Ann McKee is a world expert on the brain injuries that plague football and other contact sports.
Photo by Tracy Powell

Great ideas



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then.

Countless lives were saved by penicillin during World War II, and thanks to University of Wisconsin research, a method was developed to mass produce the antibiotic. By the end of the war, the cost of the drug dropped from \$20 to three cents.



John Stauffer and Myron Backus

now.

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Gabriela Cezar, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences

On Wisconsin

WINTER 2010

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You never know where a story might take you.

In the case of Stacy Forster,
reporting this issue's "Opening
the Door to Forgiveness" (see
page 34) took her to prison.

In late 2009, Forster met with
Pete DeWind '82, JD'90, director
of the UW's Restorative Justice
Project, which facilitates meet-
ings between crime victims and
their perpetrators. She knew that observing a meeting firsthand was the best way
to tell the story, and she checked with him monthly for prospects.

An opportunity surfaced in April at a minimum-security prison just outside
Madison. The victim and offender were both on board with Forster and University
Communications photographer Jeff Miller attending their meeting, but a few days
before the scheduled visit, the prison said no.

As Forster searched for plan B, she interviewed Jackie Millar, who had been
shot in the back of the head during an armed robbery. Millar mentioned an
upcoming meeting with the shooter, Craig Sussek, at a medium-security prison
180 miles northwest of Madison. Both Millar and Sussek agreed to allow Forster
and Miller to attend, and officials at Stanley Correctional Institution gave their okay
just one week before the meeting.

But the hurdles didn't end there. Forster and Miller had to provide their full
names, dates of birth, and a detailed list of what they would be bringing with
them. For Forster, it was simple: digital voice recorder (with AAA battery inside),
pen, and notebook. For Miller, it was a bit more complicated: two digital cameras,
lenses, memory cards, and other photographic equipment. Upon arrival, both
had to present driver's licenses, walk through a metal detector, and surrender
personal items. A handkerchief Miller was carrying to contend with his allergies
was a no-go.

To get from the prison's front door to the small break room where Millar and
Sussek met, the pair walked through twelve doors and gates, including several
auto-locking doors surrounded by razor wire.

What they then witnessed inside was a remarkable portrayal of forgiveness
and healing.

Both Forster and Miller say that being there was a privilege — not something
you expect to hear from people who went to prison.

Jenny Price '96



What goes on inside a prison's fences can be surprisingly uplifting.

JEFF MILLER



Tug of War Stories

What a surprise to find your article “Tug of War” in *On Wisconsin* [Fall 2010]. The photos brought back a painful memory. During “the troubles” of 1970, while I was in Vietnam and my wife and young children were in Madison, her car was nearly turned over, apparently because it had an identification sticker from an army post on the bumper. She was saved by a couple of good guys. Now, light years and many hard miles later, my sympathies are with the candlelight marchers at the Capitol, because I see General Petraeus’s Afghanistan counter-insurgency strategy as just a re-cooked Vietnam pacification program.

We now live happily in Texas near my two little granddaughters while I pursue my second career as a professional genealogist.

Richard Hooverson '60
Lieutenant Colonel, Retired
Belton, Texas

In 1967–68, at the height of the Vietnam War, I was an air force captain studying on campus for an MA in political science, and unless things got worse in 1970, Jenny Price’s interesting “Tug of War” was a bit harder on the university’s reputation than the UW I experienced.

I was well aware that, next to Berkeley, UW-Madison was the most radical school in the country. Still, being a bit naive (I saw my presence at the UW as a military assignment — after all, the air force had approved my scholarship), I spent the first week registering, getting advised, and orienting myself on campus in uniform, without a single incident or

even a dirty look. It wasn’t until the day before classes when I reported to the professor of air science, who was to be my nominal commander while at the UW, that I was warned to “never, never wear your uniform on campus!” I didn’t have the heart to tell him that his warning was a week too late.

That said, when classes began and we were asked to introduce ourselves, I made no secret that I was an active-duty air force officer. In retrospect, it was probably the best thing I could have done, as it resulted in several very interesting class discussions about the role of the military in a democratic society.

I also made a number of good friends in the department, most of whom were very much against the war for various reasons. None of them, however, held my military status against me, and we had some great times. Antiwar protests caused tear gas to flow on Bascom Hill and into the graduate student lounge in North Hall — yet I was never put upon, insulted, or made to feel unwanted in any way by any of the students I met.

During my year on campus, the UW was definitely antiwar but, at least in my experience, not anti-military.

Sheldon Goldberg MA'68
Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, Retired
Silver Spring, Maryland

The contrast on campus between now and the Vietnam years was an excellent reprise, but missing one key element.

The animosity and hysteria of Vietnam protesters on campus made an illogical and emotional jump to include anyone who had served honorably in the past in any branch of our armed services. This was most evident in the [Bill Dyke LLB'60-Paul Soglin '66, JD'72] mayoral race in Madison in '72. Dyke and six of his key committeemen, myself included, were all Korean vets, and all graduates of the UW. As a campaign tactic, we were all labeled “warmongers,” even by one of Madison’s newspapers.

We were nonplussed as to how this had any relevance in a small town, mid-America mayoral race.

Marshall Smith '66
Madison

Good Catch

I am pleased to see the cane toss still exists [Traditions, Fall 2010]. I do note, however, that in addition to the informality of dress, the field is populated by young ladies. Big change. If my recollection is correct, my class (1963) had only two women. Incidentally, I caught my cane and won my first case. It works.

Peter Pelkofer '61, LLB'63
Sacramento, California

All the World’s a Stage, Too

John Allen’s review of UW performance venues missed one [Inside Story, Fall 2010]. During my senior year, I was a member of the stage crew for *Orestes*, which was performed in the Stock Pavilion. The “stage” was the dirt pavilion floor.

This show had everything I hoped for in my experience with college theater. First, one of the stage crew’s duties was to clean up any manure prior to rehearsals and performances. Horses were regularly on the floor prior to our rehearsals. Second, one entrance involved a character being driven onto the stage in a car. I was drafted into “acting” for that scene; I directed traffic with a bullhorn. Finally, no self-respecting college theater production is complete without nudity, which I understand was a rather disturbing bathing scene. I never actually saw that scene due to my location off-stage at the far end of the pavilion.

A quick web search turns up many more examples of the Stock Pavilion’s use as a stage, including speeches by U.S. presidents and concerts due to its “surprisingly good acoustics.” The performance of the Verdi *Requiem* by a nearly 300-person ensemble in 1999 had seating for 900 people.

Matt Kavalauskas '98
Littleton, Massachusetts

I really enjoy *On Wisconsin*. In Inside Story, the list of stages missed one — the auditorium in Bascom Hall. I remember lectures there and understand that until the Memorial Union was completed, it had served as the theater for the Wisconsin Players. I also helped stage more than one high school drama competition there for the Wisconsin Idea Theater.

Tom Tews '57, MS'66
Los Angeles, California

Your reference to the Fredric March Play Circle [Inside Story] reminded me that March visited the Wisconsin campus sometime during the two years, 1938-40, that I spent in Madison completing my PhD in rhetoric and public address. March attended a football game and during halftime was interviewed over the public address system. He concluded his remarks by saying, "God bless you." The crowd responded with uproarious laughter. Freddie Bickel (for as I recall, that was his real name) was completely baffled by this response. He didn't know that the then-governor of Wisconsin, [Julius P. Heil], had become notorious for concluding his speeches with a "God bless you."

Some years later, I saw March play the part of God on Broadway in the play *Gideon*. The next day, I saw him walking his dogs on the streets of New York. I'm sorry now that I didn't go up to him and congratulate him for

least in my experience, his libation of choice was a gin martini ordered with a wave of his hand and the added fiat, "No fruit!" He also often dispensed the medical advice that, "of all things that won't cure a cold, martinis are best." At around 10:30 p.m., Fred would put on his cape and beret and bid me goodnight, and at 9:30 the next morning, he would join Jim Kenzler, Jean Hodgkin '39, and me at the Union Cafeteria for coffee and a sweet roll. He was a dear friend.

Ralph Sandler MA'64, PhDx'67
Madison

From the Web

Thank you for the very fine article on Patrick Sims and his play *Ten Perfect* ["How to Stage

During my year on campus, the UW was definitely antiwar but, at least in my experience, not anti-military.

his masterly performance in a demanding role. I might also have reminded him of that incident in Madison, but the opportunity passed before I had gotten the courage to grasp it. Perhaps the dogs scared me off.

Edgar Willis PhD'40
Perrysburg, Ohio

Remembering Fred Buerki

Sheri Levine Zander '74's letter in the Fall issue of *On Wisconsin* mentions her then-neighbor, Fred Buerki '27, MA'35, a retired theater professor. I also had the pleasure of knowing Fred during my tenure at the Union Theater from 1970 to 1980. He was a respected member of the theater community, and as Fan Taylor '38 wrote in *Wisconsin Union Theater: Fifty Golden Years*, Fred was an "enormous influence on generations of young men and women who learned backstage crafts and the art of living from him."

Fred was also something of a legend for his extravagant costume and gracious, good company. On many an evening, I enjoyed listening to his stories at Porta Bella where, at

a Lynching," Fall 2010]. Anyone who was fortunate enough to meet Dr. James Cameron could not help but be inspired by his life, and anyone who works with Patrick Sims will be inspired by his talent.

— Sheri Williams Pannell MFA'09

Ten Perfect will inspire you, anger you, sadden you, but it will also provoke you to become an agent of positive change. You owe it to yourself to see it if you haven't.

— jaki-terry

As a UW-Madison student and veteran of both [Operation Iraqi Freedom] and [Operation Enduring Freedom], I have to say that I have seen a lot of the antiwar side of UW-Madison ["Tug of War," Fall 2010]. I was recently called a "baby killer," and I have found my car vandalized after parking it while wearing my uniform. I have yet to see the changed UW-Madison.

— Heidi Andrew

For shame, Wisconsin. You have made me embarrassed to be a UW alumnus.

There is no evidence to support the various treatments identified [in "Integrative Medicine Man," Fall 2010], like acupuncture and healing touch, as offering anything beyond placebo. I honestly cannot understand how a serious institution like the UW can offer treatments that lack any scientific basis. ...

Moreover, by linking such a program to a normally well-respected institution, you give credence to the claim that these treatments are a valid alternative to so-called conventional medicine. They are not. People have died, and will continue to die, by opting for "alternative" approaches instead of real medicine. Let's apply the university's resources to treatments that work, and cancel this program.

— Tim

I find it strange and quite sad that part of what makes this "alternative" practice's approach successful is that the doctors spend enough time with their patients to understand their concerns and start to consider the etiology as well as the symptoms. I hope that one day our health care system will have evolved to a point where doctors being able to give their patients sufficient time and consideration to help them promote their own short-term and long-term health is not the alternative, it is the norm.

— Hollis Moore

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On Wisconsin Magazine welcomes letters related to magazine content, but reserves the right to edit them for length and clarity. You may e-mail comments to onwisconsin@uwalumni.com; mail them to On Wisconsin, 650 North Lake Street, Madison, WI 53706; or fax them to (608) 265-8771. We regret that we don't have space to publish all the letters we receive, but we always appreciate hearing from you.

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scene

What a Feeling!

Fans took to the field in celebration after Wisconsin defeated No. 1 Ohio State, 31-18, at Camp Randall Stadium on October 16 — the Badgers' first win against a top-ranked team since beating Michigan at Camp Randall in 1981. Earlier in the day, ESPN TV's *College GameDay* broadcast live from the field's 50-yard line. Just this once, given the spontaneous fan reaction, the traditional Fifth Quarter performance by the UW Marching Band was canceled. Photo by Jeff Miller



Hail to the Chief

A current president visits campus for the first time since the Truman administration.

For the first time in more than sixty years, a current U.S. president visited campus when Barack Obama spoke before an estimated crowd of 17,500 that filled Library Mall and a further 9,500 on Bascom Hill and beyond in September. Obama's speech came as part of an effort to drum up support for Democrats during the November election.

The UW has only had four previous visits from presidents who were then in office, including Rutherford B. Hayes, who stopped in at Ladies Hall during a Madison visit in 1878; Herbert Hoover, who made a campaign speech at the Field House in November 1932; Harry Truman, who made a campaign stop at the Stock Pavilion in October 1948; and, most recently, Truman again in May 1950 for a speech at the Field House.

In the intervening years, many presidential candidates have spoken on campus, including Obama in February 2008 and John F. Kennedy in October 1960. And former presidents have visited, including Jimmy Carter in March 1994 and Bill Clinton in February 2008. But none of them were still drawing a White House paycheck when they came to the UW.

The Obama visit caused a flurry in the area surrounding Library Mall, as security measures required that some nearby buildings be shut down for several hours before and during the speech.

Sections of Lake, Langdon, and Park Streets were closed to traffic, and the line waiting to enter the area wound westward through campus for more than a mile. The university attempted



JEFF MILLER

The crowd spilled over onto Bascom Hill and other areas when Library Mall filled to capacity awaiting the arrival of President Barack Obama in September.

to continue with classes as usual, though several buildings — including Humanities, Science Hall, and the Memorial

Union — had access restricted to entrances facing away from Library Mall.

John Allen

quick takes

Thanks a billion, UW-Madison research! According to the National Science Foundation, the university's research expenditures in fiscal year 2009 exceeded \$1 billion for the first time ever. That includes money from federal, state, and private sources.

Poets & Writers has declared its love for UW-Madison, ranking the university's master of fine arts program third in the nation (tied with the University of Texas-Austin). The UW was rated third best in the country in fiction and second in poetry — in spite of the fact that nothing rhymes with Wisconsin. The University of Iowa came in first overall, with Michigan second.

In October, everyone was imploring Quincy Kwaale x'11 and Logan Cascia x'12 to "Teach Me How to Bucky." The two students created a web video featuring Bucky, UW Band Director Mike Leckrone, and Chancellor Biddy Martin PhD'85 dancing to a song written by Kwaale. It quickly went viral, and by mid-October, more than 200,000 people had viewed it on YouTube. To learn how to Bucky, visit youtube.com and search for "how to Bucky."

The UW's Year of the Arts kicked off in September with a visit from Frederic "Rocco" Landesman '69, chair of the National Endowment for the Arts.

During his remarks on the Union Terrace, Landesman extolled the virtues of the Plazaburger (see Traditions, page 46) and outlined "Our Town," a new NEA program that will invest \$5 million in arts endeavors in thirty-five cities around the country.

A team of Badger undergrads has entered a competition to design and build an inflatable space habitat. The UW team is one of three (along with groups from Oklahoma State and the University of Maryland) in the contest, which is being run by NASA's National Space Grant Foundation. Each student team will spend the academic year building a prototype of a structure

in which astronauts could live while orbiting Earth, Mars, or the Moon. Judging will take place in June.

The Dalai Lama's personal trust has given the UW's Center for the Investigation of Healthy Minds a grant of \$50,000 to further its studies into what makes people happy.

The UW Law School will soon have a new posting on its job board. Dean Ken Davis, Jr., has announced that he will step down as dean in September 2011 and return to teaching. Davis has been on the Law School's faculty since 1978 and has been dean since December 1997.

Driven by Data

UW researchers help Wisconsin tribes fight obesity on their own terms.

When **Alexandra Adams** came to the UW ten years ago, her credentials included a growing interest in Indian health. The assistant professor of family medicine had previously worked at tribal health centers in Wisconsin, Alaska, and South Dakota, and she hoped to address diabetes prevention among American Indian tribes.

She soon learned that health fairs held on the Bad River reservation in northern Wisconsin included screenings for body mass index and blood sugar — a good start for exploring the epidemic levels of obesity, heart disease, and diabetes found among the state's tribes. Adams, who also has a PhD in nutrition, discovered that the exams were designed to guide individual lifestyle changes, but no one was collecting and analyzing the data to get a solid overall picture of the community.

"The people who showed up at the health fair were parents with little kids, and they asked us to screen them, so we ended up looking at one hundred kids," recalls Adams. "When we brought those data back to the tribe in Bad River, they were shocked: 26 percent of kids aged five to seven were obese, and many had early heart-disease risk factors."

Data and a willingness to listen became the springboard of a long-term effort among Adams's research group and several tribes to abate obesity-related diseases. In 2001, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) began to support the Wisconsin Nutrition and Growth Study (WINGS), a partnership among the UW Department of Family Medicine, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, and the Bad



RICK OLIVA

A playground with cultural features — and plenty of room to play and exercise — came to fruition as UW researchers worked closely with families at the Bad River reservation.

River, Lac du Flambeau, and Menominee tribes to study risk factors for heart disease and diabetes among five hundred Indian children.

"The high rate of overweight and obesity in young children was creating early heart-disease risk factors, but people were not connecting dots, and did not realize that the early life influences were leading to high rates of disease later on," Adams says.

Her interactions with the tribes represent "community-based participatory research," which engages the community in setting goals and fully participating in the research. "I don't come in as an outsider telling communities what to do," she says. "I say, 'I am a physician with an interest in preventing these chronic dis-

eases. I know nutrition is a strong component. How can I help?'"

Adams and her collaborators have developed the Healthy Children, Strong Families project, a randomized trial of a healthy-lifestyle intervention for families with children ages two to five. A grant to the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council from the Wisconsin Partnership Fund jump-started the effort; in 2006, it gained support from NIH.

Four years later, data show that the adults are controlling or reducing their weight; numbers for the children are just being tabulated. "At this point, we can't say [the project] has reduced excess child weight gain," Adams says, "but it has brought attention to the issue and has led to a number of community-driven,

child-focused initiatives."

Under the project, each reservation has an advisory board that identifies barriers to healthy lifestyle behaviors and ways to tackle changes. The Bad River board decided to emphasize exercise by building a natural playground. **Samuel Dennis, Jr.**, a UW landscape architecture professor, worked with the tribe to design a space that used cultural influences, such as a canoe used to harvest rice and a willow lodge.

"The incorporation of our tribal culture is what sets this project apart from other playground projects," says Mike Wiggins, Jr., Bad River tribal chair.

"When you work directly with the community to design

a community space or a park,” Dennis says, “it’s not just a better design, but because people ... had a meaningful hand in the design and construction, they get a stronger emotional attachment.”

The Menominee reservation’s advisory board chose to focus on healthy food. “The reservations are what we call a ‘food desert,’ with low levels of fruit and vegetable consumption because you can’t find any,” Adams says.

The board has created eight community and forty-seven individual vegetable gardens, and is promoting other lifestyle changes, including occasionally dropping children off the bus a distance from their school, to encourage walking.

“The more you can engage people in discussions about healthy behavior, the more it sticks,” says Jerry Waukau, the reservation’s tribal health director.

Adams and her tribal partners expect further collaborations aimed at preventing childhood obesity and chronic disease as they build on what they have learned so far.

“We recognize that reducing heart disease and diabetes will take years,” Adams says, “but we are planting seeds in partnership with the community. Sometimes we are at the forefront. Sometimes we are only giving information. Sometimes we are walking alongside.”

David Tenenbaum MA’86



RICK OLIVA

The UW “participatory research” is planting seeds — both literally and figuratively — for change, involving the community in healthier behaviors to reduce obesity, heart disease, and diabetes.

Combat Impact

Non-metro areas take greater brunt of the war in Iraq.

Rural America can add another item to the list of ways it differs from its big-city counterparts.

A study conducted by **Katherine Curtis**, a UW assistant professor of community and environmental sociology, has found that, while fighting in Iraq, military troops from rural areas have experienced higher death rates than those from urban areas.

Regardless of cause or military branch, death rates are higher among rural soldiers, suggesting that non-metropolitan areas more keenly feel the consequences of war and that military personnel from rural areas are at a disadvantage, according to the study, published in July in the journal *Demographic Research*.

Curtis wrote the study with **Collin Payne ’08**, who is now studying at the University

of Pennsylvania.

“Rural communities are, in fact, experiencing a disproportionate brunt of the impacts of war,” Curtis says. Although the study does not look into the reasons for the higher death rate, it provides a baseline for future research on the effect of the inequality, she says.

Disproportionate military deaths may also perpetuate the reasons rural youth join the military, Curtis says, adding that the effect on the available labor force makes it harder for their communities to attract industries and jobs.

The study uses U.S. Department of Defense data about troop deaths in Iraq from the start of the war in March 2003 through the end of 2007. The combat-related death rate for all troops was 3.43 per 1,000

individuals. Among troops from urban areas, the death rate was 3.27, while rural troops experienced a rate of 4.09. While the difference is a single person per 1,000 in population, the loss has a greater impact in rural areas

because of the lower population concentrations, the study says. The research also found that states feeling the loss the most are in the Great Plains and the Upper Midwest.

Stacy Forster



ISTOCK

Soldiers fighting in Iraq who come from rural America are dying at rates higher than their urban counterparts, a recent study finds.

From Hospital to Home

Research leads to a smoother transition for patients and caregivers.

When patients come home from the hospital after major surgery or a transplant, they are nowhere near ready to take care of themselves.

Family members often step in as the “unrecognized long arm of the hospital,” because specialized home nursing care can be too expensive, says **Cameron Macdonald**, an assistant professor of sociology and a scholar with the UW’s Institute for Clinical and Translational Research.

Macdonald has long been interested in the “blurry line” between hospital care and that given at home, which, she says, “we understand as being things we do out of love, not out of professional ability.” She learned about that line firsthand after her late husband received a bone-marrow transplant in 1999.

With a grant from the National Institutes of Health, Macdonald interviewed thirty families from Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan before bone-marrow transplants, during their hospital stays, and once patients returned home. She discovered something alarming: many patients were too sick to remember the instructions nurses provided before discharge.

“Even though the nurses do great training in the hospital, a lot of patients didn’t remember their hospitalizations because they were so ill,” she says.

Macdonald also identified situations where the caregiver and patient, once home, argued about when to call the doctor. That prompted UW Hospital’s bone-marrow transplant unit to develop a handout to post by the phone that details when to call 911, when to call the clinic imme-

diately, and when to call the clinic within twenty-four hours. The unit also revamped patient education materials to clarify patient and caregiver needs, and present information in shorter sections.

“To get a whole big packet of stuff without some guidance ... is overwhelming, and people tend not to read any of it,” says **Bethaney Campbell**, an oncology, hematology, and bone-marrow transplant clinical nurse specialist.

Macdonald recruited students enrolled in her medical sociology class to research and write drafts of instructions for patients and their families.

“It was the first time undergraduate sociology students were able to dig in and get into the hospital,” says **Shannon Patterson ’10**, a psychology and sociology major whose mother survived a bout with breast cancer after being diagnosed in summer 2009. “A lot of times you think, ‘Oh, sociology, how is that really connected to medicine?’”

Macdonald also recommended that the hospital develop classes and support groups for caregivers, allowing them to learn about day-to-day care that they haven’t been able to observe while patients are hospitalized because they have work obligations and are saving time off for helping at home.

“We need to be more accommodating of the caregiver — and their schedules and their needs — when they’re trying to work to maintain insurance,” Campbell says. “So I think that’s one thing that will definitely change our practice in the future.”

Jenny Price ’96

Can You Buy Happiness?

A national study links leisure spending to a sense of well-being.

How much cash do you need to be content? The answer may not be based on how you count it, but rather on how you spend it.

Thomas DeLeire, an associate professor of public affairs and population health sciences, decided to sidestep the somewhat abstract controversy over how much income it takes to be happy. “We wanted to drill down a bit and learn what people do with their money that leads to greater happiness,” he says.

His opportunity came with the release of the latest Health and Retirement Study by the National Institute on Aging, which paints a portrait of the United States’s population over fifty. Recently, the study added questions about psychological well-being, making it the first national survey to track data on both happiness and consumption.

The study breaks household budgets into nine categories, including vehicles, housing, personal care, and durable goods, but the only category that bumped up happiness was leisure spending — for example, on vacations, entertainment, or sports. Digging deeper, DeLeire and **Ariel Kalil ’91** of the University of Chicago determined that leisure spending heightens happiness by fostering social connections.

To get a sense of how big a lift leisure spending offers, they compared it to another well-documented mood booster — marital bliss. DeLeire found that \$20,000 of annual leisure spending generated very similar reports of happiness to being married.

His analysis, published earlier this year in the *International Review of Economics*, is based on people whose average age is sixty-six. The Consumer Expenditure Survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is the only other large data set in the country — and it doesn’t collect information on happiness.

“Different kinds of spending could bring happiness at different stages of life,” DeLeire concedes. “A thirty-year-old may not be able to look at this study and say, ‘More vacation spending could make me happier.’” Nonetheless, he feels the retirement study is a good place to start researching the connection between happiness and consumption, because people a little past retirement age are in an excellent position to take a long view of their lives and assess how things have turned out.

Denise Thornton ’82, MA’08



ISTOCK

Waste Not, Want Not

To feed the hungry, researcher looks to crops that aren't being harvested.

There's a hunger inside **Jed Colquhoun PhD'00** that just won't go away. It's not because he's starving. It's because, according to Colquhoun, nearly 20 percent of households with children in the United States are food insecure — they don't know where their next meal is coming from. He is on a mission to eliminate that fear.

During a very productive lunch in December 2009, Colquhoun came up with an idea to do just that.

On one side sat a frustrated vegetable grower who wasn't able to harvest a carrot crop because processing plants were already running at capac-

ity. On the other sat a colleague from Second Harvest Food Bank of Southern Wisconsin who is always in need of food supplies.

"What that lunch [conversation] really drove home is, how do we put these two types of organizations together in a situation that can provide nutrition to our children in particular?" says Colquhoun, an associate professor in UW-Madison's Department of Horticulture.

He started by looking at products being processed in oversupply. "The food processors have been very generous in donating excess canned vegetables into the food bank system," he says. "It's like a mega

canned-food drive."

The more difficult problem became how to deal with perfectly good crops that weren't being harvested due to factors such as overloaded processing facilities, limited numbers of harvesting crews, and unpredictable growing seasons.

He turned to Wisconsin for solutions. "We have enormous strength in Wisconsin with the diversity of our agriculture," Colquhoun says. "We have an opportunity to demonstrate success here on a local level that could be used as a case study nationally."

That success requires opening up the lines of communication

among the farmers, the processors, and the food banks to figure out details, including who will provide the trucking or the multi-ton containers used to transport the vegetables.

"We need to develop a plan that won't be a burden on the entire system," Colquhoun says, adding that such a plan is about a year away from implementation. In the meantime, his team is busy collecting information on the complexity of the situation and developing models to test.

"Given the rather desperate situation for those in need of food," he says, "failure is not an option."

Brian Klatt

Knotty Problem

Residents of San Cristobal de Rapaz, Peru, perform a New Year's ritual in front of an enormous collection of khipus — those are the strands of knotted wool hanging in the background. Khipus are an ancient method of recording information, one that goes back to the Inca empire that pre-dated the arrival of Europeans. Though no one today knows how to interpret the meaning encoded in khipus, the objects are still used in religious ceremonies in remote communities such as Rapaz.

But the khipus of Rapaz were in danger of falling to pieces, victims of the elements, mold, and infestation — until, that is, UW anthropology professor Frank Salomon stepped in. He led a team of anthropologists to Rapaz with the intent of preserving both the khipus and the building in which they're stored. Since the artifacts are still in use, Salomon knew he couldn't remove them to the safety of a museum. For the Rapacitos, "the khipus are the documents of record of their past relationship with the sacred mountains," Salomon says. "So we took the museum to the patrimony." He rebuilt the khipu house and repaired the khipus, all while keeping them in place.



COURTESY OF FRANK SALOMON

Sales Job

Even three-year-olds can recognize commercial brands.

Think your average preschooler doesn't know the difference between McDonald's and Burger King? Think again.

In a pair of studies, **Anna McAlister**, a lecturer in the School of Human Ecology, found children as young as three recognize and have judgments about different brands — and the people who use them — especially ones aimed at their age group.

Researchers previously thought kids didn't develop an

understanding of brands until they were between seven and eleven years old, but earlier studies had some flaws, including asking those who had not yet learned to read to name their favorite brands.

McAlister worked with T. Bettina Cornwell, professor of marketing and sports management at the University of Michigan, to test brands geared toward young children and used pictures to help them commu-

nicate their understanding of brands. Young children recognized brands aimed at kids 50 percent of the time, compared

with just above 20 percent recognition for brands not specifically targeted at their age group.

Staff



BY THE NUMBERS: Senior Auditors

It's easily the best deal on campus, but there's an age requirement. Any Wisconsin resident sixty and older can enroll, for free, in courses where space is available and the instructor approves. The number of senior auditors has increased three-fold since the Wisconsin legislature reinstated the program in 2000, ending a ten-year layoff when some of the program's former participants lobbied to bring it back.

Students in the program, who range in age from sixty to ninety, take courses in departments including art history, history, literature, music, and science.

"I love books. I love different cultures. I love learning things," says Lynn Siewert, seventy-two, who has audited courses for more than a decade and is enrolled in two architecture history courses this fall. "It makes my life so much richer."

Source: Division of Continuing Studies

344
Number of students
enrolled

68
Average age of students

6
Number of auditors
enrolled for 25+
semesters

150
Number of courses
with these students

75
Number of students
enrolled in the most
popular course —
Music in Performance

STUDENT WATCH

Where did all the boys go?

That's a question universities across the country, UW-Madison included, have been asking for more than three decades.

According to Tom Mortenson of The Pell Institute for the Study of Opportunity in Higher Education, women began to outnumber men on American college campuses starting in 1978, and the disparity has been growing ever since.

Reasons for the trend include these factors among male students: lower literacy scores in elementary and secondary schools, less participation in non-athletic extracurricular activities, and less college preparation in high school. Not surprisingly, these details catch the attention of college admissions officers when evaluating prospective students. Also, joining the military or the work force after high school are options that appeal more to males. Even doing prison time takes more males than females out of the running for college admission.

Although the UW's gender split — 51.8 percent female — isn't as uneven as the national average of 57 percent, it's still an interesting trend, given that forty years ago, men outnumbered women as college students by 16 percent.

Sam Oleson x'11

Mary Beltrán

When she watches television, it's with an eye on diversity, as well as entertainment.

When the television show *30 Rock* won the award for best comedy series at the Golden Globes in January 2009, cast member Tracy Morgan grabbed the trophy from the show's creator and star. "Tina Fey and I had an agreement that if Barack Obama won, I would speak for the show from now on," said Morgan, who is black. "Welcome to post-racial America!"

Did the media enter a post-racial era with Obama's campaign and election? What does that mean? Mary Beltrán MS'93, a UW associate professor of media and cultural studies, and Chicano and Latino studies, is examining that idea as she explores not just what we watch, but whom. Before she earned a PhD in media studies at the University of Texas at Austin, Beltrán was a social worker in San Francisco. Many of her clients were minorities isolated at home with only young children and television, and she started to wonder what they were seeing and how it affected them.

Q: How did you first become interested in the concept of a "post-racial America"?

A: I've always been interested in how diversity is represented in contemporary film and television. ... So it was interesting that as I was seeing a shift away from TV shows that focused specifically on white or non-white families to more diverse, ensemble casts (on shows such as *Lost* and *Grey's Anatomy*) that this term *post-racial* was being used quite a bit. It's kind of a useful, catchall phrase that people put multiple meanings on, but often is put out there to talk about an end of racism in American society.

Q: What questions are you exploring in your research?

A: Is there such a thing as post-racial media representation? Are we really seeing improvement in terms of how diverse Americans are represented in entertainment media, or are we just seeing a shuffling of how things look? One of the questions that comes up with television series that have a diverse cast is, who are the stars, actually? Who do we really get to know?

Q: It sounds like the country's changing population is being reflected in TV and movies. Are there certain people or shows or movies that show this is taking place?

A: Where we can see the biggest changes is actually in kids' programming, and it makes sense, considering the [U.S.] Census ... Latinos are one in five Americans under [age] eighteen, one in four under [age] five. ... A number of 'tween stars are of mixed descent. Someone like Selena Gomez, [who] is the star of *Wizards of Waverly Place* and she's half Mexican-American, and Demi Lovato [star of the Disney Channel's *Camp Rock* and *Sonny With a Chance*] is also half Latina. ... I think it's pretty deliberate on the part of studios like Disney.



BRUCE HOCHTER

Q: What are some of the broader lessons we can draw from how race is represented in the media?

A: What it means to be the ideal woman or ideal man is still usually the domain of the white characters, even when we're seeing more nuanced representations. There have only been a few studies that have looked at American children of different backgrounds and how it impacts them in terms of what they are seeing in the media. ... I think things are better than they used to be, but unfortunately for kids of color in the U.S., I think they still can come away from their experiences with the media feeling like there's something not as good about them because they're not white.

Q: One of the shows you study is *Glee*, and you wrote that its portrayal of diversity is both "satisfying and frustrating." Can you explain what you meant by that?

A: It's a very interesting show in presenting a very contradictory view of diversity and of notions of equality among people of different backgrounds. One reason is it wants to be modern and, in doing so, it wants to represent a diverse group of teenagers and teachers. ... The show likes this idea of mashing up songs that are sometimes from different eras, and I think it's a mash-up of attitudes towards race and racial equality. But to some degree, it's meant to be satirical, so maybe that's enough to allow us to continue watching it without being totally offended all the time.

Interview conducted, condensed, and edited by Jenny Price '96

Family Matters

In this first-year course, students become philosophical about childhood, marriage, and family.

To drive a car, you need to pass a test and have a license. Although there is no similar requirement to have a baby, should there be?

It's the sort of interesting question that students debate regularly in Philosophy 104: Childhood, Marriage, and Family, one course within a First-Year Interest Group that is exploring children and families. The group contemplates complex questions surrounding family structure, society's responsibilities toward children, and the role of government in marriage and in protecting and educating the young.

Licensing parents is a concept that typically generates some of the most animated discussions, says **Harry Brighouse**, a UW philosophy professor who teaches the course. "Students who read it the first time think it's appalling, and by the time they finish [the discussion], they're in favor of it," Brighouse says. "It's one of those things where students' minds get changed in sort of surprising ways."

The syllabus puts it best: "This course requires a lot of thinking."

The twenty freshmen in Brighouse's class wade through ideas and issues they will confront at some point in their lives: what makes for a good childhood, the case for and against same-sex marriage, and who is responsible for rearing children. Students take companion courses in sociology and educational psychology that cover marriage, family, and childhood development. They also read material that wouldn't typically be part of a philosophy class, because Brighouse believes they can't be expected to be

knowledgeable enough about this course's subjects to reflect philosophically from the get-go.

"They have very similar experiences of childhood to one another," he says. "One of the things I try to get them to do is read literature — historical and sociological literature — in which it's made clear to them there are very different kinds of childhoods than [those] they experienced."

At the very start of the course, Brighouse gets students thinking about marriage and family through a survey that asks whether they expect to have children. To those who answer yes, he follows up: "Which parent do you expect to spend the most time, energy, and effort raising the children?" He then asks the students to consider the same question for their five best friends.

He has asked hundreds of students these questions, and the results are always the same: Female students overwhelmingly think they'll raise their children more or less equally with their spouses, while male students overwhelmingly think that the mothers will do most of the childrearing. And when it comes to their friends having children,

both male and female students think the mother will bear more of the parenting responsibilities.

The questions reveal to female students the dissonance between their views of themselves and their friends when it comes to parenting. "In other words, you're being totally unrealistic about yourselves," Brighouse tells the mostly female class after sharing the results. "The boys know exactly what the game is. The girls don't."

Brighouse has two overarching goals for his students as they walk through these minefields of controversial topics: to be able to reason, and to understand how other people who go through the same process may end up disagreeing with them.

"I have no interest in having them walk away from my class with the same views I have," he says. "I want them to think carefully about the moral questions that face them as ordinary people in their personal lives and in their lives as citizens."

The small class size creates an atmosphere in which students are more likely to share their thoughts and opinions, Brighouse says. "By the end of the semester, you've seen them change and develop," he says. "That's what educating is; that's what makes educating rewarding — not going in and saying the same thing over and over again, but actually observing people learning and developing."

Jenny Price '96



Harry Brighouse's philosophy course asks students to wrestle with complex issues, including the case for and against same-sex marriage.

ISTOCK

TEAM PLAYER

Andrew Howe

At 165 pounds in NCAA Division I wrestling this season, there's **Andrew Howe** x'13 ... and then there's all the rest. The entire weight class will be looking to give the Badger grappler something he didn't experience last season — a loss.

Unsatisfied with an NCAA Championships runner-up finish as a freshman in 2009, Howe revamped his wrestling style for 2010 to be more aggressive, pursuing attacks to score more points and to keep his opponents tired and on their heels.

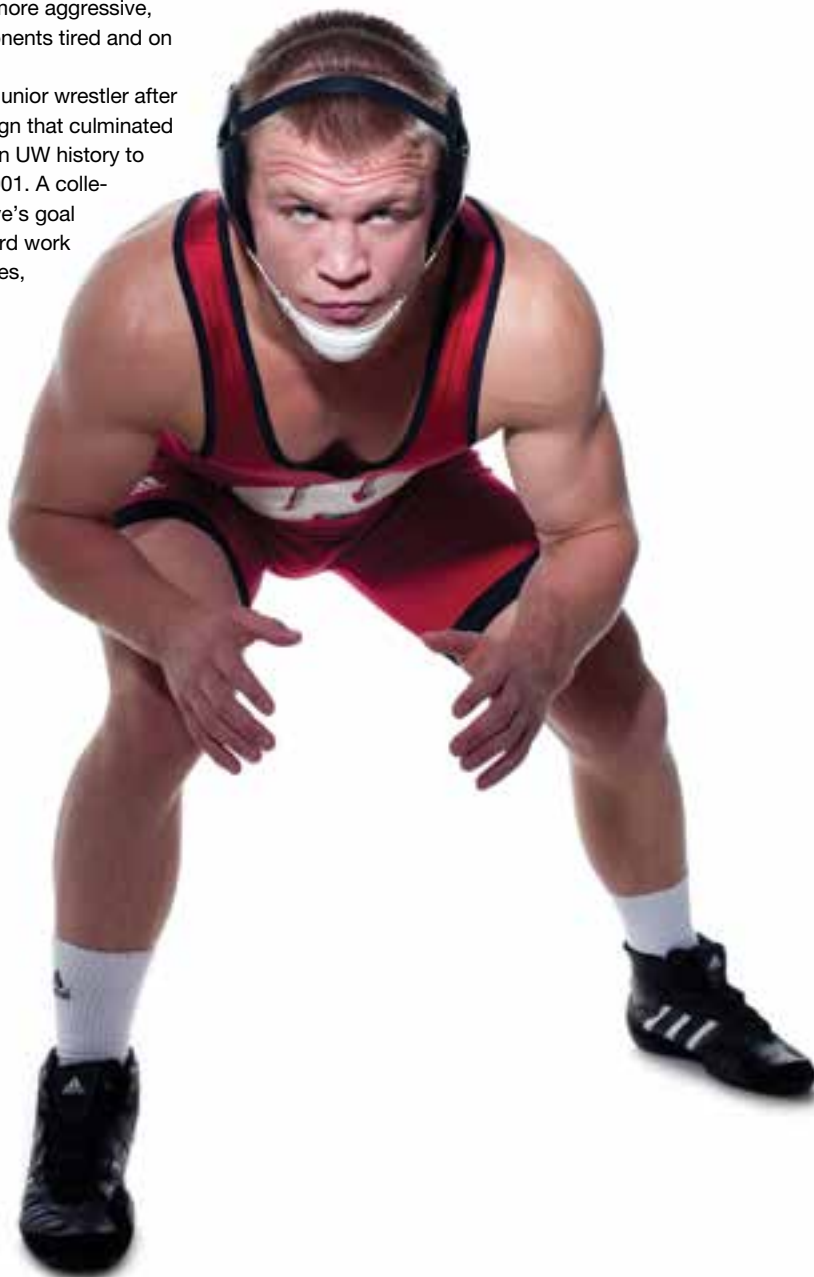
It worked. All eyes are now on the number-one-ranked junior wrestler after last season, in which he put together a perfect 37-0 campaign that culminated in a national championship, making him the fourth wrestler in UW history to go undefeated and the first to win a national crown since 2001. A collegiate championship has been the Cedar Lake, Indiana, native's goal ever since high school, and he achieved the feat through hard work and training. In addition to regularly scheduled team practices, Howe is up each morning before sunrise for a regimented workout that keeps him in top shape.

But this season is no one-man show. Howe leads an impressive Badger squad that finished fourth in last year's NCAA tournament, which ranks as the UW's highest finish ever.

"Individually, I want to win another national championship," Howe says. "And it should be a great season for our team — maybe one of the best yet. If everything comes together and we put a good [NCAA] tournament together come March, there's no reason we can't win it."

Ben Wischnewski '05

"If everything comes together and we put a good [NCAA] tournament together come March, there's no reason we can't win it."



JEFF MILLER

Free Fallin'

UW student soars to new heights as a professional snowboarder.

Before learning to fly, snowboarder **Colin Tucker x'12** had to learn to fall.

"You roll off the lip off the jump, and if you don't have enough speed, you'll knuckle, which basically means you'll land in the flat and explode instead of making the downhill landing," Tucker says in describing the extreme sport he loves. "Every time you go into a new jump, it's a roll of the dice. You hope to land on your feet, and if not, you tuck and hope for the best."

When he's not testing the limits of his sport at professional competitions, Tucker is a full-time UW-Madison student, alternating semesters studying with snowboarding while taking some online courses. So far, he's keeping up with a regular credit load and says, "It's doable to juggle the two."

Snowboarding has also opened doors to him on campus. "It's an easy way to meet people. Even people not in the scene like talking about it," he says. He's found that UW students

"welcome with open arms someone who's a little different, who's got a new story."

A Milwaukee native, Tucker didn't strap on a snowboard until he was thirteen. He was instantly hooked, and gravitated toward freestyle snowboarding. In freestyle, the rider uses manmade terrain features such as rails, jumps, or boxes to perform aerial or sliding "jib" tricks.

The sport can be dangerous, however, and after Tucker landed in the hospital with a ruptured spleen, his parents looked for a way to get the youngest of their three sons the training he needed to safely pursue his passion.

"My parents were concerned that I would fall behind in my education," he says. "But being the cool parents they are, they said if you're serious about this and you want to be a pro snowboarder, we'll figure out how to make it happen."

He left home at fifteen to live with a host family in Steamboat Springs, Colorado, where he attended a public



JEFF MILLER

Colin Tucker finds balance by alternating semesters on the UW campus with snowboarding and taking some courses online.

high school and trained in the winter. A few years later, the inexperienced teen turned pro, securing sponsorships from Quiksilver, Bern Helmets, PowerBar, KlassNine Snowboards, Bolle Optics, Zero Gloves, and Sun Bum.

"Snowboarding is such a new sport, it's still possible to do tricks that no one has ever done before — and to do them when it counts, during competition," Tucker says. "It's all about progression and adrenaline and keeping your cool."

Karen Graf Roach '82



BADGER SPORTS TICKER

The athletic department has revived a plan to build a \$27.8 million practice facility for the men's and women's hockey programs. Initially shelved in March due to a lack of private funding, the project was revived in September after a group of men's hockey alumni united to increase donations. If the UW regents and state building commission approve the plan, the athletic department will build a 2,400-seat rink with offices and

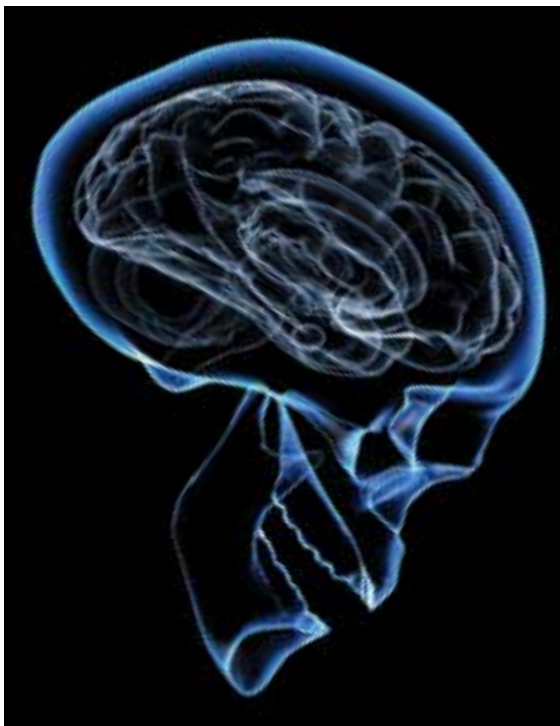
locker rooms near the Kohl Center. Construction is slated to begin in 2011, with the teams scheduled to move into it in fall 2012.

UW athletic director Barry Alvarez will be inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in December. Alvarez was the Badgers' football coach from 1990 to 2005 and led the team to 118 wins, including three Rose Bowl victories.

The women's basketball team will get national exposure this year, as the Big Ten Network plans to air eight of its games. For a full schedule, see www.uwbadgers.com.

The Badger women's hockey team is now on Facebook. To follow the program — which won national championships in 2006, 2007, and 2009 — visit www.facebook.com/wisconsinwomenshockey.

head-on **collision**



ISTOCK

Ann McKee '75 is discovering the dangers of contact sports,
one brain at a time.

BY JOHN ALLEN

Ann McKee '75 is at the center of a struggle between heart and head.

Her heart belongs to football. "I love football," she says. "Everyone knows that. I come from a very heavily football family. My brothers played football, my father played football. I went to practices in the summer.

I grew up in Appleton, and, you know, the Packers are pretty hard to ignore."

Although she's lived in Massachusetts for the last three decades, spending her adult life in New England Patriots country hasn't changed McKee's allegiance. "I have rankings of my teams," she says. "I love the Packers. I love Aaron Rodgers. I really don't like Brett Favre."

But McKee's head belongs to science. As a neuropathologist, her chosen science is head science, the study of brains. And what her head tells her is that her favorite game is bad for its players — that football is literally beating some players' brains into incoherence, and they won't realize it until it's too late to prevent an early and excruciating death.

"It's very frightening," McKee says. "Here's this game that we all love so much, and though we don't see any visible injuries, it can cause these devastating effects."

McKee knows this — and knows it with increasing certainty — because she's seen the evidence under a microscope. She's on the faculty at Boston University and runs the brain banks at the Veterans Administration hospital in Bedford, Massachusetts. There she autopsies the gray matter of the deceased to search for signs of neurological diseases and abnormalities. She's examined the brains of dozens of former football players, boxers, and other athletes, and she and her Boston colleagues have published a series of articles that reveal and define the ravages that years of continual pounding can cause: a condition called chronic traumatic encephalopathy, or CTE.

CTE is insidious in that it seems to be caused by relatively minor head injuries — concussions and even sub-concussive hits to the head — that appear to pass with little or no short-term effect, leaving victims unaware of the difficulties to come.

"These individuals play their sport when they're young, when they're in their teens and twenties," says McKee. "When they retire, which is usually in their thirties, they're asymptomatic. They don't develop symptoms until mid-life, late thirties and forties. And those are usually

behavioral and personality changes, so a lot of people think they're adjustment reactions or a mid-life crisis sort of deal. But actually, it's neuro-degeneration. It's an organic brain disease. It's structural changes in their brains."

McKee probably has more experience examining CTE-ravaged brains than anyone else in the world, and her studies are starting to change the rules and even the culture of football and sports in America.

Iron Mike

McKee's ranking of football favorites makes one glaring omission: the Wisconsin Badgers. But then her affinities were formed in her youth, and that period — the 1960s and early 1970s — was dominated by the Green Bay Packers: Vince Lombardi and Bart Starr, the Ice Bowl, and two Super Bowl victories. The Badgers offered nothing to compete.

"I went to school in the seventies," she says. "It was total mayhem then. It was anarchy. I have only vague recollections of football."

During McKee's four years in Madison, the Badgers compiled a record of 19-24-1, with just one winning season. But despite their mediocrity, those Badger teams featured one of the best players in the school's history: center Mike Webster x'74.

Certainly no Badger has gone on to greater

success in the NFL. Drafted by the Pittsburgh Steelers in 1974, Webster became the anchor of that team's offensive line, helping them win four Super Bowls. Nicknamed Iron Mike for his endurance, he played through injuries and started 150 consecutive games between 1976 and 1986, becoming one of the team's offensive captains. Over the course of seventeen years in professional football, Webster built a resume that landed him in the NFL Hall of Fame in 1997.

But his career also brought less-welcome developments. The requirements of playing center — leaning over the football before passing it to the quarterback, then surging headfirst into oncoming defensive linemen, again and again, on almost every play — added up to countless instances of cranial trauma,



Mike Webster as a Badger: the Tomahawk, Wisconsin, native was drafted by the Pittsburgh Steelers in 1974 and played seventeen seasons in the NFL, leading to countless head injuries.

UW-MADISON ARCHIVES

as his brain was bounced around inside his skull hundreds of times every season.

By the time he retired in 1990, he was hooked on painkillers. By 2002, he was dead.

Webster's passing was far from easy. He suffered not only from chronic pain, but also from bouts of amnesia, depression, and dementia. He spent periods living out of his truck or at train stations.

Still, Webster had one more contribution to make to football, though it wouldn't come until after his death. His family had his body cremated, but his brain was sent to the University of Pittsburgh, where pathologist Bennet Omalu performed an autopsy. Though Webster's brain at first appeared normal, Omalu discovered signs of the residue of a lifetime of physical trauma and diagnosed Webster with CTE, making him the first NFL player given that diagnosis. Since then, Webster has become something of a cause célèbre. His family sued the NFL for disability payments, receiving a judgment of over \$1 million in 2006.

Webster's diagnosis and the lawsuit helped raise the profile of CTE, but the disease itself is hardly a new discovery. The condition has been well documented for nearly a century, though under different names. It was first observed among professional fighters, who were described popularly as being "punch drunk." The medical designation, first applied in 1928, was *dementia pugilistica*, or boxer's dementia.

The disease typically first manifests as a loss of attention and concentration, memory deficits, confusion, dizziness, and headaches. As it progresses, victims may begin to show slurred speech, difficulty swallowing, drooping eyelids, deafness, slowed movement, vertigo, and a staggering gait. Ultimately, CTE can end

in dementia, with victims suffering from poor insight and judgment, erratic behavior, and even psychosis.

CTE is not a common diagnosis, possibly because its symptoms are often masked by confusion with other neurological disorders. CTE involves memory loss, like Alzheimer's disease, and diminishing muscle control, as in Parkinson's and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), or Lou Gehrig's disease. But if the symptoms of CTE are difficult to recognize in the living, the evidence is unmistakable in the autopsy room.

Tau

Ann McKee's first experience with CTE came in 2003, and it came as something of a surprise. She was autopsying the brain of a former resident of the Bedford VA hospital, a man who'd died at age 72, fifteen years after having been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease.

As with all her autopsies, she began looking at the brain before reading through the patient's chart. "I always do the brain examination before knowing anything about the patient," she says. "That's a huge advantage. I'm able to look at the brain prior to being biased by any prior clinical information, so I go in with a more open mind."

And an open mind was important when she opened up this patient's brain, because she quickly determined that he didn't have Alzheimer's at all. One of the signs was there — the build-up of a protein called tau, which is supposed to remain inside nerve cell axons, but in Alzheimer's escapes and becomes deformed and tangled, accumulating until it kills off brain cells. But other signs were missing — there was, for instance, no beta amyloid, a peptide that appears in heavy deposits in Alzheimer's patients.

McKee found widespread damage across regions of the patient's frontal cortex, temporal cortex, hippocampus, and amygdala. "These are all important regions of the brain," she says. "The frontal cortex has to do with intellect, insight, judgment, and multitasking; the temporal cortex with the same sort of things. The



Ann McKee in the lab: by studying dozens of brains, she's helping to discover the characteristics that define CTE.

KRISTIN PRESSLY

amygdala is the emotional part of the brain and governs rage behaviors and aggressiveness, and the hippocampus is a very important structure for learning and memory. All of these regions were very abnormal.”

She knew right away that she was dealing with something unusual, and when she read the chart, she figured out what that was. The patient had been a professional boxer — what she’d seen were the structural effects of *dementia pugilistica*, of CTE.

For the patient and his family, this had been tragic, but for McKee it was also fascinating. She’s spent almost her entire career delving into the mysteries of what makes brains functional and dysfunctional, and CTE, she believes, offers unique possibilities to learn about how brains work.

After earning her bachelor’s in zoology, McKee went on to medical school at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, before taking on three different residencies, in internal medicine, neurology, and finally neuropathology.

“There are a lot of fascinating systems in medicine ... But there’s nothing that compares at all to the nervous system, because it’s so infinitely complex and anatomically diverse,” she says. “There’s so much we don’t know about what the mind is and what the brain is. It’s such a huge mystery.”

McKee’s career took the research route, with faculty positions first at Harvard and then at Boston University, and for the last twenty years, she’s focused her energy on neurodegenerative diseases. Currently based at the Bedford VA brain bank, she also heads the brain banks for Boston University’s Alzheimer’s Disease Center, the Framingham Heart Study, the Centenarian Study, and now the Center for the Study of Traumatic Encephalopathy.

All together, these banks contain the brains of more than a thousand individuals. Removed from the donors’ bodies as quickly as possible after death, the brains are sliced into sections, with half of the tissue being frozen and the other half hardened with a fixative for immediate study. McKee then examines the brain tissue to try to diagnose any neurological disease — an examination that covers some 465 data points.

“It’s a huge, long process,” says McKee. “We look for all the proteins associated with Alzheimer’s disease, or with the frontal and temporal dementias. We look for the proteins associated with ALS. It’s very comprehensive.”

And now her brain banks also check for CTE. McKee says she’s studied some thirty-six brains that show signs of the disease, not all of which came from athletes — some are from veterans who’d been jarred by explosions; some are from patients who’d had psychological disorders that drove them to repeatedly bang their heads. But most had been athletes competing in contact sports.

McKee has studied more athletes’ brains than any other neuropathologist, a record she credits to her connection with a professional wrestler.

Chris Harvard

The same year that McKee performed her first CTE autopsy, Chris Nowinski also discovered the disease — and to him, it meant something far more personal.

Nowinski, a Harvard graduate, played football for the Crimson as a defensive lineman, and he took more than his share of hits to the head.

“I can remember one specific play where I was hit so hard I didn’t remember falling down,” he says. “I just remember



Chris Nowinski sustained several concussions while playing college football and wrestling professionally.

opening my eyes and the sky had turned from blue to orange. Everything was tinted.”

Those head injuries didn’t end with Nowinski’s playing days, as after graduating, he went pro — but not in football. From 2001 to 2003, Chris Nowinski was known as Chris Harvard, the professional wrestler with an Ivy League pedigree. He did postgraduate studies at the World Wrestling Entertainment academy in Atlanta, and debuted in December 2001. As Chris Harvard, he wore crimson trunks, a letterman’s jacket emblazoned with a big H, and an air of intellectual smugness. His signature moves included the “Honor Roll” and the “Harvard Buster.” And before bashing his opponents with a folding chair or some such implement, he might quote Shakespeare.

He made a popular villain.

But for all Nowinski’s success in the ring, he was not immune to head trauma.

“I’ve suffered at least four concussions while wrestling,” he says, “perhaps

AP PHOTO/STEVEN SENNE

more. There were times when I'd black out in the ring for about ten seconds and couldn't remember what we'd planned for the rest of the match. In the summer of '03, I had my last concussion, and my most severe. But because I didn't know any better, I kept working out every day for five weeks. I had all sorts of memory and sleep issues just trying to push through it. And then one day I woke up on the floor of a hotel room having jumped through the nightstand in my sleep. That scared me straight."

Nowinski knew that his brain was failing him, but he wasn't sure just why. He went to see a series of specialists, including, ultimately, Bob Cantu, Bedford's brain bank neurologist. Cantu suggested Nowinski was suffering the aftereffects of his head injuries and warned him about the dangers of CTE.

"I think Chris was so alarmed that so few people, even knowledgeable people, knew about [CTE] that he made it his life's mission to understand concussion," says McKee. "He wants people to understand the consequences of repetitive traumatic injury in sports."

Nowinski dedicated himself to supporting research in CTE. He spoke with Cantu and with Bob Stern, a neuropsychologist, and in 2007, they encouraged him to meet with the person they convinced him was the best neuropathologist in the country: Ann McKee.

"One of the primary goals was to partner with a top-tier academic medical school to continue pathology studies," Nowinski says. "But the research wasn't being done to a standard that I believed was necessary to create change and find the cures that are needed."

Nowinski, McKee, Stern, and Cantu formed a partnership to study CTE, and in the two years that they've been

working together, they've found increasing evidence related to the disease. Cantu, according to McKee, "is the world's leading expert on concussion," while Stern studies the behaviors that lead to CTE, and McKee autopsies the deceased to find physical evidence. Nowinski uses his influence with other athletes and their families to spread the word on CTE and encourage brain donation, especially among former football players.

Throughout 2008, Nowinski convinced the families of several NFL players who died that year to donate those players' brains to McKee's lab: former linebacker John Grimsley, who died at age 45 after five years of cognitive decline; offensive lineman Tom McHale, who also died at 45; Wally Hilgenberg, who died at 66 in 2008 after having been diagnosed with ALS; offensive lineman Louis Creekmur, who died at age 82 after more than twenty years of dementia. All of them were found to have the widespread tau deposits characteristic of CTE.

"Every athlete whose brain Dr. McKee has studied who's played more than ten years of contact sports has been diagnosed with CTE," Nowinski says, which is not good news. At thirty-two, he can already see dark times coming. "I'd be naive to think that there's not a good chance CTE is in my future," he adds. "Statistically, it's virtually guaranteed. The question is, how bad is it going to be, and is understanding it going to make it easier on the people around me?"

Defining a Disease

Currently, however, the group's focus isn't on treatment so much as on figuring out just how to recognize CTE in living individuals. The only means to reliably diagnose the disease is through autopsy,

and no one, Nowinski points out, takes a disease seriously if it can only be recognized in the dead.

"Part of the problem is that until you have diagnostic criteria, you don't really have a disease," he says. "Nothing will be approved by the [Food and Drug Administration] or [Centers for Disease Control]. It can be a tough road to travel, but we'll get there eventually."

And so McKee's work is only the first stage in combating CTE. As she collects the physical evidence of the disease's effect on the brain, Stern and Cantu are trying to find ways to recognize those same signs in live athletes.

"We didn't know what we were looking for before," McKee says, "and the autopsies sort of laid it out: this is what this disease is. Now we just have to be able to look for those changes while the person is still alive."

Stern is currently leading a longitudinal study of some three hundred athletes from around the country. All of them have agreed to donate their brains to McKee's bank for study after they die, but that isn't the primary focus of the work. "They're young guys, so I certainly won't be seeing most of these brains," says McKee. Instead, the athletes are responding to regular surveys to monitor their injury history and to track their mental functioning.

Further, a subset of twenty athletes — ten with a history of traumatic brain injury and ten without — are undergoing more intensive study, including regular neuro-imaging tests, such as magnetic resonance imaging scans, and giving cerebrospinal fluid for chemical analysis.

The data that Stern generates, alongside McKee's discoveries, may help create diagnostic criteria and uncover what sorts of triggers cause CTE — whether the

important factors are moderate trauma, such as concussions, or relatively light trauma, such as the sub-concussive hits that don't cause any recognizable symptoms at the time they occur and which are far more common. Professional football players on offensive and defensive lines, for instance, tend to suffer between nine hundred and fifteen hundred sub-concussive hits to the head each year.

McKee believes that medical science may be able to define diagnostic criteria for CTE in the living in the next two years. "I'm sure that we're going to have a good handle on this," she says. "Things are changing so quickly."

Football

Not all of the athletes McKee and her group are looking at played football. In fact, her first major paper on the topic — "Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy in Athletes: Progressive Tauopathy after Repetitive Head Injury," published in the *Journal of Experimental Neurology* in 2009 — cites fifty-one cases, only five of whom were football players. The vast majority — thirty-nine — were boxers. Why the focus on football now?

The answer lies in numbers. Football provides a lot of athletes to draw from. "It's [the contact sport that] the most people are playing," says Nowinski. "You've got the greatest urgency there, in that that's where the most brain trauma is happening, and you can have the most impact in terms of reducing it."

That large sample of football players may shed light on ways in which other groups of people are in danger of developing CTE. McKee notes, for instance, that members of the military may be at risk, due to proximity to explosions.

Continued on page 63

Head Start

Even before the football Badgers took the field for their first practice this year, the team's newest members encountered increased attention to head injuries. In part due to the work of Ann McKee and her colleagues, college football, as well as professional, is taking traumatic brain injury more seriously.

"The research they're doing in Boston has really had a big effect," says Gary Johnson '85, the Badgers' head football athletic trainer. Part of that effect is that the Big Ten football teams have prepared an educational program to teach incoming players how to recognize the signs of mild and traumatic brain injuries, as well as the consequences of not reporting them. Those players also received more extensive neuro-cognitive testing, designed to gauge brain health and help the team's medical staff judge whether a player who receives a head injury is suffering any neurological impairment.

"It's basically a comprehensive test, including visual memory, verbal memory, and reaction time," Johnson says. "We want to establish how [a player's] brain functions in its normal state so that we'll be able to test him again if he suffers a concussion and make sure he's back to baseline before we let him participate again."

When a UW player suffers a concussion, athletic trainers remove him from the game or practice and send him to a physician for evaluation. They then have a set of protocols in place to try to ensure that he's fully recovered before he returns.

The first stage, according to Johnson, is "brain rest." The player is asked to cut back on all forms of activity — television, video games, or music, and, in serious cases, even classes — until all symptoms (such as amnesia, confusion, disorientation, headache, dizziness, nausea, blurred vision, and light sensitivity) have disappeared. Then athletic trainers slowly increase the player's activity.

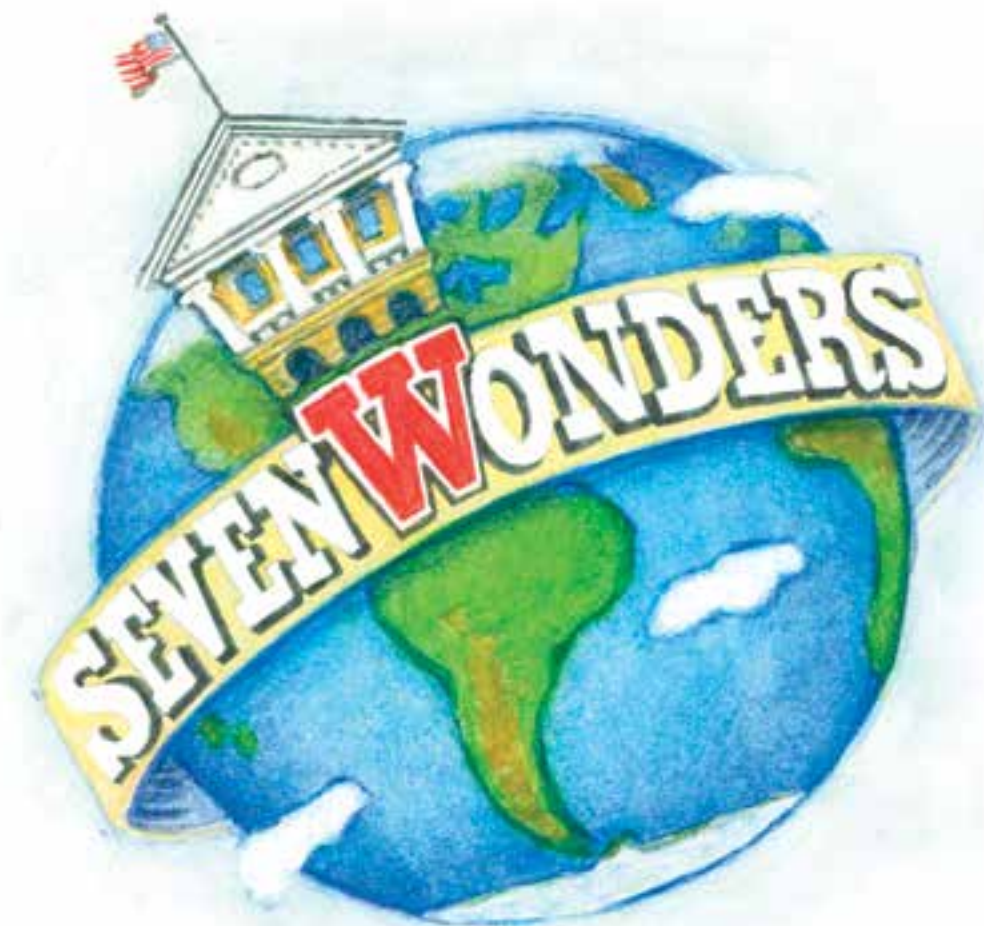
"It starts with exercise on a stationary bike," says Johnson. "We want to increase the blood flow to the brain." Once a player can do that without showing any symptoms of concussion, he proceeds to running, and then non-contact practice. At each stage, athletic trainers give the player tests to gauge cognitive function, and a physician ultimately decides when and whether the player may return.

But, Johnson says, the chief difficulty isn't so much in treatment as in changing the push-through-the-injury culture of football. "The hardest thing is getting kids to report," he says. "The [symptoms of traumatic brain injury] can be pretty subjective. We're really trying to help kids be more informed."

J.A.



BRENT NICASTRO



*An admittedly arbitrary list of discoveries from the UW
that changed the world for good.*

By Jenny Price '96

Illustrations by Barry Roal Carlsen MFA'83

UW-Madison is fertile ground

for imagination and innovation. Our best and brightest make discoveries that change lives — and sometimes save them. And we're not just talking about Babcock Hall's orange custard chocolate chip ice cream.

This tradition is poised to continue with the opening of the Wisconsin Institutes for Discovery on campus in December (see sidebar, page 33). We at *On Wisconsin* admit that we don't always understand the full significance of exciting research findings that seem to emerge from campus nearly every day and make us wish that we'd paid closer attention in science class. But we *do* know that the UW is a source of life-changing work.

To get a sense of what we have to look forward to, we looked back. Be forewarned: this list is not exhaustive. In fact, it's entirely arbitrary, and we expect that many of you would like to add to the seven discoveries we picked.

No one can dispute this, however: these are seven homegrown finds that make a tangible difference outside of the classroom, the library, and the laboratory.

At the very least, pull them out of your back pocket the next time you want to brag about the UW. It never hurts to be ready in case you're stuck at a party with someone who extols the virtues of a competing alma mater.

Talk among yourselves. Then send us an e-mail at onwisconsin@uwalumni.com if you'd like to add to our list.

Mini Machines

Henry Guckel's invention wasn't big, but its potential turned out to be huge.

In 1991, the UW engineering professor made the world's first working metal micromotor. He used x-ray lithography and electroplating techniques to make the tiny machines, which are smaller than the width of a human hair. When Guckel died in 2000, he held more than eighty patents related to what are now called microelectromechanical systems, or MEMS.

Who uses these microscopic marvels? We all do.

The burgeoning field produced high-speed parts for computers, cars, and airplanes, and even improved medical procedures such as balloon angioplasty to treat heart disease. New applications emerged as researchers applied the existing



technology to other devices, ranging from inkjet-printer cartridges to miniature robots and optical scanners.

The latest iPhone has MEMS, including a light sensor and dual microphones for noise cancellation. The devices are also inside instruments for the video game *Rock Band*, which allows players to try their hand at tunes by groups from the Beatles to Green Day, and part of special suits used to capture movement for animated films (think *Avatar*).

Making it Compute

Imagine life without the Internet. Yes, there was one.

Without the creativity and foresight of UW computer science researchers, you might not be able to instantaneously look up stats for your fantasy football team, book airline tickets, or find out what guinea pigs eat.

Not everyone thought it was a great idea at first. It took Lawrence Landweber, emeritus professor of computer science, and his team several attempts to get funding to build the Computer Science Network (CSNET) in the early 1980s, linking computer science researchers in university and private settings to one another. Little did the naysayers know that the team's efforts would help set the stage for the Internet, which today reaches more than one billion people worldwide.





Mold to Medicine

It was the height of World War II. The military needed antibiotics, and lots of them.

While government officials rationed the drugs to give priority to soldiers, UW-Madison joined a massive effort by the U.S. government, scientists, and pharmaceutical manufacturers to ramp up production.

UW researchers J.F. Stauffer PhD'33 and Myron Backus '28, MA'29, PhD'31 used ultraviolet light to induce thousands of different mutations of a single strain of penicillin mold from a cantaloupe found in a Peoria market. Their work increased the strain's productivity and paved the way for mass production of antibiotics. All industrial strains used today are descendents of what came from that one moldy melon.

By 1945, every U.S. drugstore had the antibiotic in stock. Anyone who has ever had a sinus infection can appreciate that.

D Spells Research Dollars

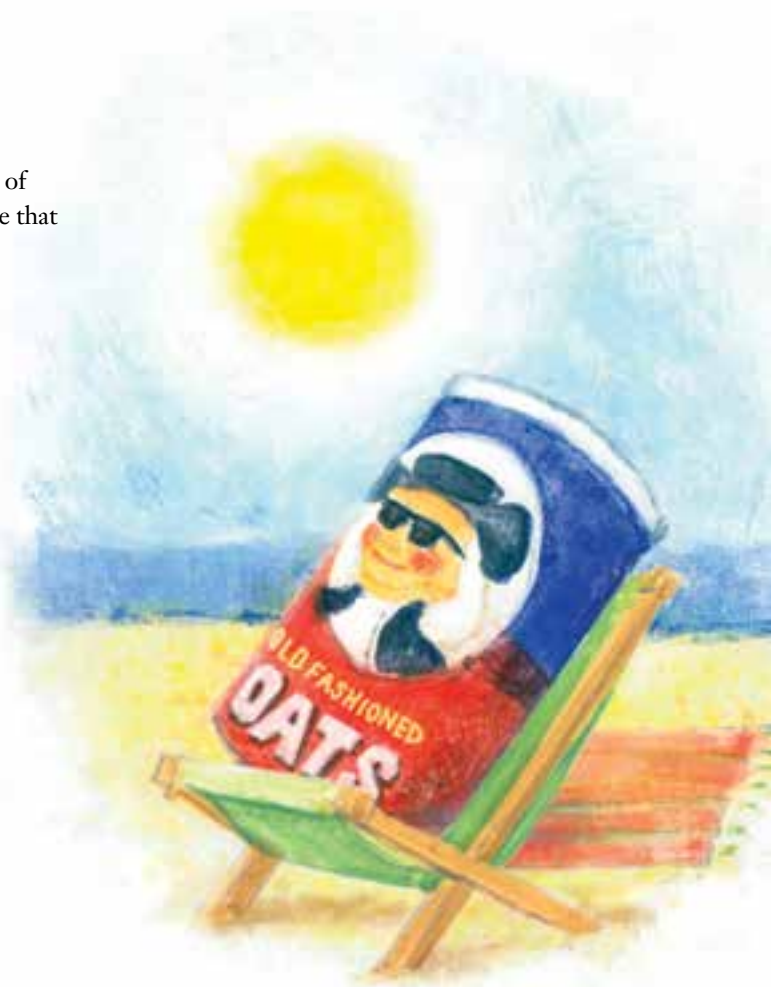
With one discovery — that ultraviolet radiation increases the content of vitamin D in food — Harry Steenbock helped set the UW on a course that made other breakthroughs possible.

In 1927, the fledgling Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF) executed its very first license agreement. The deal allowed the Quaker Oats Company to use Steenbock's patented irradiation process to fortify the vitamin D content of breakfast cereals.

Steenbock's discovery generated \$14 million in licensing income in the 1920s and '30s, helping to fuel additional UW research efforts and establish WARF as a model for protecting intellectual property that has since been copied by more than three hundred other universities.

The innovation doesn't end there. One of Steenbock's students, Hector DeLuca MS'53, PhD'55, who today is a UW professor of biochemistry, went on to work with vitamin D and developed treatments for diseases including osteoporosis, vitamin D-dependency rickets, and bone disease due to kidney failure.

The story will likely continue, as new research suggests vitamin D's power to fight myriad diseases.



A Map that Changed the World



How do you solve a problem like Greenland?

UW geography professor Arthur Robinson MA'38 found a way to fit a spherical globe onto a two-dimensional map in 1963. How? By changing the shape of the world.

The maps sailors used for hundreds of years to navigate the seas distort the size of countries and continents in the Northern Hemisphere. As a result, Greenland appears to be the same size as Africa, even though Africa's land mass is fourteen times larger.

Robinson, who died in 2004, designed his elliptical-shaped projection to minimize those distortions. When it came to maps, Robinson cared about appearances, and he believed that people wanted to work with maps that were beautiful. He described a competing map projection as "somewhat reminiscent of wet, ragged long winter underwear hung out to dry on the Arctic Circle."

Others agreed. The National Geographic Society adopted Robinson's projection, which hangs at the front of classrooms around the world.



Eye in the Sky

The space race had the world looking to the moon in the 1960s, while one UW scientist's invention gave us a new way to see Earth.

Without Verner Suomi's spin-scan camera, we might not be able to tune in to The Weather Channel each morning to find out if we should grab an umbrella before leaving home.

Suomi founded the UW's renowned Space Science and Engineering Center in



1965. In 1966, his camera was on board a NASA satellite launched into orbit — three years before Apollo 11 landed on the moon. The device provided a way to take pictures of Earth from space for the first time by scanning our planet as it spun, snapping sequential pictures at twenty-minute intervals. Suomi's camera paved the way for what scientists can do today — measure and track cloud and air motion, cloud heights, rainfall, severe weather, pollution, and natural disasters.

No doubt it has also helped people to fill awkward silences in conversation ever since.

History on Tape

It was one of the darkest moments in presidential history, but we didn't know the whole story until we heard it directly from Richard Nixon.

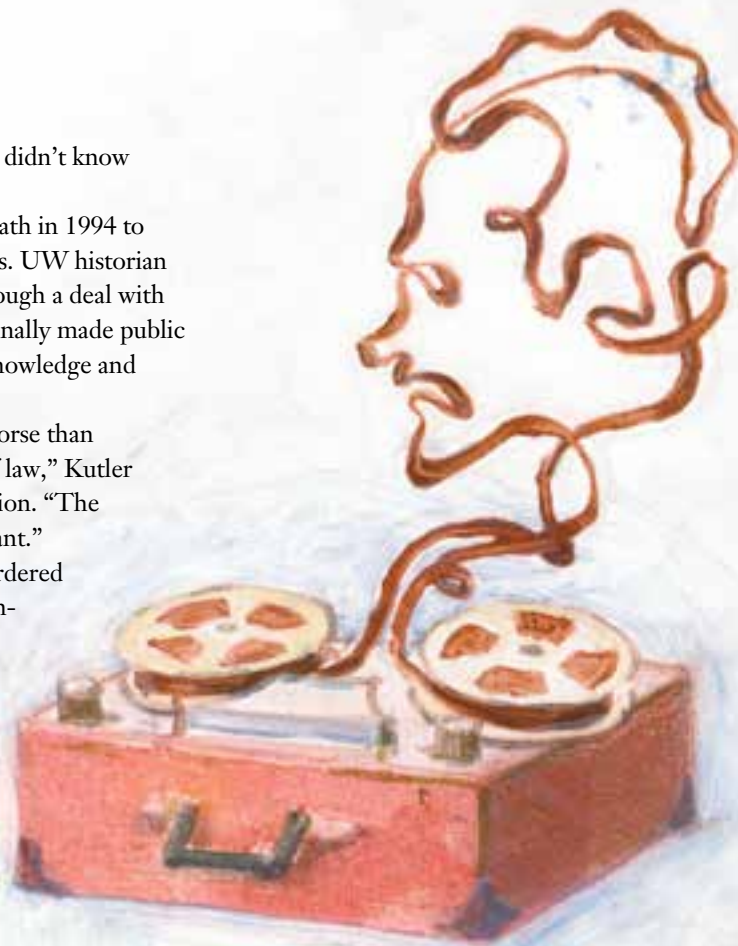
That's exactly what he didn't want. Nixon fought until his death in 1994 to keep private hundreds of hours of secretly recorded conversations. UW historian Stanley Kutler sued and won, forcing the release of the tapes through a deal with Nixon's estate and the National Archives. In 1996, the archives finally made public all recordings connected to Watergate, which verified Nixon's knowledge and participation in the cover-up.

"Today, we speak of presidential abuses of power as being 'worse than Watergate' in their contempt for lawful processes and the rule of law," Kutler wrote last year on the thirty-fifth anniversary of Nixon's resignation. "The 'lessons' and meaning of Richard Nixon remain exquisitely relevant."

Kutler won his battle twenty-one years after Congress first ordered Nixon's tapes released. He continues to advocate for open government and access to presidential records as a UW emeritus professor of history.

His hard-fought discovery reminds us of one truth that should be self-evident: hide from our history and we're doomed to repeat it. ■

Jenny Price '96 is senior writer for On Wisconsin.



On the Horizon

Two campus research institutes are poised for new discoveries.

As we pause to recognize notable UW contributions from past decades, a powerful incubator for new discoveries is about to open on campus.

One of the first inklings of its potential, in fact, was a competition held to choose five areas of research for the public side of the soon-to-open Wisconsin Institutes for Discovery.

"All twelve finalists for the research themes received just perfectly stellar reviews. There was little to differentiate them on pure scientific-quality grounds," says John Wiley MS'65, PhD'68, former UW chancellor and interim director of the public half of the institutes, which are set to open in December in a striking new building on University Avenue.

The institutes are divided by a meaningful difference visible only to their accountants. The Wisconsin Institute for Discovery (WID) will run on public research dollars, but will share space and — planners hope — inspiration with the Morgridge Institute for Research, which is privately backed by alumni John '55 and Tashia '55 Morgridge and the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

"The most important final selection criterion [for WID research areas] was the possibility of collaboration," Wiley says. "We took the potential for synergies between the WID researchers and the Morgridge researchers into account, with the idea that the power of those collaborations will show up in the results."

The paired institutes are shot through with complementary goals — improving human health, harnessing advances in technology, and understanding genetic processes — that dovetail neatly across the invisible public-private divide.

Morgridge has drawn notable UW-Madison researchers, including:

- Stem-cell pioneer James Thomson
- Virologist Paul Ahlquist PhD'81
- Medical devices developer Thomas "Rock" Mackie
- Engineering and computing experts Sangtae Kim and Miron Livny, who will train their computing experience on pharmaceutical development and high-powered number-crunching for collaborative research

In turn, WID's five research groups will focus on cutting-edge work in these areas:

- Tissue engineering, led by mechanical and industrial engineering professor Lih-Sheng "Tom" Turng, will aim to develop scaffolding to support and guide a patient's own cells — including stem cells — as they replace or repair damaged tissue.
- Epigenetics, led by biomolecular chemistry professor John Denu '88, will focus on the factors that govern the way we read and express our genetic code. Understanding how chemical and environmental differences (the "epigenome") in cells can silence or boost the effects of particular genes may prove effective in treating genetic disorders.
- The Living Environments Laboratory, led by engineering and nursing professor Patricia Flatley Brennan MS'84, PhD'86, will develop and test new tools to move health care out of the clinical environment, helping patients and providers monitor and treat conditions at home, at work, and just about anywhere.
- Optimization, led by Michael Ferris, computer science and industrial and systems engineering professor, will apply computer models in an effort to make complex questions more manageable. For example, optimization helps steer cancer-killing radiation beams past healthy tissue by weighing inexact measurements of anatomy, scattering tendencies of radiation beams, and even the rise and fall of an anxious patient's chest.
- Systems biology, led by chemical and biological engineering professor John Yin, will apply engineering concepts to describe complex relationships among cells, viruses, and bacteria, and to help predict the way those relationships scale up to the level of neighboring tissues, organs, and full organisms — even to teeming, interdependent populations of animals known as humans.

Chris Barncard

Opening the door to Forgiveness



A UW law program brings the victims of violent crimes face-to-face with the people who hurt them, proving that human compassion resides in the most unlikely places.

BY STACY FORSTER
PHOTOS BY JEFF MILLER

Jackie Millar and Craig Sussek sit opposite each other across the corner of a heavy wood table, catching up like old friends do. They talk about her new sandals, the charity walk he'll be doing, a pair of prestigious national awards she recently received.

But they're unlikely friends meeting in an unexpected place: a small, bare break room inside the Stanley Correctional Institution, where Millar visits Sussek each year. Fifteen years ago, in Reedsburg, Wisconsin, a sixteen-year-old Sussek shot Millar in the back of the head as he and a friend tried to steal her car.

Jackie Millar brings an open mind and the capacity to forgive as she arrives at the Stanley Correctional Institution for her thirteenth annual meeting with one of the offenders who injured her while committing a violent crime.

*“I can **forgive** you, but **forget** it, I won’t. I am legally blind, I am paralyzed on my right side, but I am healed from my heart.”*

Though she was given just a 2 percent chance of living, Millar survived, launching her on a journey of forgiveness and reconciliation. In the years since she was nearly killed, Millar has transformed a relationship with her two assailants to a level of love and acceptance that is rare in the human experience.

“I can *forgive* you, but *forget* it, I won’t,” Millar tells Sussek during their meeting within the prison walls. “I am legally blind, I am paralyzed on my right side, but I am healed from my heart.”

For the last thirteen years, Millar has been meeting with Sussek through a program offered by the UW Law School’s Frank J. Remington Center, which is directed by Meredith Ross MA’79, PhD’85, JD’90 and faculty director Walter Dickey BA’68, JD’71. Called the Restorative Justice Project, it allows crime victims such as Millar to meet with the very people who’ve committed crimes against them.

The outcome of each conference is different. For some, as with Millar and Sussek, an offer of forgiveness is extended and a relationship begins. Other victims need a way to vent their anger at someone who took something very personal from them — a loved one, a sense of safety. Many come seeking understanding or healing.

The concept has benefits for offenders, too. Restorative justice can contribute to reduced recidivism and help rehabilitate offenders by allowing them to look their victims in the eye and understand the consequences of their actions.

“When I got locked up, I was still stupid and crazy, but [then] I met with you,” Sussek tells Millar. “For years, I wouldn’t let myself forgive myself for anything. It’s helped me become a better person.”

No matter what happens during a meeting — whether or not the offender takes responsibility, whether or not a victim offers forgiveness — nearly all conferences end with both sides feeling positive about participating, says Pete DeWind ’82, JD’90, a clinical associate professor at the law school. For the past decade, DeWind has directed the project, which began in the mid-1980s with meetings between property offenders and their victims at Oakhill Correctional Institution near Madison. He follows in the footsteps of former directors Dave Cook ’76, JD’81 and Bruce Kittle.

“The best testament to [a meeting] is that people come out of it saying, ‘I’m so glad I did that, I feel so much better, I’m so relieved, I feel this huge weight lifted off my shoulders,’” DeWind says.

The project also provides important training for the soon-to-be-lawyers who work to pull the meetings together. Six law students are chosen for the project each year. They start in May, just after completing their first year of law school. They work full time during the summer, then switch to part time for the following academic year. (Wisconsin’s other law school, at Marquette University, also has a restorative justice program; it is run by former Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Janine Geske.)

The experience is unlike anything else during their three years in law school, say the students who’ve worked on the project. They learn to see cases from a crime victim’s point of view, and they develop compassion that they can’t learn from the black-and-white pages of the heavy law books they consume.

“I don’t know that anything could be better than that for my future career in meeting with clients,” says Christopher Behrens JD’10. “The first

day at Restorative Justice, I was meeting clients and talking with them about serious, life-changing issues. That was something I could never replace.”

Jacob Stroup JDx’12, who organized this year’s meeting between Millar and Sussek, says he was drawn to the project because he wanted to explore legal work outside the traditional adversarial process of the criminal justice system.

“I hope to help other people achieve whatever it is they want out of the process, which can be different for different people,” he says.

Recognizing Victims’ Rights

Restorative justice grew out of a movement in recent decades to recognize the rights of victims. While our nation’s justice system pits prosecutors against defendants, victims — many of whom have undergone great trauma and are most affected by crimes — are often sidelined.

“The criminal justice system in the United States provides no real opportunity for this kind of exchange,” says Carla McKenzie JD’07. “Victims never get to ask the questions they have, never get to express the real emotions they have about the crime, and, consequently, offenders never get the opportunity to understand the effects of their actions on someone else.”

For a crime victim, a meeting with an offender means confronting a pivotal, life-changing moment. But it also gives a victim the chance to wrest back some control and change the life of the person who committed a crime, says Jo Winston, director of the Office of Victim Services for the Wisconsin Depart-



Jackie Millar talks with Craig Sussek, now in prison for a crime against her, during a meeting coordinated by the Restorative Justice Project. Quietly observing in the background are law student Jacob Stroup, left, and project director Pete DeWind.

ment of Corrections, which works with the UW program to coordinate prison meetings with offenders.

Although the concept can work for nearly all types of cases, some types of offenses — such as domestic violence or sexual assault — have additional risks. In DeWind's program, the most common requests are from family members of homicide victims.

"Some people really do want the offender to know how this changed their life," Winston says. "They believe that unless they sit down and talk about this, the offender won't have any real good understanding of the impact of their choices."

McKenzie recalls going to a victim's home and being struck by how the victim lived each day with reminders of the crime against him — paint spots on the wall that covered blood stains, the lamp whose twin had been broken in a struggle. She sees that visit to the victim's home as

a metaphor for the entire restorative justice process.

"Many victims of crime — daily, and sometimes for years on end — live in the space of the crime, relive the crime, recall it, are surrounded by it ... and the crime envelops them," she says. "Through restorative justice, in a manner of speaking, they repaint the space they've been inhabiting."

Restorative justice is designed as a service for victims, but offenders' satisfaction with the experience is important, too, DeWind says. Of the offenders who participate in the program, almost all are in prison. Some are on community supervision, while others are referred by judges, prosecutors, or defense attorneys to help their cases move through the criminal justice system. In addition to achieving a level of healing themselves, most offenders are grateful for the opportunity to pay back their victims in one of the few ways available to them.

Yet, despite the benefits for both parties, the concept is little known and used, and it doesn't appeal to all victims. Many simply want to move on and aren't interested in revisiting a traumatic incident. And some offenders aren't ready to take responsibility for their actions.

The UW's Restorative Justice Project has facilitated more than one hundred meetings during DeWind's ten years — a small number compared with crimes committed in that same period.

"Communities don't think in terms of restoration as much as they think in terms of reparation and punishment," says Robert Enright, a professor of educational psychology at UW-Madison who has studied forgiveness, including its place in restorative justice, for twenty-five years. "But the ideas are so powerful, they will continue to give a voice that will build."

For Millar, restorative justice offered a way to carry on. Her alternative, she says, was being "in a small padded room for the rest of my life." Millar also meets once a year with Josh Briggs, her other attacker; their relationship began several years later because Briggs was housed in an out-of-state prison for many years.

Sussek believes more offenders could benefit from restorative justice, noting that his relationship with Millar helped him mature and turn his life around.

"People come to prison to do penitence and get back out into the world to be a helpful cog in society. Restorative justice helps people do that," Sussek says.

Making Preparations

In cases where a victim and offender are meeting for the first time, DeWind and one or more of his students spend time with both parties, getting to know them and their goals for the meeting. Most

“People come to prison to do penitence and get back out into the world ... Restorative justice helps people do that.”

victims ultimately meet face-to-face with the person who committed the crime, and some exchange letters before they come together, DeWind says.

Weeks — and sometimes months or years — can pass before a victim and offender are ready to meet. Victims and offenders sometimes keep journals of their thoughts to plant the seeds for a future visit. Some victims need a lot of time to build up the necessary emotional energy to meet the person who so intimately violated them.

The student facilitators take care of arranging many of the details for the meeting, from contacting prison officials to answering questions from victims and offenders — no matter how minor — about what might happen when they meet in person. Behrens remembers a victim asking him what kind of shoes the offender would be wearing.

“I don’t know why I noticed it, but I did, and had an answer for her,” he says.

Before any meetings, DeWind and the student assigned to the case build trust and rapport by visiting with every offender and victim in person.

“That’s a big reason why these meetings — without exception — go well, and people are satisfied they’ve done them,” he says. “In a meeting, people often initially look at us because we’re the ones they’ve known before and they’re nervous, but after our one- to two-minute introduction to these meetings, we stop talking. We’re present, but we don’t intervene unless we absolutely feel we have to or participants ask us to.”

Millar spent weeks in a coma after she was shot, but when she regained consciousness, she felt a strong pull to meet with Sussek and Briggs. Barely two years passed before Millar met with Sussek for the first time. In the time since, Millar has



Jackie Millar hugs Craig Sussek at the start of their meeting at the prison. “It’s part of the continued healing process that I’m allowed to learn from her,” Sussek says. In turn, Millar says, “You’ve grown by leaps and bounds.”

become a national leader in the restorative justice movement, often traveling to prisons across the country to talk with offenders from the perspective of the victims.

The Annual Visit

On a bright and steamy day last July, Millar travels three hours from her home in Madison to Stanley prison, set on a flat, bucolic tract in northwestern Wisconsin, for her yearly visit with Sussek.

Once at the prison, she puts her cane through an x-ray machine before being searched herself; the shards of bullet that remain in her head prevent her from passing through a metal detector. She then walks through a series of twelve doors — which clank heavily as they close — to reach the austere break room where she’ll spend the next two hours visiting with Sussek.

When Sussek comes through the door, he strides quickly across the room to Millar, and her face brightens with joy when she sees him.

“There she is!” Sussek exclaims as he enters, and they hug for several seconds, exchanging greetings.

As Millar and Sussek quickly settle into an easy conversation, neither DeWind nor Stroup need to say a word.

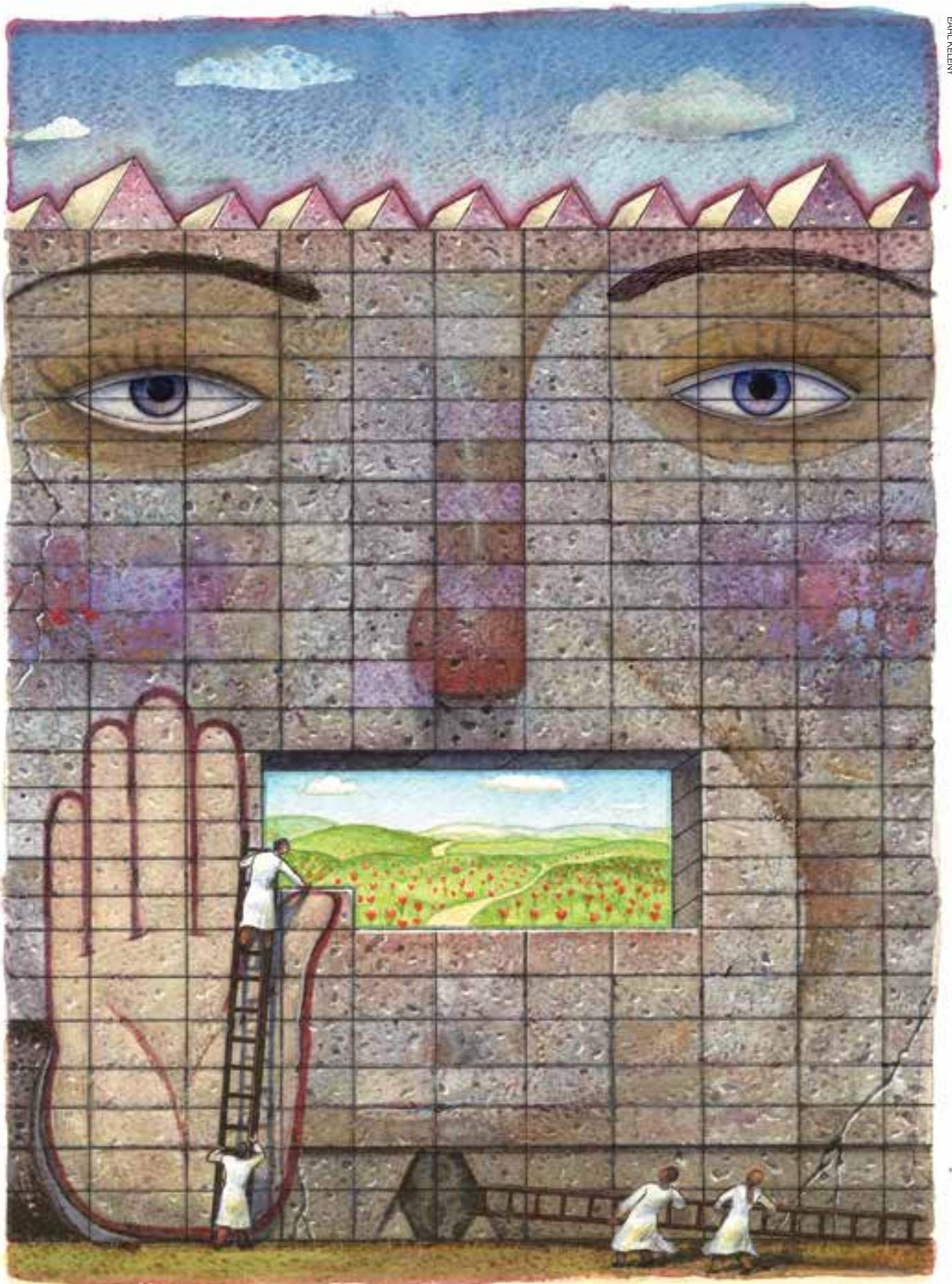
A Capacity to Forgive

Forgiveness isn’t the goal or purpose for restorative justice — an aspect that is often misunderstood, McKenzie believes. “Forgiveness, emotional release, ‘coming to terms with,’ or ‘finding peace’ are all possible outcomes of restorative justice, but I don’t think they are the only outcomes, and they are certainly not the purpose,” she says.

Yet some crime victims find a capacity to forgive that many find difficult to understand or achieve.

“Without it, people can experience understanding and mutual respect and healing, but the depth of that will be missing without forgiveness,” Enright

Continued on page 62



Pain Relievers

A UW group wages a global battle to help desperate cancer patients.

BY JENNY PRICE '96

Five years ago, Eva Duarte started the only palliative care hospital unit for adult cancer patients in her native Guatemala.

But in the beginning, she had little to offer them. The country's strict and complicated drug laws made it practically impossible to fill the prescriptions that Duarte wrote — despite the condition of her patients, more than half of whom were admitted with a diagnosis of advanced cancer and in need of skilled pain management.

"I began from zero," Duarte says.

The situation is not unusual. When the battle against cancer is all but lost, the journey to the end of life brings pain. In many countries, doctors don't have access to inexpensive drugs such as morphine that can safely ease that suffering. Or they don't prescribe morphine, fearing scrutiny and punishment from regulatory authorities that view it as no different from heroin, since both are in the same class of pharmacological drugs called opioids. Their patients come to believe that nothing more can be done, and, in time, only death brings an end to their agony.

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 5.5 million people with terminal cancer and another million in the late stages of HIV/AIDS are not getting the pain relief that they desperately need.

Duarte has an ally at UW-Madison in the Pain & Policy Studies Group, which for fifteen years has worked to elevate pain relief as a human right and has been designated a WHO Collaborating Center for Policy and Communications in Cancer Care. The team of doctors and policy experts, located in the Carbone Cancer Center, works side-by-side with doctors, pharmacists, and health officials who are fighting to change laws and practices in their home countries.

David Joranson '68, MS'70, the group's founder and retired director, calls its work "the Wisconsin Idea gone global." In his travels, he has visited cancer hospitals where pain is ignored, doctors walk past suffering patients, and those in the worst agony are placed in what's called a "screaming room." In Georgia, once part of the Soviet Union, patients discharged from the hospital are required to obtain their medications from a local police station.

This worldwide lack of pain relief for terminal cancer patients is so severe that Human Rights Watch issued a report on the problem last year. Some of the countries highlighted in the report specifically for improving morphine access — India, Vietnam, and Romania — were helped by the UW experts to bridge the gap between health care providers and the authorities in charge of drug control.

"We work with countries and governments to say, 'Hey, it's a triangle. You actually need educated clinicians who can give the drugs, you actually need access to the drugs, and you need laws that permit the use of them,'" says James Cleary, director of the WHO collaborating center and UW's palliative care program. Palliative care doctors work with patients during transitions in treatment, treat

their pain, and guide them through end-of-life decisions.

KINDRED SPIRITS

The UW organization helps a small group of international fellows — mostly doctors and pharmacists — become champions for change within their own governments and health care systems.



"I began from zero," says Eva Duarte, a physician in Guatemala, about her early efforts to help cancer patients.

"They know the medical side of it, but they don't know how to make the link and bridge the gap with governments and regulatory officials in their country," says Karen Ryan '89, MA'97, who leads the fellowship program.

Fellows attend an intense five-day training session in Madison, learning about controlled medications, identifying the barriers in their countries' health care and drug-distribution systems, and developing action plans to break them down. "They're wide-eyed when they

get here," Ryan says. "It is totally a systemic problem. It's policy. It's medical education. It's drug availability. It's cost of medicines."

To spend any time with the fellows is to see courage and the drive to make a difference. They are dynamic and intelligent people from every corner of the world who have found kindred spirits with one another and their UW mentors. What they share is a huge anchor, because their mission can be lonely work. Along the way, any number of factors — including national elections that bring about massive turnover in the very government agents with whom they work — can stall progress. When the fellows meet face-to-face, usually once a year, the gatherings generate light-bulb moments as they learn about strategies others have used that might work in their own countries.

"It was a relief to know that we were all fighting for the same thing," says Marta León, a doctor from Bogotá, Colombia, who became a fellow in 2006.

Competition is fierce for those wanting to join the program. For the most recent class of fellows, forty-five applicants were vying for slots eventually filled by eight people from six countries. The UW program evaluates an applicant's experience, involvement in national palliative care organizations, contacts with government officials, and English skills. The fellowship is open to health care administrators, policy experts, social workers, attorneys, and regulators who want to improve access to pain-relief drugs and palliative care.

For those not admitted to the program, staff members have developed an online course that provides a framework of international and national drug

BRUCE ROHTER

regulation. More than two hundred participants from sixty-six countries have registered for the course.

SMART BATTLES

The support from the UW and the other fellows gives Duarte, who is one of just four palliative care doctors in Guatemala, the tools to educate others about pain and palliative care. Attitudes in her country dictate that people with cancer should endure chemotherapy until the day before they die, she says.

For three years, before becoming a fellow in 2008, Duarte fought on her own to improve access to morphine and other medical narcotics. “It was like chasing [something] ... I didn’t have a plan,” she says. The UW program, she says, taught her how to fight “smart battles.”

“It was very nice to be a superhero sometimes, but not being the *only* superhero,” Duarte says. “It took me out of that place of frustration and isolation, because I was so alone in fighting things and even wondering, ‘Am I right or wrong?’ ”

Her first step was identifying the barriers blocking access to affordable drugs. Low-cost oral morphine was not available in Guatemala. The only opioid medicines available were very expensive, costing more than a day’s salary. Pharmacies could only fill prescriptions approved by a government agency that has just one office for the entire country. Depending on where patients live, Duarte says, “this could take some minutes, this could take some hours, this could take some days” — and that’s if the pharmacies agreed to handle the prescription at all.

Global Morphine Consumption

(milligrams per person in each country)

The numbers tell the story of the disparity among nations in the availability of pain relief.

*Austria	166.91
Canada	73.99
United States	66.57
New Zealand	55.22
Denmark	48.70
Australia	48.19
France	38.16
Switzerland	35.05
Iceland	32.58
United Kingdom	31.61



**Austria uses morphine in treatment of drug dependence.*

Consumption by countries with fellows in the UW’s Pain & Policy Studies Group.

Jamaica	1.3652
Georgia	1.3380
Colombia	1.2390
Uganda	0.7416
Armenia	0.6945
Serbia	0.6659
Guatemala	0.3561
Nepal	0.2277
Vietnam	0.2193
Kenya	0.0446
Nigeria	0.0071



Sierra Leone did not report any morphine consumption for 2008.

Source: International Narcotics Control Board, 2008

After Duarte's first session in Wisconsin, she made progress, winning government approval for her hospital to use an internal, pre-authorized prescription form for medications, rather than the original exhaustive authentication process. However, she says, getting morphine is still difficult, although it's now on the list of medications covered by the country's national health plan. And she's still working with the ministry of health and drug regulators to implement an electronic approval system for prescriptions.

"We have a wall that is blocking the happy ending," she says.

FINDING BALANCE

Nearly fifty years ago, countries enacted an international treaty to stem the production and supply of narcotic drugs. The treaty, now signed by 184 nations, also states that such drugs are essential for the relief of pain and suffering, and that governments are obligated to make them available for medical treatment and research.

Yet the day-to-day reality for cancer patients in more than one hundred countries is pain. Fear and stigma surrounding narcotic drugs have gotten in the way of pain relief. That's due to the longstanding myth that taking morphine for medical purposes automatically leads to addiction, and to the lack of education for many doctors about how to properly use the drugs. In fact, only in recent years has the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime issued statements to countries that encourage access to pain-relieving narcotics for patients who need them.

In the 1990s, the UW group began collaborating with WHO to address the

lack of access to pain medicines. They developed guidelines for evaluating a country's drug-control policies, starting with the principle that a nation's drug laws should strike a balance between ensuring that drugs are available for pain relief and preventing their abuse and trafficking.

It sounds easier than it is.

"When I'm doing these workshops with people in different countries, I



"It was a relief to know that we were all fighting for the same thing," says Marta León, a physician in Colombia.

ask, 'How do you say *balance* in your language?' — and you get some pretty interesting responses," says Joranson, the UW group's founder. "There's a lot of discussion, first of all, to define [*balance*] correctly, and then they try to find the right word."

The UW team is mindful that diversion of morphine or other narcotics intended for medical use can derail efforts to improve access.

"That's a sure way to take three steps backward," Ryan tells the fellows during an August training and strategy session in Madison. "We don't want the pendulum to swing so far. ... We don't want them to fall into the wrong hands."

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

In India, the laws covering the use and distribution of drugs are complex. They fill a 1,389-page book, as thick as the six-inch binder that Joranson bought at a Delhi bookstore. The mammoth volume is an intimidating reminder of what's keeping pain relief from patients.

After India broke free of British rule in 1947, twenty-eight states came together and adopted a constitution that allowed each of them to individually control drug regulation. To move a narcotic drug from one state to another requires an import permit, an export permit, and a transport permit. Think red tape.

"If you're in one state and you want to get morphine out of a government factory, you have to get two states involved in transferring every consignment," Joranson says.

Even Indian doctor R.B. Ghooi struggled in vain to find pain-relieving drugs for his mother, who died of cancer in 1997. From government officials and bureaucrats, Ghooi wrote, he "received tons of sympathy — but not a milligram of morphine."

So why not just increase the supply of morphine to meet the demand? It turns out that supply isn't the problem; there's already more than enough to go around. Forty percent of the world's legal poppy crop is grown in Tasmania,

BRUCE RICHTER

with other major growing areas in Turkey and India.

The International Narcotics Control Board tightly regulates all of these areas.

Growing more poppies won't erase the challenges in countries where people die in pain. While India supplies much of the opium to make morphine for use in the rest of the world, it produces very little for its own use because of low demand. Twice during the 1990s, the Indian government used funds to purchase a large lot of oral morphine to distribute to regional cancer centers.

"They ran into the same problems that we were trying to straighten out, and most of the morphine was never distributed and ultimately was wasted," Joranson says. "They were trying to

first recommended in 1998. Rajagopal says the work of Joranson and others at the UW "has had such a huge impact on the pain burden in the world."

How much morphine a country can purchase for medical use is based on an estimate that governments submit to the International Narcotics Control Board. Some countries submit no estimates at all or request enough to help only a handful of patients; others miss the mark by submitting an estimate based on the previous year's consumption, which wasn't enough.

Statistics for morphine consumption in milligrams per person by country tell the story. The UW's Cleary says there is essentially a "thousands-fold difference" between developed and undeveloped

narcotics control board to refine how governments are instructed to calculate estimated needs for morphine and other pain-relieving medications.

"Sometimes it's a weak demand that leads to inadequate supply. Sometimes it's a failure of the government to accurately assess its needs, but it's the kind of a problem that can only be solved by people working together in the country," Joranson says.

NO PAIN AFTER FIVE O'CLOCK?

Morphine was available in Bogotá, where the government produces it, when Marta León first joined the fellows program. But she found a very different story outside Colombia's capital city when she surveyed regulators and health care providers about drug availability in their regions of the country.

"Every time we heard the same [thing]: sometimes they will have one opioid for a while, and then they won't have any for a couple of months," says León, a doctor who heads the pain and palliative care department at Universidad de La Sabana.

Pharmacies throughout Colombia that stocked opioids had very limited hours. "They would have a very strange schedule — 8 to 5, Monday through Friday. So [apparently] it was impossible for you to have pain during the weekend or at night," she says.

Two years ago, a local newspaper ran a classified ad on behalf of a thirty-six-year-old woman with advanced cancer who lived nearly three hundred miles from Bogotá. It was a cry for help: "Cancer is killing us. Pain is killing me

The only opioid medicines available were very expensive, costing **more than a day's salary**. Pharmacies could only fill prescriptions approved by a government agency that has just one office for the entire country. Depending on where patients live, Duarte says, "this could take some minutes, this could take some hours, this **could take some days**" — and that's if the pharmacies agreed to handle the prescription at all.

come up with a simple supply-side solution to what is really an infrastructure and a demand-side problem."

Joranson has spent a lot of time on planes and trains in India with M.R. Rajagopal, who is considered the father of palliative care in that country, traveling to different states to work with cancer doctors and government officials to improve access. Fourteen of twenty-eight states have adopted a simplified rule governing narcotics, which Joranson

countries. While the United States consumes nearly 67 milligrams of morphine per person each year, Ethiopia sits at the other end of the spectrum, with .0045 milligrams per person.

"So there's no pain relief in terms of morphine," Cleary says.

Improving estimates, physician education, and public awareness are all keys to developing better pain relief in affected countries. Ryan and her UW colleagues are working with the

Definition: o·pi·oid

Opioids are narcotics derived from the opium poppy and prescribed to treat pain. They include morphine, oxycodone, methadone, codeine, fentanyl, and others. Opioids block the perception of pain by attaching to proteins found in the brain, spinal cord, and gastrointestinal tract called opioid receptors. The illegal drug heroin, which has a similar effect, is synthesized from morphine and is converted back into morphine once it enters the brain.

because for several days I have not been able to find injectable morphine in any place. Please, Mr. Secretary of Health, do not make us suffer anymore.”

In 2007, León brought together in one room everyone who played a part in the chain of distribution: representatives of the Ministry of Health, the national and state authorities, pain and palliative care physicians, and international leaders in the efforts, including Joranson and Ryan. Today, because of the work of León and drug regulators, each state has at least one pharmacy that dispenses opioids open around the clock, seven days a week.

In spite of this progress, there are other problems. It has become clear to León that she also needs to work with the departments of health in each of Colombia’s thirty-two states (which she refers to as “thirty-two problems”) and with the country’s version of HMOs to ensure an ongoing, reliable supply of medications from Bogotá to other regions of the coun-

try. The obstacles still preventing patient access to pain relief in Colombia reflect the depth of the systemic barriers found throughout the world.

ADDICTION MYTH

Pain — and how to manage it — has been wildly misunderstood. Experts in the field say that some of the push for physician-assisted suicide, in fact, stems from poor pain control.

In 1984, some members of the U.S. Congress proposed making heroin legal for people dying from cancer. Joranson was then serving as administrator of Wisconsin’s Controlled Substances Board, where he had developed an approach to identify doctors who were abusing their prescriptive privileges. The proposal to make heroin legal prompted Joranson to join forces with June Dahl, another board member and a UW pharmacology professor. They investigated what was driving the unexpected proposal.

dedicated to promoting pain relief. “It’s not. It’s an expensive, controversial way to give morphine, because it’s converted to morphine in the body.”

Dahl and Joranson launched the Wisconsin Cancer Pain Initiative, aimed at educating physicians and reforming regulations to improve care. Their efforts garnered attention from the Oxford Textbook of Palliative Care, which calls the Wisconsin initiative “pioneering.”

Dahl and Joranson concluded that the problem wasn’t a shortage of drugs. Instead, Dahl says, “[the drugs] weren’t being used appropriately and people had the wrong attitude. They were terrified of addiction.”

People who use morphine to relieve pain can become physically dependent on the drug and even go through withdrawal, but that doesn’t mean they are addicted. That bears repeating: addiction and physical dependence are not the same thing. Addiction results in the compulsive use of drugs despite harm, and evidence shows it is not more common

Two years ago, a local newspaper ran a classified ad on behalf of a thirty-six-year-old woman with advanced cancer who lived nearly three hundred miles from Bogotá. It was a cry for help: **“Cancer is killing us. Pain is killing me because for several days I have not been able to find injectable morphine in any place. Please, Mr. Secretary of Health, do not make us suffer anymore.”**

“[They] had some crazy idea that heroin was a magic bullet,” says Dahl, former director of the Alliance of State Pain Initiatives, a U.S. network of groups

in patients with chronic pain from cancer than in the general population.

Yet, for decades, medical texts and laws stated that addiction was to be

The Fight on the Home Front



Ten years ago, the UW's Pain & Policy Studies Group issued a report card on state policies governing pain management in the United States. No state received an A.

Since then, with help from the UW group, most state medical boards, along with many nursing and pharmacy boards, have adopted policies encouraging treatment of pain. In the most recent report, forty-four states received grades above a C. Five states, including Wisconsin, each received an A.

"The only difference between the U.S. and other countries is we have the medications here," says Aaron Gilson MS'94, PhD'98, senior researcher for the group's

global program. "It's not the availability; it's the numerous barriers to access that we deal with."

One of these barriers is restrictive policy language. For example, sixteen states define addiction based on outdated language from the federal government's use of World Health Organization terminology. Those definitions brand someone who is physically dependent on the medications — including those prescribed legitimately for cancer pain — as an addict.

Although medications to relieve pain are available, Gilson says patient access remains an issue. "I would love to be able to say that if a state has an A, [it means that] patients are being treated adequately, but I can't," he says. "Effective pain relief requires a comprehensive approach."

That includes more education about the use of morphine and other pain-relieving medications for doctors, pharmacists, and nurses in training or those already taking care of patients.

"We often encounter practitioners with misperceptions about opioids and pain management," Gilson says. "It's those misperceptions that often create additional barriers and need to be remedied." *J.P.*

measured by withdrawal symptoms, which led to doctors confusing the appropriate treatment of pain with addiction. WHO issued a definition of addiction in the 1950s, stating that physical dependence or withdrawal was inevitable for people who used morphine and that it should be avoided.

"You can't be surprised that people are afraid of using these drugs and making them more available," Joranson says.

MORE THAN WORK

Members of the UW's Pain & Policy Studies Group have the passport stamps to prove how widely they've traveled in their quest to ease pain.

The group receives no money from UW-Madison or WHO. It relies on grants from private organizations, including the Lance Armstrong Foundation, the Susan G. Komen Foundation, the American Cancer Society, and the Open Society Institute founded by George Soros.

"It's not just work for them," says Willem Scholten, who leads the access to controlled medicines program for WHO in Geneva. "David [Joranson] has retired now, but he's still working on the issue. So that makes it quite clear."

They have seen reasons to hope: physicians who walk through jungles to reach patients who need morphine; countries such as Sierra Leone, where the first hospice can now offer morphine

to its patients; government officials and fellows sitting down at the same table in Wisconsin to draft new laws for Romania and Vietnam to replace decades of anti-narcotics regulations.

But the journey is far from over.

As just one reminder, Joranson displays a photo that he took at a hospice in sub-Saharan Africa in 2002. It shows a pristine, white, metal cabinet. The door is hanging open with the keys dangling from the lock, and the word *poison* — used to refer to pain-relieving drugs in some countries — is painted on the front in English and Dutch. The shelves are empty. ■

Jenny Price '96 is senior writer for On Wisconsin.

“Just the thought literally makes my mouth water. That special sauce makes the Plazaburger a vivid and wonderful memory.”

The Plazaburger

Without the sauce, it might be just another burger. And without the burger, the Plaza Tavern might be just another bar.

Anyone who has eaten this quarter-pounder ventures a guess at what’s in the cool, white sauce. Sour cream and mayonnaise are two known ingredients, but the rest remains a closely guarded secret. (Seriously. The owner keeps the recipe in a safe deposit box.) The Plaza started serving its famous burger in 1964. Mary Huss invented the sauce after she and her husband, Harold, bought the bar the year before.

But what gives it that signature zip? Garlic salt? Chives? Maybe parsley? All good guesses, but quite possibly all wrong.

“Whatever it is, this unique topping is good. Very, very good,” wrote George Motz in his 2008 book, *Hamburger America*. And as Motz correctly notes, one would be remiss not to order a side of fried cheese curds to accompany the burger.

The bar’s design aesthetic is not of this decade, or the last one. It’s adorned with mural-sized paintings of scenes straight out of an old Hamm’s beer commercial, and customers settle into vinyl booths to eat at Formica tables. For amusement, there are arcade games, including Ms. Pac-Man and a dome hockey table (Badgers vs. Gophers). Motz called it “an enormous romper room for adults.”

The Plaza claims that its famous patrons have included Bill Murray, Johnny Cash, Tom Wopat x’74, Brett Favre, Neil Young, Joan ’84 and John Cusack, and Greta Van Susteren ’76. And Badger alumni rhapsodize about the burger. “Holy macaroni, I miss this place,” an alumna from San Diego wrote on the social networking site Yelp.com.

“Just the thought literally makes my mouth water,” wrote Anne Kissel Elliot ’75 on Facebook. “That special sauce makes the Plazaburger a vivid and wonderful memory.”

Maybe it’s more than the burger that makes the Plaza a special place for so many alumni. It could be the memories of friends they were with, what happened on those nights, and the people they met.

Then again, maybe it’s just the sauce. It *is* that good.

Jenny Price ’96

What’s your favorite UW tradition?

Tell *On Wisconsin* about it at onwisconsin@uwalumni.com, and we’ll find out if it’s just a fond memory — or if it’s still part of campus life today.



The Art of Medicine

Bishop award will encourage medical students to choose rural practice.

Erin Kimball '03, MD'07 grew up in City Point, a township of 250 in central Wisconsin, where her family has lived for four generations. The nearest gas station was fifteen miles away; the closest school was twenty miles from her home. As a fourth-year medical student, she chose a rural track, and spent five months at the Krohn Clinic in Black River Falls, Wisconsin — population 3,800.

The track was a pilot effort for the Wisconsin Academy for Rural Medicine (WARM) at the University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health, a program designed to encourage young physicians such as Kimball to look seriously at rural practice.

"It was the best choice I made," Kimball says. "Working with the doctors and nurses at the Krohn Clinic and Black River Memorial Hospital, I learned the art of medicine and what it really means to be a physician." Today Kimball practices in Black Creek, Wisconsin, where she is the only family doctor in the town of 1,200.

The six sons of the late **Paul Bishop '43, MD'49** and his spouse, Alice, learned about that art firsthand from their father. They endowed the Dr. Paul R. and Alice P. Bishop Memorial Award to be presented annually to a third-year medical student enrolled in WARM. The sons — **Neil, Edmund '73, Paul, Mark MD'73, Alan '78, and William** — asked that preference be given to recipients who demonstrate a strong work ethic and compassion, and a willingness to go the extra mile for their patients.

Paul Bishop practiced first in Haynesville, Louisiana, before going into practice in Sauk Prairie,

Wisconsin, with **Gibbs Zauft '46, MD'50**. Bishop was well suited to rural doctoring, his son Neil says, noting, "I think he liked the small-town atmosphere because he was from a small town. I know he enjoyed the personal relationships that developed with his patients who were community people."

In Louisiana, Bishop regularly made house calls. "I think he was one of the most conscientious people I've ever known in my life," Neil says. Anytime anyone called, the question was not *if* the doctor would go, but *how soon*. Many of Neil's driving lessons occurred taking his dad on house calls.

"I never saw him ever begrudge going to see someone," Neil says. A rural Louisiana woman called about her mother every Sunday, he remembers. "Mama's not feeling well," she'd say. "You'd better come out." So Neil would drive his dad to the family home, where he was always treated to a heaping plate of food while the doctor visited his patient.

Paul's son Mark also is a family doctor, practicing in Mineral Point, Wisconsin. When Mark was in third grade, his classmates chose historical figures such as George Washington



Erin Kimball, who today is a practicing family doctor in a small Wisconsin town, says choosing the rural track in medical school taught her "what it really means to be a physician."

when assigned to write about the person they most admired. "I wrote about my dad," he says. "I saw that, as a result of his life, he had a significant impact on the lives of others, and I wanted my life to count as much."

"We need more family physicians," Mark adds. "Every single patient needs to have a family doctor, someone who's looking at the entire context of their life."

WARM was established to ensure that rural communities continue to have access to local physicians. Studies show rural patients are often sicker, poorer, older, and more likely to be uninsured, and the nation is facing a growing shortage of rural practitioners, says **Byron Crouse**, associate dean for rural and community health and WARM director. The WARM curriculum emphasizes rural public health

and medical issues during the first two years of training, and allows students to complete most of their third- and fourth-year clinical training in rural communities. The program will graduate twenty-five rural physicians each year by 2015.

"By having students live in rural communities, they see the quality of life that can be so desirable," Crouse says.

Kimball says the rural rotation gave her a strong foundation for everything she's learned since then.

"Whenever I have the chance, I encourage young medical students to spend as much time in smaller hospitals and clinics as they can," she says.

To learn more about WARM or to make a gift online, visit med.wisc.edu/warm.

Ann Grauvogel

COURTESY OF ERIN KIMBALL

Badger connections

JEFF MILLER



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Tray Day

Eileen Bennett x'12 and her brother, Peter Bennett '07, joined the sledding frenzy on Observatory Hill when classes were canceled last December due to a snowstorm. True to tradition, cafeteria trays were the conveyance of choice.

International Initiatives

Boosting the UW's role on the world stage.

UW-Madison has more than 15,400 alumni who live and work internationally, and they are central to the university's reputation as a world-class institution. Their talent and influence also help to position the state of Wisconsin as a powerful partner in the knowledge economy.

These graduates serve at the highest levels of international business, academia, and public sectors, and just as they benefit from their UW degrees, their work can benefit the university's research, teaching, and public service. The Wisconsin Alumni Association (WAA) is working to maximize partnerships with alumni abroad to increase the UW's international standing.

"By strengthening our international alumni relations program, we'll better engage graduates in the university's strategic initiatives for interna-

tional education and help students understand the context of working globally with people from diverse backgrounds," says **Paula Bonner MS'78**, WAA's president and CEO.

WAA's new director of international alumni relations, **Kim Santiago de Madera '88**, notes that many alumni abroad are making meaningful connections with the UW by using their alumni status to foster relationships between the campus and institutions in their home countries.

And as these international graduates find ways to connect with their alma mater, Santiago says, they're also connecting with fellow Badgers through alumni chapters, academic endeavors, and community service.

Official international WAA chapters number about a dozen, including one in France, one in the United Kingdom, and several



JOHN LUCAS

WAA President and CEO Paula Bonner visits with Shawn Li '04 in Shanghai.

in Asia. Santiago expects to see at least four new chapters over the next year as WAA strengthens alumni networks in areas with growing economies, including Brazil, Russia, India, and China.

UW-Madison is also hosting its second-ever International Convocation on campus July 26-28, 2011. The conference will welcome all alumni with global interests to engage in dialogue with distinguished alumni and UW faculty, students, and one another about issues such as global health,

foreign policy and economics, and international philanthropy. (See uwalumni.com/international.)

"This celebration of the great people, places, intelligence, ingenuity, and spirit that make UW-Madison a special place will give those who attend the convocation a stronger connection with the university," Santiago says. "We know they'll feel energized, and we hope they'll share that great sense of pride with others they meet at home."

Kate Dixon '01, MA'07

Chancellor Solicits Alumni Input

New Badger Partnership aims for revised model of state support.

Is it time for a fresh and more flexible relationship between the university and the state? That's the question that Chancellor **Biddy Martin PhD'85** asked alumni at events in Kimberly and Green Bay, Wisconsin, this fall.

The conversations, hosted by WAA's Alumni for Wisconsin advocacy network, focused on the chancellor's proposal for the New Badger Partnership — an effort to craft with the state of Wisconsin a new business model for the university. The discussion is likely to involve asking the state to give the university more flexibility to become more efficient and cost effective, with the

university committing to help more state residents earn bachelor's degrees, offer more financial aid, and make it easier for students to get the classes they need, among other things. The chancellor has turned to alumni for suggestions and ideas for the plan, which is consistent with statewide efforts to create more flexibility for all the UW System campuses.

Paul McCann '81, CEO of Aurizon Ultrasonics in Kimberly, explained why attendees walked away from the conversation with enthusiasm. "Alumni are eager to work with the chancellor to find ways to support the univer-

sity while acknowledging that we can't keep going back to taxpayers for more money," he says. "The conversation with business and community leaders was an exciting start toward forging a different model of state support for UW-Madison."

WAA President and CEO **Paula Bonner MS'78** says that having Alumni for Wisconsin host the meetings was a natural fit, because the group's mission is to create a public discussion about the importance of higher education in the state. "Our alumni play an important role as supporters of the university," she says, "but they are also a great resource for

ideas, and they provide valuable feedback to campus leaders."

The conversations were the start of an ongoing dialogue regarding the New Badger Partnership that will eventually engage a wide group of alumni, students, parents, and state residents. For more information, see uwalumni.com/alumni4wisconsin or newbadgerpartnership.wisc.edu/.

Mike Fahey '89



Study Abroad, Alumni Style

WAA's Ecuador tour offers first immersion experience.

Have you ever wanted to learn Spanish, but never had the time? Now is your chance — WAA is offering a four-week introduction to living abroad in Cuenca (kwain-ka), Ecuador, that will include daily one-on-one tutoring in the language.

"It's almost like study-abroad for adults," says **Sheri Hicks**, WAA's travel director. "It's a great chance for Badgers to immerse themselves in the culture, cuisine, and language of the country." The inaugural Cuenca trip is scheduled for January 29 to February 28.

A UNESCO World Heritage site, Cuenca is a beautiful colonial town set in the heart of the Andes Mountains. Travelers will experience this top retirement haven as if they were locals liv-

ing an authentic Ecuadorean lifestyle. They'll also attend the Simon Bolivar Spanish School and learn about the country's history, music, art, and politics.

Similar immersion experiences in France, Spain, and Italy are under consideration.

Along with Cuenca, WAA offers more than forty trips each year to destinations around the world. According to a recent article in the *Los Angeles Times*, it's not just exotic locales that attract alumni travelers — it's also the bonding that occurs due to similar educational and social backgrounds. Future Cuenca traveler **John Strebel '72** agrees. "I haven't traveled internationally before, and the alumni group appealed to me for socializing," he says.

Sandy Kampen also cites camaraderie as the reason she travels with WAA — to the tune of thirty-three athletic trips over the past few decades. "I value the wonderful friendships I've made meeting people on my travels," she says. "Many of the same people travel with WAA, so you get to know everyone pretty well, and many of us get together during the off-season, too."

Other upcoming alumni trips include Tunisia, where travelers will see the underground troglodyte village used in the original

Star Wars movie; travel by private jet to destinations such as St. Kitts and Tahiti; and tours to see the Masters golf tournament, the Kentucky Derby, and the Daytona 500.

For more information, visit uwalumni.com/travel.

*Brian Klatt,
Wendy Hathaway '04*



DANITA DELMONT/ALAMY

Sifting and Winnowing in New York City

Meeting of the Minds sparks lively debate on pressing contemporary issues.

The U.S. economy continues to struggle, the country is at war, and on some days, certain headlines in the *Onion* start to ring true.

Engaging in discourse around topics such as these is an everyday occurrence between UW professors and students, but what about professors and alumni? In September, Chancellor **Biddy Martin PhD'85** decided to take the UW to alumni by leading a dynamic conversation at New York City's Morgan Library & Museum as the first event of the ongoing Chancellor's Series: Meeting of the Minds.

Martin moderated a panel with four UW-Madison faculty at the top of their fields to cut through the chatter and tackle

the issues at the core of what it means to live in a democracy in 2010. The panel addressed issues relating to the intersection of politics, the environment, the economy, and the media.

"The sifting-and-winnowing component of the evening got going in earnest when the audience offered questions and comments," says **Robert Beecher '69**. "How many attendees were transported back to the days — now long ago for some of us — when this type of challenging discourse was routine? It was the perfect synthesis of academia and world issues."

Future cities and dates for subsequent Meeting of the Minds panels will be announced

soon. To learn more about the series and see photos and video from the New York event, visit

<http://www.chancellor.wisc.edu/meeting-of-the-minds/>.

Staff



BUD CLUCK

From left are Doris Weisberg '58; Chancellor Biddy Martin; panelists Joel Rogers, Tracey Holloway, Barry Burden, and Stephen Ward; and WAA President and CEO Paula Bonner.

Send us your news!

Please share with us the (brief, please) details of your latest achievements, transitions, and major life events by e-mail to papfelbach@waastaff.com; by mail to Class Notes, Wisconsin Alumni Association, 650 North Lake Street, Madison, WI 53706-1476; or by fax to (608) 265-8771. We have the “good problem” of receiving many more submissions than we can include, but we love to hear from you nonetheless.

Please e-mail death notices and all address, name, telephone, and e-mail updates to alumnichanges@uwalumni.com; mail them to Alumni Changes, Wisconsin Alumni Association, 650 North Lake Street, Madison, WI 53706-1476; fax them to (608) 262-3332; or call them in to (608) 262-9648 or toll free to (888) 947-2586.

Most obituary listings of WAA members and friends appear in the Badger Insider, WAA's member publication.

x-planation: An x preceding a degree year indicates that the individual did not complete, or has not yet completed, the degree at UW-Madison.

The Wisconsin Alumni Association® (WAA) encourages diversity, inclusivity, nondiscrimination, and participation by all alumni, students, and friends of the UW in its activities.

early years

Most happy (albeit belated) birthday wishes go to two Badgers. Dubuque, Iowa, resident **Bob Hutchison '33** celebrated his big 1-0-0 in June, no doubt reminiscing on his military service and ownership of Dubuque Hardwoods for three decades. And centenarian **Vernon Horne '38, MS'62** of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, noted in August that “it’s taken a long time to get here.” He was an agriculture educator and school administrator around the state.

40s–50s

The Dance Heritage Coalition has hailed **(Ann) Anna Schuman Halprin '42** as one of “America’s irreplaceable dance treasures.” The Kentfield, California, innovator has continued the legacy of the UW’s legendary founder of dance in higher education, the late **Margaret H'Doubler Claxton 1910, MA'24**, and went on to create many controversial, yet healing works. For Halprin’s ninetieth birthday in July, the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston showed *Breath Made Visible*, the sole documentary on Halprin’s life. Her late spouse was acclaimed architect **Lawrence Halprin MS'41**.

Felicitations to **Herbert Sandmire '50, MD'53**, who’s received the 2010 Distinguished Service Award from the American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. In private practice in Green Bay, Wisconsin, since 1959, he’s delivered about eleven thousand babies. (We say, wow!)

The Order of Canada has invested agrologist **Donald Young MS'54, PhD'57** to honor his contributions in introducing and developing several potato varieties that have had a major

impact on North American production and have garnered international acclaim in the French fry industry. With the Agriculture Canada Research Station in Fredericton, New Brunswick, from 1957 until 1986, he also established its Benton Ridge Potato Breeding Facility.

Who doesn’t love *butter*?! That’s why we were so excited that **Don Hamilton '58** and his spouse, Nancy, were crowned king and queen of Reedsburg, Wisconsin’s 2010 Butter Fest in June. The Hamiltons have been devoted festival volunteers since

at the Institute of Medicine in Washington, D.C.

If you saw the Bailiwick Chicago production of Elton John and Tim Rice’s *Aida* this summer, you saw original, Egypt-inspired dresses created by Chicago fashion designer **Maria Danae Mandis '66** and others in the number “My Strongest Suit.” Mandis has been a senior VP and production director for *Playboy*; has worked in numerous capacities for the city’s Mannequin Nightclub; and is designing clothing and home-goods collections under the Danae Design and

“It’s taken a long time to get here.”

– **Vernon Horne '38, MS'62**

1980, and Don has had a career in physical therapy. They met when they both worked at the Capitol Theater in Madison.

60s

U.S. Representative **David Obey '60, MA'68** (D-Wisconsin) — the third-most senior member of the House, chair of the Appropriations Committee, and the lawmaker whom the *New York Times* called “an occasionally cantankerous figure and die-hard liberal” — is retiring after four decades. Wisconsin State Assemblyman **Spencer Black MS'80, MA'81** (D-Madison) is retiring as well; the environmental advocate whom the *Wisconsin State Journal* dubbed a “progressive Madison institution” has served since 1984.

In honor of her forty-plus-year career as a practice-changing innovator in pediatric oncology research, **Sharon Boehm Murphy '65** has been awarded the 2010 Pediatric Oncology Award from the American Society of Clinical Oncology. She’s currently a scholar-in-residence

MDM Studio labels, respectively.

The UW Foundation (UWF) board has a new chair in **Fran Shuter Taylor '68** of Madison, a retired Bank of America executive VP. She’s given enormous support to the UWF, including establishing with her spouse, **Bradley Taylor '68**, the Fran and Brad Taylor Great People Scholarship. **Richard Antoine '69** of Cincinnati, a retired Procter & Gamble global human-resources officer, is the board’s new vice chair. Fran Taylor and Antoine will work with the UWF’s new president and CEO, former Wisconsin School of Business dean and vice chancellor for advancement **Michael Knetter**. He’s succeeding **Sandy (Andrew) Wilcox**, who’s served as the UWF’s president for twenty-two years and is retiring at the end of the year.

Badgers are heading up two national medical associations: **Dean Schraufnagel '69, MD'74** has been elected president of the American Thoracic Society, while **George Sledge, Jr. '73** is the new president of the American Society of Clinical Oncology. Schraufnagel is a

Rod Clark '71: Literature in Bloom

Love of literature and disdain for most literary journals propelled **Roderick (John) Clark '71**, a graduate in English and philosophy, to nurture an unconventional magazine called *Rosebud*. The experiment has lasted seventeen years and is still going strong.

After graduating from the Writers' Workshop at San Francisco State University in 1975, Clark worked in the Madison area as a magazine writer and editor. He also wrote and directed experimental theater. One of his actors was ad man, writer, and poet John Lehman.

One day Lehman complained that his writing students had no place to publish. He broached the idea of a literary magazine. "And you have a half-million dollars?" Clark recalls asking. No, said Lehman, but surely they could do it. Says Clark, "It was as if someone had asked you to invent an antigravity machine."

Nonetheless, they began brainstorming. "We started out talking about what we hated about most literary journals," Clark recalls. "There was the stuffiness. There was the preoccupation with taking themselves too seriously. We wanted something that would be intelligent but not stiff. ... We wanted to create a new kind of magazine that would appeal to readers as well as writers."

Launched in 1993, the magazine (www.rsbd.net) was named with the mysterious word in Orson Welles's film *Citizen Kane*. "The name suggests both innocence and worldliness," says Clark, who took over nine years ago as Lehman moved on to other projects.

Rosebud always leads with Clark's column and ends with a cartoon. In between are poems, stories, and essays arranged, as Clark says, by "tonal groups" that share a theme or more nebulous quality. Most *Rosebud* writers are relatively unknown, but the magazine has published pieces by Stephen King, Ray Bradbury, Alice Walker, Norman Mailer, and other literary lights. The publication is "beautifully edited and designed," says **Ron Wallace**, a poet and a UW-Madison professor of English. "I think it's a terrific magazine, one of the best around."

Among *Rosebud*'s hallmarks is a blurb accompanying each story or poem describing the origin of the piece or the author's intention for it — "like a window into the interior landscape of the writer," says Wisconsin poet Shoshauna Shy, whose work has appeared in the magazine. "I am always interested in the 'backstory' behind inspiration."

Rosebud has been a shoestring operation since its inception. The nonprofit manages to break even through lots of poorly paid labor by Clark and art director Parnell Nelson, and by accepting donations. Clark must wait for the income from previous issues before he can print the next one, but despite the challenges, he manages to send four thousand copies of the triannual publication to eight hundred subscribers and nine hundred stores in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain.

Clark has retired from other "magazinery" but continues to produce *Rosebud* from his one-hundred-twenty-year-old farmhouse near Rockdale, east of Madison. In the spring, he'll publish his fiftieth issue.

"I get to sit out here and be a rural hermit, and at the same time have a connection with a much larger world," he says. "That's a lot of fun."

— Greg Breining



ANDY MANNIS

As the editor of the literary magazine *Rosebud*, Rod Clark has published nearly 50 issues, despite the lack of a parent foundation or university to provide funding.

professor of medicine and pathology, as well as program director, in the Section of Pulmonary, Critical Care, Sleep, and Allergy at the University of Illinois at Chicago. Sledge is a professor of oncology, medicine, pathology, and laboratory medicine at Indiana University's School of Medicine, as well as a physician and researcher at the university's Simon Cancer Center.

President Obama has selected **Frances Ulmer '69, JD'72** to serve on a seven-person commission charged with finding ways to avoid a repeat of the *Deepwater Horizon* disaster that killed eleven men this summer and initiated the nation's worst oil spill. Formerly Alaska's lieutenant governor, a state representative, and the mayor of its capital, Juneau, Ulmer plans to retire from her current post as chancellor of the University of Alaska-Anchorage next year.

70s

Badgers represent three decades as bar-association leaders around the nation: **Linda Auerbach Alderdice '70**, a partner in the Los Angeles law office of Holland & Knight, has been elected president of the Los Angeles County Bar Foundation; **Valerie Bailey-Rihn '84, JD'91**, a partner in Quarles & Brady's Madison law office, is the president-elect of the Dane County Bar Association; and **Rachel Schneider JD'95**, a partner with the Milwaukee office of Quarles & Brady, is the new president of the Milwaukee Bar Association.

Jerry Gottsacker '71 was a font of news this summer, sharing that **Jeff Hermanson '71, MA'73** is the assistant executive director of the Writers Guild of America/West in Los Angeles. The pair

worked together in the 1970s at the Co-op Garage on West Washington Avenue, and Gottsacker says that many of those who were involved with it — as well with the Common Market Food Cooperative — have recently reconnected. He also notes that TV producer **Glenn Silber '72** made a documentary about Common Market. Finally, Gottsacker adds that the president of the University of New Hampshire, in his hometown of Durham, is **Mark Huddleston MA'73, PhD'78**.

We're especially proud of two big-hearted, home-state Badgers who've been honored for their humanitarian work: **Joe Ketarkus '71**, an EMT trainer and the EMS coordinator at Madison's Meriter Hospital, has earned the American Red Cross's Hero of a Lifetime award for dedicating his thirty-nine-year career to "serving and saving lives in Dane County." In addition, **Thomas Rand MS'72** has garnered a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Wisconsin Association of Homes and Services for the Aging. As the executive director of Bethany St. Joseph Corporation in La Crosse, he's been a longtime advocate for the elderly and disabled.

UW-Madison can boast three new U.S. attorneys or nominees: **David Capp '72** of Beverly Shores in the northern district of Indiana, **Betsy Steinfeld Jividen '76** of Wheeling in the northern district of West Virginia, and **John Vaudreuil '76, JD'79** of Madison in the western district of Wisconsin.

The first definitive proof that all major animal groups with internal and external skeletons appeared in the Cambrian period has come from **Ed Landing '72**, the lead author of an article in the June issue of *Geology*. He's

Zach Bassett '09: Setting Sail through Craigslist

Just days before launching his professional career in Hastings, Minnesota, **Zach Bassett '09** was sailing a forty-six-foot yacht in the Mediterranean. The former UW sailing team member landed the summer dream job on Craigslist, and although the offer sounded too good to be true, Bassett knew better.

That's because he'd been hired to sail for the Kennedy family in Hyannis Port, Massachusetts — also through a Craigslist ad — the summer after his freshman year. He'd enjoyed that trip's sense of adventure so much that the following summer, he spent his life's savings on an inexpensive boat and sailed solo from Miami to Boston.

After graduation, the economics grad moved home and worked a couple of odd jobs before another Craigslist help-wanted ad caught his eye. It was seeking candidates with sailing experience — in addition to being mechanically inclined, self-starting, athletic, well organized, and tidy — to sail a yacht for six weeks around the coast of Turkey and the Greek Islands in the eastern Aegean Sea. Bassett nailed his interview on Skype, and in May 2010, he boarded a plane in Minneapolis and flew fifty-five hundred miles to meet his new employer, a retired American business executive.

"I went a week early to hang out in Istanbul and explore a bit," says Bassett. "I got caught in a riot at a soccer game and was tear-gassed and shot with a fire hose."

Once he boarded the yacht, the *Gaviidae*, life was smoother sailing. As first mate, Bassett was in charge of navigation, sailing, docking, cleaning, maintenance, some cooking, and the overall safety of the crew and guests. "Depending on whose waters you're in, you have to worry about rules and regulations and stay on top of the paperwork," Bassett says of international sailing. "And with boats, things break all the time, so you have to hire mechanics and technicians and negotiate prices."

The best part about the trip, he says, "was seeing all sorts of interesting places, from huge, industrial Turkish towns with millions of people, to tiny Greek islands with a permanent population of twenty farmers — places you can't go without a boat of your own. It was really neat."

Besides summer jobs, Bassett has found other deals on Craigslist. He once ran an ad to borrow a goat for a day to play a prank, after joking for years that he would buy a friend a goat as a lawnmower after the friend bought his first home.

Bassett is now busy with his new job with the Loyalt Group as an analyst of energy portfolios for big hotel chains. Though he's not sure how much time the future holds for sailing, if he finds himself in the market for a sailboat someday, he'll know where to shop.

Karen Graf Roach '82



COURTESY OF ZACH BASSETT

Zach Bassett has landed not one, but two dream jobs on Craigslist. He's sailed with the Kennedy family in Hyannis Port (above), and he's crewed a yacht in the Mediterranean.

New York State's paleontologist and curator of paleontology at the New York State Museum in Albany, and he attributes his interest in Early Paleozoic rocks

and fossils to his UW studies.

Tom Peterson '72 explained his new honor this way: "In a nutshell, the United Nations has a World Meteorological

Organization (WMO). WMO has a Commission for Climatology (one of eight commissions). Membership in [that commission] is made up of 142 coun-

tries. Representatives from more than 80 member countries met in Turkey in February and unanimously elected me president. It's a four-year term." Peterson is the chief scientist at NOAA's National Climatic Data Center in Asheville, North Carolina.

Congratulations to **Carol Thomey Stiff '72**, who's been elected to the board of the American Council for Medicinally Active Plants, and will serve as its treasurer and webmaster. Stiff, of Milton, Wisconsin, is the founder and president of Kitchen Culture Education Technologies and the Home Tissue Culture Group.

John Buckley JD'73 and **Ward McCarragher '85, JD'92** are kings of the Hill, you might say: the newspaper *Roll Call* has named them to its list of top staffers on Capitol Hill. Buckley is the chief tax counsel for the House Ways and Means Committee and, *Roll Call* reports, "has had a hand in nearly all the major tax bills." McCarragher is chief counsel for the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

In May, President Obama announced his intent to appoint **Robin Butterfield MS'73** as a member of the National Advisory Council on Indian Education. The Alexandria, Virginia, resident is a senior liaison with the Minority Community Outreach Department of the National Education Association and a member of the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

Richard Scheller '74 is part of a trio of laureates who shared a million-dollar 2010 Kavli Prize in neuroscience in September for its work to reveal the precise molecular basis of signal transfers among nerve cells in the brain. Scheller, the executive VP of research and early development for the biotech firm Genentech in South San Francisco, California, is donating his prize money to the

Wildlife Conservation Network.

Two California State University administrators have been lauded of late: **Howard Wang MS'74**, associate VP for student affairs at Cal State-Fullerton, has been named a Pillar of the Profession by NASPA-Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education; and **F. (Fieldon) King Alexander PhD'96**, president of Cal State-Long Beach, is this year's recipient of the California State Student Association's Robert C. Maxson President of the Year Award.

"It will be interesting to do something new at this stage in my life."

— **Thordur Oskarsson MA'80**

Leading the American Association for Justice as its new CEO is **Linda Lipsen '75** of Kensington, Maryland. She's served as a "tireless advocate for civil justice issues" as the association's executive VP for public affairs since 1993.

The National Wildlife Federation has honored writer, photographer, and long-time *Wyoming Wildlife* editor **Chris Madson MS'76** of Cheyenne with its 2010 National Conservation Achievement Award. One of Madson's nominators said of him, "His intuitive sense of the Western landscape and Western people, coupled with his passion for wild things and wild places, has made him the premier advocate for wildlife in Wyoming and throughout the interior West."

Patricia Edwards PhD'79 has taken the helm of the International Reading Association as its new president. Currently a senior outreach fellow and a distinguished professor of language and literacy at Michigan State University in East Lansing,

she's also served as the first African-American president of the National Reading Conference.

Chase grizzly bear from campsite. Check. Find lost hikers. Check. Tranquilize cougar. Check. All could be part of a day's work for **Scott Emmerich '79, MBA'82**, a ranger at Montana's Glacier National Park since 1989. He took time off in June, though, to receive the 2010 Harry Yount National Park Ranger Award for promoting awareness and appreciation of the profession. Emmerich oversees a

rity and defence at the Ministry [for Foreign Affairs]. And even that is about to change, since in June I will move to Afghanistan to become the political director in the NATO office there. It will be interesting to do something new at this stage in my life."

University of Missouri economics professor **Michael Podgursky PhD'80** is one of three scholars recently appointed to the George W. Bush Institute, a research facility that focuses on the economy, education, global health, and human freedom. Podgursky will work on strategies for improving the leadership of school administrators.

The 2010 Oncology Nursing Society's Excellence in Blood and Marrow Transplantation Award has gone to **D. (Debra) Kathryn Tierney '80**. She's an oncology clinical nurse specialist at Stanford [California] University Medical Center.

This year the Royal Society of Chemistry has bestowed its Theophilus Redwood Award upon **Paul Bohn PhD'81** for his contributions in the areas of microfluidics and nanoscale chemical sensing. He's a University of Notre Dame researcher; professor of chemical and biomolecular engineering, chemistry, and biochemistry; and director of the school's Advanced Diagnostics and Therapeutics initiative.

Certainly no one would say the words "lazy boy" to **Greg Brinks MS'81**, except in reference to his new job: he's been named vice president and treasurer of the Monroe, Michigan-based furniture manufacturer La-Z-Boy. Brinks has previously held several positions in the U.S. and abroad with General Motors.

The newly created post of chief content officer at Vermont Public Television is the professional home of **Kathryn Scott**

quarter-million acres of land, 170 miles of hiking trails, and 18 miles of international border.

With threats from nature ever looming, **Charley Shimanski '79** will never have a dull day as the American Red Cross's new senior vice president of disaster services — the top national disaster-response official for the Washington, D.C.-based organization. The quarter-century veteran of Colorado's Alpine Rescue Team was previously CEO of the Red Cross's much-lauded Mile High chapter in Denver.

80s

Thordur Oskarsson MA'80, formerly Iceland's ambassador to Japan, sent this message our way in May from Reykjavik: "Life has not been easy in Iceland as you probably know, but still home is always the best place to be. I have been very busy dealing with Middle East [issues, as the representative to the Palestinian Authority], and even more so with security and defence issues, as I am now director of secu-

'81. The South Burlington resident has also been a producer for PBS's *Newton's Apple* and American Public Media's *Sound Money* and *Weekend America*.

The next time you're in Turkey, think of **Zafer Kurtul MBA'82**, the new CEO of Sabanci Holding in Istanbul. His last position was deputy chair of the executive board of the private Turkish lender Akbank, a subsidiary of Sabanci Holding.

We can claim two new Badger deans among the academic ranks: **Kathryn Boor MS'83** is the new dean of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. She was previously a professor and chair of Cornell's Department of Food Science, as well as director of its Milk Quality Improvement Program. Meanwhile, the University of Cincinnati's College of Business has welcomed **David Szymanski MBA'83, PhD'87** as its new dean. He's the former director of the Center for Retailing Studies at Texas A&M University and sits on the board of OfficeMax.

Anesthesiologist **K. (Karen) Bobbi (Powless) Carbone MD'83** has shattered two glass ceilings of sorts: she's the first female and the first physician to become the executive VP and chief operating officer of Beaumont Hospitals, a full-range regional health care system in the Detroit area. Carbone was previously the chief clinical operations officer with Houston's Memorial Hermann Health System.

For his longtime devotion to the National Association of College and University Attorneys, **Henry Cuthbert JD'83** has garnered the group's Distinguished Service Award. He's the associate university counsel for Duke University in Durham, North

Carolina, and was UW-Madison's university counsel for eighteen years before joining Duke in 2007.

Two '80s grads have retired from their military service: U.S. Navy Captain **Mark Englebert '83** of Silver Spring, Maryland, was honored for his quarter-century of duty during a summer ceremony following his final tour as the military assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs. He was also proud to see his son, **Andrew Englebert JD'10**, graduate in May. Navy Commander **Paul**

together, then stand corrected. They're actually concocted in sophisticated labs, one of which is the Dr Pepper Snapple (DPS) Group Research and Development Center in Plano, Texas, where **David Thomas '84, MS'88, PhD'92** divulges that a Slurpee's "drinkable, frozen consistency" presents unusual challenges to flavor developers. He's DPS' senior VP of research and development and holds fifteen food-science patents.

James Carney JD'85 and his family took to the open road

"The only thing I can do now in my life is to work to make the world a better place."

— **Bryan Atinsky '92**

Vandenberg '87, MS'96 of Black Creek, Wisconsin, has retired after twenty-one-plus years as a Civil Engineer Corps officer, most recently serving as the contingency engineer and deputy operations officer at Pearl Harbor's Naval Facilities Engineering Command Pacific.

When the U.S. attorney for the district of Minnesota handed out the 2009 Law Enforcement Recognition Award, veteran FBI special agent **Eileen Rice '83** of Minnetonka was a recipient for her role in toppling Tom Petters, a Twin Cities businessman who orchestrated a \$3.7 billion Ponzi scheme that's become the largest financial crime in the state's history. Rice says, "This is the most exciting, the most rewarding time I've ever had in my career."

New to the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, which counsels Congress on issues affecting Medicare, is **Scott Armstrong MA'84**. He's president and CEO of the Seattle-based Group Health Cooperative.

If you think that a Slurpee's ingredients are just thrown

this summer to complete a bicycle trek of 4,262 miles in seventy days, traveling the TransAmerica Trail from Astoria, Oregon, to Yorktown, Virginia. Carney is an attorney with Carney, Davies and Thorp in Janesville, Wisconsin.

The University of Wisconsin Colleges and UW-Extension board of visitors has welcomed **Mark O'Connell MA'85** of Sun Prairie as its new president and has given him its 2010 Wisconsin Idea Award. He's also the executive director of the Wisconsin Counties Association and president of the National Council of County Association Executives.

A mutual love of movies; addresses in Twisp, Washington; and the advice, "If there's not a film festival within 150 miles of where you live, start one" convinced film-industry professionals **Robin Kamerling '86** and Carol Geertsema that their community needed just such an event — and thus was born the Twisp Rural Roots Film Festival in May.

"No date set, but **Tom Cosgrove '87, MBA'89** is announced as the man to make

the 3D network happen," trumpeted a summer news release. Sony Corporation, Discovery Communications, and IMAX Corporation have announced that the former Discovery Channel executive VP and COO has become president and CEO of their joint venture to develop the first round-the-clock, dedicated-3D television network — "a turning point in entertainment history." Stay tuned ...

The Environmental Protection Agency has bestowed its 2010 Presidential Green Chemistry Challenge Award on **(Chun-Chih) James Liao PhD'87**, a professor of chemical and biomolecular engineering at UCLA. His research involves synthesizing fuels from carbon dioxide — technology that could significantly reduce carbon-dioxide emissions. Liao is affiliated with Easel Biotechnologies, which is commercializing the technology.

Who's the new chief of staff at NASA's Washington, D.C. headquarters? **David Radzanowski '88** has stepped up from his post as the agency's deputy associate administrator for program integration in the Space Operations Mission Directorate. Congratulations to Radzanowski on his promotion (and much shorter title).

Chuck (Charles) Taylor PhD'88 "is not a millionaire or a household name," writes **Elizabeth Brings Johanna '76** of Blanchardville, Wisconsin, "but he is a role model whose contributions have helped improve race relations, trained new leaders, and raised cultural awareness that is priceless." Taylor has stepped down as dean of the School of Business at Madison's Edgewood College to teach in the doctoral program of its School of Education.

The *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* calls local activist **Christine Neumann-Ortiz '89** a “national voice for immigration issues.” As the founder and executive director of the immigrant-advocacy and worker-rights organization Voces de la Frontera, she’s orchestrated large marches and grown her volunteer ranks substantially. Neumann-Ortiz says she learned her skills working on anti-racism and women’s rights campaigns at the UW.

90s

So, what have **Michael Begler '90** and **Jack Amiel '00** been up to since their Mad City days working on *Humorology*? Among other things, they’ve written the script for *Whales*, a fact-based Universal Pictures film about the 1988 rescue attempt of three California gray whales that were trapped under the ice in the Arctic Circle. Begler lives in Los Angeles; Amiel and his spouse, **Darcy Steinhart Amiel '89**, live in Park City, Utah.

The new president of the American Nuclear Society is **Eric Loewen MS'91, PhD'99**. As the chief consulting engineer for advanced plants technology at GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy in Wilmington, North Carolina, he’s been spearheading the company’s development of a “Generation IV” liquid-sodium-cooled reactor design. Loewen was also profiled in *Esquire*’s December 2009 issue as one of the nation’s brightest minds.

Kudos to **Michael Lucareli '91** on his promotion at Modine Manufacturing Company in Racine, Wisconsin — he’s now the vice president of finance, chief financial officer, and treasurer. The company specializes in thermal management systems and components.

Ever since **Bryan Atinsky '92** lost his wife, two children, and mother-in-law in a head-on collision in Israel this spring, he’s become a knowledgeable, passionate, and determined advocate for improved road safety in the country. “The only thing I can do now in my life is to work to make the world a better place,” he says. Atinsky is also on the staff of the Alternative Information Center, a joint Israeli-Palestinian activist organization with offices in Jerusalem and Beit Sahour.

When the National Science Foundation gave out the latest round of its prestigious Faculty Early Career Development Awards, known as CAREER, two Badgers were in the receiving line: **David Corr '92, MS'94, MS'99, PhD'01**, an assistant professor in the Department of Biomedical Engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York; and **Anna Whitfield PhD'04**, an assistant professor of plant pathology at Kansas State University in Manhattan. Corr will use the five-year award to further his research in biological soft tissues, while Whitfield will study vector/virus interactions in insects.

Two researchers from the UW’s Center for Limnology took home accolades from the recent meeting of the International Association for Great Lakes Research. Postdoc fellow **Scott Higgins MA'92, PhD'00** received the Young Scientist Award for his study of the filamentous algae *Cladophora*, and PhD student **Gretchen Anderson Hansen '03** earned the Young Student Award for her work managing parasitic sea lampreys.

Kimberly Anderson Kelleher '93 has gone from Wisconsin’s Door County to the UW to New York City, where

she’s become the first female publisher of *Sports Illustrated* — with numerous stops along the way, including a stint as VP and publisher of *SELF Magazine* for Condé Nast Publications. She was named that company’s Publisher of the Year in 2009 and earned one of WAA’s Forward under 40 Awards in 2009 as well.

Best wishes to **Patricia Neudecker MS'93, PhD'06** as she becomes the 2010–11 president-elect of the American Association of School Administrators. The superintendent of the Oconomowoc [Wisconsin] Area School District vows, “I will advocate for courageous leadership in the midst of the rapidly changing landscape of public education.”

Willie Ney MA'93, MA'94 garnered the National Governors Association’s Distinguished Service to the Arts award in July for his work as the executive director of the UW’s Office of Multicultural Arts Initiatives (OMAI) and as the founder of OMAI’s groundbreaking First Wave Spoken Word and Urban Arts Community. This fall, First Wave welcomed its fourth fifteen-member cohort of student artists.

The next time you consider eating at a Red Robin Gourmet Burgers restaurant, also consider the role that **Gerry O’Brion '93** may have had in persuading you — he’s the new vice president of strategic marketing for the casual-dining chain, based in Greenwood Village, Colorado. O’Brion was previously the VP of marketing for Quiznos and speaks professionally on the subject of big-brand strategies.

Quick! Name Wisconsin’s new secretary of administration. Actually, you’re too late, because Governor **Jim Doyle '67** already did: he’s **Dan Schooff '94**. Formerly the administration

department’s deputy secretary, Schooff has also served his home community of Beloit for three terms in the state assembly. He’s replacing **Michael Morgan '78, JD'84**, who’s become the UW System’s senior VP for administration and fiscal affairs.

It’s hard to know what to say about the trial(s) of former Illinois governor Rod Blagojevich that hasn’t already been said, but one piece of the saga that you may not know is that his theatrically inclined defense attorney is **Sam Adam, Jr. '95, JD'98** of Chicago. Adam’s “breakthrough case” was the 2008 acquittal of R&B performer R. Kelly.

Big congrats to the new legal head of Citi India, **Sandip Beri JD'95**. He was formerly GE Capital’s general counsel of South Asia and head of corporate secretarial and government relations.

Joseph Connelly '95, MFA'98 and his spouse, Rachel Gordon, have used art to transform the heartbreak they’ve felt over infertility. For three years, they gathered clothes that had been left around their neighborhood in Jerusalem, Israel, and created 1,111 fabric dolls. They gave some to people they knew, but then unobtrusively distributed the remaining 1,000 around the city over twenty-six hours in August, to be taken home and cherished by passersby. The couple calls its mass artwork *Yad Shniyah* (www.yadshniyah.com): Hebrew for “second hand.”

Jennifer Hayashi MD'95 of Columbia, Maryland, has received the Eric Baron House Call Doctor of the Year Award from the American Academy of Home Care Physicians. She’s an assistant professor at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and the director of its medical center’s Elder House Call Program.

"I am the new editor of the New York City Housing Authority *Journal*, the monthly newspaper that goes to all residents of public housing in New York City — a population of more than four hundred thousand," writes **Eric Deutsch '97** of Brooklyn. He was previously the senior communications specialist for the NYC Department of Homeless Services.

Angel Cruzado MBA'99 moved to Seattle in 2006 to pursue a relationship that eventually ended. Then, when finding a new mate through the Internet and dating services failed him, he co-founded (with his girlfriend, so there's a happy ending) his own solution: Cruzado is now the executive director of GuysAndGirlsNextDoor.com, a relationship-building company that blends face-to-face events, coaching, and feedback.

2000s

The Shaw Scientist Awards are big deals — \$200,000 unrestricted prizes go to all recipients — and two UW-Madison assistant professors have earned them this year. They're **Eric Strieter '00**, chemistry, and **Jon (Anjon) Audhya**, biomolecular chemistry. The honors provide support to young scholar-scientists engaged in groundbreaking research in cell biology, cancer, and genetics.

The Milken Educator Awards are also big deals — the "Academy Award" for teachers — and **Art Wachholz '00** has taken home his "Oscar." As a teacher at Bogan Computer Technical High School in Chicago, he was among fifty-four K–12 educators to receive one of the \$25,000 honors in May at a gala ceremony.

"I am a 2009 Pushcart Prize nominee," writes **Laura Joyce Davis '01**, "and am grateful to

Ron Kuka, my amazing creative-writing instructor at the UW, for encouraging me to be a writer." Davis is now in the Philippines on a nine-month Fulbright fellowship to fight sex trafficking with a local organization, Samaritana, and to do research at the University of the Philippines. Her work will inform her second novel, *The Market*, about human trafficking.

"Why can't we be the next Red Bull?"

— **Dave Kruse MBA'05**

Stephanie Lundberg '01 has left her post as press secretary for U.S. House majority leader Steny Hoyer to join the PR and communications firm Burson-Marsteller as manager of its issues and crisis group. She worked in political communication in Wisconsin before heading to Washington, D.C.

Now *this* is dedication to a plan: **Alan Turnquist '01**, **MS'07**, **JD'07** and **Erin Syth MA'06** of Land O' Lakes, Wisconsin, bought a tandem bicycle, quit their jobs, and pared down to eight items of clothing each for a cycling trip that's taking them from the Arctic Circle to the tip of South America between May 2010 and, they estimate, January 2012. You can follow along at www.2totango.net.

What if you were a classically trained pianist who had the opportunity to turn your talents to documentary-film scoring at Sundance? If you were **Robin Zimmermann '01**, you'd say yes! She's been quietly making musical inroads in Boise, Idaho, but this summer she made a big splash as one of four composers, selected from an international pool, to work with directors at the Sundance Institute's Film

Composers Lab in Utah.

Imagine how you'd feel if your writing was chosen from nearly eleven hundred submissions in fiction, playwriting, poetry, and screenwriting ... and then ask **Jeff Bruemmer '02** how it *actually* feels. He's been awarded a prestigious, three-year Michener Fellowship in Creative Writing from the University of Texas's Michener Center for Writers.

A 2010–11 Robert Bosch Foundation Fellowship has gone to Madisonian **Tammy Gibbs '02**. The transatlantic initiative sends twenty accomplished young Americans to Germany annually for nine months of high-level professional development.

Would you drink a high-caffeine energy beverage called Flatt Cola? **Paul Pucci '02**, **MBA'05** and **Dave Kruse MBA'05** sure hope so. Besides Pucci's job as a Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation licensing associate, and Kruse's work as CEO of the Madison start-up Isomark, they're also the entrepreneurs who've created Flatt. "Why can't we be the next Red Bull?" asks Kruse. Well, if they can garner enough investors, sales locations, and shelf space, they just may be.

The International Network of Crisis Mappers "leverages mobile platforms, computational linguistics, geospatial technologies, and visual analytics to power effective, early warning for rapid response to complex humanitarian emergencies" — and **Jen Ziemke MA'02**, **PhD'08** is one of its co-founders. She's also a crisis-mapping fellow at the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative and an assistant professor of international relations at John

Carroll University in University Heights, Ohio.

"Bringing more women to elected office is a way to start to diffuse power ... in the Middle East," says **Katie Croake MIPA'03**. "When these new voices [of women] are heard, you really start to change the culture." To that end, Croake has founded the Young Women Leaders Academy Program in Washington, D.C., to empower Middle Eastern women to get involved in politics and democracy. This summer she brought twenty-two participants to Madison to meet with women involved in Wisconsin politics.

Julie Hecht '03's dissertation research for her master's degree in applied animal behavior and animal welfare from the University of Edinburgh [Scotland] has taken her to Budapest, where she's spent six months researching the "guilty look" in dogs at Eötvös Loránd University. At the UW, Hecht was the research assistant for **Patricia Bean Mommaerts McConnell '81**, **MS'84**, **PhD'88**'s book about canine emotions.

Eight tours, one hundred shows, in a year and a half: those were the counts, as of this summer, of the trips that brothers Zachary and **Christian '03 Schauf** have made to entertain troops in Iraq with Catchpenny, the Minneapolis-based pop band they've founded. While abroad, they travel without the benefit of roadies, live and eat with the troops, give away loads of their CDs, and play their hearts out for grateful soldiers. Lauded for their cooperative spirit, the band was named Armed Forces Entertainer of the Year for 2008.

You may not be able to pick a quince out of a lineup, but **Clare '04** and **Matt '04 Stoner Fehsenfeld** can, and they've been making small-batch

preserves through their Madison-based company Quince and Apple. The spouse team orchestrates every step of the process, from developing recipes to labeling filled jars, and delights in creating unexpected flavor combinations, many of which come from locally sourced ingredients.

The standard two years' service in the Peace Corps wasn't quite enough for **Aaron Groth '06** — he's signed on for two more. Groth is an environmental education volunteer who works with policy implementation and management of the Junín National Reserve near Lake Junín, Peru. His parents are Janice Pierce and **Philip Groth '67, MS'72, PhD'75** of Janesville, Wisconsin.

Many people try to catch **Gwen Jorgensen '08, MAcc'09**, but very few succeed. The former Badger swimmer, cross-country runner, and track standout has had amazing success in her latest endeavor, the triathlon: USA Triathlon recruited her in 2009, and after her first event in May, she earned her pro card, immediately jumping from amateur to professional status. There's even talk of Jorgensen making the U.S. Olympic team for the 2012 Games in London. Oh — and she's also a CPA with Ernst & Young in Milwaukee.

As a member of the student team that "greened" a Chevy Equinox for the Challenge X competition — a program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy and General Motors from 2004 to 2008 — **Dan Mehr '08** had the satisfaction of earning second-place honors and a job at GM. Mehr is now an energy-storage integration engineer in the influx plug-in hybrid vehicle program, as well as a mentor for Challenge X's successor program, EcoCar. He lives in Wixom, Michigan.

If you've ever wondered — or worried — about what will happen to your Facebook profile, e-mail box, or online bill-paying accounts after you die, **Jesse Davis '09** and **Nathan Lustig '09** have some answers. Their Madison-based start-up, Entrustet, allows clients to securely identify their digital assets and to name executors and heirs. Their business model also includes an "account incinerator," digital heirloom service, and directory of digital-savvy lawyers.

Madisonians **Josh Estep '09** and Elliot Bennett are off and running — literally. Bennett, who is autistic, had shown a great interest in running when Estep, a competitive marathoner, began working with him as his personal trainer. Now the twenty-year-old Bennett is doing marathons himself, and the dynamic duo is set to run the New York City Marathon in November.

obituary

Edwin Newman '40 — erudite and witty NBC journalist, author, defender of the English language, and ever the gentleman — died in August in Oxford, England. He began working with NBC in the early 1950s as a correspondent, and went on to serve as a European bureau chief, documentary narrator, commentator, moderator, anchor, host, and critic. Retiring in 1984, Newman hosted a memorable episode of the network's *Saturday Night Live*. Said Brian Williams of NBC's *Nightly News*, "To those of us watching at home, he made us feel like we had a very smart, classy friend in the broadcast news business."

Class Notes compiler Paula Wagner Apfelbach '83 rarely exceeds analysts' expectations.

Calendar

February

5 Founders' Day

Students, alumni, faculty, and staff are invited to commemorate UW-Madison's first class with free birthday cake on campus. Then, celebrate the university's beginnings and kick off WAA's 150th anniversary celebration at a Founders' Day in your area, scheduled in cities across the country throughout the spring. These annual events bring the best of the UW to your community, from presentations by leading faculty members to well-loved Badger traditions. • uwalumni.com/foundersday

21 Whys and Wows at Discovery World in Milwaukee

Designed to engage kids ages ten and younger, Whys and Wows at Discovery World — a 120,000-square-foot facility with interactive science, technology, and freshwater exhibits — offers youngsters and parents quick, hands-on activities led by expert UW-Madison faculty at various discovery stations. • uwalumni.com/uwforyou

March

24–26 They Marched Into Sunlight Dance Premiere and Symposium

An original dance based on **David Maraniss x'71**'s *They Marched Into Sunlight* and partly choreographed by UW-Madison dance department chair Jin-Wen Yu will premiere as the centerpiece of a symposium addressing war, violence, and tectonic cultural shifts. Maraniss will deliver the keynote for the event, which is part of UW-Madison's Year of the Arts program. • yearofthearts.wisc.edu

April

7–14 Senior Week

WAA invites members of the 2011 graduating class to a free series of events to celebrate their time on campus and to acquire a host of career and financial skills. • uwalumni.com/seniorweek

28–30 Alumni Weekend

Plan now to reconnect with campus, meet up with old friends, enjoy an interesting class, and take an open-house tour. • uwalumni.com/alumniweekend

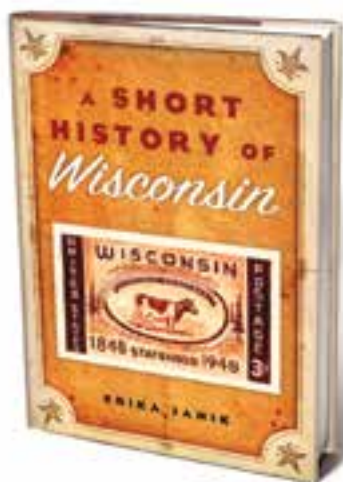
Big Red Rally

Don't miss this fan-favorite season recap with Badger football fans, players, and head coach Bret Bielema and athletic director Barry Alvarez in Milwaukee. You'll get the inside scoop on the newest Badger recruits shortly after college football national signing day in early February. • uwalumni.com/milwaukee

Global Hot Spots Lecture Series

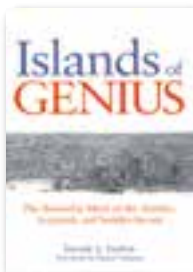
Go beyond the headlines with Madison-area learners and UW faculty experts to get a better understanding of the events shaping our society during the free, monthly Global Hot Spots Lecture Series. • uwalumni.com/ghs

For more information on these events, call (888) WIS-ALUM or visit uwalumni.com.



■ For a brief background on all things Badger State — truly — look no further than **Erika Janik MA'04, MA'06**'s authoritative, yet accessible ***A Short History of Wisconsin*** (Wisconsin Historical Society Press). The Madison author is a travel writer and historian, and was recently married at the National Mustard Museum in nearby Middleton.

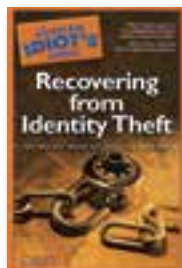
■ For nearly fifty years, **Darold Treffert '55, MD'58** of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, has studied savant syndrome, a rare condition in which a brilliant ability co-exists alongside a developmental disorder. Now the esteemed psychiatrist, UW clinical professor of psychiatry, and consultant for the film *Rain Man* has written ***Islands of Genius: The Bountiful Mind of the Autistic, Acquired, and Sudden Savant*** (Jessica Kingsley Publishers).



■ **Jenny Pavlovic '84**'s first book, *8 State Hurricane Kate: The Journey and Legacy of a Katrina Cattle Dog*, shared her experiences with animal rescue following Hurricane Katrina and garnered eight national awards. Her latest work, *The "Not Without My Dog" Resource & Record Book* (www.8StateKate.net), provides the recording space and resources you need to keep your canine safe every day and in emergencies. Pavlovic is a biomedical engineering consultant at Frestedt, Incorporated in St. Louis Park, Minnesota.



■ ***The Mindfulness Workbook: A Beginner's Guide to Overcoming Fear & Embracing Compassion*** (New Harbinger Publications) guides readers to experience mindfulness as a "practical, attainable state from which they can see their lives more clearly." It's the work of **Thomas Roberts '76**, a private-practice psychotherapist and clinical hypnotherapist in Onalaska, Wisconsin.



■ If you're concerned about identity theft, **Mari (Marion) Bear Frank '70** has a book for you: ***The Complete Idiot's Guide to Recovering from Identity Theft*** (Alpha Books). The author is a Laguna Niguel, California-based attorney, professor, and expert witness who's also hosted the PBS special "Identity Theft: Protecting Yourself in the Information Age."

■ ***Love Over 60: An Anthology of Women's Poems*** (Mayapple Press) features poetry by more than eighty female poets — some well known, and some not so very — that originates from a particular age frame of reference, but speaks timelessly of the many forms of love. Madisonians **Jeri (Geraldine) Dixon McCormick MS'77** and UW professor emerita **Robin Chapman** edited this collection.

■ Co-author **George Goens PhD'73** describes his latest book, ***Resilient Leadership for Turbulent Times*** (Rowman and Littlefield), as a "research-based analysis of the thinking, capacity, and action skills necessary to lead and thrive in a complex and dynamic context." He's senior partner at the consulting and search firm Goens/Esparó in West Hartford, Connecticut.



■ **Kristin Cardinale PhD'00** of Milwaukee has written a "user's guide to an innovative career lifestyle that combines the very hot topics of lifestyle design and gignonomics" called ***The 9-to-5 Cure: Work on Your Own Terms and Reinvent Your Life*** (JIST Works). Gignonomics refers to people working in short-

term "gigs" rather than in long-term, full-time employment. Cardinale is a consultant, educator, speaker, and serial entrepreneur.

■ **Milwaukee Journal Sentinel** roving-traveler-turned-freelancer **Dennis McCann '74** has completed a warm, humorous, yet compassionate book that's been "haunting" him for years about our state's cemeteries and their inhabitants: ***Badger Boneyards: The Eternal Rest of the Story*** (Wisconsin Historical Society Press). McCann lives "up north" in Bayfield, Wisconsin.



■ **Gerald Schaefer '83**, with grief counselor Tom Bekkers, has created a helpful, restorative guide after losing his wife to breast cancer: ***The Widower's Toolbox: Repairing Your Life After Losing Your Spouse*** (New Horizon Press). The duo explains men's grieving and shares thoughts and activities on how to "pick up the pieces," heal from within, give back to others, and love again. Schaefer, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, is a large-capital project manager in the utility industry.

■ Retirement was the catalyst for **Alice Van Deburg Honeywell '84** and her friend Bobbi Montgomery as they executed a bicycling trip from Oregon to Maine, carrying all they needed for three months. Now the co-authors have turned their entertaining, very human diary of the journey into ***Across America by Bicycle: Alice and Bobbi's Summer on Wheels*** (University of Wisconsin Press).

■ ***Through Endangered Eyes: A Poetic Journey into the Wild*** (Windward Publishing) has earned author and illustrator **Rachel Allen Dillon '94** of Folsom, California, an honorable mention in the 2010 Eric Hoffer Award competition. Its poetry about endangered species is paired with facts, activities, resources, and illustrations made of colorful assortments of dots.



All's Well That Ends Well

Glenda Gill MA'64

I had not the slightest intention of going to graduate school when I earned my bachelor's degree from Alabama A&M in 1960. I was headed for Broadway or Hollywood. While in college, I had played the plum role of the cannibal mother who devours her sons in Sidney Howard's *The Silver Cord*, and I had also acted in seven other productions. There was no doubt in my twenty-year-old mind that I could succeed at acting as a profession.

Fate, however, had other plans. Richard Jefferson PhD'55 permitted me to audit his Shakespeare class at Alabama A&M in the fall of 1960, as I awaited work teaching at a local high school. Dr. Jefferson lived in the faculty apartments near me, and his constant cry was, "On, Wisconsin!"

So, in my first year of teaching high-school English, I sent my only extra \$10 to the English department at the University of Wisconsin, where I was admitted and given a scholarship that waived out-of-state tuition.

Graduate degrees were not offered at Alabama's historically black colleges, and as an African-American, I could not attend either of the white state institutions in Alabama. John Patterson and George Wallace, governors of Alabama in the early 1960s, had vowed to keep educational institutions rigidly segregated, so they paid African-American students to go to school out of state. Alabama Out-of-State Aid for Negroes paid first-class railroad fare (round-trip, one time), and the difference in tuition, room, and board at Alabama or Auburn and the school of one's choice.

This policy helped Alabama evade the 1954 Supreme Court *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, which prohibited states from creating separate public schools for black and white children. People at Wisconsin believed Alabama's policy was wrong, but they also believed that by attending the UW, I would obtain a superior education. I enrolled in the master's in English program, where I had outstanding professors. I read fascinating books, saw compelling films, and witnessed moving cultural events.

But I also experienced discouragement. One young white male professor told me, "You have ability, but no background — why don't you go home?" Some northern students, Caucasian and African-American, made fun of my southern speech. Others in Chadbourne Hall asked me to dance for them. One white male graduate student said, in derision, "You went to Alabama Ag." One dormitory mother remarked to my face that I dressed poorly.

But in a time when African-American students comprised one-tenth of 1 percent of the student population, I found community with Wisconsin Players. In July 1962, Director Lowell Manfull cast me as the maid in James Thurber's *The Male Animal*. I met two lifelong friends, Maurine Kelber Kelly MS'63, who worked makeup, and Daniel Larner MS'62, PhD'68, who played the protagonist. Three African-American women graduate students housed in Botkin-Tripp attended and sent congratulatory cards. Judy London '65 invited me to Thanksgiving dinner. Dan Larner or the Manfulls saw me home after rehearsals ended. *The Daily Cardinal* chronicled our achievements, and the local paper published a review.



RICK MASS

In December 1962, director Ronald Mitchell cast me in three non-traditional bit roles in Bertolt Brecht's *Galileo* — rare, indeed, at a time when the servant roles were often the plight of the actor of color.

But then, in June 1963, the master's committee told me that I had failed my comprehensive examination. This was the darkest day of my life. I returned home to the news story of Governor Wallace denying Vivian Malone and James Hood admission to the University of Alabama. I studied two hours each evening, after teaching full time for six months, then re-took the exam. The committee wrote that I had passed, but recommended that I not continue on for a PhD. Reading about Joyce Carol Oates's comparable experience in the Summer 2009 issue of *On Wisconsin* made me feel better. If someone of her caliber could be dismissed, then surely I should not feel ashamed.

I taught college from 1963 to 1969 at Alabama A&M, and then at the University of Texas at El Paso for five years. I ultimately went on to receive a PhD in English and Theatre at the University of Iowa and continued teaching college full time — forty years in all. I published two books in theater history, and held four summer stints with the National Endowment for the Humanities. I spoke at more than fifty venues, including the World Congress of Theatre at Stockholm and Dublin, and I held Smithsonian, Rockefeller, and Roothbert fellowships.

Wisconsin Players helped to make it all possible. Denied opportunities at the graduate level in Alabama, I found studying at a world-class university like the University of Wisconsin to be the most life-changing experience I've ever had.

Glenda Gill, professor emerita of drama at Michigan Technological University, lives in active retirement in Huntsville, Alabama. This essay is from an unpublished memoir, Pebbles In My Shoe: The Journey of One African-American Woman of the South in Educational Theatre.

Forgiveness

Continued from page 37

says. “Forgiveness has a way of taking resentment ... and getting rid of it enough so that it’s not part of a person’s everyday existence.”

Dave Munz and his wife, Kathleen, have paid several visits to Michael R. Green, who in 2006 shot and killed their son, Joseph Munz, a UW-Milwaukee student, as he was delivering sandwiches. Their relationship with their son’s killer has its roots in Green’s trial. As it was wrapping up, Green’s foster mother approached the Munzes. Over time, they began exchanging letters with her, and Dave Munz felt he should try contacting Green.

Munz says his Catholic faith and his belief in God led him to a relationship with Green. He also believes that by seeing Green, he can encourage him to better himself and get an education while in prison.

“I believe in forgiveness ... and I believe I’m doing the right thing by visiting with him,” Munz says.

Green, who earns a prison wage of about \$2 a day doing assembly work, asked Munz how he would react if Green donated a month’s income to a scholarship fund Joseph Munz’s friends set up in his memory.

“It’s through our talking, the relationship we have built between us, that he’s able to open up and do that,” Munz says. “We haven’t all gone out and killed somebody, but we’ve all done wrong things.”

Munz believes that having a relationship with Green has helped both him and his wife to cope with their son’s death. “The value in it is that it has brought us a little peace of mind,” he says. “Whether we want to admit it or not, he’s a human being also — and, yes, he’s been wrong, and he’s paying the price right now for it.”

During their first meeting with Green, Dave Munz recalls being inquisitive, asking Green to share details about the night his son died.

“He was very truthful with us. ... I think I had to have that experience with him,” Munz says.

Behrens, one of the student facilitators, met several times with a woman who had found her eighteen-year-old son’s body after he had been killed at home by a group of his peers. She was meeting one of the boys who’d been involved in the murder. At the end of the meeting, the mother surprised everyone by telling the offender she forgave him for his part in killing her son. Through all of the preparation for the meeting, she hadn’t given any indication that she’d offer a statement of forgiveness.

“It’s not something I think I could have done,” Behrens says. “Most of the restorative justice participants are doing things I don’t think I could have done. To hug the mother after she left the meeting and to feel the weight off her shoulders was a pretty powerful feeling.”

“Changing the Person that I Was”

Sussek recalls that he expected Millar to scream and yell at their first meeting. Instead, Millar said that she forgave him and asked if she could give him a hug. Sussek says he then promised Millar that he would do all that he could to make up for what he had done to her.

“There are ways to make up for it by changing the person that I was ... and, hopefully, be able to help people *not* do something like I did,” he says. “This whole process is part of that. I like sitting down and talking with Jackie. ... For me, it’s part of the continued healing process

that I’m allowed to learn some things from her.”

Millar acknowledges that most people don’t understand why she wanted to meet Sussek and have an ongoing relationship with him.

“I have love for you, and I don’t like the fact I was shot, but I don’t think of you in that way,” Millar says to Sussek. “You have grown by leaps and bounds. You say it is because of me, but it is because of you. You made the change.”

Sussek tells her that others in prison know about his meetings with her, but adds that not everyone in prison understands their relationship or Millar’s ability to forgive him.

“You and I are the only people on earth who understand,” Sussek says.

Millar tells him she’s at peace with what has happened with her, and then asks Sussek why he’s willing to meet with her.

“I was thinking about that last night,” he tells her. “For a lot of years, I couldn’t get past looking at you as Jackie Millar, the lady I shot. ... Now I look at you as my friend, and that’s why I want to see you.”

Millar talks through why she wants to meet with Sussek. “I see you as a fellow human being that I love,” she says. “I think you are doing a good job at being yourself.”

“I’m trying,” Sussek responds.

Toward the end of their meeting, Millar tells Sussek she’ll continue the annual visits as long as he wants her to.

“I would be a little bit sad if you said one year, no, you won’t see me,” she says. “We have grown for fourteen and a half years, and what we had to grow through is unbelievable — but we did it. We can say we came out as friends.” ■

Stacy Forster is a writer for University Communications at UW-Madison.

Collision

Continued from page 27

"The VA has been very, very supportive of this work," she says. "They've supplied nearly all the infrastructure for the brain bank. So we want to take what we've learned from the athletes and apply it to the military population, and hopefully come up with some answers."

And then there's the similarity between CTE and other neuro-degenerative diseases. Scientists have had a hard time studying the early stages of Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and ALS because those diseases' development is unpredictable.

"In 85 percent of the individuals who develop these diseases, we have no idea why it happens," says McKee. "There are about 15 percent of individuals who have a family history or have a genetic component. But there's always been a huge subsection of the population who develop symptoms out of the blue. And here we

have, in a population of football players [with CTE], an acquired injury, something they did to themselves or something they were exposed to that actually promoted a neuro-degenerative disease." Studying those players, she hopes, may shed light on how Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and ALS develop in their early stages, ultimately giving medicine a chance to treat such patients before their symptoms become too severe.

But most importantly, McKee and her colleagues are focusing on football because of its place in American culture.

"If football doesn't change," Nowinski says, "nothing else would change. If football didn't see this as a problem, no one else would see this as a problem. Football is where you [change] the other sports."

In the last year, the National Football League has given the CTE group at Boston University an unrestricted, \$1 million grant to assist in their research. League

leaders have met with McKee, Stern, and Cantu to discuss current studies, and the league also drew upon their research to launch a head-injury education campaign among its athletes, telling them of the signs and symptoms of concussion and warning them of the consequences of ignoring traumatic brain injuries. "Help make the game safer," it says. "Other athletes are watching."

If McKee can help football become a safer game, she can settle the struggle between head and heart. "Ultimately, we're going to have to nip this in the bud," she says. "Hopefully, a lot of it is prevention — changing the way the football is played, changing the culture, so that we're not all an audience at the gladiator pit." ■

John Allen, senior editor of On Wisconsin, hopes never to need Dr. McKee's professional services.



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The location is familiar, the colors on the sweatshirt look right, but what's the name of that academic institution? Ah, yes — Grand Lakes University, home of the Hooters: the fictitious college attended by Thornton Melon (Rodney Dangerfield) in the movie *Back to School*. Twenty-five years ago, Dangerfield and company came to Madison, using the UW campus as their backdrop while filming exterior scenes. The movie featured not only Dangerfield, but also Sally Kellerman, Adrienne Barbeau, Sam Kinison, Kurt Vonnegut (yep, *that* Kurt Vonnegut), and Robert Downey, Jr.

Back to School was released in June 1986 and grossed more than \$91 million, making it the sixth-highest earning film that year. Dangerfield was both writer and star, and it was perhaps the peak

of his film career, coming on the heels of hits *Caddyshack* and *Easy Money*. In his subsequent movies, the roles and financial returns were never quite so large.

The movie may also be the high-water mark of the UW's film fame. In spite of *Back to School*'s success, campus didn't catch on as a substitute studio. Evidently, Madison's distance from Hollywood — plus its eleven-month-long winters — are cinematically inconvenient. Even *Back to School* shot many of its scenes elsewhere, including the diving competition that formed a critical component in the plot. Dangerfield did his famed "Triple Lindy" not in the Nat, but at the Industry Hills Aquatic Club in Industry, California.

John Allen



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