

OnWisconsin

FOR UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON ALUMNI AND FRIENDS SUMMER 2017



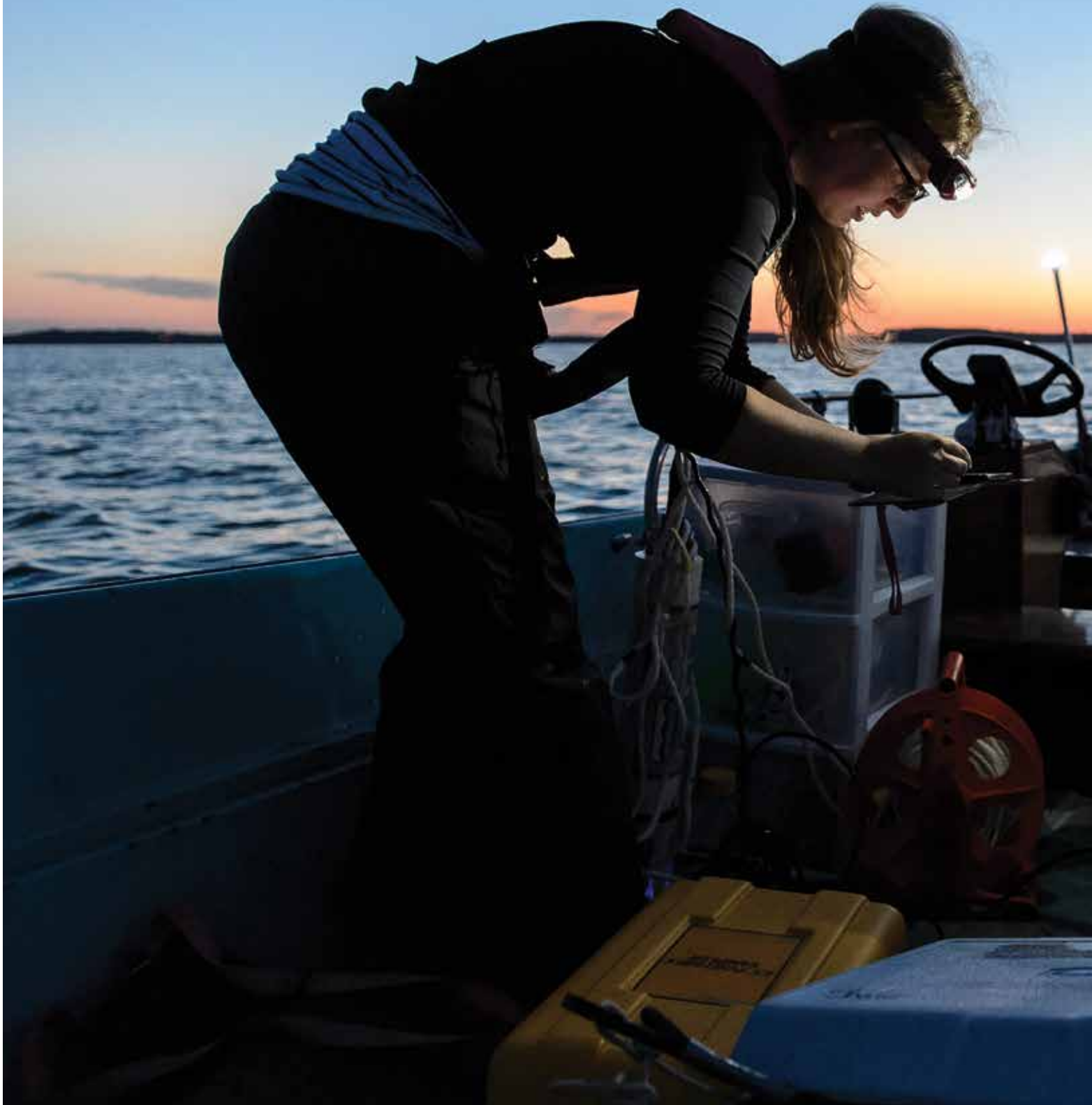
Light in the Darkness
Amed Khan '91 steps up
to help refugees.

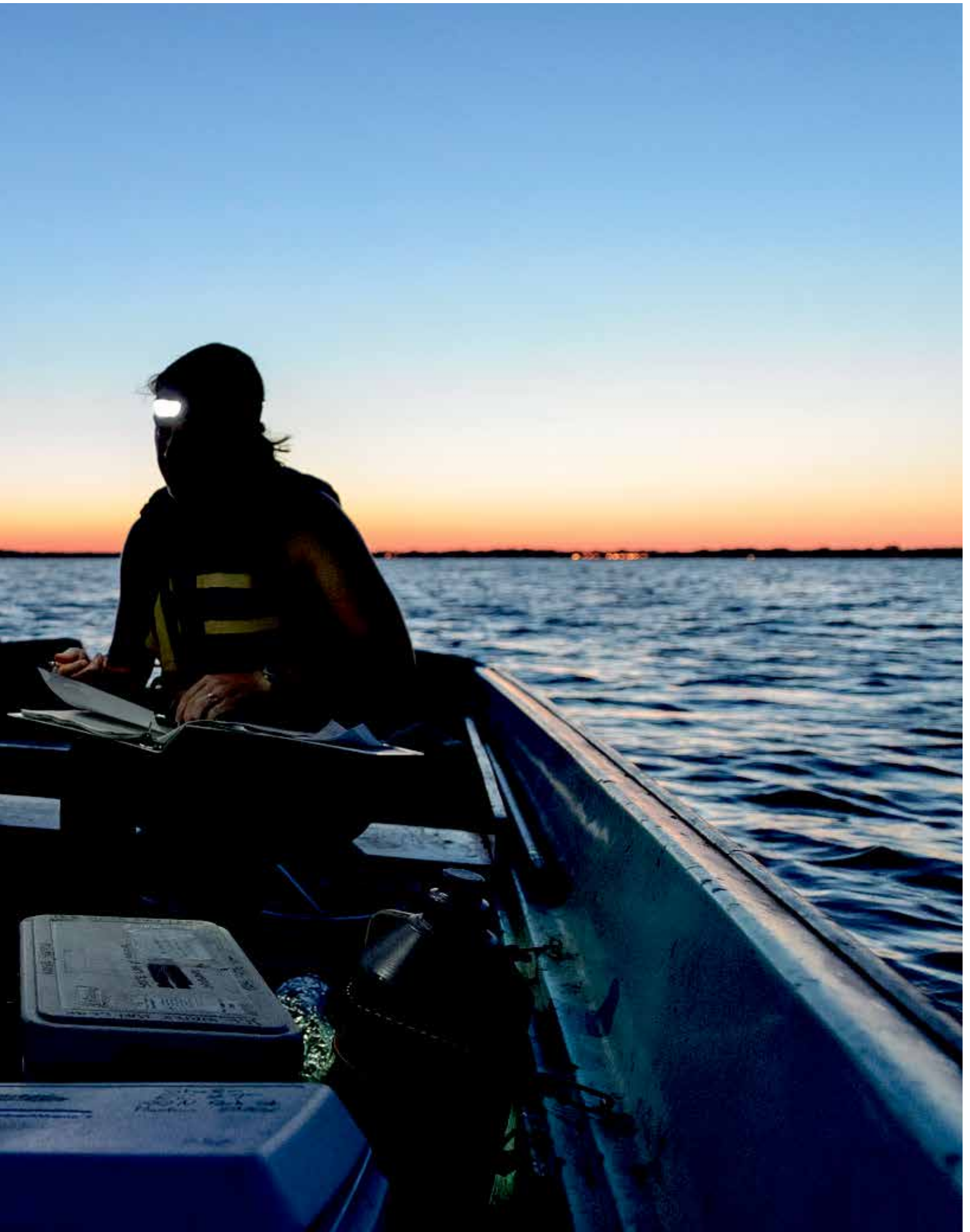
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Vision

Dawn patrol on Lake Mendota: Carolyn Voter PhDx'18 (right) and Alexandra Linz '13, PhDx'18 collect water samples before sunrise. The work was part of a 44-hour limnology experiment that took place in July 2016 and examined how light affects bacteria and carbon exchange.

Photo by Jeff Miller







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OnWisconsin

A refugee heads out to Elpida Home's backyard to enjoy basketball and sunny weather.

DMITRIS TOSIDIS

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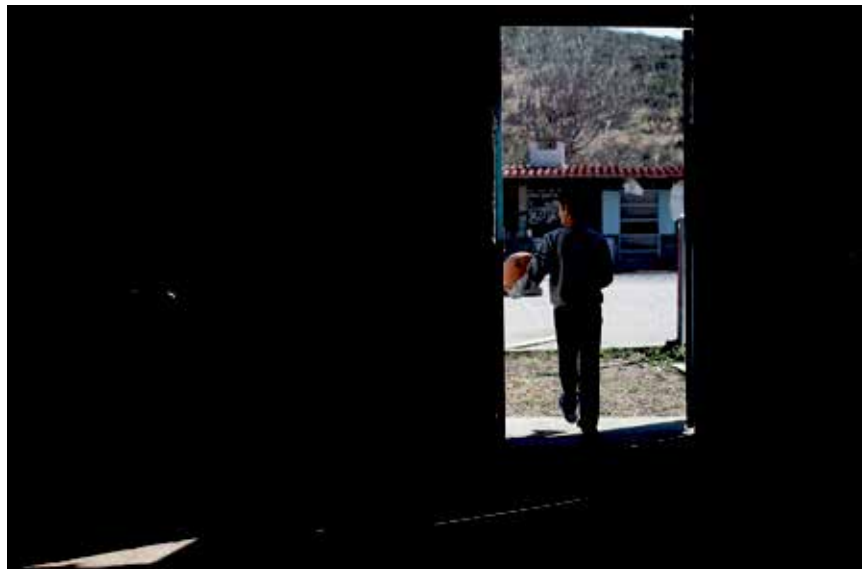
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UW-MADISON CIMSS AND NOAA

Earth's true colors. See page 18.



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Some 62,000 refugees are stranded in Greece. Amed Khan '91 helped build a temporary home that offers some of them what their homelands and refugee camps can't: safety and privacy. *By Marianna Karakoulaki*

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As a foreign correspondent in Germany, Louis Lochner 1909 chronicled the rise of the Third Reich and helped Americans understand how Adolf Hitler amassed power. *By Meg Jones '84*

34 A Rink of One's Own

Madison's roller derby league has been instrumental in the evolving sport since the beginning, thanks to the dedication of several UW alumnae. *By Chelsea Schlecht '13*

40 Great Fall of China

UW obstetrician Fuxian Yi, who has become known for his opposition to China's one-child policy, believes the directive will drive his homeland off a population cliff. *By Marianne Spoon MA'11*

46 Saving the Lao Unicorn

Bill Robichaud '83 has devoted his career to saving the saola, a recently discovered mammal that may go extinct before scientists can even study it. *By Erik Ness*



HYUNSOO LEO KIM

Cover
Amed Khan '91 stands among donations of shoes and clothing at Elpida Home, a refugee center in Thessaloniki, Greece. Photo by Dimitris Tosidis.



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FLIGHT
OF THE
BUMBLEBEE
END WORLD
HUNGER?

WHEN ENTOMOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE
WORK TOGETHER, WE ARE BOUNDLESS.

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Communications

World War I Reflection

“The Great War at Home” [Spring 2017 *On Wisconsin*] was very interesting. At the time, my father was assigned to a group of engineers in UW housing who were training for deployment. Another group was training for the army. Apparently, the two groups did not see eye to eye, which resulted in a considerable fight on Bascom Hill. The end result was that the engineers were sent to live in tents at Camp Randall. The war ended before my dad was sent overseas, but he remembered vividly the fight that consigned him to living in a tent.

Don Burns '50
Huntley, Illinois

Riot Bystanders

[Bygone, “Cambodia Protests,” Spring 2017] brought back many memories. I used to run on Bascom Hill, and one morning, I rounded the corner of Bascom Hall on my way down the hill and discovered several armed National Guardsmen. We looked at each other while I slowed down, and apparently, they concluded that the fellow in the running shorts was harmless, since they said nothing. I continued on down the hill, all the while thinking how lucky I was. I did not run Bascom Hill again that week.

Clyde Toland MA'71
Iola, Kansas

“Cambodia Protests” says the Dow Chemical demonstrations “turned violent.” As an alumnus who was inside the building during that demonstration, I know that the police attacked nonviolent protesters with clubs and beatings. Then they attacked those outside with clubs, beatings, and tear gas. It is possible to see this on video. Those of us who were there are quite clear about who was violent.

Charles Hunt '68
Eugene, Oregon

Right around when the Cambodia riots photo was taken, I and

a few others were wrapping up experiments on an upper floor of Birge Hall, in a lab facing the mall. We had just returned from a break, consuming what remained of our triple-scoop ice cream cones. As we peered down from the open windows, a half-melted scoop of vanilla fell from one of our cones. At the building's base were three officers, two of whom had removed their gas masks. As they redonned their masks, said vanilla scoop landed dead center in one officer's open mask. We took shelter in the specimen-preservation cooler, later hearing clubs banging against doors as they looked for us. It was not a fun time, though in retrospect it is a bit amusing.

John Laumer '72
Malvern, Pennsylvania

Protesting Protest Pic

I looked at the cover of the Spring 2017 *On Wisconsin* and the World War I students preparing for war. Then I turned the page to see the UW basketball team and the fans in the stands [Vision] disrespecting the nation and the men and women who died to protect our rights. Three fans in the stands had hands over their hearts for the national anthem, and none of the athletes.

All of these people are beneficiaries of the dedicated people who have fought to preserve our freedoms. Disrespecting our nation is not appropriate.

Robert Maeglin MS'66
Wonevot, Wisconsin

Happy Trails, Vegas

The Spring 2017 On Campus section depicts the fitting tribute given to Vegas, the campus police horse. It's a good reminder that our companion and service animals walk alongside us on life's journey. For what he did to uphold the UW community's safety, Vegas deserved an honor guard's ceremonial good-bye. Kudos to you for covering this.

Kathleen Freimuth
Fitchburg, Wisconsin

HOCKEY CHAMPION




BILL WIPPERT/USA HOCKEY

When former Badger head hockey coach Jeff Sauer died in February, tributes poured in from players and fans, honoring his service to others as much as his victories in the sport he loved. In 2011, Sauer took over the U.S. national sled hockey team, leading it to a gold medal in the 2014 Paralympics. He also served as head coach of the American hearing-impaired ice hockey team during the last four Winter Deaflympics, winning the gold in 2007.

2

NCAA titles



Steve Cash
@stevecash34

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RIP Jeff, you were one of the greats and it shined through in everything you did. It will be easier knowing you are with the Hockey Gods

11:32 AM - 2 Feb 2017

489*

wins

*the most for a UW coach in any sport



Jessica
@jgoldberg28

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“You don't have to win every game, you just have to win the right ones.”—Coach Jeff Sauer

8:52 - 3 Feb 2017



Yi-Fu is a Vilas professor emeritus at UW-Madison. He did his homework and chose the only continuing care retirement community in downtown Madison. Now he can walk to work, enjoy the vibrancy of city living, and bask in the knowledge that his future is secure.

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Summer 2017

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Quarterly production of *On Wisconsin* is supported by financial gifts from alumni and friends. To make a gift to UW-Madison, please visit supportuw.org.

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WHS IMAGE ID 118602

In his 1956 autobiography, *Always the Unexpected*, Louis Lochner 1909's role as editor of *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine*, the predecessor of *On Wisconsin*, gets exactly one mention (on page 26 — we're trying not to take it personally).

Lochner had much more to say about his alma mater, writing of the "debt of gratitude" he owed to the university and to his favorite professors, including Willard "Daddy" Bleyer, founder of the UW's journalism school. With Bleyer's endorsement, Lochner won a summer reporting job at a Milwaukee newspaper, edging out seven other applicants, even though he didn't know how to use a typewriter. He rented one and practiced at night to make up for his missing skill.

Bleyer urged Lochner, who was studying Greek and Latin, to seek the newspaper internship as a way to move on from not winning a Rhodes Scholarship. Lochner recalled in his book that the professor who led the selection committee argued that Lochner was too "international-minded to represent my country properly."

That summer changed the course of Lochner's life, from one aimed at academic study to "the hurly-burly profession of a seldom relaxing, insatiably inquisitive newspaperman," he wrote. And by the time he returned to Madison for his senior year, a new goal was set: "I had experienced the thrill which writing gives."

Lochner was named editor of the alumni magazine in 1909 at Bleyer's recommendation. He went on to serve as the alumni association's general secretary and then left the UW to become secretary of the Chicago Peace Society in 1914. After World War I, he worked as a foreign correspondent in Germany. In this issue, our story about Lochner (see "Our Man in Berlin," page 22) describes how the journalism career he launched at the university prepared him to cover some of the most important events in modern history.

Jenny Price '96

Co-editor

Louis Lochner (right) interviews Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels (left) for the Associated Press in Berlin.



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OnCampus

News from UW-Madison

Protest vs. Disrupt

Free-speech guidelines address a delicate balance.

A fresh wave of clashes on college campuses across the country is pitting free-speech advocates against those who say some ideas are so potentially harmful that they shouldn't be tolerated in an inclusive learning environment.

It's a high-stakes issue for a public institution like UW-Madison, which is granted significant autonomy, yet is expected in return to safeguard the unfettered pursuit of truth, says **Donald Downs**, an emeritus professor of political science and an expert on free speech. If the university were to curtail the free exchange of ideas, it would imperil its social contract, he says.

"The people I've dealt with in the administration are trying to get this right," Downs says. "But with this issue, you're playing with fire."

This spring, UW officials, watching the issue unfold nationally, issued guidelines that explicitly state the university's response to protests and demonstrations. While the document doesn't change policy, it reaffirms a commitment to free speech, teaching, research, and personal safety, says associate dean of students **Kevin Helmkamp**. The guidelines clarify the difference between protesting, which is welcome, and disrupting, which is not.

"You can go to an event, you can stand up with duct tape over your mouth, you can turn your back on people who are presenting — that's protesting, and nobody's going to have a problem with that," Helmkamp says. "But when your actions prevent somebody else from exercising his or her free speech, that's disrupting an event. That's disrupting the university's mission and values."

Once a protest or protester begins to infringe on those core values, the administration may respond more assertively with arrest, enforcement of the student conduct code, or both, Helmkamp says.

To head off that outcome, administrators spell out behavior expectations in the guidelines, and they offer to work proactively with students on the logistics of events, protests, or demonstrations.

State legislators waded into the issue this spring, too, drafting a bill that would require University of Wisconsin System officials to discipline students and employees who disrupt speakers. Wisconsin Governor Scott Walker has expressed support for the measure, and lawmakers in North Carolina, North Dakota, Tennessee, and Virginia have proposed similar bills.

Helmkamp acknowledges that the issue elicits strong emotion, especially among students who believe someone's words make the campus less welcoming or undercut their basic humanity.

"The great joy and the great pain of democracy is that you have these moments where you are passionate about an issue and you want to shut the other side down," he says. "The challenge to every individual is to rise above those instincts — to see a greater good, and to respond to that greater good with a better argument, a better idea."

DOUG ERICKSON



CSI: BYZANTIUM

Using modern DNA analysis, a team of researchers led by UW medical professor **Caitlin Pepperell** has found what caused the death of a young woman 800 years ago, in the later period of the Byzantine Empire: staph infection. Working on microscopic remains from a centuries-old skeleton, Pepperell found staph cells, as well as the bacterium *Gardnerella vaginalis*, and she believes the woman was infected during complications of pregnancy.

PATHOLOGIE/NORHESSEN



UW officials "are trying to get this right," says **Donald Downs**, a noted free-speech expert and an emeritus professor of political science.

JEFF MILLER



AP IMAGES/JOHN HART

NOTEWORTHY: For years, Clyde Stubblefield kept the beat for James Brown, and his drum break on the soul singer's recording of "Funky Drummer" is one of the most sampled in hip-hop and popular music, used by the Beastie Boys, Prince, and Public Enemy, among others. Stubblefield was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, but the legendary drummer called Madison home. His generous support of the local music scene made him a beloved figure, and before his death in February at the age of 73, he was selected to receive an honorary degree during spring commencement weekend.

Pro's Choice

The American Cancer Society says that all women over the age of 45 should have an annual mammogram. The American College of Radiology says that annual mammograms should begin at age 40. The American College of Physicians says not to worry until age 50, and even then, every other year is fine for women at average risk of breast cancer. The International Agency for Research on Cancer says evidence for annual screening is insufficient.

What's a patient to do?

The answer, according to **Jon Keevil**, is to consult HealthDecision.

Keevil, a clinical adjunct associate professor at the UW, created this software tool to guide doctors and patients as they make health care choices.

HealthDecision launched as a company seven years ago, and it currently offers assistance on approaches to four conditions: cardiovascular disease, atrial fibrillation, lung cancer screening, and breast cancer screening. A tool for osteoporosis will be released this summer. Using patient data, it helps people understand the risks and benefits of different treatment options.

"As a physician, I wanted to build the kinds of tools that would help me understand the issues when I was talking with my patients," Keevil says. "Once it got rolling, I realized I could help more patients with HealthDecisions than I could in my clinical practice."

JOHN ALLEN



BRUCE RICHTER

“Yes, and ...”

Late on a Monday afternoon, a student stands in the center of a circle inside the School of Nursing's Signe Skott Cooper Hall. She is pretending to ride a bike, but when a second student asks what she is doing, she says she is giving birth. The class laughs, and the second student trades places with the first and plops down on the floor to (discreetly) pantomime childbirth. The first student joins the circle. When a third asks the student on the floor what she is doing, she says she is grabbing a snake. The third student hops up and switches places with the second student. And on it goes.

This is a game, but it's also a way to practice thinking and doing two different things at once. It is also the day's warm-up exercise for Improvisational Theater for Health Professionals, a six-week, one-credit course offered by the UW School of Medicine and Public Health. The course attracts students and professionals from a variety of health disciplines who are learning to collaborate better to improve care and patient satisfaction.

"A lot of people know improv as a form of sketch comedy, and it is that," says assistant professor **Amy Zelenski MS'10, PhD'15**, who developed and teaches the course. "But improv really pulls together many skills that are necessary for communication in the health care environment."

Zelenski says improv techniques are powerful for teaching students and practitioners to listen closely, imagine others' perspectives, respond authentically to others' emotions, and tap creativity and spontaneity in stressful moments. All of these skills, she says, can lead to better patient experiences.

Sierra Mayorga, a senior nursing student, heard about the class from a professor who took it last year. Mayorga expected it to be fun, but she was a bit surprised by how relevant and practical it was, too. "I realized it would help us a lot, because we do a lot of improvisation in our work with patients. We never know what they're going to be like or what they'll be asking of us," she says. "It's given me a more holistic approach to patient care and how I communicate with people."

JENNIFER GARRETT

Medical professionals and UW students in health care disciplines learn improv techniques so they can tap creativity and spontaneity in stressful moments on the job.



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After the 1957 launch of Sputnik, a Soviet satellite, the U.S. government began pumping massive amounts of cash into university programs focused on Russia.

That was a boon for the Department of Slavic Languages and Literature — the heart of Russian studies at the UW — and faculty members melded their work with the Wisconsin Idea when it mattered most.

Russian history professor **Michael Petrovich**, a former officer in the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), curated lectures on the Soviet Union and Communism that were distributed to Wisconsin residents via public radio and television in the late 1950s, when tensions between the two countries heightened.

Petrovich's enterprising spirit

carried on in the 1980s, when the UW made strategic hires in Russia-related fields that were the precursor to the Center for Russia, East Europe, and Central Asia (CREECA). One of them was **David McDonald**, who arrived as a visiting professor in 1988 and now holds the Alice D. Mortenson/Petrovich Distinguished Chair in Russian History. But interest in studying Russia has never quite returned to the level that it experienced during the Soviet era.

Today — with reports of Russia meddling in the U.S. presidential election and annexing new territory — experts agree that America is less prepared than ever to manage a calculating Kremlin with yet-to-be determined ambitions.

To address this gap, the Carnegie Corporation of New York

In the 1950s, Russian history professor **Michael Petrovich** (above at podium) gave lectures on the Soviet Union and Communism that were distributed around the state via public radio and television.

awarded UW–Madison a \$1 million grant last fall to bolster the study of Russia in the social sciences.

Called the Wisconsin Russia Project, the initiative includes hiring a professor specializing in Russia in the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics. Funds will also be used to create and support graduate assistantships, research awards, graduate student fellowships, and a conference on contemporary Russia.

“Area studies in general have waned,” CREECA director **Theodore Gerber** says. “There is a need for our government and business to have expertise at the national level, so now more than ever, these federal forms of support are vital to train the next generation of experts.”

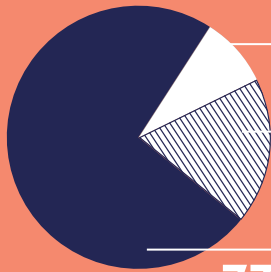
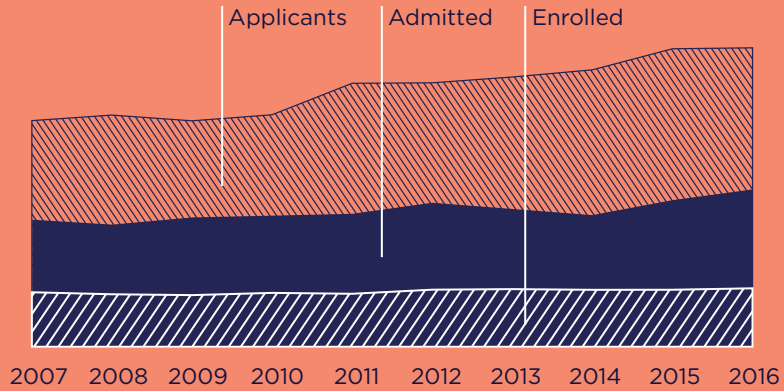
RILEY VETTERKIND '17

ILLUSTRATION BY DANIELLE LAWRY

CLASS OF 2020

UW students who entered a degree program in fall 2016 for the first time since high school graduation.

Applicants
32,887
Admitted
17,304
Enrolled
6,430



8.6% International students

18.2% Minority students*
* any domestic student who identified as any nonwhite race/ethnicity

73.2% White/unknown race students**
** all other domestic students

63%
were born in 1998

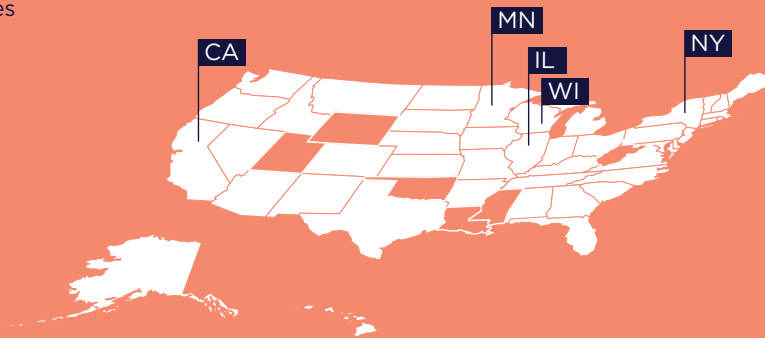
17%
First-generation college students

28.7 Average ACT
1315 Average SAT

18%
are children of UW alumni

Students' top five home states

Wisconsin 3,603
Minnesota 637
Illinois 627
New York 164
California 162



Sources: Academic Planning and Institutional Research; UW-Madison Office of the Registrar

Oscar the Optimist?

If it were up to Elmo, the world would be a kinder place — down to the very trash can Oscar the Grouch calls home.

Sesame Street, one of the most beloved children’s television shows, is emphasizing kindness in its current season with the help of the UW’s Center for Healthy Minds, which studies the science of well-being and how it can be nurtured.

Driven by an increasing number of news stories on anger, fear, bullying, and violence, the season focuses on kids’ social-emotional skills.

“The kind of interventions and practices we’re studying have a great deal of relevance and promise for the types of problems we’re facing today in our culture,” says **Richard Davidson**, the center’s founder and the William James and Vilas Professor of Psychology and Psychiatry. “These strategies help people to recognize that we’re all the same — we all share a desire to be happy and free of suffering, and when we embrace that perspective, divisions become more permeable and less formidable as obstacles.”

Associate scientist **Lisa Flook** and outreach specialist **Laura Pinger MS’79** joined writers, producers, and educators at *Sesame Street*’s headquarters in New York City in summer 2015 to present the UW’s mindfulness-based Kindness Curriculum and scientific results from classroom studies.

The episodes, airing first on HBO and then on PBS later this year, make learning about emotions and caring for others a priority. For instance, Elmo leads a playful intermission in which he replays scenes from the episode and points out acts of kindness for his young viewers. Another sketch looks at how mindful breathing helps calm an anxious Muppet. Even Oscar joins in: he is reminded to remain open to what his pet worm wants to do, even if it means leaving his trash can and meeting new people.

Who said a grouch can’t have a kind streak?

MARIANNE SPOON MA’11



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Transplants Transcendent

For half a century, the UW Health Transplant Program has been saving lives with the aid of donated organs. In 2016, the program had its busiest year yet, transplanting 598 organs — 100 more than the previous year. The procedures included record numbers of kidneys (313), livers (105), and pancreases (23). The UW now has the fourth-largest transplant program in the nation.

NEWS FEED

Sociologist Matthew Desmond MS’04, PhD’10 received a Pulitzer Prize for his book *Evicted*, which was the UW’s Go Big Read selection this year. *On Wisconsin* ran an excerpt of the book (“Locked Out”) in the Fall 2016 issue.



The UW is number one again when it comes to sending grads into the Peace Corps, topping the list in the agency’s 2017 report, with 87 alumni entering service. The UW had fallen to second place in 2015 and 2016.



Witte Residence Hall is getting a major addition — with design help from UW engineering students. In 2012, an undergrad capstone course asked participants to suggest ways to add amenities to Witte. Now the hall’s two towers will be connected to create central common areas. The project should be complete in summer 2018.

MICHAEL KIENITZ: UNIVERSITY HOUSING



JEFF MILLER

CUSTOM CURES?

The UW Carbone Cancer Center is creating a custom vaccine — using a patient’s own tumor and immune cells — in a bid to prevent a recurrence.

The clinical trial takes personalized medicine to the next level, says **Natalie Callander**, an associate professor of medicine who is leading the study. “We’re training the immune system to identify and wipe out the re-emerging cancer cells.”

Carbone is one of 15 cancer centers nationwide that are participating in research involving multiple myeloma, a blood cancer that can be treated but not cured.

Doctors are removing cancer cells from the bone marrow of newly diagnosed patients and freezing them. Three months after standard treatment, patients will have their frozen tumor cells fused with freshly harvested blood cells to create a vaccine. Researchers expect taking this step will stimulate an immune response to find and kill emerging cancer cells.

SUSAN LAMPERT SMITH '82

FESTIVAL OF COLORS Hundreds of students participated in the spirited Hindu tradition of throwing bright colored powder during Rang de Madison, hosted by the Madison Hindu Students Association in collaboration with UW–Madison’s India Students Association and Indian Graduate Students Association. Holi, celebrated by Hindus around the world, celebrates the arrival of spring and the victory of good over evil. Revelers traditionally fling the bright colored powders at both friends and strangers.

325

The number of sexual assaults UW students reported in 2016, an increase of more than 100 from the previous year. UW–Madison officials attribute the rise to efforts made during the past several years to break down barriers to reporting and encourage more students to come forward and seek assistance. The count includes incidents when a student shares information with any campus employee, whether making a formal report or seeking confidential support and counseling. It also includes assaults that occurred off campus, on campus, and before students were enrolled at the UW, including during childhood.

NEWS FEED

The Class of 2017 sported a new look — and flash of color — at commencement in May. The UW unveiled new graduation robes, which incorporate Badger-red shoulders and yoke into the traditional long, black gown.

The National Endowment for the Humanities awarded UW–Madison programs two \$100,000 grants. One supports the Odyssey Project’s “Odyssey Junior,” which creates a pipeline to college for economically disadvantaged children. The second supports Risk and Reward, which helps business students draw insight from humanities fields.



Art lovers will lose an advocate this year, when Russell Panczenko, longtime director of the UW’s Chazen Museum of Art, retires. Panczenko has led the museum for 33 years, beginning when it was still known as the Elvehjem.

The School of Business has a new dean. Anne Massey, a professor of information systems at Indiana, will officially take over in August.

JEFF MILLER; ERIC BAILLIES

Conversation *Jake Lubenow*

With more than 300 dues-paying members, the College Republicans of UW-Madison is one of the organization's largest chapters in the country. Chair Jake Lubenow '18 is tasked with navigating the group through a time of heightened political tension. Despite bringing in high-profile conservatives — including Wisconsin Governor Scott Walker and House Speaker Paul Ryan — the students keep a low profile on campus.

What's the main priority for the College Republicans?

During an election season, we go to all the call centers and [we] knock [on] doors. [Other conservative student] groups are much more activism based. They're about convincing people that conservative ideals are better. Our goal is to get Republican leaders elected.

How does your experience as a conservative differ from a liberal on campus?

A great example is that you see the College Democrats on every street corner on Election Day, and they're [setting up tables] everywhere. We do it much more quietly. We can't put posters in dorms, because we're afraid that people will show up at our meeting and yell at us. I think, as a conservative, you just have to be a lot more mindful of your surroundings. There are people in our [organization] who have roommates who don't talk to them anymore after this past election. I've had friends block me from Facebook.

How do you reconcile feelings of pride in your institution with frustrations of being on a campus where you feel like your viewpoints are in the minority?

I grew up a Badger. My [family members have] always been Badger fans. I've always looked at the school as something larger than the administration, students, and people in the city. I actually think alumni have a huge part in that. I believe we're rated one of the best in terms of how alumni help students in school and once they get out.

College Republicans and College Democrats seem to have a very cordial relationship, despite opposing goals. Why is that?

We had a debate last semester. [College Democrats Chair] Augie [McGinnity-Wake] and I had closing statements about rectifying the problems that we have on campus with discourse. And we both said, "At the end of the day, Republicans and Democrats have the same goals. We both want the country to be a better place for everyone. ... It's just that our methods of getting to that point are very different."

That conversation is a lot more productive than us playing identity politics and me saying, "You're a communist," and him saying, "You're a racist." Augie is also just a nice person — we're really good friends. That just comes from having an open mind and not judging people based on their [political] beliefs, but judging them as human beings and getting to know them.

Interview conducted, edited, and condensed by Preston Schmitt '14

Photo by Jeff Miller





“Meteorologists are drooling.” That was the report from the *Washington Post* when the GOES-16 satellite sent back its first images of Earth in January.

From wispy swirls of white against a deep blue expanse, to bold-hued panels of North America, to plumes of smoke from wildfires, the images offer views never seen before and — for the first time in decades — views of Earth at night and in true color during the day.

“We’ve been looking at the same satellite data for most of my career, and this is so revolutionary, it’s like going to HDTV,” says **Dan Baumgardt ’90, MS’92**, National Weather Service science and operations officer in La Crosse, Wisconsin. “We can start to identify features in the atmosphere we couldn’t see before.”

GOES stands for *geostationary operational environmental satellite*, and this is the 16th in the GOES series, the first of which launched in 1975. The satellite offers three times more imaging capability, four times more spatial resolution, and five times more

A true-color composite from the satellite, generated by UW researchers in March, shows clouds and the Earth’s surface, including North and South America, and snow cover over Wisconsin.

coverage than previous GOES satellites, says **Tim Schmit ’85, MS’87**, a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) scientist based at UW-Madison.

Schmit and colleagues at the UW’s Space Science and Engineering Center, the Cooperative Center for Meteorological Satellite Studies, and NOAA’s National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service began preparing for GOES-16 in the late 1990s.

From his Twitter handle, @GOESguy, Schmit has enjoyed watching social media users wonder over the satellite’s capabilities and learn how to use its data. In addition to stunning images, the satellite offers improved hurricane forecasting, aviation-route planning, and wildfire tracking.

One of Schmit’s favorite tweets came from a National Weather Service employee who’d be off work when the satellite’s data were first released: “Something to look forward to at 4 am tomorrow!”

KELLY APRIL TYRRELL MS’11

Brain Waves

Sleep improves memory and cognition, but UW-Madison researchers may have mounted enough evidence to suggest a provocative explanation for why we spend a third of our lives asleep: to forget some of what we learned during the day.

To learn, the brain grows synapses, connections between neurons that make it possible to send signals to each other and to form memories.

UW biologists **Giulio Tononi** and **Chiara Cirelli**, who have worked to find evidence for their hypothesis since 2003, believe that our synapses grow so profusely during the day that it causes brain circuitry to get “noisy,” like a cacophonous crowd. They posit that sleep helps turn down the volume by reducing the size of the synapses after a day’s growth, allowing brain waves to be heard above the buzz.

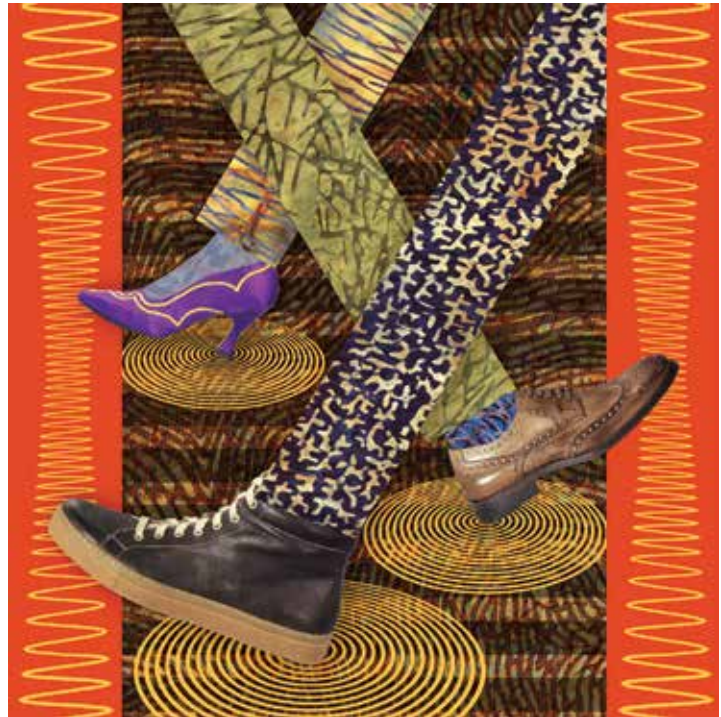
Tononi and Chirelli now have visual proof to support what they call the “synaptic homeostasis hypothesis.” The researchers documented synapses significantly growing in the daytime, then shrinking during sleep to supposedly allow the brain to avoid the saturation of synapses and the obliteration of neural signaling and memories.

It took the group four years and a method with extremely high spatial resolution — called serial scanning 3-D electron microscopy — to test that the change in synapse size occurred during sleep. After photographing, reconstructing, and measuring 6,920 synapses, they found a few hours of sleep led synapses to decrease in size by 18 percent, on average.

The researchers also found the downsizing of synapses occurred in about 80 percent of those examined, meaning that the other 20 percent — the synapses that saw the most growth — likely contained memories too well-embedded to be reduced.

Tononi and Cirelli already see one new avenue for their findings: determining whether sleeping pills — a lifesaver for some — could end up inhibiting the brain-building process that occurs during sleep.

RILEY VETTERKIND '17



SPENCER WALTS

POWER WALKING

The next renewable energy source could be right underfoot. A group of UW-Madison engineers has developed an inexpensive method to convert footsteps into electricity using wood pulp and nanofibers incorporated into flooring. It marks the latest advance in “roadside energy harvesting” — green energy that could,

in some settings, rival solar power and doesn’t depend on fair weather. High-traffic areas, such as a stadium or mall, could produce significant amounts of energy. Associate professor **Xudong Wang** hopes to demonstrate the concept by building an educational prototype in a high-profile spot on campus.

NEWS FEED

If you see the movie *Gifted*, look fast: you might spot the UW’s Jordan Ellenberg. In this tale of an intellectually talented seven-year-old, the math professor (who was featured in the Summer 2014 issue of *On Wisconsin*) plays, unsurprisingly, a math professor. He also served as a consultant for the film.



This spring, the UW received a new agricultural research facility when Monsanto donated its Middleton, Wisconsin, plant lab to University Research Park. Monsanto had owned the \$10 million lab for 10 years, but made the donation this spring after consolidating research operations to St. Louis.



Libby Geist '02 and Phil Johnston '94 received Oscar honors this spring. Geist was a producer on *O.J.: Made in America* (best documentary feature). Johnson was a writer on *Zootopia* (best animated feature).



Contender Maddie Wanamaker

Rowing is a family tradition for Maddie Wanamaker, whose parents both competed at the UW.

Last fall, just before the docks outside the Porter Boathouse were removed from Lake Mendota for the winter, Maddie Wanamaker '17 took one final row.

The water was as still as glass, and the sun was setting as she moved her single scull past Memorial Union toward University Bay. The UW Marching Band was practicing, and "On, Wisconsin!" drifted over the lake. As she reflected on what rowing meant to her, she began to cry — as she did when she recounted the moment — and then she laughed at what she'd been thinking.

"I can't stop rowing," Wanamaker told herself. "I have to row."

The previous summer brought a disappointing finish for the rower from Neenah, Wisconsin. She'd spent weeks undergoing intense training with the U.S. Under 23 national team, but at the world championships in the Netherlands, her boat placed 11th in quadruple sculls.

"I can't row anymore. I can't keep getting better. I'm just going to be stuck," she told herself upon returning to campus for the start of the fall semester.

Wanamaker — the daughter of two former UW rowers — let go of the idea of competing after college. She planned to finish out her career with the Badger women's team, complete her degree in environmental studies and life sciences communication, and transition to coaching during a fellowship program in Boston.

But her epiphany on the water changed everything. Wanamaker will now spend the next year at an elite training center in Saratoga Springs, New York, hoping to return to international competition by rowing a single or double scull for the U.S. national team. "If it's clear that I'm in the lower tier," she says, "I'll be like, 'You know what? I tried. No regrets.' I can move on knowing that I wasn't good enough, and I can kind of be at peace with that."

To be available for the Big Ten and NCAA championships this spring, she donned a cap and gown in December and walked in winter commencement. She choked up singing "Varsity," but quickly remembered, "There's more."

JENNY PRICE '96
PHOTO BY BRYCE RICHTER



JEFF MILLER

Nautical Miles

The UW's sailing team makes the most of a shoestring budget.

For UW sailing team co-captain **Korina Hendricks '17**, piling into a university minivan on a Thursday night with several fellow sailors is standard protocol. They travel thousands of miles each year to attend regattas, packing their favorite snacks and switching up playlists to avoid fatigue. When they arrive, Hendricks prepares herself for a typical exchange with other teams:

"Whoa! You drove here?"

"Yeah," she says.

"How long did it take?"

"Oh, 16 hours," she says.

Traveling doesn't faze them. With an annual budget of just \$65,000 and no varsity status, the club team does what it takes to compete against top-tier coastal teams with fat wallets. The team's three dozen sailors run their own practices, manage budgets and fundraising, arrange food and lodging for competitions, and, of course, switch off driving university vans. Their efforts have paid off: in the last few years, they have placed ahead of teams including Harvard, Brown, and the U.S. Naval Academy. In 2011, they placed sixth nationally.

"I think the club team can bring us together, and that's what makes it fun," Hendricks says. "We feel we have an important job to do with keeping the team afloat. It

makes us appreciate it more when our boats aren't just handed to us by the university."

And after four years, they walk away with skills they can use on and off the water, says Coach **David Elsmo**, who joined the team in 2011.

"I see that as an advantage for us," he says. "I think what they get out of it is something they take with them farther than just a trophy."

And the sailors turn one other built-in challenge into an advantage: Wisconsin winters. Until the ice on Lake Mendota thaws, they do cardio, study sailing techniques, and make an annual spring break training trip to Florida.

But once Mendota opens up, it's straight into the water. "We'll sail in snow [or] if there are ice chunks out there," Elsmo says. "The water temperature can be freezing the water on the boat. These are strong people, both mentally and physically."

While his team has the grit to sail through ice and snow, for Elsmo, something else defines them.

"They're strong friends. They're strong competitors. Nobody is trying to climb over anybody else," Elsmo says. "They work hard for their success, and there is nobody that could take it away from them."

RILEY VETTERKIND '17

TICKER

Former Badger running back **Montee Ball x'13**'s short NFL career ended last year, amid struggles with alcoholism and two alleged incidents of domestic violence, for which he accepted plea deals. He has since returned to Madison to undergo treatment and counseling and to resume work on his UW sociology degree, according to a recent interview with *Sporting News*.



During this year's Final Four, Badger basketball guard **Bronson Koenig '17** received the 2017 U.S. Basketball Writers Association's Most Courageous

Award. Koenig — a member of the Ho-Chunk Nation — visited the Dakota Pipeline protests last fall and ran a basketball clinic for Standing Rock tribe youth.



Camp Randall Stadium turns 100 this year and UW athletics is marking the milestone by honoring people who have shaped its first century. Beginning May 24, one member of the "Camp Randall 100" list will be announced daily leading up to the September 1 kickoff of the 2017 Badger football season.

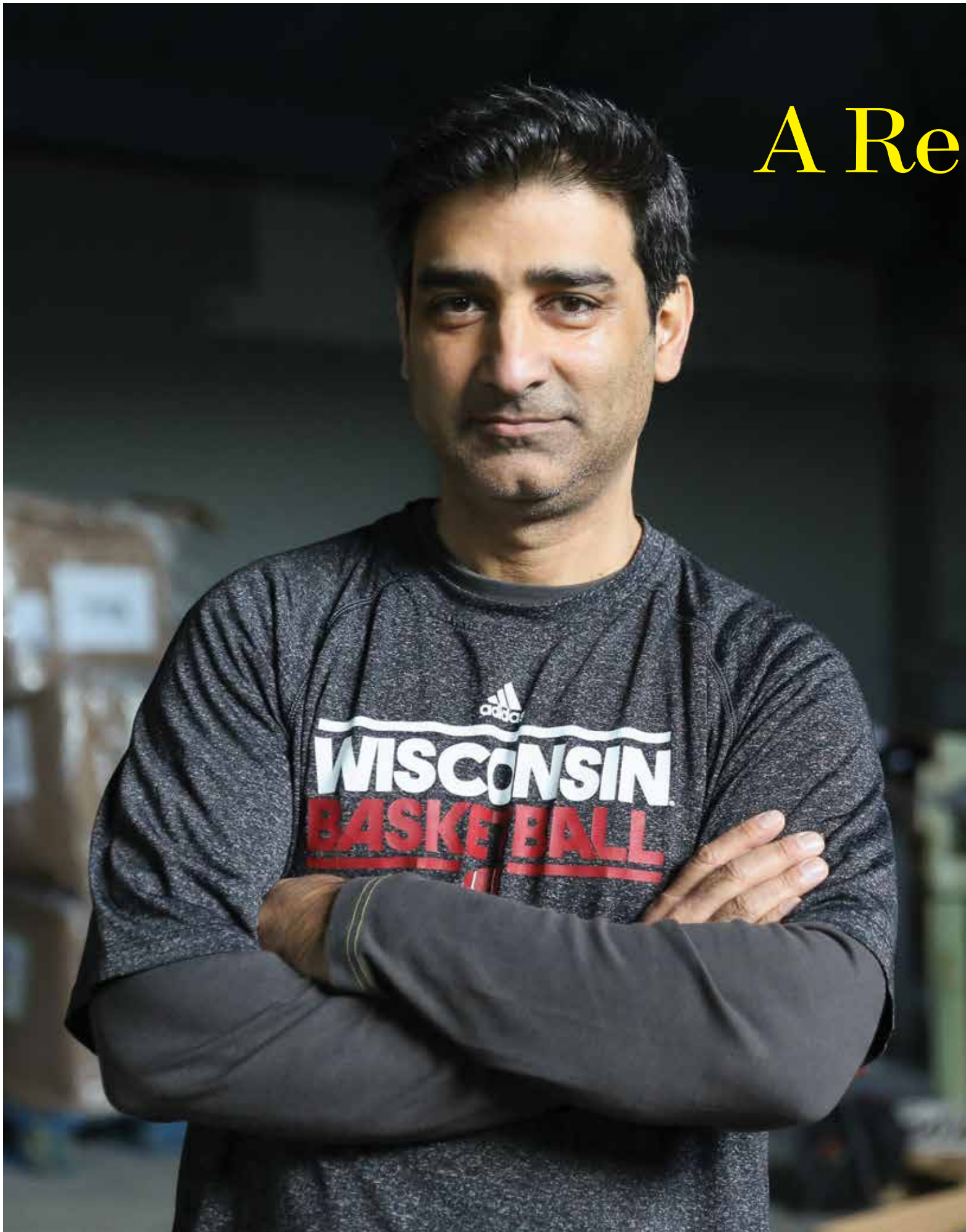
Four-time All-American **Lauren Carlini '17** is the first volleyball player to win the prestigious AAU James E. Sullivan Award, given to the most outstanding U.S. amateur athlete. She was one of

seven finalists for the honor; the other six won Olympic gold medals last summer.



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A Re





fuge for Hope

At the peak of the refugee crisis in Greece, Amed Khan '91 found a way to bring humanity to an inhumane situation

BY MARIANNA KARAKOULAKI

PHOTOS BY DIMITRIS TOSIDIS

Amed Khan's first trip to the Greek island of Lesbos wasn't planned.

He was traveling by train to Milan, Italy, from the French Riviera in July 2015 after attending a fundraiser for actor Leonardo DiCaprio's charitable foundation. Along the way, he noticed refugees camped out at railway stations. Khan '91 decided to get off the train and follow their route backward.

When he got to Lesbos, thousands of people were landing on the country's shores, wearing fake life jackets and crowded in rubber boats like cattle in a stockyard. Many arrived without their families or belongings, and others didn't even make it that far. A number of boats sank midway through the journey across the Aegean Sea, and hundreds lost their lives in their quest to flee war and terrorism in their homelands.

"It was the startling contrast between the hedonism and extravagance of the people in Saint-Tropez and the awful conditions of these war refugees — who had lost all through no fault of their own — that compelled me to do whatever I could do to advocate for them and try to help," Khan says.

Greece was the first step to freedom for refugees — mainly from Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan — seeking safety in Europe. But the country, facing both political instability and the worst economic crisis in its modern history, was not prepared to handle the mass migration of refugees that represents the largest population movement since World War II.

"The scenes were as horrible as anything I have ever seen in any situation," says Khan, who served as chief administrator and logistician for refugee camps in Tanzania following the Rwandan genocide in the 1990s.

But this was Europe, "theoretically, the leader of civilization on earth, a place of marvels, an unbelievable structure of efficiency," he says. "How is it possible that people were coming on rubber boats, drowning, sleeping on the streets, and then being shuttled off somewhere?"

Khan's trip sparked an idea — to build a refuge for people who had lost everything, a place where they could hold on to their dignity and privacy, and find

some hope for the future.

While Lesbos became known as the entrance to Europe for the wave of refugees, Idomeni, a village on the Greek border with Macedonia, became the exit. Despite having a population of merely 150 people, Idomeni ultimately became Europe's largest unofficial refugee camp, with 15,000 people at its peak.

The Idomeni camp was evacuated in May 2016, and things got even worse for refugees. The European Union and Turkey reached a deal to control the flow of migration, essentially trapping 60,000 people in Greece who are seeking asylum. With borders closed, authorities rushed to set up refugee camps in northern Greece, where conditions can only be described as inhumane.

"In the beginning there were no toilets, no showers. It wasn't safe," says one Syrian woman who came to Greece with her child and lived in Idomeni before moving to a government-run refugee camp. "It was a tragedy. If you are in exile, they move you in these camps. It feels like we are taken to these camps to be punished."

Khan saw the horrid conditions in Idomeni and, on subsequent visits, the other camps in northern Greece. "These people had lost their homes, their place of business, their schools, their communities," he says. "Basically, they were running for their lives, and now they were in limbo."

He reached an agreement with Greek officials to take possession of an abandoned textile factory in Thessaloniki, which the government had intended to turn into a refugee center. Khan worked with his close friend, Canadian philanthropist Frank Giustra, to redesign the more than 60,000-square-foot building. The two men put together the \$1 million in private money needed for the project, and volunteers helped complete the renovation.

The center opened its doors in July 2016, two months after the Idomeni camp was shut down. The result looks nothing like a factory and, most importantly, does not remotely resemble most refugee camps. The center has room for up to 180 residents, who live in large, private rooms with new furniture and cabinets stocked with dishes. There are shared common spaces, including a large kitchen with multiple stoves, bathrooms, and community areas for women, men, and children.

It's called Elpída Home. In Greek, *elpída* means "hope."

Nasser, his wife, Sakina, and their daughter, Farah, arrived at Elpída when it first opened and moved into one of its large rooms after spending months sleeping in tents. Sakina is an artist and poet, and her paintings now hang from the walls. Colorful carpets and blankets give the room a taste of Syria. As Sakina brews a pot of flavored black tea, the family remembers its time in Idomeni and can't feel anything

At Elpída, residents awaiting relocation have safety and privacy, along with access to education and medical care. None were guaranteed in Greek refugee camps.

but relief for ending up at Elpída.

For many residents, the most important part of living in Elpída is the feeling of safety and privacy they have while awaiting relocation. At the refugee camps, they had to worry about the few belongings they had being stolen. Here, they can lock their doors.

Volunteer teachers, including some refugees who live at Elpída, provide children with instruction, including lessons in math and English as a second language. Children also attend a local school to learn Greek. Food is provided, but residents are responsible for cooking their own meals. They also organize themselves, participating on committees to discuss ways to improve the center.

Team Rubicon, a disaster response volunteer

"These people had lost their homes, their place of business, their schools, their communities. They were running for their lives, and now they were in limbo."

organization staffed by U.S. military veterans and cofounded by Jake Wood '05, set up and supplied a medical center inside Elpída in July. The medical team handed off care to another group in January after establishing a system to allow residents to access specialty services — including dental care, prenatal care, breastfeeding assistance, and psychiatric services — through other health organizations.

"We hope that we have injected some humanity into this situation, but one can't help but think of the millions that are suffering," says Khan, who is working with the Greek government to identify other buildings to convert to refugee centers. "The humanitarian assistance system is broken and it needs to be fixed; thus it is our collective responsibility to go all in to implement solutions."

Khan's early experiences at UW-Madison shaped



his worldview and reinforced his desire to help others. He serves on the board of visitors for the UW's political science department and remembers with gratitude the support professors gave him and the ideas they shared. One of his former roommates, Jason Obten '92, spent five months in Greece to help Khan manage the Elpída project.

"When you are at Madison, you can't help but feel that you are part of something. It gets into you and it stays with you," Khan says. "Years later, I've been

all over the world, worked all over the world, but I always feel that the Wisconsin experience played a large role in everything that I do to this day."

After majoring in international relations and political science at the UW, he joined then-Arkansas governor Bill Clinton's presidential campaign. After Clinton's election, Khan worked in a variety of roles for the administration, including as director of operations for the G7 Summit of industrialized nations in 1997, and special assistant to the director of the Peace



Corps, where he served as liaison to the White House.

“In everything that he has done since I’ve known him ... Amed has been driven by a desire to help those who need help and to make a positive impact in the world,” Clinton says. “That desire is still there and is evident in the work he’s doing to help refugees in Greece. I’m very proud of him.”

Khan moved on from government to work with the International Rescue Committee in Tanzania, where he oversaw overall refugee camp administration and

Nasser (left), his wife, Sakina, and their daughter, Farah, in their room at Elpída in February, just days after learning that they were granted asylum in Germany, where they will reconnect with family members already living there, including son Moayad (center), who was visiting the refugee center.

financial management. He also worked in Kenya for a conservation organization. Khan now lives in New York, where he directs Paradigm Global Group, a private international investment firm with a focus on commercial real estate, energy, and technology. He also serves as senior adviser to the Clinton Giustra Enterprise Partnership, a project of the Clinton Foundation.

Through it all, Khan has always had a special interest in refugees.

“Our politicians have carelessly sent billions of dollars of weapons to fuel and exacerbate the wars, but when it comes to dealing with the consequences, it’s easier for them to close the door and delude themselves into thinking they aren’t responsible for these destroyed human lives,” he says. “Leaving your home is always your last option. These groups of people are in the greatest need of protection.” ●

Marianna Karakoulaki and Dimitris Tosidis are freelance journalists who have covered the refugee crisis in Greece since 2015 and contribute regularly to Deutsche Welle, IRIN News, and other publications around the world. Follow their work on Twitter @Faloulah and @d_tosidis.



THE REFUGEE CRISIS

- Nearly 1 in 100 people worldwide are now displaced from their homes, the highest level since the aftermath of World War II.
- 34,000 people are forcibly displaced every day due to conflict or persecution.
- 54 percent of refugees worldwide come from three countries: Afghanistan, Somalia, and Syria.
- Children make up more than half of refugees; half of primary-age refugee children are not in school.
- During the past two years, 1.3 million people fleeing conflict and persecution have traveled through Greece in search of safety in Europe.
- Some 62,000 refugees are stranded in Greece.
- About 6 in 10 Syrians — an estimated 2.5 million people — are displaced from their homes.
- In October 2016, 54 percent of registered voters said the U.S. does not have a responsibility to accept refugees from Syria, while 41 percent said it does.

Sources: International Rescue Committee; Pew Research Center; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Our Man IN BERLIN

As an American journalist in Germany, Louis Lochner told the story of the rise and fall of the Third Reich.

BY MEG JONES '84

Louis Lochner, at right with Nazi soldiers prior to the U.S. entry into World War II, was the son of German immigrants and grew up in Milwaukee.

Louis Lochner 1909 was dumbfounded when British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain returned to London and trumpeted “peace for our time” after signing a pact in Munich that allowed Germany to annex the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia. The mood outside 10 Downing Street on September 30, 1938, was euphoric, and Chamberlain recommended that the assembled crowd “go home and sleep quietly in your beds.”

Lochner, the bureau chief for the Associated Press in Berlin, couldn’t understand the naïveté behind appeasement — he knew better than anyone that Adolf Hitler would not stop until he dominated all of Europe. That night, as Britain slept, the Nazis marched into Czechoslovakia.

Six weeks later, Lochner filed this story for the AP:

Berlin, Nov. 10 — The greatest wave of anti-Jewish violence since Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933 swept Nazi Germany today and Jews were threatened with new official measures against them.

Millions of dollars worth of Jewish property was destroyed by angry crowds. Jewish stores were looted. Synagogues were burned, dynamited or damaged in a dozen cities.

Sounds of breaking glass and shouts of looters died away only near midnight. Hundreds of Jews voluntarily spent the night in jails fearing worse violence as reports of burning and looting continued to come in from many cities.

Those three paragraphs were the first that many in the English-speaking world read of Kristallnacht, a nationwide pogrom that killed dozens of Jewish people and led to the systematic persecution and murder of six million.

During two decades as a foreign correspondent, Lochner filed stories about the rise of the Nazis and knew long before many Americans had heard of Hitler that Germany was headed for war. Before the U.S. entry into World War II, he was among a handful of journalists credentialed to cover the German army in battle.

He also managed to tick off Joseph Goebbels, the propaganda minister for the Third Reich, and was interned by the Germans following the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Lochner returned home and wrote a book detailing the rise of the authoritarian regime, in which he eschewed his wire service objectivity and let his emotions flow: “I want the reader to feel as burning an anger as I do at the perversion of civilization that Adolf Hitler is trying to foist on an unwilling world.”





Onlookers at a smashed Jewish shop window in Berlin following Kristallnacht, a nationwide pogrom in November 1938 that killed dozens of Jews.

Lochner was the son of German immigrants — his father was a Lutheran minister — and he grew up in Milwaukee speaking their native language at home. He went on to study journalism at the UW, after switching his major from Greek and Latin, and his senior thesis was on Wisconsin’s primary elections. He was active on campus as director of the German Glee Club, secretary of the junior class, a writer for the *Badger* yearbook, a *Daily Cardinal* reporter, and a member of the International Club.

“I place my association with students from all parts of the world ahead of my book learning and technical training I acquired,” Lochner wrote in his memoir, *Always the Unexpected*. “It was certainly splendid preparation for my later life’s work as a foreign correspondent. I learned to cultivate the ‘international mind.’”

As a student, Lochner became active in the peace movement, and in 1909, he attended an international meeting of students in Holland. There, Lochner recalls in his memoir, British journalist and pacifist William Stead, editor of the journal *Review of Reviews*, told the students that modern wars had

become so costly and destructive that countries would never risk “unleashing the terrifying instruments of death which technology has developed.” Stead’s words resonated with Lochner, who had no inkling he would later cover a war that would unleash instruments of death that killed millions of people.

Later that year, Lochner graduated, and he served as editor of the *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine* (the predecessor of *On Wisconsin*) for six years. He continued to travel abroad and play an active role in international pacifist organizations, including working for auto tycoon Henry Ford’s failed Peace Ship expedition to Europe in 1916 — experiences that he said influenced his work as a journalist in Germany. “I could never persuade myself that any nation is made up of preponderantly bad people,” he wrote.

His first wife, Emmy, died in 1920, a victim of the Spanish flu epidemic, and in 1921 Lochner moved to Berlin, where he later met and married a German woman, Hilde De Terra. He wrote for a labor press service and freelanced stories to daily newspapers and trade union publications. He also worked as a literary agent for Maxim Gorky, helping the Russian writer find a publisher for his books in Japan.

Reporters in Nazi Germany had to walk a tightrope. Almost inevitably, there were accusations, which the Associated Press consistently fought, that Lochner was pro-German.

Joining the Associated Press in Berlin in 1924 was a dream come true.

“It was Big League journalism whose gates I had crashed. I was now working for the world’s largest news-gathering association, whose daily dissemination of information covered events in every corner of the globe and was read by millions of readers,” Lochner wrote.

As a reporter for the AP in Berlin, and later its bureau chief beginning in 1928, Lochner’s words and photographs documenting the rise of the Third Reich were transmitted around the world. He interviewed Hitler shortly after his release from prison in 1925 and the publication of *Mein Kampf*; the first of many interviews as he began his rise to power.

Whether by cultivating sources, old-fashioned shoe-leather reporting, or assiduously reading German newspapers and periodicals for tidbits of information that could lead to a bigger story, Lochner was adept at his job — one that became more difficult when Hitler became chancellor in 1933. All German journalists needed government-issued permits to work and could lose them for writing or saying anything not in line with the Nazi regime. Losing a job and livelihood at a time when much of the world was in an economic depression meant there were few dissenting voices in Germany.

Many newspapers closed and publications that remained all printed the same news — hand-fed by Goebbels and the propaganda ministry. Foreign journalists working in Germany faced restrictions that were not quite as draconian, but they were kept under surveillance — their phones tapped, mail opened, and conversations monitored. A daily terror was suffocating Germany, and Lochner witnessed Brown Shirts beating people in the street. He heard the anguished cries from Gestapo headquarters on Berlin’s Prinz Albrecht Strasse. He repeatedly requested to visit concentration camps — pleas that the Nazi propaganda office rebuffed.

In the book *Breaking News: How the Associated Press Has Covered War, Peace, and Everything Else*, a chapter about foreign correspondents describes the difficult position Lochner often found himself in: “Reporters in Nazi Germany had to walk a tightrope — especially important for news agency staffers because of their thousands of clients — in balancing the need to cover the story with maintaining access to officials and avoiding expulsion. Almost inevitably, there were accusations, which AP consistently fought, that Lochner was pro-German.”

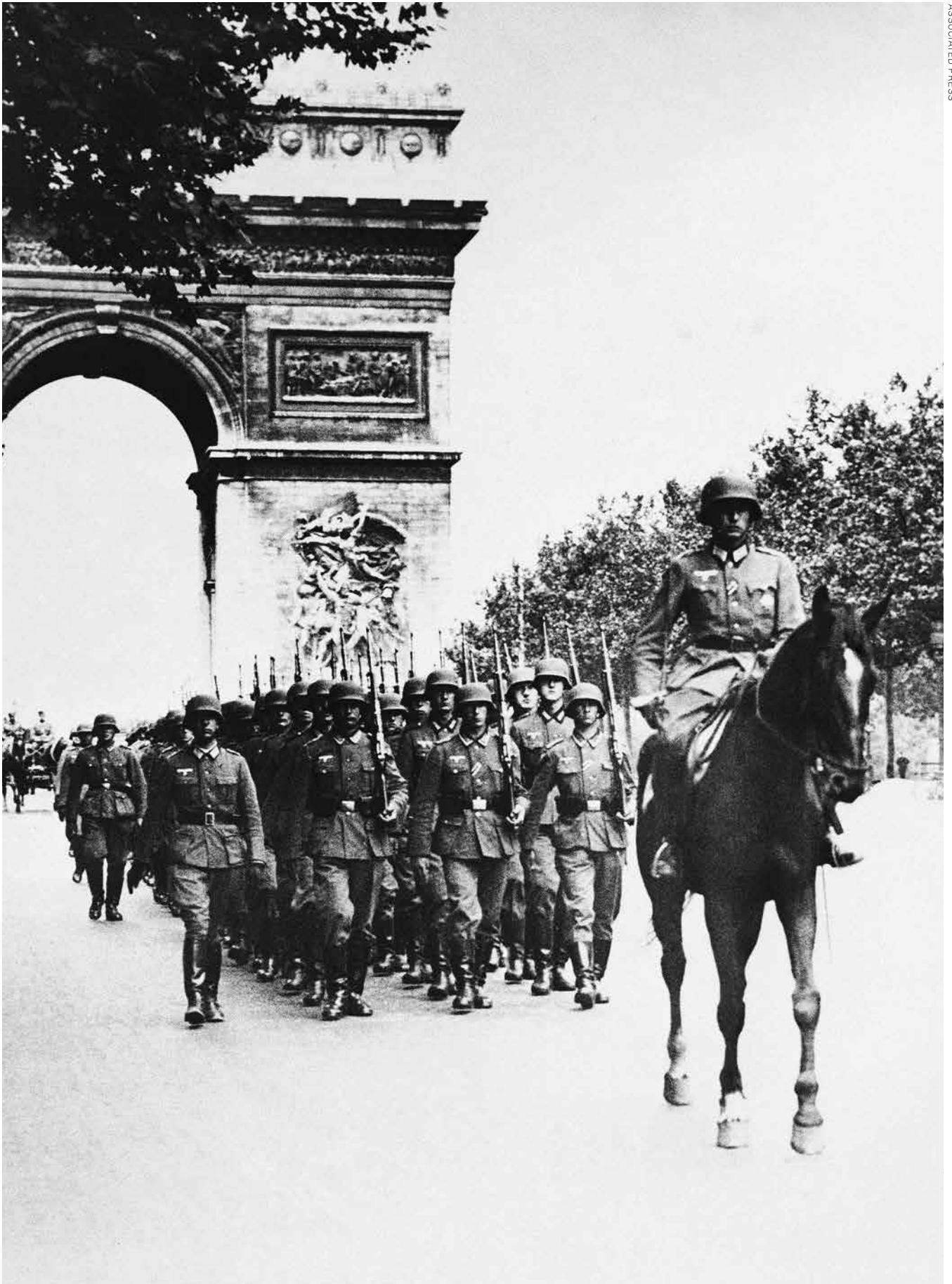
In 1939, Lochner won the Pulitzer Prize for his

coverage, which often went without a byline, as was the custom for the wire service. When he returned to the United States to pick up the award that June, he visited his hometown and stopped by the *Milwaukee Journal*. Staffers in the newsroom asked Lochner where and when Hitler would strike next. Though Lochner’s comments were off the record at the time of his visit, a story the *Journal* published on October 24, 1942, recounted the AP newsman’s prescient remarks: Hitler probably would not make a move until late August, and the crisis might involve border disturbances or trouble concerning a minority of Germans living in another country. He also told the newspaper’s reporters and editors not to underestimate Hitler.

After Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, under the pretext of retaking land disputed between the two countries, Lochner was among the foreign journalists who followed German troops as they swept through Poland, followed by Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, and Greece. He cabled thousands of words from the front lines and witnessed the French surrender in June 1940 in Compiègne — in the same rail car where Germany had signed the armistice that ended World War I. He was in Paris when Nazi troops marched down the Champs-Élysées.

Lochner knew his days working freely in Berlin were numbered once Germany declared war on America, but he didn’t think they would come to an end until spring 1942 at the earliest. On December 7, 1941, he was dining with top Nazi officials in Berlin when a telephone call from New York interrupted his dinner with an urgent message: Japan had bombed Pearl Harbor and the AP needed reaction from German officials. Lochner returned to his dinner companions, asked questions, scribbled some notes, and phoned them in to the bureau. Two days later, the FBI arrested German newsmen in the United States. He knew, under the German system of reprisals, American journalists in Germany faced a similar fate.

The next day Lochner showed up for the daily press conference at the propaganda ministry, where a Nazi official told him and the other U.S. journalists to go home, which meant house arrest, until further notice. But Lochner didn’t go straight home — this was news, and he needed to file a story. He wrote and sent his last Berlin dispatch, called the city’s other AP journalists and told them not to come into the office, and thanked the bureau’s German staff.



Lochner was among 115 Americans interned for almost five months at a hotel near Frankfurt, unable to file any stories home. In a scrapbook, now housed among Lochner's papers at the Wisconsin Historical Society on the UW campus, the newsman affixed souvenirs of his internment at a chateau in Bad Nauheim. Black-and-white photos show prisoners performing daily calisthenics, and a pamphlet lists classes Lochner and his fellow internees taught at the "University in Exile" they established to stave off boredom. (His subjects were American geography and German military history.)

"Lochner is behaving in an especially contemptible way. His attacks are directed above all against German propaganda and he aims at me personally," a frustrated Goebbels wrote in a May 19, 1942, diary entry. "I have never thought much of Lochner. We made too much fuss about him. We can now see what happens in time of crisis." (The diary was found in the courtyard of the Reich Ministry of Propaganda in Soviet-occupied Berlin in 1945, and Lochner was the one who did the translation after its discovery.) The propaganda minister was furious that while German journalists wrote what they were told, he couldn't control foreign reporters.

By late May, the Germans released the American reporters in a prisoner swap.

When Lochner returned to U.S. shores on June 1, 1942, an AP colleague met him at the dock and slapped him on the back with the greeting, "What about Germany?" For the next 30 days, the question was repeated with increasing insistence from colleagues who thought he should write a book about his experiences there. Lochner hesitated, because the material he was able to bring home from Germany was incomplete and, in a way, he felt he was too close to the events that took place during his more than two decades in the country. But he ultimately decided the task was too important, and he finished work on it five months later.

"I had to assume that a copy of such a book would fall into Nazi hands — in fact, I hope it will. I know the methods of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, but I can face, with considerable equanimity, his efforts to discredit it," he wrote in the foreword to *What About Germany?*

The book succinctly and eloquently outlined how Hitler managed to take over an entire country and twist Germans to subscribe to his obscene ideas, and it examined why no one stopped the dictator before it was too late.

Hitler recognized that the common man can grasp an idea better if it is presented to him in concrete symbols rather than abstract, Lochner wrote. And the dictator knew that in order to "remain virile," a movement needs not only its own ideology but an opponent against whom it can match wits (Jews and

Communists in his case). He also had a remarkable faculty for being all things to all people.

"Hitler merely had to unleash the proper emotions in each crowd, show sympathy and understanding for its problems, and the case was won," Lochner wrote. "Apparently no one bothered to expose the inconsistencies in his arguments."

Lochner returned to Europe in 1944, this time reporting on American troops as they fought against the German army he had followed into battle just a few years earlier.

"I had gnashed my teeth many a time in impotent rage when I saw how Hitler was overrunning Europe," he wrote in his memoir. "Now I was retracing my steps, this time with an army determined to restore freedom to Europe. It made all the difference in the world to me." ●

Meg Jones '84 is a reporter for the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel and wrote about Louis Lochner in her book World War II Milwaukee.

AFTER THE WAR

Lochner covered the trials of Nazi war criminals in Nuremberg, the home of his ancestors, before retiring from the AP in 1946. Thus, Lochner had a front-row seat to Germany's rise from the ashes of the First World War, the ascension and downfall of Hitler, and the terrible destruction at the end of World War II.

He returned to his alma mater in 1955 to pick up an award for distinguished achievement in journalism at a banquet celebrating the golden anniversary of the UW's School of Journalism. Six years later, he came back to Madison to receive an honorary doctor of literature degree. He lived out his last years in Germany and died there in 1975.

Lochner's son, who moved to Berlin with his family at age five, later helped his father cover the 1936 Berlin Olympics for the AP and was a member of the U.S. occupation forces in Germany after the war. As a translator, Robert Lochner worked with John F. Kennedy, preparing the president for his historic visit to West Berlin in June 1963. He was the one who coached Kennedy on the proper pronunciation of German phrases, including "*Ich bin ein Berliner.*"

Lochner followed German troops through Europe and was in Paris when the Nazis marched down the Champs-Élysées (pictured at left on August 2, 1940).



A RINK OF ONE'S OWN

UW grads break the rules on what it means to be a woman athlete.

BY CHELSEA SCHLECHT '13

PHOTOS BY HYUNSOO LÉO KIM

On draft night 2016 for the Mad Rollin' Dolls, the Vaudeville Vixens turned the dance floor pink.

For a moment, the Vixens took over Tavernakaya, a Japanese restaurant on the Capitol Square that morphs into a night club on the weekends. The team was celebrating its acquisition of three rookies. At the center of the dance floor was One Hit Wanda, drink in the air and a pink feather boa over her shoulders. The party was Wanda's second draft night — last year she was one of the rookies acquired by the Mad Rollin' Dolls (MRD), Madison's flat-track roller derby league. Wanda, now sidestepping her way to the bar, is one of at least 21 MRD skaters who are UW–Madison graduates, students, faculty, or staff. The Madison league — with 139 total members — is a leader in national roller derby culture, helping to refine the rules of the sport to make it more welcoming to transgender athletes.

Roller derby became a fad in the seventies and eighties with shows such as *RollerGames*, which

aired during late-night spots. That type of roller derby involved tilted, figure-eight tracks; half-pipe-style jumps called “walls of death”; and even alligator pits for tiebreakers. “It was essentially [professional wrestling] on skates. They choreographed everything,” says Gaile “Splatter Alice” Schwickrath, general manager and overall head honcho for the Mad Rollin' Dolls. “Tripping, hair-pulling, the antics ... [it] was all practiced that way.”

It wasn't until the early 2000s that “modern” roller derby emerged and the Women's Flat Track Derby Association (WFTDA) started up as the international governing body of the flourishing sport. It's a far cry from the earlier, made-for-TV version of derby; rather, the sport is sort of like an athletic, strategic game of Red Rover in which both sides are skating in the same direction around a flat track. Roller derby's history in over-the-top performance creates a challenge for current skaters in establishing themselves as legitimate athletes — a battle they're waging both on and



“Lips Macker”

Jennifer Macke Grutzik '09
Degree: Accounting
Current occupation: Financial reporting manager, Madison National Life
Home team: Reservoir Dolls
Seasons with MRD: 7

off the track. But some historic holdovers have become cherished traditions today, such as the rite of passage that players have in receiving their “derby names.”

When modern roller derby began in earnest in 2001, it started with the (Austin) Texas Rollergirls — currently ranked sixth. Alice recalls that one of the original Texas Rollergirls had a sister in Madison who became inspired to start a league of her own, and when national-level play began, MRD’s all-star team was among the first to participate. “We’ve been a part of it pretty much since the start of roller derby,” Alice says with pride.

The Mad Rollin’ Dolls are divided into four home teams: the Quad Squad, known for green superhero capes; the Reservoir Dolls, who wear signature white ties; the Unholy Rollers, who show their vampiric affiliation with red; and the hot-pink Vaudeville Vixens. Each December-to-May season, the teams face off in monthly bouts at the Alliant Energy Center’s Exhibition Hall. Teams are ranked based on

their records and placed for a semifinal match. The teams that come out on top at the semifinals play each other in the championships. The winning team takes possession of “Leggy” — a plastic leg trophy with a golden kneepad and roller skate — until next season’s championship. When the teams practice for home bouts, they do so on the same track, distinguishable only by the color of their shirts. Even among the hits, blocks, and playful jeers at practice, they are one big, happy family. But it is not that way on draft night.

You learn to crawl before you walk, and you learn to skate before you play roller derby. Nearly all MRD newcomers start with the Madison Wreckers Roller Derby — “Wreckers” — the recreational component of the league. Once they have their wheels under them, skaters can try out for placement on a home team. Then draft night happens: the teams pick rookies to fill a few precious open spots — starting with last season’s lowest-ranking team, much like

the NFL. After getting comfortable with the rules of sport on a home team, there's yet another chance for advancement within the league. It's a coveted spot on the Dairyland Dolls, MRD's "all-star" international travel team, comprising skaters from each of the home teams. The Dolls' WFTDA ranking is currently 38th out of 320.

Wanda entered the derby world just two years ago, but it didn't take her long to climb to the league's highest echelons. After a few months with Wreckers, she was drafted by the Vaudeville Vixens. Three months later, she was tapped for a spot on the "all-star" travel team's B-roster. This January, she earned a spot on the A-team. It takes most rookies a while to get the skating part down, let alone the ability to block and pass others while on wheels. But skating is what came naturally to Wanda. Before she was One Hit Wanda of the Vaudeville Vixens, she was Alisha Raabe '14 of UW-Madison's synchronized figure skating team.

Raabe, who had been figure skating since she was three years old, didn't feel ready to fully "retire" after graduation. Before her 2014 commencement, she stumbled across the 2009 film *Whip It*, which stars

Kristen Wiig, Ellen Page, Drew Barrymore, and a smattering of B-list celebrities as a rough-and-tumble roller derby team. Interest piqued, Raabe did a quick Google search and found that Madison had a league. "I *begged* my skating friends to come to tryouts with me, but no one would go," she laments. But by the time tryouts for the 2015 season came around, Raabe worked up the courage to go on her own.

Most skaters find their way into the derby world in a similar fashion — hearing about it and thinking it's cool. Lips Macker, alias Jennifer Macke Grutzik '09, joined Wreckers after graduating from the Wisconsin School of Business and feeling "lost" in the world of adulthood. In 2011, she was drafted to the Reservoir Dolls. Fang Dangled, an Unholy Roller, first learned about Madison's league when she — Danielle Dannenberg '09 — was working on a documentary project for a communication arts class. Even the Dairyland Dolls' head coach, Pretty Reckless, heard about roller derby secondhand. "Reck," or Jenni Hart '04 off the track, was working part time for her aunt, Madison chocolatier Gail Ambrosius '93, along with a now-retired Mad Rollin' Dolls skater Little Bo Bleep.



"Pretty Reckless"

Jenni Hart '04

Degree: Communication arts

Current occupation: Office manager,
UW School of Education's Office of
Education Outreach and Partnerships

Position: Head coach

Seasons with MRD: 7

Reck developed an interest in watching the game and found that she had an eye for the rules. Never having laced up a pair of skates herself, she worked her way from MRD's bench staff to the league's head coach.

The Mad Rollin' Dolls hosted WFTDA's division-one playoffs last September at the Alliant Energy Center. When Reck started out on the bench, bouts were held at the Fast Forward Skate Center, a small roller rink on Madison's south side. It's now the league's primary practice location.

The inside of the Fast Forward Skate Center smells exactly like the last rink you were in for a grade-school birthday party. Only, you won't find any disco lights or bass-heavy remixes. Instead, a whistle blows at a steady cadence and wheels skid. Spaced around the oblong track are four distinct groups: green, black, red, and pink. A skater in a red tank top face-plants by the seating area. As she peels herself off the floor, a skater on the sidelines cheers. The fallen skater nods, exhales deeply, and gets back in line.

On the far end of the track where the Vixens are warming up, Wanda (no longer Alisha Raabe '14) is using every ounce of her body weight to hold back another skater. The gist of the game is relatively simple to understand: two teams play each other for 30-minute halves. There are 14 skaters on each team, and those players each have a specific position — mainly, blockers and jammers. The jammer (demarcated by a large star on her helmet cover) scores points by passing the opposing team's blockers — the position Wanda is currently in — who have to work together both to help their jammer get through the pack and to stop the opposing jammer from doing the same.

Though it may seem easy to understand on paper, the players silence any ideas of simplicity. WFTDA's rule book is 83 pages long. "The rules are very dense," Reck explains. "There are a lot of small caveats." Keeping the players informed of the rules and out of the penalty box is key to Reck's job. When Wanda was first drafted, she didn't have a clue how points were scored. Even now, with two-plus years of experience, she still has trouble keeping up with the game's nuances.

"Stuff is ever changing," says Fang, but that's part of what keeps it interesting. For example, there used to be major penalties (which would send a skater to the penalty box) and minor penalties, four of which added up to one major penalty. If it sounds hard to manage, it was. "It was confusing for the skaters; it was hard on the refs; and the fans didn't know what the hell was going on," says manager and skater Splatter Alice. WFTDA heard the complaints and proposed that all penalties be made equal. When rule changes like that are proposed, MRD jumps at the chance to test them out at home bouts. "We'll take video, we'll send it in to WFTDA, and they'll use it as part of their analysis," says Alice.



"One Hit Wanda"

Alisha Raabe '14

Degree: Biology, Italian

Current occupation: Assistant program director, Madison Ice Skating School

Home team: Vaudeville Vixens

Seasons with MRD: 2

As one of the “grandmother leagues” of women’s flat-track roller derby, Madison’s league has also been influential in policy change. One of its recent accomplishments was guiding WFTDA to implement a new gender policy that allows transgender athletes to participate.

Since its inception, roller derby has pushed the envelope on traditional views of gender roles and women’s place in full-contact sports. “In many ways, the sport in and of itself breaks barriers of masculinity and femininity,” says Gabe Javier, assistant dean of students and director of UW–Madison’s LGBT Campus Center. Because of this, the league is constantly coming up against preconceptions of who a roller derby player is. “Our organization — not just our league, but the global community — is made up of every type of person you could imagine,” Reck says. Yet people outside the sport often have the misconception, she says, “that we’re all gay or we’re all tough and mean.”

That, of course, is not the case. And although the sport is fighting for its place in the mainstream, it maintains and celebrates its history in the counter-culture: a history that has opened up participation to people from all walks of life — and all points on the gender spectrum. But as a sport governed by an organization with *women* expressly in its title, trans skaters were left to ask where they fit in. And when one of MRD’s own raised the question, a movement started. “They were like, ‘I’m kind of in this place where I don’t know where I land, but I know that I love the sport and I know that I want to play it,’” Alice says, recalling their conversation. “So what can we do about that?”

GLAAD, a national organization that works to promote understanding and acceptance of people in the LGBTQ community, defines transgender as “an umbrella term for people whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs from what is typically associated with the sex they were assigned at birth.” Prior to 2014, MRD and other leagues had been following WFTDA’s gender policy, loosely modeled after the International Olympic Committee’s (IOC) “Stockholm consensus” of 2003. It required transgender Olympic athletes to meet a detailed set of criteria, including surgical anatomy changes and years of hormone therapy. WFTDA tweaked the IOC’s policy, requiring that trans skaters provide only verification that their hormones were “within the medically acceptable range for a female.” Although it was slightly more inclusive, WFTDA’s policy still set a precedent for who “counted” as a *female* and could therefore participate in *women’s* roller derby. The problem? *Female* and *woman* mean two very different things.

“Physical sex, or sex assigned at birth, is distinct from gender,” explains Javier. The terms *male* and *female* refer to a person’s sex. Gender, on the

other hand, is a matter of identity (*man/woman*) and expression (*masculine/feminine*). “It’s hard for people to decouple these three elements of self, but they *are* distinct, and they *are* different, and they are all on spectrum,” Javier says.

Though several leagues were outspoken in pushing WFTDA to reexamine its policy, the Madison league wrote its own nondiscrimination policy to include trans athletes. “Roller derby, being do-it-yourself, made-by-us-for-us, had that option to be a safe place for them,” says Alice. She helped to bring in Javier, who personally knew some of the players, to lead a roundtable discussion for the entire league about gender and sports. Players discussed model guidelines, how fairness relates to gender, and “the importance of allowing people to self-identify and affirm their identities across the gender spectrum,” he says. That is the crucial part that the WFTDA policy omitted.

The Mad Rollin’ Dolls’ policy now says that it “will not set minimum standards of femininity” for players who identify as a woman. “If you identify as a woman, you identify with what we are doing and who we are and what we want to accomplish,” says Alice. In September 2016, WFTDA announced a new gender policy that echoes MRD’s own in stating that “if women’s flat-track roller derby is the version or composition” that a skater identifies with, they are eligible to participate.

“This league has decided to take a stand [and be] a role model for other leagues and officiating bodies,” Javier says. “I think that they are really practicing what they preach when they talk about being a *team*.”

The temperature inside Tavernakaya rises each minute on draft night 2016. Wanda’s continuous movement contributes to the temperature change as she darts from the bar to the tables to the dance floor and back again. A group of women wearing tiaras and carrying black roses approaches the restaurant’s floor-to-ceiling windows. To a civilian, it looks like a bachelorette party is about to walk in. But when Wanda sees them, she leans back, throws her hands in the air, and hollers, “Ohhhhhh, it’s the *Rooooo-llers!*”

It feels like a rumble is about to begin. The Unholy Rollers strut in, chins high, and stop in a tight group by the door. The Vixens dance their way into a group at the opposite corner. The bartenders and bouncers exchange glances of confusion, but the mock tension lasts only for about 30 seconds until the Vixens realize that dancing is more important and that the Rollers don’t have drinks in their hands yet. It’s not long before green capes and white ties join the mix. The Mad Rollin’ Dolls family is united. ●

Chelsea Schlecht ’13 is a writer for On Wisconsin magazine and the editor of the Wisconsin Alumni Association’s magazine, Badger Insider, and weekly e-newsletter, the Flamingle

Mad Rollin' Dolls' Nondiscrimination Policy:

MRD does not and will not differentiate between members who identify as female and those who identify as a nonbinary gender (including but not limited to genderqueer, transmasculine, transfeminine, and agender) and does not and will not set minimum standards of femininity for its membership or interfere with the privacy of its members for the purposes of league eligibility.



“Fang Dangled”

Danielle Dannenberg '09
Degree: Communication arts, art
Current occupation: Quality assurance, Epic Systems
Home team: Unholy Rollers
Seasons with MRD: 5

GREAT FALL OF CHINA

Should a Chinese couple have one baby? Two? More? Fuxian Yi and his homeland are at odds over children. He believes China's population-control policy is a mistake — if the nation were a patient, he'd say the policy is its worst disease.

**BY MARIANNE SPOON MA'II
PHOTOS BY JEFF MILLER**



More than 6,000 miles from his home country, the People's Republic of China, Fuxian Yi receives messages on social media from panicked women. All have differing versions of a similar dilemma.

They're pregnant. Illegally.

One woman, concealing the pregnancy of her second child from her employer, fears that officials will subject her to a forced abortion if she's found out. She could lose her baby, her job, her relationships, and her home.

Yi offers the best guidance he can: Take prenatal vitamins. Seek out sympathetic doctors. Reach out for help to lawyers and journalists — there's a short list he trusts. Be brave; carry the pregnancy to full term.

A physician by training and a senior scientist at UW-Madison's Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Yi has for years been a vocal advocate for abolishing the one-child policy in his native country. Beginning in 2016, China offered couples the right to ask for permission to have a second child, but even as the population-control policy relaxes, Yi continues to call on the Chinese government to scrap it altogether.

Yi treats China like a patient: he's spent 17 years evaluating and diagnosing the world's most populous nation, and what he's found has turned him into a dissonant and powerful voice in the debate about its one-child policy. And according to his calculations and projections, his patient's outlook isn't promising.

A billboard in China's Guangxi region promotes the population-control policy. The sign reads, "Have fewer children, have a better life." In 2007, protests against China's one-child policy led to riots in Guangxi.

"The policy is associated with some of the most severe human rights transgressions in the world today," Yi says. "From an OB/GYN perspective alone, it is directly or indirectly responsible for some of the six to 14 million abortions in China annually."

For the last four decades, authorities across China have been accused of intimidating women, as well as practicing forced abortions, even in late-term pregnancy at eight months and beyond. This alone draws deep international criticism, but equally startling is Yi's research, which concludes that not only will population growth slow — which is precisely the aim of the policy — but the trend will accelerate and cause China's population to fall into steep decline.

Essentially, China's family-planning policies will undermine the country's social stability and sustainable development right at the peak of its economic boom.

Yi's population research and predictions differ from those of the Chinese government, and his accuracy has made him controversial. His first book on the topic, *Big Country with an Empty Nest*, was banned from mainland China after its publication in 2007 in Hong Kong due to its strong criticism of the one-child policy, the policy's history, and, by inference, the government's tight grip on family planning.

Fearing punishment if caught on Chinese soil, Yi didn't travel to his home country for 10 years. But international communication, accelerated by blogs and social media, are transforming his public image



In his lab at Madison's Meriter Hospital, Fuxian Yi studies preeclampsia, a condition that causes hypertension during pregnancy.

from traitor to truth-seeker. Now Yi and his views are slowly becoming more mainstream, thanks to gradual, changing attitudes in China. In recent years, he has regularly shared his opinions and data with 140,000 followers on Weibo, a Twitter-like platform in China. Some of his articles have racked up more than 10 million hits online.

In 2010, Yi returned to China. He didn't exactly receive a warm welcome — the one-child policy was still in place — but he was invited to give 13 lectures at the country's top universities. He discreetly attended a talk featuring a leading proponent of the one-child policy and original author of the "open letter" in 1980 that set that policy in motion. That official spoke disparagingly about Yi's ideas.

"After the lecture, I followed him to the hallway," Yi says. "I needed to talk to him because he drafted the open letter, and I wanted to know why he and other officials have secret meetings on this topic. He told me he would go to the bathroom first."

Thirty minutes passed. The official didn't return. Yi later learned the official snuck out of the building's back door. Yi heard from a friend soon after that the police were supposedly searching for him. Sensing he should leave immediately, he fled by train to Shanghai.

All Yi wanted to do was discuss the facts.

The Doctor Is In

When talking about his family — his parents, siblings, wife, and three children — Yi flashes a sprightly smile and expressive eyebrows behind brown-rimmed glasses. He jokes about how simple his needs are:

a green landscape, like Madison's in the summer, which reminds him of the lush scenery of the village he grew up in. And personal freedom, something he feels should be a right for all people.

As one of seven children growing up in rural Hunan, Yi was isolated by mountainous terrain. China's enormity and diversity leave it decentralized and often shaped by the interpretations and agendas of provincial and village leadership, making his home more tolerant of dissent, but also miles away from electricity and modern medicine.

When Yi was an adolescent in the 1980s, he and his family were shocked by the sudden death of his sister-in-law.

"I wanted to save her life — even as a high-schooler. I felt very sad," Yi reflects. "Life is so short. Her son, my nephew, was only a couple of years old."

The tragedy inspired Yi to drop his focus in economics and enroll at Hunan Medical University, an institution cofounded by Yale University in 1914 to improve people's lives.

Over time, Yi's optimism for general medicine evolved into a passion for medical research, increasing the number of lives his work could affect. He swapped his stethoscope for a microscope and pursued a master's degree and PhD in pharmacology from the same university.

In 1999, postdoctoral positions at the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities and the Medical College of Wisconsin brought Yi to the United States. By then, his wife had given birth to his oldest child, a girl. The couple relished being free from the one-child policy; they had two boys in the following decade.

Yi's reputation as a skilled researcher landed him a position at UW-Madison, in a lab focused on improving health outcomes of women and their babies. In 2002, he began studying preeclampsia, a medical condition that causes hypertension in pregnant women and puts the health of mother and baby at risk. He's become one of a handful of experts who are proficient in using biological dyes to track preeclampsia-related dysfunction at the cellular level, looking at what happens when blood vessels over-constrict. Under Ian Bird, professor and vice chair of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Yi is a part of a team developing drugs that repair hormonal signals needed to make blood vessels function properly.

Bird had no idea about Yi's extracurricular activity.

"A scientist working with a Chinese colleague of mine said to me, 'You do know Fuxian is famous, right?' This was four years after he started working with me," says Bird, whose support for Yi expands beyond the lab bench. "He has millions of followers in China. I tell him that when he gets his Nobel Peace Prize, I want to carry his bags."

Taking Vitals

To understand the health of their patients, doctors typically gather vitals: pulse, body temperature,

blood pressure, respiration, and family health history. Similarly, Yi has adopted a biology-inspired framework to study China as though it were a living, breathing organism. He explores how several complex inputs can lead to flourishing or decay.

“If some disease has an effect, I want to understand it,” he says. “My philosophy for analyzing China’s population is looking at education, GDP, cost of living, housing, daycare, childbearing age, infertility — all the markers of health of a society, just like the health of the human body.”

Not all of Yi’s methods are entirely novel to the field; rather, it’s his holistic approach that’s brought him notoriety and controversy. When Yi released his first book, one of the claims he tackled was from the country’s National Population and Family Planning Commission, which stated that without family planning, China’s population would surge to 4 billion people by 2050. Yi’s research suggests the claim lacked validity and can be viewed as good intentions gone awry.

Yi knew as an MD that the infertility rate in China had increased by tenfold in the previous 30 years. Now one in every eight couples is physically infertile. Then there are social factors to consider, including a growing middle class with equally growing appetites for wealth and comfort, increasing costs of raising children, delayed childbearing, and the country’s

Yi and his wife, Jiaxian Huang, join their family at dinner in their Madison home: Yi has a daughter and two sons — a much larger family than would have been allowed had he stayed in China.

aging population. By using multiple diagnostic indicators, Yi argues that had the population control policy been scrapped completely in 1980, China’s population would have peaked at about 1.6 billion — not 4 billion — and then gradually declined, meaning no population-control policy was necessary to accomplish what the government set out to achieve.

When Yi first began to share his research with demographers and officials in the early 2000s, they figured *his* conclusion was the outlier, not theirs. But after Yi began blogging about his experiences, interest spread until his posts and articles reached millions of people. Media calls poured in, focusing on the consequences of China’s rapidly aging population.

In 2013, a new edition of Yi’s book was released by a publisher under the Chinese State Council and was picked as one of the 10 best books by Xinhua News agency, China’s largest official press agency. The government, institutions of higher education, and libraries have all requested copies for their collections.

Then came invitations to regional and global conferences. Yi has spoken at the 2016 Boao Forum for Asia, an event for thought-leaders in government (including China’s prime minister), industry, and academia. And he has been interviewed by hundreds of media, such as the *New York Times*, the *Wall Street Journal*, National Public Radio, and the British



Broadcasting Corporation. He has submitted research to peer-reviewed journals in China and sent copies to almost every member of the national parliament, many of whom expressed support and began submitting policy proposals based on his work.

Yet it's unlikely the government will publicly support Yi. Instead, he has noticed that official predictions are tweaked each year and are gradually matching his findings.

"Some officials in the family-planning committee reached out to me by email but didn't want the public to know," Yi says. "One person said, 'I totally agree with you,' but later on TV, he had to make a speech emphasizing the importance of the one-child policy."

Symptoms (and Systems) of Control

Yi considers China's family-planning policies symptomatic of a political culture that's still averse to dissent and entrenched in control. The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development put an end to the concept of population control and prohibits all forms of quotas, coercion, and violence. But even though China relaxed its limit to two children in 2016, it is still imposed in the form of quotas, and it's unclear whether the policy will continue to support forced abortions, coercion, and violence.

Such threats hit close to home for Yi in 2006, when a relative conceived a second baby by chance and went into hiding during her last trimester to avoid detection. Eventually, she was detained, hospitalized, and slated for a forced abortion. Yi was able to arrange her escape. But another relative was not as fortunate. Yi says local authorities boasted about her forced abortion as a "political accomplishment." The relative's name was made public to deter others considering an illegal pregnancy.

Jiaxian Huang, Yi's wife, says many of his critics don't understand that speaking out against the policy poses risks, even thousands of miles away. "He is doing something they can't understand," she says. "He focuses on the whole country and the future of the world."

In 2015, Yi was blocked by China's National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPCC) from publishing his third and fourth books. In recent months, Yi's blogs and social media accounts hosted by companies in China were also shut down at NHFPCC's request. But he says that severing his access won't stop the movement. As the data pile up, the prognosis for China's population isn't good.

Jonathan Song, a friend of Yi's, remains inspired by the lengths Yi has taken to stay connected to the issue and save lives.

"Even being far away in the U.S., he has a sense of responsibility and cares about people and the pressure they face," Song says. "The government shouldn't push its hand into the body."

On Borrowed Time?

Despite China's expansion of the two-child policy, the majority of couples still aren't buying it. And, Yi fears, it might be too little, too late.

It comes down to Total Fertility Rate (TFR), or the average number of children birthed by one woman. In order for populations in developed countries to maintain themselves, the TFR needs to be around 2.1, where each couple has around two children to replace them. But not all children grow up to have children of their own. Because China's infant mortality rate is higher than in other developed countries, it needs a higher TFR (around 2.2) in order to replace its population. Yi says the forces that drive the rate are similar to the kinetic energy and momentum that govern an object when it rolls off a cliff: if it slips below replacement rate, a country's population could fall into decline.

There are several inputs that factor into the equation, only one of which is a government's decision to implement population-control policies.

"TFR declines as socioeconomic level increases," says Yi. "Even if China did not implement family planning, TFR would decline spontaneously with economic development."

This is why China is far from alone in facing population decline challenges. The United States (where TFR is 1.84), Russia, Japan, and South Korea are also projected to experience population declines, albeit at slower rates. These declines will gradually shrink these nations' workforces and economies.

China has already been pushed off the metaphoric cliff with its population decline, says Yi. What's unique about China's decline compared to other countries is its speed. Survey data suggest that China's TFR was as low as 1.05 as of 2015. It might, under the two-child policy, temporarily rise to 1.3 in 2017, but the population will still decline in the long run.

Having just one or no children at all has become the social norm in China. For decades, China's economy has catered mostly to one-child families, creating greater demands (and prices) for commodities such as housing and education.

With little time to adjust, the coming labor crash could send economic shockwaves throughout the global marketplace. China wanted fewer people in an effort to alleviate its fear of overpopulation. However, Yi believes, its policies will cause China to lose economic vitality and increase instability. It will lose the ability to adapt.

A couple decades from now, Yi thinks the world, China included, will look back on China's population-control policy and wonder why humans made such a stupid choice. He wonders if we'll look back to reflect on the loss of life and potential, both personal and societal, of those negatively affected by the policy — a policy he thinks wantonly violates morality, both individually and collectively.

"Beauty is life," he declares, "and every life is different. Every human has a different idea." ●

TFR

The global average Total Fertility Rate was 4.95 children per woman in 1950. It had fallen to 2.36 by 2015. The global replacement rate — the number of births at which the population remains steady — is 2.33.

Writer Marianne Spoon MA'11 lives in Madison.

One Child, Many Papers

Yi's collection of documents shows how China's bureaucracy spent decades promoting small families.



"One-Child Insurance Certificate" — the Chinese government pays some insurance premiums for families that have only one child.

Marital and childbearing status certificate for the floating population (people who live in one region but, for census purposes, are officially counted as living in another)



This plate reads "Trustable family for population control policy." Such plates signify homes where a couple has voluntarily complied with population-control policies.

Proof of surgical ligation or IUD insertion for the purposes of birth control



Birth permit (1990) — in China, couples have to apply for such a permit before pregnancy.

Certificate of Honor for One-Child Parents



Badge of the China Family Planning Association



1985 birth permit



This document entitles the bearer to a free supply of contraceptives.



In Search of the Lao Unicorn

How do you save what you can't see?

BY ERIK NESS

Bill Robichaud '83 just wanted to go hunting.

He's always juggling time zones between his work in Laos and his home at the edge of Wisconsin's Driftless region. Just recently returned from Southeast Asia and still adjusting to Wisconsin time, he had awakened at 3 a.m. and decided to finish assembling a gun. Now he wanted to use it to go deer hunting.



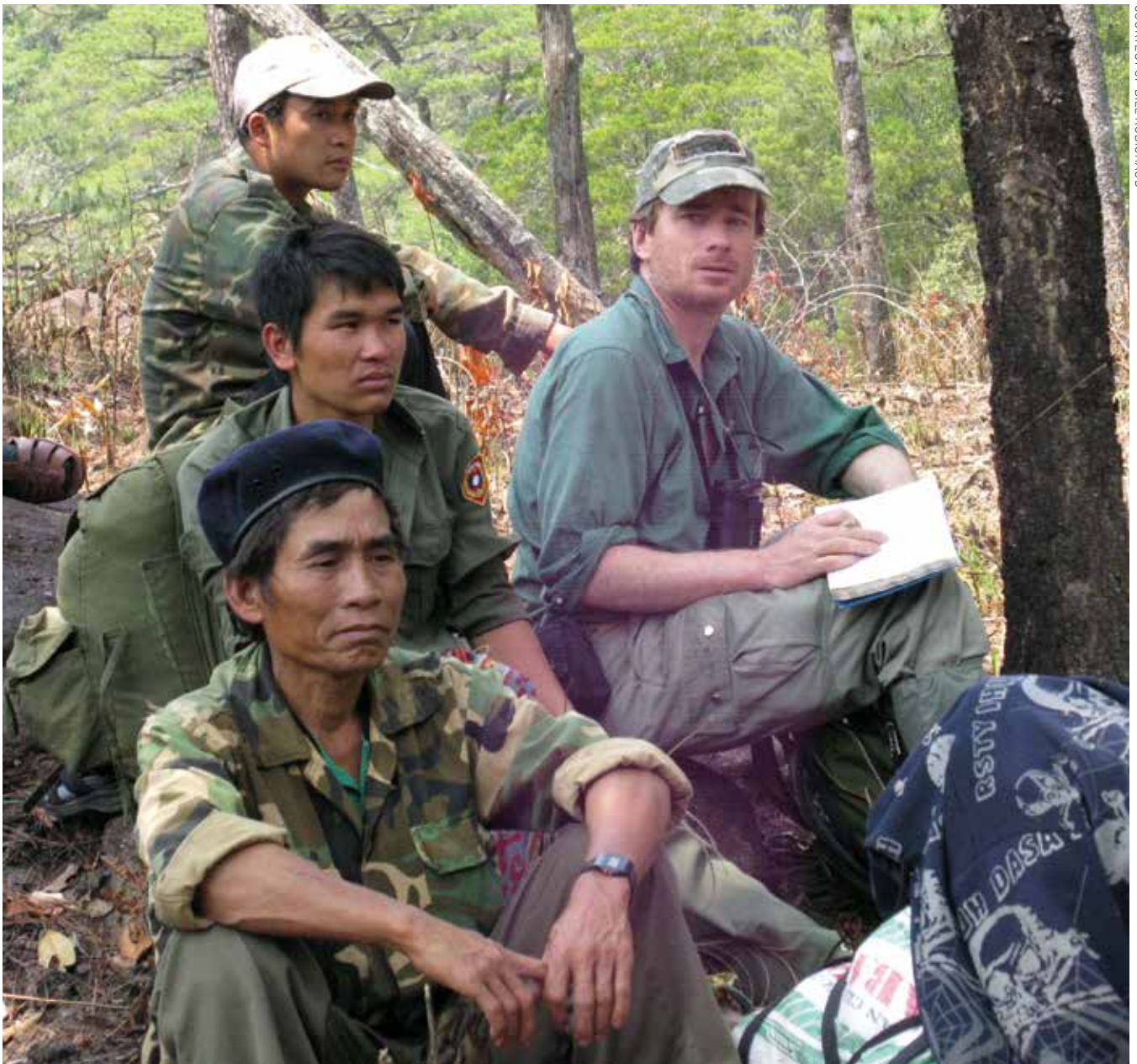
Thirty-five years ago, his older brother Doug had presented this perfect birthday present: a build-your-own, .45-caliber, flintlock Kentucky rifle. Robichaud almost finished the kit, but put it in storage as his home base floated through four states. He drifted further afield, to Afghanistan and Vietnam. Eventually, he found his life's mission following the 1992 discovery of a rare new forest creature, the saola (rhymes with “now, la”), in the Annamite Mountains dividing Vietnam from Laos. Sometimes called the Asian unicorn, its long horns curve up and slightly backward and look like a single horn in profile.

Robichaud would spend two decades in Laos, and still visits often as head of the Saola Working Group, charged with saving this spectral beast. He saw a

Bill Robichaud (right) relies on Lao survey and wildlife patrol teams for help in tracking saola.

saola once, in 1996. There have been only a handful of reports since, and a wildlife armageddon has unfolded on its home range, which makes his desire to go hunting interesting. Hunting is a big part of the problem there — indiscriminate slaughter to feed the wildlife markets of Vietnam and China. It's nice to be in Wisconsin during deer season, where hunting *is* conservation.

The hunting connects him, in unusual ways, back to Laos. There are few regions more distant from Wisconsin, but it's that hunting state of mind, trying to be as quiet as possible in the twilight space between night and day. Hunting rewards nothing quite so much as perseverance. It's been 21 years since Robichaud last saw the saola, and still he works with intensity



COURTESY OF BILL ROBICHAUD

and resolve, fueled as much by hope as knowledge. It's the kind of patience that circles back 35 years later to fire a gun.

Birds came first. Young William Robichaud fell in love with raptors at the age of 10, got a falconry permit at 15, and then acquired Genghis. (“What else are you going to name a hawk when you’re a teenager?”) His family still calls him Birdman, or just Bird. In high school, he approached UW professors for independent-study projects. When not in school, he worked banding raptors on the shores of Lake Michigan and ospreys in the New Jersey salt marshes.

But in college, Robichaud struggled. He eventually hitched a ride out of Madison, not even bothering to withdraw. His thumb took him to Colorado, where he waited tables and skied. By summer, he was back in New Jersey, and, reinvigorated by the birds, he returned home, salvaged his transcript, and graduated in 1983. The birds directed him toward a graduate program at the University of North Carolina, but he never made it to Chapel Hill. “I realized I didn’t want to spend the rest of my life studying bird behavior,” he says. “It just felt insignificant.”

He found meaning in the Afghan resistance to Soviet occupation. Always intrigued by Central Asia, Robichaud turned his focus to the brutal war. In Wisconsin he collected money for medical supplies. When he finally made it to Afghanistan, he traveled with the mujahideen (guerillas battling the Soviets). He financed his trips by selling photos and video to news outlets and even penning two behind-the-lines features for *Soldier of Fortune*. (“They paid well,” he says. “They are absolutely not my sort of folk.”)

When the Soviets withdrew from Afghanistan in 1989, Robichaud returned to birds. In 1990 he joined an International Crane Foundation survey in Vietnam and then crossed into Laos. “You never hear anything about Laos, and I’m an off-the-beaten-path kind of guy,” he explains. “It kind of grabbed me in a way that Vietnam didn’t. It was much less crowded, and nothing was known about the wildlife.”

Travel was dicey. The capital, Vientiane, was a city of bicycles, and few roads were paved. Police would visit foreigners’ rooms and track their plans. Robichaud’s first visa was good for only two weeks, but he was hooked. In such an unexplored region, the potential for biological discovery was great. He went home, secured some research funding, and returned.

In 1992, he was sitting in a café with a Bangkok paper when he read about the nearby discovery of the saola. Hunting trophies had first tipped off the scientific community to its existence. Biologists hadn’t managed a live sighting or capture, but locals confirmed that the animal was still around, although elusive.

Already a destination for only the most intrepid travelers, Laos beckoned to biologists. “It became

The only place in the world where saola are found is the Annamite Mountain Range (depicted in red) on the border between Vietnam and Laos.



BARRY ROAL CARLSEN

A Lao villager holds saola horns, which are prized as a hunting trophy. After scientists first became aware of the saola in 1992, genetic analysis revealed that it wasn't just a newly discovered species; it was a new genus.



COURTESY OF BILL ROBICHAUD

globally important, once we started peeling back the Annamite Mountains,” Robichaud says. “I just kind of never left Laos.”

Robichaud connected with the team setting up the country’s first protected areas, then joined the Wildlife Conservation Society’s (WCS) survey crews. None of the new parks had been examined before. The resulting pace of discovery of large vertebrates was unheard of in the last 100 years: two new species of deer; saola; and a new family of small mammal. “Laos gave you that sense that you were doing something important,” says Robichaud.

Rob Timmins, who works with Robichaud on saola conservation, collected a new species of rabbit for sale on a table at a wildlife market. “We were finding really great things,” says Timmins, though the conservation situation seemed desperate. “In hindsight, those were the golden days. I had no clue how bad things could possibly get.”

In January 1996, not long after Robichaud took over the Wildlife Conservation Society’s field office in Vientiane, two of his field biologists reported the extraordinary: in the remote outpost of Lak Xao, a live saola was on view in the personal menagerie of a local general. “It was just incredible and remarkable,” recalls Nancy Ruggeri ’88, MS’95, PhD’11. “We just stood there deciding what to do.” The verdict: get Robichaud. He was stunned, and fortuitously, scheduled to fly through Lak Xao on a survey the next day.

The saola “was like something from outer space,” said Alan Rabinowitz, Robichaud’s boss at the time. Later genetic analysis would explain why: it wasn’t just a newly discovered species; it was a new genus. Though it appeared antelope-like, it was more closely related to cows. Robichaud decided he should stay with the saola, and Rabinowitz was a little surprised — he couldn’t imagine skipping the survey.

But Robichaud had grasped this ephemeral moment. The saola’s complete calm left a deep impression as he sat on a nearby chair, taking notes for most of the next two weeks. He named her Martha, after a particularly calm and collected WCS colleague. From that experience, he published the most complete description of a saola to date: just over three feet tall, her coat was a rich brown, lighter on the underside. The nine-inch tail was banded brown, cream, and black. White patches adorned her face and throat. Her eyes and nose were brown, her tongue was remarkably long, and a small cluster of whiskers adorned the chin.

Some have questioned Robichaud’s assessment of her calm, arguing Martha must have been catatonic from the stress of capture. But Robichaud knows catatonia — he’s handled thousands of raptors — and argues that Martha’s demeanor was consistent with the behavior of other deep-forest ungulates such as the okapi or the Sumatran rhino. “You bring them into captivity and they are a lot more chill than most other captive wild animals.” And Martha was still capable of response, freaking out when a dog approached.

Martha survived in captivity only 18 days, and Robichaud was with her almost the entire time. “She was an amazing animal — her gentle personality and her tameness,” he says, still somewhat at a loss for words decades later. Robichaud hadn’t focused on saola, expecting someone with more expertise to arrive and take over. After all, that was the trademark of his boss and mentor, George Schaller MS’57, PhD’62 — one of the founding fathers of wildlife

Robichaud has seen only one live saola, in 1996. Martha survived just 18 days in captivity in the personal menagerie of a local general.



BILL ROBICHAUD

21 years

Time elapsed since Robichaud has seen a saola.

4 years

Time elapsed since the last known saola sighting in the wild.

conservation, and often the first Westerner to study an intriguing large mammal in an exotic location. But when Robichaud asked Schaller if he was coming, he responded, “How do you study an animal you can’t even see?”

So Robichaud decided to fill the vacuum. It’s been 21 years since Martha, and while villagers report dozens of sightings, only a handful of trail cam photos document the saola’s continued existence. Rabinowitz, now the head of the cat conservation group Panthera, has spent most of his life studying animals he hardly sees, relying on scat and tracks. But even he’s not quite sure how Robichaud sustains the effort. “Talk about no gratification,” he says. “He doesn’t even know if they are out there.”

Even harder, Robichaud has watched as destruction has engulfed the saola home range. Author William deBuys joined one of Robichaud’s field expeditions in 2013 and wrote a book about it called *The Last Unicorn*, which was one of *The Christian Science Monitor*’s 10 Best Nonfiction Books of 2015. On the trip, they encountered endless signs of pressure: poaching camps, carcasses left to rot, long lines of crippling snares constructed with bicycle cable.

It wasn’t supposed to be this way. In 2005 the Lao government, desperate for development cash, began constructing the Nam Theun 2 dam, diverting a major tributary of the Mekong River to generate electricity for sale to Thailand. The World Bank funded the dam, requiring Laos to protect the neighboring Annamite highlands to compensate for land lost to the man-made lake. Indeed, the bank went further: it said that without conservation, the entire project would be considered a failure. The dam sends electricity to Thailand in exchange for about \$240 million annually, accounting for 5 percent of the Lao economy. But by widespread consensus, the conservation goals have met with disaster.

“I was on the river on the evening of its last

day of natural life,” recalls Robichaud. “I think in 50 years when they’ve perfected solar power or nuclear fusion or something, this is going to seem so crude. You destroy a millions-of-years-old river just to run a few air conditioners in Thailand. What a tradeoff.”

Pao Vue '03 is Hmong, born in Laos. His family moved to the United States when he was two, eventually settling in Wisconsin, where Vue is now a PhD candidate in geography at the UW. While doing fieldwork in Laos, he also collected biological and cultural evidence of the saola for Robichaud. Sometimes they traveled together — Robichaud translating Lao for Vue, and Vue translating Hmong for Robichaud.

What Vue saw was the rare wildlife conservationist who understands where people are coming from. Too often, he says, wildlife specialists neglect the human component, and it winds up hurting the ultimate conservation goals. “He really cares about the people, working with the people,” says Vue. “He’s one of the hardest working persons I know in conservation.”

This connection to people dawned slowly on the Birdman. But eventually, he realized, “What juiced me more than being out in the forest looking for birds was being in a villager’s house with lamplight, talking about the rhinos that they saw, or the elephants, and the way they hunt. Some of my best memories of Laos are talking to villagers about wildlife, not seeing it myself.”

On one of Robichaud’s recent trips to saola

150,000

Number of snares collected (as of 2016) since efforts began six years ago to remove them from protected saola habitat.

country, villagers volunteered a story about Mr. Ka, a well-known hunter who probably sells wildlife over the Vietnamese border.

“He’s kind of a sneaky character,” says Robichaud, who first met Ka in the late 1990s. Clearly Ka knew the saola — he had four sets of horns on his wall — and Robichaud hired him as a guide.

The temptation to trade in rare wildlife in this region of Laos is great. For instance, Robichaud knows that if Ka finds the increasingly rare golden coin turtle, he will absolutely sell the animal. It’s treasured in Chinese Traditional Medicine and will likely fetch more than the lifetime earnings of the average Lao.

But somehow the saola escaped the notice of Chinese healers. It has no street value in the Beijing apothecary, it doesn’t destroy crops, and it’s not a significant food source. And so, during his years in saola country, Robichaud has tried to instill a sense of pride and ownership for an animal that is unique to this landscape. He gently encourages Ka and other hunters: “If you see it is a saola, please don’t pull the trigger.”

Robichaud says that at one point, Ka’s dogs had chased a saola and her calf down to the village. Not only did Ka not kill them — he also gave Robichaud credit for the save.

“That was one of my most satisfying moments as a conservationist in Laos,” Robichaud says. “It’s all about relationships. Data doesn’t save animals. It helps, but relationships are what saves nature.”

In the late 1990s the saola population was estimated at between 70 and 700. Robichaud believes they are still out there, but they haven’t been verifiably seen or photographed since 2013. There may now be fewer than 100, stretched between a few isolated areas.

“Even if you could wave a magic wand and stop all poaching today, there is a fair chance every subpopulation would drift to extinction,” Robichaud says. Conservation has shifted toward the addition of a captive breeding program in Vietnam, with experts mobilized to help figure out feeding and reproduction. Incredible challenges await the project, and yet the story of Ka’s reprieve heartens Robichaud.

Conservation is often justified for a range of economic reasons, but Robichaud doesn’t go there. “I personally believe you can’t make an economic argument for the saola,” he says. “It has no economic value to anybody, but it’s still worth saving, because it’s this incredibly beautiful, amazing thing. And that should be enough to pay its own way.

“I think everybody is capable of being inspired by beauty.” ●

Erik Ness is a Madison-based writer focused on science, health, and the environment.



A wildlife patrol member displays some of the snares collected in saola habitat. Fashioned from bicycle cable, the snares are set by poachers who trade in rare wildlife for use in Traditional Chinese Medicine. The traps indiscriminately destroy every creature that crosses their path, and carcasses are often left to rot.

BILL ROBICHAUD

On Alumni

Alumni News at Home and Abroad



Rich Hartel (left) explains the finer points of ice cream production to Paula and Stephen '81 Pipp of Green Bay.

MIKE ROEMER

Party On

All-Campus Party provides a week's worth of alcohol-free events (including activities such as climbing walls) designed to help students celebrate spring and the end of the school year. Organized by WAA's Wisconsin Alumni Student Board, the annual event was recently recognized as an Outstanding Student Advancement Program in a district competition sponsored by the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education.

Crudités and Camaraderie

Alumni learn about the science of supper clubs.

Everything on the table at the Wally's Spot Supper Club in Green Bay, Wisconsin, was connected to UW–Madison: tender prime rib, oversized potatoes, Badger-favorite Babcock Hall ice cream, and beer brewed not far from campus.

Alumni and friends were encouraged to slowly savor the flavors and listen to some of the UW's top minds in meat science, food science, and horticulture at February's Science of the Supper Club event, presented by the Wisconsin Alumni Association and its Brown County Chapter.

Table talk among **Jessie Johnston-Rickert MD'06**, Aaron Rickert, **Karen Metzler '03**, and **Jeremy Metzler '02** — friends since their UW days — included other favorite supper clubs and the best place to find a fish fry and an old-fashioned.

"What a great way to mix science with a delicious meal," says Karen Metzler. "I especially liked all the work that was highlighted. It brings attention to the world-class research being done at the university."

Johnston-Rickert agrees. "I loved hanging out with friends, eating great food, and learning the science behind it," she says. "The expert presentations enhanced each course. For a couple of science geeks at heart — and UW fans — the evening was a hit."

Faculty experts **Jeff Sindelar** (animal sciences), **Paul Bethke '82** (horticulture), and **Rich Hartel** and **Hans Zoerb '70, PhD'83** (food science) mingled with alumni at interactive displays and seasoned the dinner with short talks on their research. Similar events were also held in Chippewa Falls and Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

"I'm still learning from my alma mater almost 25 years after I left, and the best part is I'm doing it in my own backyard," says **Nadia Farr '93**, an active chapter member. "Wisconsin is such a melting pot, and this event really honors the culture and tradition of the Wisconsin Idea."

Retired journalist **Harry Maier '51** says that since moving to Green Bay in 1956, it's become easier to find UW–Madison connections. "This chapter [has] evolved into one of the best around because of events like this," he says. "It's fun to relive my UW days and enjoy the company of other Badgers."

WENDY KRAUSE HATHAWAY '04

30 microns

The average size of ice crystals in Babcock Hall ice cream (between one-tenth and one-twentieth of the width of a human hair).

3

The number of UW students who crafted S'Wheat Caroline beer during their Fermented Foods and Beverages course. The brew hit stores last summer.

67,540

The size, in square feet, of a new meat lab under construction at the west end of campus, scheduled to open in late 2018.



BRUCE RICHTER

UW Lobby Day

Nearly 120 UW–Madison graduates devoted a day in April to encouraging legislators to support the university. Alumni from across the state headed to the state capitol for the highest attendance yet at the annual event. They met directly with more than half of the members of the Wisconsin legislature, and they also heard from Chancellor Rebecca Blank and joined other UW System advocates for an evening reception with elected officials.



UW ARCHIVES: S11513; UW: UWARCHIVES-040502A5189.BB; S11511



For one night a year from 1911 until 1930, the shores of Lake Mendota sparkled with the old-world charm of the canals of Venice — at least in the eyes of onlookers.

The shoreline between Park and Frances Streets played host to the Venetian Night Illuminated Water Parade and Festival, where a procession of lighted and decorated canoes and literal floats attempted to transport students half a world away from the isthmus.

The first event, hosted by the UW's canoe club, was not short on entertainment. Venetian Night included a canoe parade, a pyrotechnics display, a float decoration contest, and individual craft decorations. The UW Regimental Band, the Glee Club, and the Man-

WHAT'S YOUR FAVORITE UW TRADITION?
Tell On Wisconsin 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.

dolin Club performed. Despite a rain shower early in the evening of the 1911 event, a reported 10,000 spectators watched the festivities.

The event soon turned into a campus staple, becoming part of the UW's Spring Carnival in 1912. The water show became a contest for judging the best piers, floats, canoes, and music. It took candles, lanterns, strings, and wire — and a lot of creativity — to construct the winning entries, with themes including a battleship, a lighthouse, a Japanese pagoda, King Tut's tomb, and Mount Vesuvius.

Venetian Night later included a flame exhibition, aerial maneuvers by the Royal Airways Company, and night surfboard riding. And in the 1920s, the event retained

its popularity after it was incorporated into Mothers' Week End.

The tradition faced a few considerable roadblocks. In 1912, two people suffered minor injuries after pyrotechnics caught fire and rocketed toward campus buildings and boats. And in 1925, students destroyed — and failed to pay for — four canoes they had rented from Camp Indianola, a former boys' camp on the northwestern shore of Lake Mendota.

After suffering intermittent cancellations during its two-decade existence, the event ended in 1931 due to unpredictable weather, a surplus of spring events, and a lack of funds. Twilight had fallen on the UW's little piece of Venice.

RILEY VETTERKIND '17

40s

One-hundred-year-old “Grandpa **Fred**” **Leidel ’40** rides his three-wheeled bike to Madison’s Schenk Elementary School twice each week to read to kindergartners — whichever and however many books the students want. He taught mechanical engineering at the UW and now swims laps at the campus’s Natatorium.

After **Helen Finnegan LaRue ’46, LLB’48** of Park Ridge, Illinois, met **Paul LaRue ’47, LLB’49** at the UW, World War II took him to the European front lines. Upon his return, they held their July 1946 nuptials at St. Paul’s on State Street and collected sugar coupons from friends and family to make a cake for their wedding reception, held at the Alpha Phi sorority house on Langdon. Their granddaughter **Kate Hogan Berger ’05** of Chicago — who married her Badger sweetheart, **Josh Berger ’06**, at St. Paul’s in July 2014 — shared the happy news of the LaRues’ 70th anniversary.

50s

The Gary Sinise Foundation has honored navy veteran **Victor Carman MS’54** with an escorted trip to the National World War II Museum in New Orleans. He was a 29-year school counselor, president of the Ohio School Counselor Association, and 17-year substitute teacher at Mason [Ohio] High School, where he still provides an annual lecture on WWII.

At Medical Technologies: A Frost & Sullivan Executive MindXchange in March, **Raymond Damadian ’56** of Woodbury, New York — the inventor of the first MRI machine and chair of the Fonar Corporation — received the Medtech Innovation Catalyst Award and delivered the capstone keynote address. A National Inventors Hall of Fame inductee, he also holds the Lemelson-MIT Lifetime Achievement Award and the National Medal of Technology.

BOOK NEWS

Authors and publicists, please use the form at uwalumni.com/go/bookshelf to share book news. We post these submissions to the Wisconsin-alumni section of the book website [Goodreads at goodreads.com/wisalumni](http://Goodreads.com/wisalumni). Summaries of a few of the books posted there also appear in *On Wisconsin*.

CLASS NOTES

SUBMISSIONS uwalumni.com/go/alumninotes

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60s

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences’ 2016 Talcott Parsons Prize has gone to academy fellow **Joan Wallach Scott MA’64, PhD’69, honorary doctorate ’09**. Wrote one nominator, “Joan Scott is, correctly, the most influential theorist and practitioner of feminist and gender theory working in the historical sciences.” A professor emerita at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, she’s also an adjunct professor of history at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York.

There’s great news about New Yorker **Kay Smith Koplovitz ’67**: the founder and former chair and CEO of USA Network, cofounder and chair of Springboard Enterprises, and chair and CEO of the media advisory and investment firm Koplovitz & Company has been elected to the American Advertising Federation’s Advertising Hall of Fame, the industry’s highest honor. She also earned a 2012 Wisconsin Alumni Association Distinguished Alumni Award and sits on the UW College of Letters & Science’s board of visitors.

Considered a leading authority on native-plant restoration, former UW-Madison landscape architecture professor **Darrel Morrison MS’69** is taking on a huge project: he and the Western New York Land Conservancy are restoring the 43-acre Niagara Gorge “botanical wonderland” — including some fern species that trace their origins to the days of the dinosaurs — that surrounds Niagara Falls.

70s

The Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer’s most prestigious honor — the Smalley Memorial Lectureship Award — has gone to **Paul Sondel ’71, PhD’75** for 2017. (See page 60.) At UW-Madison, he’s the Walker

Professor, research director, and former head of the Division of Pediatric Hematology, Oncology, and Bone Marrow Transplant, where his research has emphasized translating lab innovations in immunotherapy into clinical progress.

The accomplishments of these Madison- and Milwaukee-area individuals are far too vast to share here, but the online magazine *Madison365* and the *Wisconsin State Journal* have lauded them all as being among 2017’s Most Influential African Americans: **Raymond Allen ’74; Percy Brown Jr. ’74, MS’77; Danae Davis JD’80; Corinda Rainey-Moore ’87; Janel Walker Hines ’89, JD’93; Ruben Anthony Jr. MS’93; Nia Enemuoh Trammell ’95, JD’98; Lisa Peyton-Caire ’96, MS’99; Wesley Sparkman ’96, MPA’00; Kaleem Caire ’00; Angela Russell MS’01; Everett Mitchell JD’10**; UW education professor **Gloria Ladson-Billings**; and UW basketball star **Nigel Hayes ’17**.

(**Gerrit**) **Jan Frank ’74** writes that he and fellow New Yorker **Sherrie Levine ’69, MFA’73** “are two of your top artists to graduate from the art department. I have been showing in New York since 1979 and around the world since 1990” — and a solo exhibition covering his last 25 years of work took place this winter at “one of the top galleries in the world, Nahmad Contemporary.” Frank also shared a November 2015 *ARTnews* feature called “Being Frank: How an Old-School Artist Became New Again.”

In the fall, former President Obama announced his intent to nominate or appoint these Badgers to key posts: **Marvin Johnson MS’74**, executive director of the Center for Alternative Dispute Resolution, to the Federal Labor Relations Authority’s Federal Service Impasses Panel; **C. (Charles) Matthew Snipp**

Recognition *Deborah Derman MA'76*

MS'76, PhD'81, the Wohlford Professor of Humanities and Sciences at Stanford University and the director of the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences' Secure Data Center, to the board of trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development; **Rachel Meidl '97**, the deputy associate administrator for policy and programs in the Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, to the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board; and **John Miller JD'06**, the founder and principal of Arenberg Holdings, to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

Felicitations to clinical geneticist **Marc Williams '77, MD'81** — who directs the Geisinger Health System's Genomic Medicine Institute in Danville, Pennsylvania — on becoming a fellow of the American College of Medical Informatics. "It is a testament to the intellectual preparation provided by the University of Wisconsin," he says, "that I have been able to be successful in fields that did not exist outside of a few centers at the time I was enrolled."

At the U.S. Geologic Survey's (USGS) Pacific Coastal and Marine Science Center in Santa Cruz, California, **Guy Gelfenbaum '78** has stepped up from research oceanographer to director. With the USGS since 1988, he's applied his research on the mechanics of sediment transport to coastal change, ecosystem dynamics, and tsunami hazards.

New to the president's office at George Washington University in Washington, DC, is **Thomas LeBlanc MS'79, PhD'82**. He was previously an executive VP, provost, interim president, and professor of computer science and electrical and computer engineering at the University of Miami [Florida].

COLOR ME HEALED

Breath. Purpose.
Compassion.

For many people who have lost a loved one or are experiencing other profound challenges in life, simple words such as these are helping them heal — one page at a time.

Inspired by her personal recovery, professional grief and bereavement counselor **Deborah Derman MA'76** created *Colors of Loss and Healing: An Adult Coloring Book for Getting through Tough Times*.

More than 40 ideas and images fill the book, each accompanied by dedicated pages for journaling. Derman's art-therapy approach invites people to fill in the detailed spaces with color and written thoughts, offering much-needed focus and contemplation during the grieving process. Each word, embedded in illustrator Lisa Powell Braun's intricate designs, draws meaning from Derman's own experiences with tragedy and recovery.

After college, Derman lost a former boyfriend to suicide; 10 years later, she and her toddler son witnessed her parents' death in a small-plane crash. She had two children under the age of four and was pregnant with a third when her husband died following a heart attack. And, a decade ago, Derman began the years-long treatment that would help her beat a rare form of breast cancer.

"I did know when I was writing my book that it was authentic, it was true," she says. "No matter who you are, or where you live, or who you've lost, these are the feelings that you have, and these are the things you need in order to move through."

Derman (deborahdermanphd.com) channeled her experiences into earning a PhD focused on grief and bereavement, and she's open about her history as she counsels others. She's worked with families of firefighters who died on 9/11, and today she guides grief-support groups near her private practice in Dresher, Pennsylvania.

With the release of her book's second edition, Derman is surprised to hear from people all over the world. "How did my little book get to New Zealand? I don't know!" But the wonder comes along with joy, knowing that her work supports people across cultures who are undergoing the universal phenomenon of loss.

"Healing from profound grief is a process that can take a lifetime," she says. "The experience hopefully will change you for the better. We never forget who we love."

KATE KAIL DIXON '01, MA'07



REGINA MILLER, ORIGIN PHOTO

Recognition *Daniel Brenner '92*

RONEN TIVONY



CRAZY FOR KLEZMER

It took Rabbi **Daniel Brenner '92** until now to realize that he just wants to dance.

Brenner has spent two decades finding innovative ways to connect young Jewish people with their faith. *Newsweek* named him one of America's most influential rabbis for his work at the National Jewish Center for Learning and Leadership, Auburn Theological Seminary, and Birthright Israel Foundation. He currently devel-

ops educational programs and trains mentors at Moving Traditions, a Jewish educational organization.

Now he's working on a new idea for connecting kids with their culture. Brenner — also a musician, playwright, and essayist — is leading a one-person revolution to revive nearly forgotten Jewish dances. "I'm pursuing this crazy dream, bringing people together through dance and reclaiming a ritual that's been lost," he says.

On a fall day during his senior year at UW–Madison, Brenner was called to lead High Holiday services for a few hundred students at James Madison Park. The powerful experience compelled him to apply to rabbinical school. "Nothing is like Madison," Brenner says. "The very land the UW was built upon is sacred. I sensed that so strongly as an undergraduate."

Brenner embraced his time in Madison, studying philosophy, living in a Jewish co-op, playing with his band at the Mifflin Street Block Party, and performing at Ark Improvisational Theater with the late Chris Farley. "I found an incredible Jewish community, as well as people from rural Wisconsin, who were total kindred spirits," he says.

Since earning his master's degree and rabbinic title, Brenner has focused on talking with adolescents about faith, the art of listening, healthy debate, and pushing back against nonstop sharing on social media. And adults have plenty to learn from adolescents, Brenner insists — including how to embrace, rather than evade, intense emotions.

Brenner is tapping into his own feelings through dance. For the last year, he's vigorously studied traditional 19th-century Jewish dances with roots in Eastern Europe's smallest villages. Brenner's teacher learned the custom from a dance master who survived World War II by escaping a Nazi work camp and entertaining Russian soldiers. "I love the range of emotions," Brenner explains. "Popular dance is about happiness and sexiness. This captures longing, despair, brokenheartedness, hope."

He's turned the tradition into Klezmer Aerobics, an intergenerational dance and storytelling workout where, as Brenner puts it, "the 1880s meet the 1980s." He concludes, "It's my dream to see grandchildren and grandparents dance together, share traditions, and reconnect."

WENDY KRAUSE HATHAWAY '04

80s

Patrick McBride MD'80, a professor of cardiovascular medicine and associate dean for students at the UW School of Medicine and Public Health, has coauthored major new guidelines for the American Heart Association to help improve physicians' training in and knowledge of lifestyle medicine and how they counsel patients on modifying potentially harmful behaviors. Chancellor Rebecca Blank has also conferred emeritus status upon McBride as of his planned July retirement.

Joseph Williams MA'80 of Seattle is the new director of economic development for Washington State's information and communications technology industry: the state's largest and fastest-growing sector, comprising some 14,000 companies and 200,000 employees. Williams, a former Microsoft executive, was most recently dean of the School of Business, Government, and Economics at Seattle Pacific University.

As the CEO of BluWrap, **Mark Barnekow '81** was honored this winter when his San Francisco firm earned Rabobank's 2016 Emerging Leader in Innovation Award. BluWrap seeks to help feed a growing global population through technology that naturally extends the shelf life of fresh proteins.

The International Nurses Association has included advanced-practice nurse **Pamela Bastiano MS'81** in its *Worldwide Leaders in Healthcare* publication. During her 44 years of experience in all facets of nursing, she has specialized in mental health and substance abuse. Bastiano serves patients at the Haley Veterans Hospital in Tampa and is the director of nursing at Psychiatric Solutions.

Corinne Granof '83, MA'86 of Deerfield, Illinois, curated the multimedia exhibition — and edited the catalog

On Alumni Class Notes

for — *A Feast of Astonishments: Charlotte Moorman and the Avant-Garde, 1960s–1980s*, which has been shown at Northwestern University, NYU, and the Museum der Moderne Salzburg. It explores the work of the barrier-breaking musician (known as the “topless cellist”), performance artist, and experimental-art champion whose New York City festivals exposed the public to new art forms.

Wisconsinites working together have solved the problem of spilled snacks and precariously perched pop cans. **Rick Kellow Jr. '84** designed the Great Plate — a round plate with a drink holder in the middle — and now he and his business partner, **Eric Seiler '03**, have added the Great Coaster and Great Cup to their line. **Bob Travis '85, EMBA'02's** company, InkWorks Printing, has developed heat-fusion decorating technology; **Robert Fuller '86** operates CDN, an engineering firm that's assisted with prototypes; and attorney **Alex Neuwirth '10, JD'13** has written six product patents.

Duncan Mac Naughton '84 — Walmart's former chief U.S. merchandising officer and, most recently, Mills Fleet Farm's CEO — is the new president and chief operating officer of Family Dollar, part of the Chesapeake, Virginia-based Dollar Tree.

Well done, **Michael Pflughoeft '84!** The founder and owner of MAP Communications in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, has been inducted into the Public Relations Society of America's (PRSA) College of Fellows. He's served on the board of PRSA's Southeastern Wisconsin Chapter for 20 years and has twice been chapter president.

In October, John Catucci — the quirky foodie who hosts Food Network Canada's *You Gotta Eat Here* — paid a visit to Mother Hubbard's Cafe in Tucson. “It's quite an honor,” owner and chef (**Phreddie**) **Kelzi Bartholo-**

maei '85 told *tucsonfoodie.com* about the chance to highlight her breakfast restaurant, which gives classics a Native American twist — “food and techniques,” she says, “that are indigenous to the New World.”

Contributions to the psychophysiology field have garnered **John Allen '86** — a Distinguished Professor of Psychology at the University of Arizona in Tucson — the Humboldt Foundation's Humboldt Research Award and the opportunity to collaborate with colleagues in Germany for up to a year. His research began as a UW undergrad and now encompasses transcranial ultrasound techniques and identifying an asymmetrical pattern of brain electrical activity that can be used as a biomarker of depression risk.

A fly fisher since he was a lad, **Rob Jessup '86** of Neenah, Wisconsin, has run a Cape Cod fly-fishing shop and fished hot spots all over the Americas. He's also indulged another passion — music — by recording and playing in a dozen-plus bands over the years. Now Jessup is blending these two loves by writing and recording music for outdoor films, including *Bass: The Movie*, *Into the Backing*, and *Running the Coast*.

In 1989, master gunnery sergeant **John Cradler '87** of Fairfax, Virginia, joined the United States Marine Band — founded in 1798 and known as “The President's Own” since the days of Thomas Jefferson. As its principal tuba player, he performed at President Trump's swearing-in ceremony, in the parade down Pennsylvania Avenue, and at an inaugural ball.

When Madison's *In Business* magazine chose its 2016 Women of Industry Award recipients, **Corinda Rainey-Moore '87** met the high standard for her longtime advocacy, especially for people with mental illnesses. As the Wisconsin Council on Children and Families' community

outreach and engagement coordinator, she's also earned the 2017 ATHENA Award from the Business Forum. Additional 2016 Women of Industry Award recipients were **Kathleen Anderson Lake MBA'01** for her devotion to keeping pollutants out of local lakes as a Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District environmental specialist, and **Keetra West Burnette '04** for her sage leadership as the United Way of Dane County's senior director of community impact.

Previously with NEC and Samsung, **Doug Albregts '89** of Mountain Lakes, New Jersey, has been named president and CEO of Sharp Corporation. He's also the parent of a current UW student and the former bass player for Madison's Actual Sighs who would prefer, says his “duly proud wife,” **Lisa (Melisa) Martiny Albregts '90**, “to spend his afternoons sipping beers on the Union Terrace” but instead “happily spreads the Badger gospel throughout the East Coast.”

At the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, **Ron Feldman '89** is now first vice president and COO, stepping up from posts as senior policy adviser and executive VP of supervision, regulation, and credit.

The siblings who own the Milwaukee-area Sendik's Food Markets have been named the *Milwaukee Business Journal's* 2016 Executives of the Year. **Margaret Balistreri Harris '89, Ted Balistreri '89**, and their brothers, Nick and Patrick, have grown the family business — which began as a fruit-and-vegetable stand — to 14 stores, with plans for quite a few more.

90s

The new executive director of the Fulbright Association in Washington, DC, is **John Bader MA'90, PhD'94**, a former Fulbright scholar in India, an accomplished Johns Hopkins administrator, and a 2016

ALUM ... WHAT?
As a Mad grad, are you an alumni? Sorry, no. Although it's often mistakenly used in a singular context, *alumni* is plural and refers to members of an all-male graduate group or a mixed group of male and female grads. What should you call yourself then? One graduate who identifies as female is an *alumna*; one grad who identifies as male is an *alumnus*; and *alumnae* are members of an all-female graduate group.

Recognition *Mark Zimmer '82, JD'85*



BEETHOVEN'S DETECTIVE

By day, **Mark Zimmer '82, JD'85** is a Madison lawyer. But by night, he's a classical-music detective, hunting for clues in archives around the world to identify lesser-known works by Ludwig van Beethoven.

Together with Netherlands-based composer A. Willem Holsbergen, Zimmer runs the Unheard Beethoven project, which gives new life to compositions that are usually overlooked. Their most recent discovery about a short piece titled "Liebe" ("Love") offers a blush-worthy challenge to Beethoven's decidedly dour public image.

For years, music historians have wondered about a mysterious short piece that Beethoven put up for sale only once, in 1822. By carefully researching the piece's first line and examining various other clues, Zimmer and Holsbergen were able to not only identify the musical sketch referenced in the 1822 catalog, but also match it to lyrics borrowed from a German poem styled as a love letter.

The result? A dirty joke from 1797. The sketch includes the word *banana* three times, and Beethoven matched the fruit references to music that grows increasingly intense.

"Liebe" doesn't represent the first time that Zimmer has spotted the composer's lighter side. "Beethoven has this undeserved reputation as kind of a stiff, moralizing character," he says. "[But] I think it's very much in Beethoven's character — especially as a young man in his twenties — to have this kind of humor come out in his music on occasion. ... For instance, he wrote a little song [titled] 'Der Arme Componist' ('The Poor Composer'), where he laments that his imagination is so empty that he is inspired with the thoughts of a jackass, while the musical line makes the sound of a donkey braying as the piece comes to an abrupt halt."

Though some have criticized the Unheard Beethoven project for reaching too far to popularize Beethoven, Zimmer says the majority of classical institutions he's encountered have been very supportive. The site has helped to corral an audience for performances of neglected Beethoven pieces, which, in turn, has encouraged record labels and musicians to get involved. For example, tenor Dominic Armstrong and pianist George Lepauw recently performed and recorded "Liebe," and recording studios Monument Records and Italy's Inedita have produced more than a dozen albums of neglected Beethoven pieces.

But why Beethoven? Zimmer says he's drawn to "the sheer human drama of his music. He doesn't feel anything in a shallow manner. There's great tenderness, great rage, great love, and great humor, all wrapped into one, sometimes in the same piece."

You can listen to the project's recordings at unheardbeethoven.org.

SANDRA KNISELY '09, MA'13

Institute of International Education Global Changemaker. Bader's father worked with Senator Fulbright and became U.S. assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs. His mother created a bust of Fulbright that resides in the National Portrait Gallery and is replicated for the association's Fulbright Prize.

Moving up from his UW-Platteville post as vice chancellor for administrative services, **Robert Cramer MS'90, MA'92** is the UW System's new VP for administration. He'll oversee facilities planning, IT, HR, and more for all System campuses and advise UW System president Ray Cross and the board of regents.

Clinical pharmacologist **Jill Kolesar '90, MS'16** has left UW-Madison's Carbone Cancer Center for the University of Kentucky in Lexington, where she's a pharmacy professor, directs the Early Phase Clinical Trials Center, and codirects the Markey Cancer Center's Molecular Tumor Board: an innovative approach to precision medicine in which multidisciplinary experts study the genetic mutations in biopsied tissue to determine the cancer's cause and how best to treat it. Kolesar is also the American College of Clinical Pharmacy's president-elect.

Barmak Kusha '90 is a new immunization-center program manager for the Boston-headquartered John Snow, Inc. He oversees projects that strengthen immunization systems in French-speaking Africa and the Caribbean, supports new-business development, is involved in mobile-health and applied-technology efforts, and supervises a diverse HQ and field staff.

Now settled into the president's office at the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls is **Mark Nook PhD'90**, who's returned to his native state after service most recently as the chancellor of Montana State

University Billings. He's also been the UW System's senior VP for academic and student affairs.

Four Badgers were honored in 2016 by a State Bar of Wisconsin initiative called That's a Fine Idea: Legal Innovation Wisconsin. **Colleen Dooling Ball JD'91**, a state public-defender appellate attorney in Milwaukee, earned the Lifetime Innovator Award for her devotion to improving access to justice. Honors also went to **Mary Turke JD'96**, a partner at Turke & Strauss in Madison, for her cloud-based, collaborative law practice; **Rebecca Smith Scheller '04, JD'07**, the UW Law School's assistant dean for admissions and financial aid, for inspiring diversity through founding the Jones Pre-Law Scholars Program; and **Sam Owens JD'07** for helping people to file timely discrimination complaints through his eQualyzer.com interactive web application.

The nonprofit Porchlight is a beacon of hope and help in Madison, providing housing, meals, counseling, and employment opportunities to veterans, people without homes, those struggling with addiction, and others. **Karla Jameson Thennes MSW'91** joined Porchlight as an intern right out of the UW and, 25 years later, has become its executive director. Her proud husband, **Zach Thennes '98**, shared this good news.

Obstetrician and gynecologist **Heather Taggart '92** and NFL executive VP of football operations **Troy Vincent x'92** have earned 2017 NCAA Silver Anniversary Awards to honor their collegiate, professional, and community-service endeavors 25 years after the conclusion of their college-athletics careers. A Badger soccer star who was featured on the NCAA's After the Game website in March, Taggart helped to establish CHI Health's new clinic in an underserved area of Omaha and mentors younger doctors. Former Badger and NFL player Vincent supports the



SOHE GLOBAL INITIATIVES

Creative thinking. Responsible leadership. Being a global citizen. These are qualities that the UW's School of Human Ecology (SoHE) puts into practice every day. Undergraduate students in design studies, retailing, and consumer science are thinking outside their textbooks to tackle societal issues on an international level by helping artisans in developing nations to build better careers and foster stronger communities.

As part of a global initiative, students are partnering both online and side by side with artisans in Ecuador, Mexico, and Kenya, getting the opportunity to put the design-thinking principles that they've learned into practice in a real-world marketplace. Students work alongside the artisans to provide insight into trends and demands abroad. They help to translate traditional skills and designs into more marketable consumer products — such as reimagining intricately crocheted and beaded doilies as colorful necklaces. And they also devise and implement promotional plans and work with the artists to convey their stories to consumers via product tags.

Artists working in underdeveloped areas often struggle to make a living wage due to insufficient demand in local markets. By sharing the ideas and principles that they've learned in class, students have devised new and creative solutions to this challenge. Just one example: the student-organized Wisconsin Without Borders Marketplace maintains fair-trade practices and provides artisans with a vehicle to expand their customer base, effectively increasing their sales and income.

By fostering relationships with global artisans, SoHE students support micro-enterprises and help people in developing nations to create sustainable business models, empowering them to improve their lives and those of their families. Putting their knowledge and experience into practice, they see how acting ethically and empathetically builds stronger and more prosperous communities and increases opportunities for success for everyone.

For more information about supporting UW–Madison's tradition of global and community service, visit alwaysforward.org.



JOHN MANIACI/UW HEALTH

NEW HOPE FOR PINT-SIZED PATIENTS

UW researchers are tackling the challenge of high-risk childhood cancers under the leadership of **Paul Sondel '71, PhD'75**, the Reed and Carolee Walker Professor in Pediatric Oncology. His team is making significant advances in maximizing cure rates for such cancers and changing the face of cancer research worldwide.

Recognizing the Sondel group's innovative approach to targeting cancer cells without harming healthy tissue, Stand Up to Cancer, the American Association for Cancer Research, and the St. Baldrick's Foundation have asked the researchers to join the pediatric oncology "Dream Team." Representing unique collaborations across multiple disciplines, the alliance of seven research groups is the only pediatric cancer Dream Team in North America.

Progress in pediatric cancer research is at a crossroads. Researchers have made strides in understanding the biology of cancer, but therapies have yet to catch up. Current treatments are toxic and may leave survivors with lifelong health issues. The UW team is working to accelerate the development of novel cancer therapies — treatments that have fewer side effects than traditional methods — by uniting the fields of genomics and immunotherapy.

Sondel and his colleagues have found that the human immune system can be an effective ally in treating cancer, and they have developed a method of stimulating the immune response via a specialized antibody that binds to tumors. The antibody attracts white blood cells that destroy cancer cells that remain after surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy.

The research has contributed to dramatic changes in the treatment of neuroblastoma, the most common cancer in infancy. Neuroblastoma develops from immature nerve cells, most commonly in children younger than five. The team's work has already demonstrated dramatic improvements in the survival rate for children with this high-risk disease. Affected children previously faced a 40 percent chance of survival; the immunotherapy treatment has boosted that rate to nearly 60 percent.

With a dedication to understanding tumor immunology, increasing cure rates, and improving quality of life for patients, the dream team is determined to be the beginning of an end to cancer.

disenfranchised and promotes violence-free relationships and communities. (See "The Good Guy," Winter 2015 *On Wisconsin*.)

Already an active community leader, Milwaukee County Circuit Court judge **Pedro Colón JD'94** has now joined the board of the Greater Milwaukee Foundation: a group of 1,200-plus charitable funds created to serve their donors' chosen causes. One of the world's first community foundations, it's now among the largest. In 1998, Colón was the first Latino elected to the Wisconsin state legislature, where he served in the assembly until 2010.

Two longtime Madison establishments have gotten makeovers. **Michael Eitel '94**, the proprietor of Milwaukee's Nomad World Pub, has turned the iconic Cardinal Bar on East Wilson Street into a second Nomad location. **Danny Mijal x'13** and **Caleb Percevecz '15**, who were UW roommates and now co-own the Tiki Shack on State Street, have opened the Hail Mary Sports Grill in the renovated East Washington Avenue church that has been both the Monastery and Bellini.

Fresh from her post as Harley-Davidson's assistant general counsel, **Becky Wickhem House '94** is the new senior VP, general counsel, and secretary of the Milwaukee-headquartered Rockwell Automation. She's also the board president for Sojourner Family Peace Center, Wisconsin's largest provider of domestic violence prevention and intervention services.

Steve Rohrer '95's pretty-much-done-it-all career in the TV industry began in Wausau, Wisconsin, and continued in Madison, Milwaukee, and then Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In November, he realized his dream of becoming a station manager when he was named the general manager of KDSM-TV/Fox 17 in Des Moines, Iowa.

And the Fusion Power Associates' 2016 Excellence in

Fusion Engineering Award goes to ... **Stefan Gerhardt '98, MS'01, PhD'04** for his early-career accomplishments and leadership potential. He's the principal research physicist and head of experimental operations on the National Spherical Torus Experiment-Upgrade at the U.S. Department of Energy's Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory in Plainsboro, New Jersey. Gerhardt became interested in his field while working on the UW's Madison Symmetric Torus plasma research machine as an undergrad.

Regarded as one of the world's leading researchers and inventors of semiconductor optoelectronics materials and devices and the holder of 16 patents, **Nelson Tansu '98, PhD'03** is a new fellow of the National Academy of Inventors. He's also the Smith Endowed Chair Professor at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania's Lehigh University and the founding director of its Center for Photonics and Nanoelectronics. In 2015, Tansu shared his life story on the popular *Kick Andy* TV talk show in his native Indonesia, and his story later became an inspirational children's book, *Nelson: The Boy Who Loved to Read*.

Top Promotions in Middleton, Wisconsin, has made a top promotion of its own: senior VP **Shannon Mohan Mayerl '99** is now its president. To further the goals of Industries for the Blind/ibMilwaukee — Top Promotions' parent company — she's been working to reach a 20 percent blind or visually impaired workforce that produces screen-printed, embroidered, and other specialty decorated products.

As a professor at Vanderbilt University and an adjunct instructor at the historically black Fisk University, both in Nashville, **Keivan Stassun MS'99, PhD'00** has been selected as a coinvestigator on the NASA TESS mission to find

Earthlike planets around nearby stars. Also passionate about public outreach and increasing minority representation in the sciences, in 1998 Stassun created — and remains the director of — the Scopes for Schools astronomy outreach program and has developed *The Life and Death of Stars* for the Great Courses.

00s

Off Color Brewing's co-owner **John Laffler '03** used to have to turn eager beer drinkers away from the Chicago brewery's Logan Square facility because it didn't have a space where they could sip products such as Apex Predator Farmhouse Ale. But no longer: Laffler plans to open a second brewery (for what he calls his "fancy beer") and Off Color's first taproom and retail shop in the Lincoln Park area.

Jassim Alseddiqi '04 is the new board chair of SHUAA Capital, a financial-services firm working with governments, institutions, and high-net-worth individuals in the Middle East and North Africa. He's also the managing director and CEO of SHUAA's new majority shareholder, Abu Dhabi Financial Group in the United Arab Emirates, and a former lecturer at the Abu Dhabi-based Petroleum Institute.

As the owner and director of the Madison video-production company Hinckley Productions, **Natalie Hinckley '05** loves capturing moments of genuine connection on video and was delighted that the Wisconsin LGBT Chamber of Commerce named her firm its 2016 Business of the Year. She and her wife also play bass and lead guitar, respectively, in the surf-punk band Venus in Furs.

Sara Durch PDE'06 appeared in the American Society for Quality's *Quality Progress* magazine in November as one of its Fresh Faces of 2016: inspirational professionals under the age of 40. Durch is the

X-PLANATION
An x preceding a degree year indicates that the person did not complete, or has not yet completed, that degree at UW—Madison.

quality manager at the Woodbury, Minnesota-headquartered Aveka, a particle-technology manufacturing and R&D firm.

Jerome Meyer '06 of Viroqua, Wisconsin, joined East Central/Select Sires — an artificial-breeding cooperative that serves dairy and beef producers — as a dairy program manager in 2014 and has now been named its general manager. He's also worked for the Holstein Association and has judged cattle shows throughout the U.S.

Joel Plant JD'06 is rockin' it as the new CEO of Madison's Frank Productions, a national concert-promotion company. Most recently the Milwaukee Police Department's chief of staff, he has also worked in the Madison mayor's office guiding alcohol policy and developing the Freakfest Halloween celebration on State Street.

Way to go, **Lia Jackson Moeser JD'07!** The attorney has joined Amazon in Seattle as general counsel to advise its North American retail businesses on regulatory, transactional, and intellectual-property matters.

With the Indian government strongly encouraging online tax filing, the Bengaluru-based ClearTax is clearly in a position to help citizens do so more easily through its online service. Investors have been interested as well, providing more than \$15 million in funding. ClearTax's founder and CEO, **Archit Gupta MS'08**, will use the capital to hire more staff, grow its user base, and expand into new financial products.

10s

Big Red congratulations go to **Anna Therese Day '10** and **Steven Olikara '12**: they've made the 2017 *Forbes* 30 Under 30 list. Day, a New York-based international journalist, is a founding member of Frontline Freelance Register, which represents journalists working in high-risk regions. Olikara, a

OBITUARIES
Very brief death notices for Wisconsin Alumni Association (WAA) members and friends appear in WAA's member magazine, *Badger Insider*. You may also submit full-length obituaries (with a photo) at uwalumni.com/go/alumninotes for online posting.

2017 Wisconsin Alumni Association Forward under 40 Award winner, is the founder and president of the nonpartisan, non-profit Millennial Action Project in Washington, DC. It works to activate millennial policymakers to spur bipartisan legislation and innovative policy solutions.

In 2015, **Danielle Kuhn '10** cofounded and now serves as the chief operating officer of PingPong International Merchant Services, a financial-technology startup that serves Chinese cross-border e-commerce sellers.

Holly Flocker '10 has joined the (ad)venture as chief risk officer and head of legal, and **Greg Umhoefer '10** is its CFO.

As a UW senior, **Laura Peterson Thomas '11** received a call that her only sibling had jumped from the roof of his New York apartment building. He was alive, but within nine months, he would awaken from a coma, receive a schizophrenia diagnosis,

and die by suicide. Now Thomas, a Madison writer and speaker, is “on a mission, using storytelling plus vulnerability to unite, heal, inspire, and evoke those big, life-altering questions.” She’s writing a memoir and performing a one-woman show that share her family’s story — both called *Who Am I without You?* — and her shows include open, supportive dialogues with the audience.

Audiovisual artist **Max Puchalsky '13** — part of the duo Simone and Max — is on the curatorial board of Madison’s Arts + Literature Laboratory, a multimedia community art space that’s borrowing the community-supported agriculture (CSA) model. Instead of getting veggies, though, you may get small sculptures, drawings, paintings, photos, or letter-pressed poetry in your CSArt Madison box. The nonprofit is planning tours of the chosen artists’ studios and a summer exhibition.

Brian Drout '14 is among 129 students — selected from 2,747 applicants in 119 countries — to become a Rhodes Scholarship–inspired Schwarzman Scholar and receive full tuition for a one-year master’s program at Beijing’s Tsinghua University. Fluent in Mandarin and Spanish, Drout is a senior foreign consultant at New Oriental Overseas Consulting in Nanjing, China, who plans to study Chinese-backed infrastructure projects in Latin America after his scholarship year.

Turner Sports Interactive’s NCAA Digital Postgraduate Program has welcomed **Zachary Hepps '16** into its 2016 class. He’ll cover the NCAA’s 90 championships through digital platforms for 11 months as a product-management intern.

Class Notes/Diversions editor Paula Wagner Apfelbach '83 would like to say, “But wait — there’s more!” But there isn’t.



REPUTATION IS EVERYTHING.

Badger Advocates is a non-profit organization committed to preserving UW-Madison's status as a world-class and preeminent research facility. We engage elected officials on the issues that matter most to a strong UW-Madison.

Follow us on Facebook and Twitter to learn more. *On Wisconsin!*

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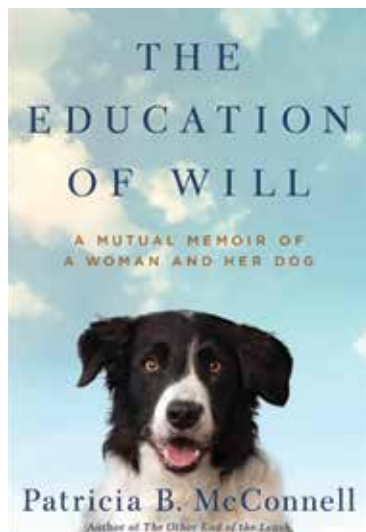
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WHERE THERE'S A WILL ...

Patricia Bean McConnell '81, MS'84, PhD'88

of Black Earth, Wisconsin, is an internationally renowned zoologist and certified applied animal behaviorist who specializes in canine aggression. For 25 years, she was also a beloved UW–Madison adjunct associate professor who taught The Biology and Philosophy of Human–Animal Relationships.

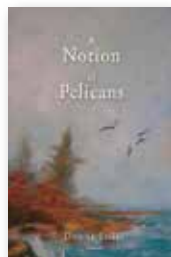


McConnell heads McConnell Publishing, gives presentations around the world, writes for publications, makes TV appearances, and was the long-time cohost of Wisconsin Public Radio's *Calling All Pets*. She has also written or coauthored 14 books, including *The Other End of the Leash: Why We Do What We Do around Dogs* and *For the Love of a Dog: Understanding Emotion in You and Your Best Friend*.

As she shares in her latest witty, powerful, and even humorous work — *The Education of Will: A Mutual Memoir of a Woman and Her Dog* — it wasn't only her canine clients who had problems: for decades she had secretly struggled with guilt, shame, fear, and post-traumatic stress disorder rooted in sexual assault and other traumas during her youth.

Frequent, unpredictable outbreaks of fear and rage exhibited by Will, a young border collie whom McConnell was training, triggered her PTSD symptoms and shook her profoundly. But to save the dog from his dangerous behavior, she vowed to face her past and find her will to reclaim her life. She learned that willpower alone cannot overcome trauma, but healing is possible through hard work, compassion, and mutual devotion.

Commenting on the response to her inspiring memoir, McConnell told Madison's *Isthmus* that she hopes every reader "comes away feeling empowered, and knowing that with the right support, both people and dogs can heal from almost anything."



In **Donna Dawson Eastman Salli '77's** debut novel, *A Notion of Pelicans*, a church — founded a century ago after a mystifying encounter with a flock of pelicans — sits high above Lake Superior. The legend that a lone bird still circles overhead draws curious souls who expose their hopes and secrets as one day passes under the gaze of a single pelican. Salli writes fiction, poetry, essays, and plays in Brainerd, Minnesota.



I'm a Secret Superhero inspires children to find their "inner superpower," believe in themselves, and act with kindness and gratitude through this fun tale of a girl who discovers these gems for herself. **Marla Czesinski McKenna '93** of New Berlin, Wisconsin, has also written *Mom's Big Catch* and *Sadie's Big Steal* and visits schools to share her empowering messages.



In *Introduction to Art: Design, Context, and Meaning*, coauthor **Jeffery LeMieux MA'00, MFA'01** comprehensively explores — through text and 400-plus images — art's history, applications, purpose, structure, material, and diverse effects. He's an associate professor of art at the College of Coastal Georgia in Brunswick.



The Genome Factor: What the Social Genomics Revolution Reveals about Ourselves, Our History & the Future reveals how genomics is transforming the social sciences and how genetic information can inform ethical, responsible public policy. Coauthor **Jason Fletcher MS'03, MA'05, PhD'06** is a UW–Madison professor of public affairs, sociology, agricultural and applied economics, and population health sciences.

Simply put, **Ben Raznick '08's** original compositions are *gorgeous*. Taking inspiration from time spent living in Argentina, Spain, and Colorado, the Denver pianist calls his new CD, *Memory Maze*, "a musical journal detailing pivotal life experiences." He recorded this second album with professional string and bandoneón (a type of concertina) musicians in Barcelona last summer.



Today, almost anyone with a computer and Internet access can be an author: a complicated, love-it-or-hate-it phenomenon that **Timothy Laquintano PhD'10** probes in *Mass Authorship and the Rise of Self-Publishing*. He's an assistant professor of English at Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania.





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Destination *Muir Knoll*

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In 1919, one year after the knoll was dedicated to naturalist John Muir in 1863, it got something new: a ski jump that extended down the slope toward Lake Mendota. Its replacement was removed in the 1950s.



A staircase from the Lakeshore Path, west of the Hasler Laboratory of Limnology, leads visitors through Muir Woods to the knoll, which today is home to the Robert E. Gard Storyteller's Circle, dedicated in 2011.

Muir Knoll is a small, knobby extension of a drumlin — in this case, Bascom Hill — formed by the retreat of the last glaciers that re-made Wisconsin's landscape.



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