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DECEMBER, 1967

# wisconsin alumnus

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*It's one of the few frontiers still open  
where imagination is all the capital you need.*



HERB STIER, University of Texas '57, with his wife Jo Ann and their two daughters during a visit in the San Antonio countryside. An Air Force veteran, Herb's also an avid golfer and Optimist—when he's not out setting new achievement records as a Mass Mutual agent!

Trust a Texan like Herb Stier to describe the life insurance business as a challenging new territory just waiting to be explored!

But Herb's a man who should know. After college, he spent seven years in retailing—then joined Mass Mutual in 1965. A single year later, he ended up with more individual life policies to his credit than any other man in the company! Total sales... \$1,789,974!

"It's a great business to be in," says Herb. You're on your own. You're selling a product that benefits the purchaser more than it does the seller. And you can be highly creative—you're free to put your own ideas, your own imagination to work where *you* think best.

"What's more, with Mass Mutual, you've got a great company behind you. You know, a lot of companies offer all kinds of help at the outset, but darned few are ready to commit the time and money that's really needed to get you on your feet. The people at Mass Mutual really put themselves out to make you successful.

"And let's not forget the personal rewards. Both my wife and I agree that we've found more in the way of friendship, pride of accomplishment, all-'round satisfaction than we'd ever have found elsewhere. Not to mention far greater financial success!

"If these are your goals, too, I'd suggest you write Mr. Charles H. Schaaff, President, Mass Mutual, Springfield, Massachusetts 01101. By the way, he started out as an agent himself!"



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Norman H. Hyman, C.L.U., '44, Milwaukee

LeRoy H. Jerstad, Jr., C.L.U., '47, Racine  
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# wisconsin alumnus

Volume 69    December 1967    Number 3

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**Photo Credits:** cover, 10, 18—Duane Hopp; 19, 22—Gary Schulz; 21—Del Desens

**About the Cover:** *There is a certain quality about the University of Wisconsin that is timeless—that is the beauty of its natural setting as reflected in this photo by Duane Hopp.*

## WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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## Letters

### Protest Aftermath

As an American citizen, a Wisconsin alumna, and the very concerned parent of a sophomore currently enrolled at the University, I was appalled at the recent presence of police and the use of force and tear gas on the University of Wisconsin campus.

Equally, if not more disturbing, is the administration's position since then. How could our "great" university, presumably in touch with the campus—if not the entire American scene—have overlooked the possibility of such a reaction to the presence of Dow interviewers on campus? Where were the reasoned minds who might have taken intelligent precautions to avoid such an outbreak? Where in the administration was the leadership which might have sought to encourage a dialogue between the so-called "establishment" and the students seeking "answers?"

In America's already threatening picture of "polarization" where people are either desperately "for" or "against" on issues, America's universities, especially Wisconsin, should be a source of strength and leadership to patriots who know that the very life of our democracy requires the triumph of reason, knowledge, and understanding.

Mrs. Elaine Sacarny Zack '46  
Westfield, N. J.

No loyal Wisconsin alumnus enjoys seeing front page headlines about the rioting and flagrant defiance of the University's rules of conduct. It is a disgrace to one of the world's high-ranking educational institutions when a small percentage of the student body is allowed to abrogate the rights of the majority.

Does Wisconsin need these disruptive, bearded malcontents to prove that Wisconsin welcomes honest debate, constructive dissent, freedom of speech and action?

Many generations of Wisconsin alumni don't think so! They are appalled at the administration's lack of firmness in dealing with the handful of rabble-rousers who openly defy authority, block entrances to offices and classrooms, disturb the educational pursuits of the majority of students and destroy campus property.

The rules of conduct for admission are clearly spelled out. No person has to accept them against his will. Violators should be dismissed promptly. Wisconsin doesn't need them.

Orin S. Wernecke '26  
Evanston, Ill.

After receiving my second notice for my alumni dues, I have decided to air my views as to why I have not sent them in.

*continued on page 23*





# ON WISCONSIN

Arlie M. Mucks, Jr. / *Executive Director*

WHAT IS freedom? How important is it to us? What part does it have in our democratic way of life? These thoughts rarely go through our minds; we take them for granted until the basic foundations of our freedoms are questioned. Many of us have searched our souls to determine the true meaning of freedom after having either witnessed or read of the happenings on the Madison campus of the past few weeks. In this time we have seen a great university (considered throughout the world to be an outstanding academic institution and a center of academic freedom) have its very integrity challenged by a handful of people who are not interested in maintaining the freedoms we consider essential to guarantee the rights of all in our society.

While proclaiming the need for freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and academic freedom, this group of student activists has practically paralyzed this university, tied up our academic processes in a manner that is shocking. In the face of this challenge, it has been heartening to see that the University administration, under the leadership of President Fred Harvey Harrington and Madison Chancellor William H. Sewell, has taken steps to insure that the rights of all will be preserved.

The Wisconsin Alumni Association over the past two years has continually urged the University to take a firm stand on campus disruptive activities and to preserve law and order so our academic processes can be continued. We have indicated before in the pages of this magazine that a large percentage of our students are concerned about what is happening in our society in general and the University in particular. They quite naturally want to make changes, to participate in the decision-making process. While some students promote discord in achieving change, the majority of Wisconsin students are dedicated to building a better world through orderly processes. They deserve the right to be heard and the right to have their arguments taken seriously.

But those who promote disruption and do violence to the democratic process erode our collective and individual freedoms. Their right to do this and the University's right to regulate its own affairs is currently being tested in our courts—the eventual outcome of this test can have a tremendous impact on the University's future. The complicated court challenge is a new wrinkle in the administration of higher education in this country, something which will certainly be a critical factor in dealing with future campus disruptions.

During this time of turmoil, we have, as you can well expect, received a great many letters—many of these letters are from people who have indicated they will no longer support the Alumni Association because of the recent turmoil on the campus. Let me say that I don't think this is a responsible reaction to what has been happening. There are many things we and the University need in this difficult time—our most desperate need is the informed support of those who understand and believe in the University.

This is particularly a time for reaffirmation and reevaluation. We must reaffirm those principles which have made the University of Wisconsin great. We must also reevaluate the present realities of our university and our society, and make changes where necessary. That is what our thoughtful students are asking us to do.

This then is a time for collective leadership in meeting the problem.



# WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Since 1861

Alumni House / 650 North Lake Street  
Madison, Wisconsin 53706 / area code 608 / Tel: 262-2551

Office of the Executive Director

## MEMBERS OF THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION:

Your Board of Directors met on Saturday morning, October 28th, 1967 and adopted the following dues rates for the Wisconsin Alumni Association:

### Effective January 1, 1968

Annual Single Membership ..... \$10.00  
Annual Family Membership ..... \$12.00

This replaces all previous annual and prepaid rates for dues. Members who are prepaid will not be affected by the increase until their dues expire.

The present life membership rates will remain in effect for one year or until January 1, 1969 -- for those of you who are currently on an annual paying basis, we urge you to take advantage of the present life membership rates, available on the installment plan, before the new rates go into effect.

### Effective January 1, 1969

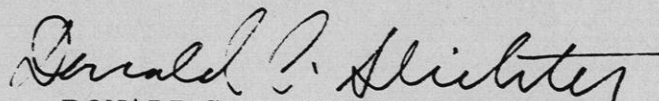
Single Life Membership ..... \$150.00  
Family Life Membership ..... \$175.00

This replaces the current rates of:

Single Life Membership ..... \$100.00  
Family Life Membership ..... \$125.00

Your Association has not raised its dues for 17 years, but with ever increasing operational costs, the need for additional funds is greater than ever. With the new dues income, your Association will be able to meet rising costs and, most important of all, will be able to expand our programs of service to the alumni and the University of Wisconsin.

Thank you for your continuing support!

  
DONALD C. SLICHTER, PRESIDENT  
Wisconsin Alumni Association

Recipient of the national Alumni Administration Award for effective alumni programming in 1967

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# Protest Activity Shifts to the Courts

## Following Oct. 18 Disruption

THE AFTERMATH of the disruptive student protest against the Dow Chemical Co. that took place on the UW Madison campus Oct. 18, developed into a cat's cradle of legal maneuvering and renewed protest action that left the sideline spectator at a loss to understand what exactly was going on.

One thing was immediately and patently obvious—pressure was being brought against the University from all points of the political compass.

The Dow protest, which involved the obstruction of job recruitment interviews held in the Commerce Building on the Madison campus, resulted in an outbreak of violence during a conflict between students and police who had been called in to restore order. Several students and police were injured in the melee which saw the police physically eject the obstructing students from the Commerce Building. This action produced an afternoon of general disruption on the campus, activity which was followed by an abortive student strike. Thirteen students were suspended by the University as a result of the Dow disruption. At the end of November three students involved in the affair were expelled from the University—see accompanying story.

In the wake of post-demonstration developments, a select committee of the State Senate conducted hearings through the end of October and into November. University administrative officials and faculty testified before the committee as did one student. The committee's basic charge was to investigate the incidents surrounding

the Oct. 18 demonstration and to address itself to the wider concern of interpreting how the Wisconsin legal statutes do or should apply to the regulation of the University.

While the Senate committee was meeting, several members of the Legislature were taking the position that the Legislature should have an increased say in running the University, even to the point of having legislators sit as members of the Board of Regents and make policy.

This debate about establishing a tighter legislative control over the University took place as other events were proceeding. There was a great deal of apprehension over the fact that military recruitment interviews were scheduled for Nov. 21–22 and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) interviews were to be held on campus Nov. 27–28. President Harrington, speaking before the Senate committee, assured the legislators and the public that the interviews would be held on the campus as long as the safety of those concerned could be assured.

Several protest actions and disruptions against Dow Chemical, military recruiters, and the CIA also were breaking out at colleges and universities across the country. There was continuing activity on the Wisconsin campus, most of it connected with the events of Oct. 18. Hearings by the Student Conduct and Appeals Committee for the 13 students suspended following the Dow disturbance were temporarily postponed. A special faculty-student committee under the chairmanship of Prof.

Samuel Mermin, law, appointed by the faculty to study what had happened on Oct. 18 and to make recommendations on how to respond to future obstructions and on general University recruitment policies was having trouble resolving itself. Students initially objected to the way students were selected for the committee by the faculty. The faculty originally wanted to choose from a proposed list of students but later agreed to accept a list of seven members submitted by the Wisconsin Student Association.

Civil action was initiated against several students by Dane County District Attorney James Boll. Eight persons were charged in Dane County Criminal Court with disorderly conduct. They were: James Orr, Stoughton; Robert Cohen, Levittown, Pa.; Michael D. Oberdorfer, Bethesda, Md.; Mana Lee Jennings, Arlington, Va.; Gregor Sirotof, East Orange, N. J.; Robert A. Weiland, Flushing, N. Y.; William G. Simons, Larchmont, N. Y.; and Carlos F. Joly, Baltimore, Md. All pleaded innocent to the charges with the exception of Orr, a non-student, who pleaded guilty and received a 30-day jail sentence. Two students were later charged in a similar action—Harry F. Pizer, Great Neck, N. Y., and Deborah Kearns, Roslyn Heights, N. Y.

The legal maneuverings connected with the Dow incident were numerous and complex. They began when a group of students, represented by Madison attorneys Percy Julian, Jr. and Michael Reiter, asked Federal Judge James E. Doyle to issue re-

straining orders against the University and against Dane County courts. Julian claimed that neither Chapter 11 of University Laws and Regulations or the Wisconsin disorderly conduct statute is constitutional. Chapter 11 states that students may "support causes by lawful means which do not disrupt the operations of the University, or organizations accorded the use of University facilities."

Later, the students also sought to enjoin the State Senate select committee from conducting its hearings on the Oct. 18 protest.

Judge Doyle subsequently ruled that the University could not discipline students suspended after the Oct. 18 protest until he could rule on the constitutionality of Chapter 11. The sense of the judge's ruling was that the University could go forward with hearings on the suspension,

but no formal action could be taken until the judge made his decision.

The judge then said that he was calling for a three-judge federal panel to make a ruling on the constitutionality of the State's disorderly conduct statute. Chief Judge John Hastings of the U. S. Court of Appeals in Chicago initially denied Doyle's request to appoint a panel, but later, when certain points were clarified, named Doyle, Judge Myron L. Gordon, of the Wisconsin Eastern District, and Judge Thomas E. Fairchild, of the U. S. 7th Judicial Court, to review the case and render a decision.

As the dates for the military and CIA interviews approached, the local chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) called for an obstruction of the CIA interviews. Responding to the challenge, the executive

committee of the Board of Regents asked a Circuit Court for an injunction against SDS and certain students in a move to prevent interference with the orderly conduct of the interviews. The students responded by initiating a counter suit to restrain Circuit Judge W. L. Jackman from taking action on the grounds that the injunction would restrict their rights of free speech. Federal Judge Doyle turned down the bid saying that he could not assume that the injunction would violate the students' rights. On Nov. 17, Judge Jackman issued an order barring student protesters from obstructing both the military and the CIA interviews.

**T**HAT SAME day, the UW Board of Regents met on the Madison campus for their regularly scheduled monthly meeting. By a 7-2 vote, the  
*continued on page 16*

## **Three Students Expelled by Conduct Committee**

**T**HREE STUDENTS were expelled from the University on Nov. 30. The students—Robert Weiland, Flushing, N. Y., Robert Cohen, Levittown, Pa., and William G. Simons, Larchmont, N. Y.—were dismissed after they had walked out of a disciplinary hearing being conducted by the administrative section of the University's Student Conduct and Appeals Committee.

The students had been called before the Conduct Committee for a hearing to review their suspension following the disruptive protest against the Dow Chemical Co. which took place on the UW Madison campus Oct. 18. It was the second public meeting of the committee—on the first day (Nov. 28) the proceedings were disrupted by students who jammed into the Law School room where the hearing was held and interrupted matters with impromptu speeches, catcalls, cowbells, and whistles.

The administrative committee, chaired by Law School Dean George Young, had called the three students mentioned above along with Carlos Joly, Baltimore, Md. and Mana Lee Jennings, Arlington, Va. to be pres-

ent at the hearing. The students were advised by Attys. Percy Julian, Jr. and Michael Reiter.

At the initial turbulent session, the students claimed they were not being given a fair hearing, that Dean Young and the other members of the committee were simply "flunkies" of the University administration. Because it was impossible to conduct the hearings amid the heckling from the audience, Dean Young postponed the proceeding for two days.

The second hearing was more orderly at the outset, although the students reiterated their charge that they were not being given a fair "trial"; the tribunal was later called a "kangaroo court" by those who sympathized with the students.

After several arguments, the three students dismissed their legal counsel and walked out of the hearing. Joly, who was present at the hearing, did not walk out; Miss Jennings, who was not present, later revealed that she was withdrawing from the University.

Following the walkout, the committee held a private meeting and later announced that they had

unanimously voted to expel Cohen, Weiland, and Simons on the grounds of "misconduct" before the committee. Dean Young explained that the expulsion was effective immediately and that the trio would have the right to have their case reviewed by the appeals section of the Conduct Committee. The three later indicated that they did plan to appeal.

The expulsion had an immediate impact on the campus community. Students tried to organize a base of support for the expelled students but their efforts generated little sympathy. However, Student Senate passed a resolution condemning the decision to expel by a 20-3 vote.

The committee later announced that it did not intend to conduct any more hearings in the case of Carlos Joly. Two other students involved in recent campus protest activities announced their withdrawals from the University. They were Robert Zwicker, Appleton, and David Goldman, Cresskill, N. Y. Meanwhile, trials for students charged with disorderly conduct in the Oct. 18 protest were set in Dane County Circuit Court.



# Some Q's and A's ABOUT ADMISSIONS

**“YOU’VE** got to have a college degree to get anywhere these days.”

“A bachelor’s degree has about the same weight that a high school diploma used to have.”

How many times have you heard these or similar statements made? They are evidence of the increasing pressure being placed by society today on young people to attend college. This pressure has resulted in colleges and universities receiving a mounting number of applications for admission and, in several instances, the increased enrollments have forced an evaluation of admission policies.

Screening enrollment applications involves some major considerations. This concerns such questions as how to evaluate the abilities of the applicants most effectively, how to maintain adequately the standards of the college or university, and what is the best way to meet the responsibilities of the school towards the applicants, their families and the people who support the school?

Standards and programs vary in quality from university to university. Therefore, admissions people are basically involved in an attempt to evaluate the student’s ability, based on tests and past records, in terms of whether the student will be able to perform the work at a given school.

Wisconsin residents are accepted at Madison if they are in the upper half of their high school class and present proper academic preparation. If they are in the lower half of their class, test scores on entrance examinations and other records are very carefully scrutinized. According to Wayne L. Kuckkahn, Director of Admissions, Madison’s admissions personnel operate from a sense of responsibility to the individual applicant and his family: “Our decisions are based on what we feel is best for the individual. If we feel an applicant would have better opportunities for his particular abilities elsewhere, we suggest that he contact other educational institutions.”

The University does, however, wish to maintain a range of abilities in the student body. “We are really fighting to keep our “B” and “C” students,” said President Harrington in a recent speech, “because such diversity is desirable.”

Kuckkahn also commented that “it is extremely difficult to judge creative ability in terms of test scores and grades, but we know that we must not exclude individuals with such talent. Evaluation of creative ability is subjective rather than objective.”

Evaluation of out-of-state students is done on a slightly different basis from residents of Wisconsin. Legislation is currently under consideration to limit more

severely the number of out-of-state students but current rules will be in operation until at least the fall of 1968. Director of Admissions Wayne Kuckkahn recently answered the following questions pertaining to admission of out-of-state students:

**Q:** Why is the number of entering freshmen on the Madison campus lower this year than in September, 1966?

**A:** The reduction was caused by the fact that there were fewer out-of-state students as a result of the limits placed on non-resident students by Wisconsin’s Coordinating Committee for Higher Education.

**Q:** Just what are those limits?

**A:** No publicly-supported institution of higher education in Wisconsin may have more than 25% of its undergraduate population from out of state. The possibility of allowing the restriction on out-of-state students to be applied to the entire system, rather than to each campus individually is under advisement.

**Q:** How will the limits affect enrollment at the University of Wisconsin?

**A:** We have already seen one effect—the reduced number in this year’s freshman class. I should point out that the Madison campus is presently the only UW campus having what could be called a “problem.” In September, 1966, 38.6% of the freshman class and 31% of the student body were from out-of-state.

**Q:** How are the limits being applied to current applicants?

**A:** The faculty voted in May, 1967 that the limits were to be met by restricting the percentage of out-of-state new freshmen to 30% of the freshman class. On the basis of projected enrollment, the campus out-of-state population should be reduced to 25% by 1970. Normal attrition through failure, transfer, and completion of educational objectives will reduce the 30% to 25% by 1970.

**Q:** What are we talking about in terms of numbers?

**A:** For September, 1967, we had over 3,600 *qualified* applicants from which we had to select 1,251 out-of-state freshmen. The number we can select for September, 1968 will remain about the same, and we expect the number of qualified applicants to be higher, if anything.

**Q:** What specific changes have been made in the admission policy in light of the new requirements?

**A:** In one way, there is no change in the policy. Traditionally, the admission policy for out-of-state students for the entire University of Wisconsin system has been the basic requirement of 16 units in high school, includ-

## **out-of-state requirements are getting tougher —who gets into the University?**

ing 12 academic units, and ranking in the upper 40% of college-bound secondary school students on the basis of test scores and secondary school records. After extensive meetings the Madison campus faculty approved a statement on May 1, 1967, that we "continue to regard as qualified for entrance from out-of-state those who rank in the upper 40%.

Q: What is the difference between being *qualified* and being admitted?

A: Simply that the students who are admitted are selected from those who are definitely qualified, or upper 40%.

Q: What basis is used to select students for definite admission?

A: The faculty has directed the Admissions Office to select at least 3/5 of the out-of-state freshmen on strictly academic criteria. Those students who rank very high in their rank in class *and* test scores will probably receive definite approval. Students with exceptionally high test scores *or* rank in class will be given next consideration, and those who are *qualified* but whose rank and test score are not so high are next "in line." By "very high" we mean a student who ranked in the upper 20% of his class and in the upper 20% on the entrance exams. A student who is in the upper 20% in one of the categories and who also has some other special qualifications would also be given strong consideration.

Q: What do you mean by "special qualifications?"

A: Special qualifications include outstanding leadership, a strong community service record, or a well developed academic specialized skill such as art, music or science research. I'm not talking about someone who has simply done some of these things, but rather about someone who has a record of *significant* achievement in areas of this nature. Simply being a club joiner is not enough. For the student who is neither high in rank nor test scores, an extensive evaluation of his other qualifications is made by as many as three members of the staff. We do this because the faculty wishes to avoid an arbitrary rank or test score requirement for all applicants. If Wisconsin is to continue its leadership in education, we must admit students with a certain spark, a certain drive. We wouldn't wish to exclude the truly creative individual.

Q: Can you make any predictions of possible acceptance about the three groups you have mentioned?

A: It's rather difficult to do right now, because this is somewhat related to the total number of applications received. A general estimate would be that the "very high" group will be admitted, the second group is likely

to be admitted, and the third group will probably form a selection pool from which a number of applicants will be admitted to fill out the quota.

Q: If we assume that the first two groups will be admitted, how will you decide which students to admit from the selection pool?

A: As I said earlier, 3/5 of the class will be chosen on strictly academic credentials. The remaining 2/5 will come from the selection pool. Here is where the total application—academic background, leadership, special talents or abilities, references—will be carefully reviewed and a judgement will have to be made on each applicant. I can't say that any specific trait will be given any more importance than another trait.

Q: Will any preference be given to children of alumni?

A: Those alumni children who are in the top two groups will, as I indicated, more than likely be admitted because of their academic records. In other words the question of preference will not come up in these categories.

Q: What about the selection pool?

A: The selection of students from the pool will be based on the *total* application. The faculty's statement on this point is that in choosing between equally well-qualified applicants, the factor of being a child of an alumnus will be used to break the "tie."

Q: How soon does a student know the result of his application after he has submitted it?

A: We try to give a student an initial indication as soon as possible. There are, of course, certain times during the year when it is impossible to keep up with the large number of applications.

Q: What do you mean by "initial indication"?

A: There are three possible answers an out-of-state applicant may receive—"definitely no," "definitely yes," or "perhaps." This indication will be sent out on a rolling basis as soon as the decision can be reached after the application is complete. Students who are placed in the selection pool (the "perhaps" group) for September, 1968 will be notified of such placement, and notification of the final decision will be given on April 8, 1968.

Q: What suggestions can you make to students who want to apply for admission to the Madison campus?

A: Prospective students should carefully observe the filing deadlines (March for non-resident freshmen), get their test scores and academic records in early, and give our office adequate time to make a careful evaluation of all records. A student who is unsure of his acceptance may want to have one or more applications pending at other schools of his choice.



# Preserving our Natural Resources

by Harriett Moyer

ALL OF US probably have a favorite scenic view or a pet trout stream, but man's impact on his environment is becoming so critical that many of these natural treasures may soon disappear forever. One of the best known authorities on this impact is Prof. Philip Lewis, head of the UW landscape architecture department. Prof. Lewis literally knows the Midwest area like most people know their back yards. He has concentrated on the results of human impact on the natural resources of Mid-America and has evolved a new concept to preserve the resources that still remain.

Map after map in Prof. Lewis' office depict in unbelievable detail the resources of Mid-America. His maps show not only natural but man-made resources such as points and structures of historical interest. Bluffs, valleys, caves, waterfalls, vegetation, wildlife, geological treasures—they are all on the maps. In essence, Prof. Lewis has inventoried the resources of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and parts of Ohio, Missouri, and Kentucky.

The wealth of information gathered in this inventory indicates that those natural resources which have not been subject to man-made change fall into linear patterns which basically follow the waterways of the land. For example, it was found that timber in Illinois has essentially been reduced to a linear pattern following the flood plains where it is too wet to get in to cut. Prof. Lewis calls such patterns "environmental corridors." These environmental corridors encompass most of the diversified land patterns that give personality to the Mid-America area. They generally encompass the floodplains and topography too steep to plow and therefore have a low tax base.

Lewis' inventory further revealed that more than ninety percent of all

*Prof. Philip Lewis is shown at the right with some of the maps he uses in his studies of our Midwest natural resources.*



the individual resources held in high esteem by the local populations also lie within the corridor patterns, often in concentrated areas he calls "resource nodes." Many of these nodes might best be utilized as parks because of their multi-purpose possibilities and their potential to offer recreational systems with a variety of environmental experiences.

Prof. Lewis has proposed that the environmental corridors be used as the basis for determining where man should channel his urban sprawl. In Prof. Lewis' concept, therefore, the corridors would be more than just recreational areas. Their preservation would provide relief from the monotony of urbanization and actually be the boundaries which would give form and pattern to the overall land usage.

Wisconsin, a state rich in diversified and beautiful land patterns, has already moved to protect its wealth of environmental corridors. The Legislature has passed a law which protects all shorelines of streams for three hundred feet on either side of the water and 1000 feet back from the shores of all lakes. "This farsightedness is very, very important because, obviously, such land must first be protected before it can be utilized to its fullest extent," said Prof. Lewis. "The important thing is to save it now before it is destroyed. It can be utilized to its highest potential later and this policy will prove to be the wisest from both an economic and esthetic viewpoint." Recreation and tourism is the fastest growing industry in Wisconsin today and it is already a billion dollar a year business for this state.

The importance of saving the environmental corridors becomes evident when population figures are considered. There are already 52 million people in Mid-America and conservative estimates indicate the figure will double in twenty years. Prof. Lewis emphasizes that "we are already approaching the East Coast in total impact on our environment and we do not have the environmental texture that the East Coast has. The coastline, the Appalachians, and various other mountain ranges are assets we do not have here."

"It used to be a simple matter to

determine the uses of environmental resources. Fish and game provided food; forest provided lumber for shelter; fertile soil, when planted, yielded crops, and rivers and streams were for transportation and the disposal of human and industrial wastes. Now that we are aware of a wider choice of uses, the time has come for a second look at our basic landscape resources.

"An acre of land is no longer simply another acre to be drained, stripped of trees and foliage, fertilized, plowed and planted for food crops. Now it might be effectively utilized as a wildlife habitat, golf course, nature preserve, or green belt. Our past work and future research is geared to attempt to meet the need of an integrated approach to environmental resource analysis and utilization."

A city of 30,000 or larger comes off the drawing boards of city planners and developers each month. Most of these cities have few innovative features. Space in a city is one of our most neglected resources according to Prof. Lewis. With better planning, much more interesting skylines result and rows of dull, uninteresting, little boxes can be avoided. "We all see a city in terms of diversity versus monotony."

Diversity in architecture, landscaping, and use of space are some of the keys to an interesting city according to Lewis.

Man's impact upon the land is accelerating constantly. In the next ten years as many buildings will be built in the United States as have been built throughout our history to date. "There is no end solution to this whole problem of impact. Furthermore man's needs keep changing but we know that there is only limited carrying capacity for the land. Our plans must be broad enough to encompass a consideration of patterns above, on, and below the surface of the land. Los Angeles is a good example of poor planning because there was no consideration of the above prevailing wind patterns and weather. Now they have smog. San Francisco and Fairbanks are examples of a lack of consideration of below surface patterns; these cities are located on

faults in the earth and subject to severe earthquakes."

Use of the environmental corridor concept in planning land use for the future would not mean that all future urban growth and such hallmarks of civilization as multi-laned highways would have to fit into a vast, arbitrary or pre-conceived pattern by a given group of planners. Rather the use of this concept would simply help prevent obvious mistakes in land usage and assure that the inherent needs of man will be met in the foreseeable future.

Many new methods and much new knowledge concerning man's use of the remaining resources need to be discovered. Because of this need Professors Lewis and Grant Cottam have recently proposed that an Environmental Awareness Center be established at the University. Major objective of this center would be to "expand man's knowledge concerning his total relationship to the natural environment to the end that environmental resources will be intelligently and constructively utilized for the continuing benefit of present and future generations."

The University Arboretum would be both the lab and the site of the proposed environmental center. The environmental resources of the arboretum would be completely inventoried and analyzed. "To our knowledge there has never been an overall inventory and analysis of environmental resources of a particular site," said Prof. Lewis.

The center's aims would be to accumulate information about environment and the various impacts of man, to develop an instructional program, and to create extension activities concerned with passing on specific findings to builders, planners, highway engineers, and all others who manipulate environment.

Natural resources and the problem of preserving them is rather like the weather in that everyone is dimly aware of their presence but few really have any suggestions as to what to do about the whole situation. Prof. Philip Lewis is one of the few who is acutely aware of the problems and capable of programing changes designed to benefit the burgeoning populations of Mid-America.



# Building on a Heritage

WISCONSIN has traditionally been one of the prominent centers of Scandinavian settlement on the North American continent. Building on this ethnic and cultural heritage, the University of Wisconsin has served as a center for the study of Nordic countries.

Within the past few years, the University's Scandinavian ties have been strengthened through a cooperative program established between the UW Press and the Nordic Cultural Commission of the governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. The program involves the publication of fifteen novels or collections of short stories and plays, three each from the five Nordic countries.

Scholars have long lamented both the poor quality of some earlier English translations and the almost total lack of translations of the major works of Scandinavian literature into English. Intent on doing something to remedy this situation, the Nordic Cultural Commission, an organization under the Nordic Council, met for the first time in 1955. Opinions were solicited from scholars, libraries, publishers, and universities. A survey of fifty university and college campuses where one or more languages were taught revealed that it was impossible to find up-to-date translations of classical and recent Scandinavian works.

In 1960, the Council, through a joint letter from the five Scandinavian embassies in Washington, contacted the University of Wisconsin Press regarding its concern. Negotiations were started and a tentative list of fifteen volumes was prepared. It was agreed that each volume would contain a scholarly introduction placing the specific work in the perspective of world literature

and clarifying its importance.

To advise in editorial matters, a general editorial committee was formed consisting of Profs. Richard B. Vowles, Einar I. Haugen, and Harald S. Naess, senior members of the UW department of Scandinavian Studies. This committee played an important role in the guidance and sponsorship of the series. In 1963, a publication contract was signed by representatives of the governments of the Nordic countries and the Regents of the University of Wisconsin.

All the authors selected for translation are highly regarded in their own countries and two, F. E. Siljanpää of Finland and Halldór Laxness of Iceland, were awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1939 and 1956 respectively. The job of finding translators whose scholarship and writing ability were equal to the task was assigned to the general editorial committee; the committee was aided in its difficult task by scholars and writers from all over the world.

The first of the novels, Hagar Olson's *The Woodcarver and Death* and Peder Sjögren's *Bread of Love*, were published in the fall of 1965. With the publication this fall of three Icelandic plays (entitled *Fire and Ice*), Tarjei Vesaas' *The Great Cycle*, and Gunnar Gunnarson's *The Black Cliffs*, only four volumes remain unpublished; two of these are scheduled for publication next spring. Four of the eight books already published have won awards for design and production. *The Woodcarver and Death*, *People in the Summer Night*, and *My Childhood* took awards at the Midwestern Book Competition. Top honors at the Chicago Book Clinic went to *Jorgen Stein*.

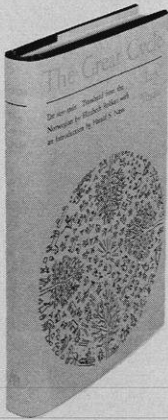
Reviews of the volumes have stimulated many encouraging comments about the series as a whole.

Among the most laudatory was that which appeared in the *London Times*: "It is cheering to find that the Nordic Council is now backing a series of translations into English of novels, short stories, and plays by authors of the five Nordic countries. None of the works chosen has hitherto been available in English, and for each we are promised an introduction which places it in a context of modern European literature . . . a function not only beneficial to northern authors but also highly pleasurable to the English reading public."

The *Christian Century* said: "The translators have provided invaluable introductions which open up the teeming areas of modern Swedish and Finnish literature. It is to be hoped the Nordic Council will continue this excellent project in order that the American reader may become familiar with the artistic and genuinely spiritual qualities of Scandinavian literature today. The University of Wisconsin Press deserves high commendation for this undertaking . . . we can be sure that we will be richer for the new dimensions to be opened up for us."

The *Saturday Review* noted: "Richard B. Vowles and his colleagues on the advisory committee have demonstrated once again the significant contribution the department of Scandinavian Studies at Madison is making to American studies of Scandinavia. They deserve more than a hasty nod of approval."

With the series nearing its conclusion, negotiations are now under way to consider its continuation, a move which would further enhance the University's contribution to an understanding of the culture which is already a substantial part of the Wisconsin heritage.



## THE GREAT CYCLE

By Tarjei Vesaas

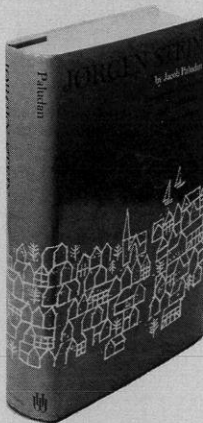
*Det store spelet*, Translated from the Norwegian by Elizabeth Rokkan with an Introduction by Harald S. Naess

Simply and beautifully written this is a universal tale of a boy growing into manhood who, as the first born, faces the pressures of inheriting and working the family farm.

“Father shot out an arm. An incredibly long arm. Per was seized in a tremendous grip. Everything smelled of soil. . . . ‘You too will love the earth, Per. It’s all that matters. . . . You will stay at Bufast to the end of your days.’ ”

In time he came to recognize and appreciate that

“you couldn’t follow your heart; it was the farm that decided and laid down its own strict rules. . . . You were a part of a great cycle of many creatures and many forces when you belonged to a farm.”



## JORGEN STEIN

By Jacob Paludan

Translated by Carl Malmberg, with an Introduction by P. M. Mitchell

Jorgen Stein, like others of the “generation that stumbled at the start” after World War I, continually changed direction in hope of finding meaning for his restless life.

“I’ll soon be thirty years old, but I don’t think I’ve ever held the present moment in my hand, like a smooth, warm stone, and not wanted something else.”



## THE BLACK CLIFFS

By Gunnar Gunnarsson

*Svartfugl*, Translated from the Danish by Cecil Wood with an Introduction by Richard N. Ringler

The story of one of the most sensational murders in Icelandic history is told through the eyes of the Reverend Eiulv. He “had never met a man like Bjarni . . . standing there tall and powerful . . . he touched my heart more than I can say; it was just like being put eye to eye with your fate.” Throughout the trial, Eiulv felt an increasing sense of kinship and a growing responsibility to God for this man who “had the bad luck to kill Jon Thorgrimsson.”

“. . . I stopped and caught my breath. The sea down below was black, with sparks of gold. Where I stood was a steep, glistening slope, dizzyingly high but still with cliffs towering over me. Suddenly a feeling of joy, of dark, hot joy rose in me. God had put me in a difficult post. I would not betray Him. Intoxicated with the cliffs, the freezing cold, and the night-dark sea I went on. But now with God at my side.”

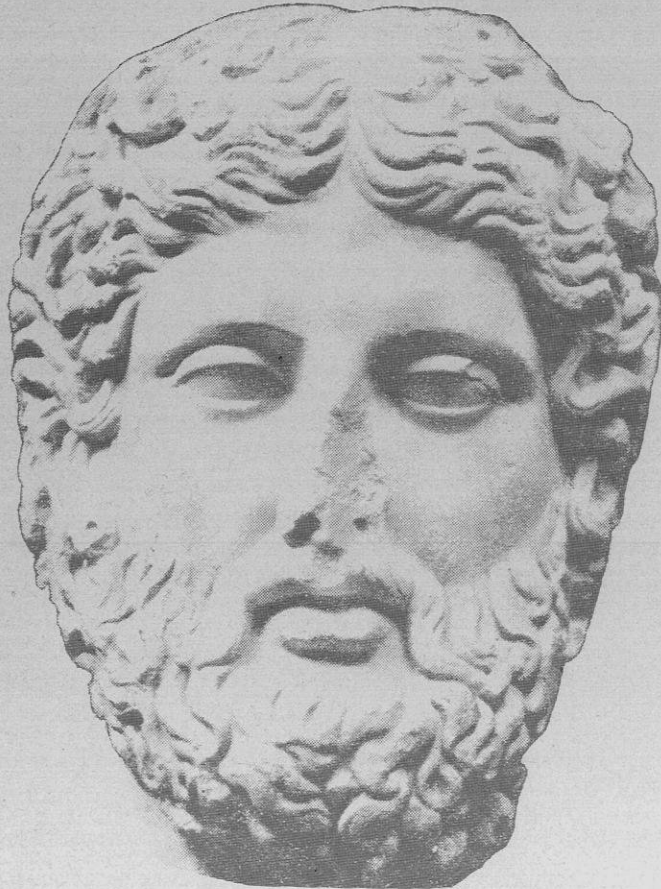
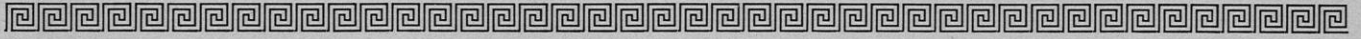


GREEK organizations (fraternities and sororities) on the University of Wisconsin's Madison campus find themselves currently in the position experienced by their antecedents in the second century, B. C.—the Romans seem to be taking over.

In recent years, the once dominant Greek influence on the Wisconsin campus has diminished, yet the system still constitutes an important segment of campus life. This is largely because Greek roots are strong at Wisconsin and there is a constant need to provide today's student with a variety of choices, things which help overcome some of the impersonality that often describes a large university.

They do sometimes seem to be attempting to answer questions no one else is asking anymore. On all too many campuses they are now characterized by embarrassingly token integration, substandard housing, and more assessments than brotherhood."

These generalizations notwithstanding, Dr. Boyd feels there is reason for optimism: "Those who found that fraternities made a contribution to their own life may take heart, however, from evidence that the decline may be nearing its end. Some campuses are already reporting a renewal of interest in membership. At a time when impersonality is a major problem in our universities—so much so that one critic has compared universities with



# THE GREEKS

*Wisconsin's fraternities and sororities are searching for a new identity within a changing University society*

Dr. William Boyd, vice chancellor, student affairs, at the University of California, Berkeley, has made note of this need and commented on the Greeks' place in today's large university.

"The student population includes a number of subcultures," Dr. Boyd notes. "An individual student may find his life contained within a single one or he may move from one to another. Perhaps the best known is the Greek subculture. . . This is the fun and games group for whom the gentleman's "C" is a happy compromise of competing demands. I have called the subculture Greek because it tends to be dominated by fraternities and sororities. Many critics regard them as the dinosaurs of university life—organisms which failed to adapt.

stud farms—all service and no love; and, in a novel situation where a base of supportive fellowship is needed; at a time when universities are in full retreat from the doctrine of *in loco parentis*; and when students must therefore assume new responsibilities for the ordering of their own lives; at such a time there are new challenges to which fraternities and sororities would seem to be uniquely equipped to respond. If at this moment they can find the flexibility and creativity they need, then Greek societies can enjoy a renaissance on college and university campuses."

It is this search for flexibility and creativity that characterizes what is happening within the Greek movement at the University of Wisconsin. Jay Iams, a Madison

senior who is president of the Interfraternity Association, feels that it is important to "create a little bit more of a sense of awareness on the part of the average fraternity guy. We want him to feel different, but not be separatist from what is happening on the rest of the campus."

Mary Frank, also a senior from Madison and president of the Panhellenic Association, says that sorority programs are currently "in the process of evaluation. There will," she feels, "be more involvement in political questions and in society's problems, less concentration on social activities."

The social aspect has always been a strong part of the Greek system, but that, too, is changing. Speaking of the future of the Greeks, Jam Iams says, "We'll still be around simply if it's because of the fact that we'll be known as a place to have good parties. But that's not what we want."

What the current student leadership among the Greeks does want is a deeper involvement in the life of the general campus community. Achieving that involvement and still preserving some of the traditional trappings of the Greek system is one of the most troubling problems facing Wisconsin fraternities and sororities.

**C**ERTAIN CHANGES have taken place within the context of American life and particularly on university and college campuses over the past few years. These changes have had a decided impact on fraternities and sororities. The most obvious change is that more students are attending college than ever before. Enrollment on the UW's Madison campus has doubled in the past ten years while membership in Greek societies has remained relatively constant in that same period of time.

Also, students have qualitatively changed. Subject to post-Sputnik pressures from the social and academic standpoint, they come to college with a greater degree of maturity and sounder academic preparation than their predecessors. They are often alarmingly grim about their determination to pursue a book-oriented education at the seeming expense of what was once considered the necessary social amenities of college life. For that reason, the once happy-go-lucky Joe College type has come to be regarded as a freak rather than someone who is with it in an age of intensified social activism on the part of students.

Other realities erode the position of fraternities and sororities in their efforts to survive the ravages of change. Costs have gone up. University housing regulations have changed. This means that an individual Greek organization is continually faced with maintaining financial solvency in light of increasing costs for physical plant maintenance, taxes, and operating expenses. In the meantime, a large portion of both Greeks and potential Greeks are electing to live in off-campus housing, particularly apartments.

Another problem which has been a matter of concern for 17 years now is in the area of human rights. In 1950, the Wisconsin faculty took action designed to eliminate discrimination in campus organizations. This initial action has produced a long series of complicated develop-

ments which, in turn, have created a great deal of misunderstanding between the University, the students, the alumni, and the general public.

The UW administration has traditionally taken the position that fraternities and sororities are "good," an essential part of college life. However, most of the problems between the University and the Greeks have arisen over the restrictive covenants that form a part of some of the national charters of certain fraternities and sororities. The University has felt that these covenants are not in keeping with the position taken by the faculty in 1950.

The present University position on the matter is contained in the two non-discrimination certificates it requires of all social organizations. Certificate I says that no student organization will have discriminatory clauses in either its local or national constitution and bylaws; Certificate II provides that each local organization shall have complete autonomy in the selection of members. These certificates must be signed each year by the local chapters and every five years by the national organization. Certificate I is currently required of all Greek organizations on campus; Certificate II is not required by the University until 1972.

Thomas Ragatz, a Madison attorney who is active in the alumni affairs of his own fraternity (Sigma Chi), feels that there is some confusion about the discrimination problem.

"The University talks about civil rights and social rights all in one," he says. "But we think there is an important distinction, and that everyone has a constitutional right of freedom of association in private social organizations.

"We have resisted coercion in making changes, but the Greek system has not resisted the idea of the need for change. In fact, we've worked very hard to change existing discriminatory policies in our national organizations. However, these are democratically governed organizations, and change takes time. Perhaps we have not moved as fast as the University would like, but we're not willing to recognize the University's authority to compel such action from private social organizations."

Even if the Greek system is not moving forward fast enough for some, it is still far from moribund. There are currently 32 social fraternities and 16 sororities registered at the University. Those chapters which have folded in recent years due to the human rights question or for other reasons have been supplanted by new chapters from other national organizations. Eight fraternities and sororities have built new houses or added on to their existing facilities in the past five years. Those students who have campus leadership roles in such traditional organizations as the Union, the Badger, Homecoming, the Wisconsin Student Association, Associated Women Students, and Humorology are still predominantly members of the Greek system.

Robert Winkler, a full-time University staff member who serves as adviser to fraternities, feels that "There is still a great deal of strength in the system."

"People criticize the Greeks," he notes, "but when people want something special done on the campus, they



invariably come to the Greeks for help. Greeks make day-to-day, week-to-week contributions to the life of both the Madison and campus communities that you never really hear about."

Winkler also feels that there will continue to be a place for the Greek organization on the campus. "Even if we didn't call them fraternities or sororities, students would congregate in a similar type of living unit."

Nevertheless, the process of re-evaluation continues in both the Panhellenic and Interfraternity associations as well as among the more thoughtful members of the system. From the outside, it appears that the Greeks are more self-critical, self-analytical than any other similarly oriented student organization. They are continuing to search for ways of improving the Greek system while, at the same time, finding room for a diversity of viewpoints within the system.

Whatever the Greeks work out for themselves, there

are still certain things which remain intrinsically valuable about the system. Fraternities and sororities are, as John A. Hunter, president of Louisiana State University, has pointed out, "an important catalyst of personal development, rich in tradition, purpose, and service."

Dr. Hunter has further noted that "A famous American once said that the purpose of education is to develop the capacities of individuals, first as human beings, secondly as citizens, and finally as competent workers. . . Any organization that can make a contribution in these areas is a valuable asset to any campus. A fraternity [or sorority] that can help a student to learn to think for himself, to formulate an independent judgment and to take his place as a knowledgeable, responsible citizen, has earned its right to exist."

Under this assumption, both the Greeks and the Romans should be able to co-exist and flourish on the University of Wisconsin Madison campus.

## Student Protest

continued from page 7

Regents adopted a resolution declaring "the arranging of employment interviews for students to be an important service to students of the University, an important contribution to the progress of the state . . ." The Regents further stated "their conviction that these must be open and available to all legitimate employers, public and private, and that obstruction of students seeking to take part in such interviews is considered misconduct meriting the most severe disciplinary penalties of the University."

The Regents next adopted three resolutions which were a response to the Oct. 18 violent protest. The first resolution asked the Senate select committee to consider possible amendments to Chapter 36 of the State Statutes to further clarify the extent of Regent power in governing the University. The Regents further asked the UW administration to recommend a set of rules which would spell out the proper procedure for the conduct of demonstrations on University property. Finally, the Regents asked for a review of crime and fire prevention provisions for campus property and for a review of the screening and appointment procedures used for graduate teaching and research assistants, project assistants, project associates, fellows and scholars.

A later motion to fire the approximately 150 teaching assistants and faculty members who did not meet

their classes during the student strike failed by a narrow 5-4 vote.

The most widely discussed action of the day occurred when President Fred Harvey Harrington recommended that Robert Cohen, a teaching assistant in philosophy and protest leader, be dismissed from his teaching assistant position and removed from the University payroll because he was "under such grave charges of violation of faculty, Regent, and State regulations."

Cohen was present at the meeting held in the new Regents Room in Van Hise Hall as were nearly 200 students and a small contingent of interested faculty.

Previous to the Regent meeting, there had been a public difference of opinion between President Harrington and Madison Chancellor William H. Sewell on the matter of who should hear Cohen's case. President Harrington felt that because Cohen was a teaching assistant and therefore had no legal standing as a faculty member, the Regents were the most likely body to consider the case. Chancellor Sewell, however, felt the matter was one which should come before the faculty first and then go to the Regents in the form of a faculty recommendation.

After much discussion, which included the reading of two letters supporting Cohen—one from a group of philosophy teaching assistants, the other from the Teaching Assistants Association—the Regents decided to accept the President's recommenda-

tion by a 6-3 vote. No date was set for the hearing.

On Nov. 20, the Monday following the Regents' meeting, recruiters from the Navy and Marine Corps conducted interviews on the campus. The interviews were held in the Camp Randall Memorial Building. All those not involved in the interviews were excluded from the building. A contingent of approximately 200 sheriff's deputies from various counties in Southern Wisconsin was held in reserve in the Wisconsin Fieldhouse in case there was any trouble.

A group of students gathered on Bascom Hill late in the morning and marched to the Memorial Building where they conducted a peaceful and generally orderly picket action outside the building. There were no incidents at the recruiting site, but a group of students marched into a nearby Dane County Draft Board office, voiced their objections to the draft, and then left.

While the Navy and Marine Corps actually did come to the campus to recruit in November, the Air Force and CIA cancelled their scheduled campus interviews. The CIA explained that it would hold interviews later in Madison, possibly off campus and on federal property.

The CIA postponement temporarily defused the possibility of a second ugly confrontation between the University and the students, but there was no certainty that the student restiveness would subside to any degree.

# The University

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## UW Researcher Studies Desegregation in Schools

A UW professor is directing a nationwide study on the impact of desegregation in various types of communities and elementary schools.

Dr. Vernon F. Haubrich of the department of educational policy studies, director of the project, expects the study to run for a three-year period.

Sponsored under a \$162,148 grant from the U.S. Office of Education, the study is the most comprehensive of its kind. A 13-man advisory committee of sociologists, anthropologists, and educational administrators from around the country will assist in directing the project.

Prof. Haubrich says the main purpose of the project is to isolate factors which make it possible for a school to have a successful policy of school desegregation.

Researchers will study both schools which have recently desegregated to segregated schools.

Among the factors the researchers believe may be critical if desegregation is to be successful are: 1) community planning, 2) preparation of teachers, 3) administrative climate in a school, 4) the ratio of Negro to white students, 5) teachers' perceptions of abilities of white and Negro students, 6) pupil attitudes toward desegregation, and others.

Included in the survey will be both Southern and Northern school districts which previously have had de facto segregation as well as those which have desegregated as a result of state or local laws.

The researchers also will examine the impact of desegregation when bussing and pupil transfers are involved.

By comparing desegregation programs in different section of the country and in different kinds of schools and communities, the researchers believe they will be able to evaluate the most important factors

responsible for success or failure.

They will attempt to predict by using the factors in studying schools and students who are about to undergo desegregation. The initial phase of the project will consist of studying schools which have already made the transition from segregation to desegregation.

Much of the data will be obtained through interviews with students, teachers, administrators, and school board members. In addition, a battery of educational tests will be administered to students to determine their rates of progress in different settings.

## New Techniques Have Produced "Psychiatric Revolution"

NEW TECHNIQUES and new attitudes are affecting everything today—including the field of psychiatry.

We are in a "psychiatric revolution," says the chairman of the University of Wisconsin Department of Psychiatry. Dr. Milton Miller describes the changes of recent years which have affected his profession.

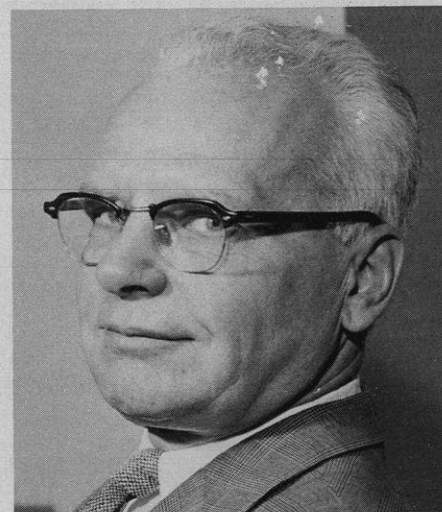
"The first and foremost change is that there is more understanding and acceptance of mental disease by society. The public is no longer intimidated by esoteric terminology," he says. The old image of mental hospitals, closed to outside influences and removed from reality, is gone too, Dr. Miller notes. "We've come a long way from the days when we treated the mentally ill as criminals and chained them up."

He gives examples from his own experiences in the late 1940's. "Mental hospital conditions were horrible, and the medical student wasn't allowed to object. Now the student speaks up when he doesn't like what he sees and hears, and there are also human rights committees striving for better conditions."

Dr. Miller says another significant change is that we know more about

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## Alden White, Longtime Faculty Secretary, Dies



Alden W. White, genial and genteel secretary of the University's Madison campus faculty for the past 24 years, died in Madison on Nov. 14. He was 66 years old.

White was one of the University's most capable administrators who handled a myriad of details ranging from finding enough classroom space to accommodate the annual fall surge of enrollment to seeing that Commencement ceremonies ran smoothly every year.

White had been a part of the University since earning his bachelor's degree in 1926, the year that he became an assistant in the registrar's office. He was appointed assistant secretary of the faculty in 1929 and was named secretary in 1943.

In a statement issued following White's death, Madison Chancellor William Sewell noted: "Among the faculty and staff of the University of Wisconsin in Madison, there was no one more respected or beloved than Alden White."





## Newly-Formed University Singers Highlight Fall Women's Day Program

**T**HE University Singers, a new student musical group pictured above, stole the show at Wisconsin Women's Day on Nov. 7.

The group, under the direction of Prof. Donald Neuen, features a program of lively popular music. The University Singers has just been formed this year; plans are being formulated to send the group out to perform for several Wisconsin alumni clubs this winter and spring.

Equally as popular with the ladies was the University Concert Choir, also directed by Prof. Neuen, which presented a program of sacred choral music.

Other segments of the Women's Day program—"Day

with the Arts"—included: a presentation by Prof. Frank Horlbeck, art history, on "The Gothic Cathedral, Medieval Glass House"; a special Phi Beta reading of the musical "Candide"; and a lecture on the Elvehjem Art Center by Millard Rogers, Jr., center director.

The Women's Day program was the second one of its kind held this year. The event has become so popular that the Alumni Association, which sponsors this special day, decided to conduct a program in both the spring and fall.

The general chairman for this year's second Women's Day was Mrs. Richard C. Church, Madison, who worked with a local steering committee in planning the program.

A capacity enrollment of 200 women attended the event which was held in the Wisconsin Center and the new Alumni House on the UW Madison campus.

mental illness today. He cites especially the recently developed drugs which dramatically ease mental depression. "Ninety-five per cent of the drugs we use today were developed in the last 15 years."

We know more about the type of person who becomes mentally ill and how this happens, Dr. Miller explains. He describes a study which showed—contrary to prior beliefs—the lower the socioeconomic standing of a person, the higher the chance that mental disease will afflict him. A new approach in psychiatry is to make the family the lowest common denominator treated in therapy. We try to understand mental disease as a phenomenon of the person's environment and not as a result of isolated relationships, he adds.

Psychiatrists work closely with social workers, social psychologists, and others in related activities these days, too, Dr. Miller points out. "In the last decade it has become the responsibility of the profession to do

something about the Society's problems."

Society itself has changed. "Ancient customs are now open to public scrutiny. There is more reality and honesty." Dr. Miller says he thinks students have changed, too. "There's much less willingness to take what is dished out without questioning it." There is more communication and a greater sense of freedom.

Even the type of students that use the psychiatric services of a university are different from those of 10 years ago, the Wisconsin psychiatrist states. Now it is socially acceptable for anyone, regardless of background, to come to the clinic, he explains.

Dr. Miller notes that Wisconsin has the largest, and perhaps most effective, mental health outpatient clinic in the U. S. "In the year 1967, medicine is terribly exciting. Backward and ignorant attitudes no longer predominate," Dr. Miller concludes.

## Full Scale Reunion Activities Planned for Alumni Weekend

**P**LANS ARE currently being developed for a full slate of class reunion activities to be centered around Alumni Weekend, May 17-19, 1968.

Those classes planning to hold reunions on that weekend include: 1913, 1917, 1918, 1923, 1928, 1933, 1938, and 1943.

William B. Walker, class president of the Class of 1918, announces that many exciting plans have already been made for their Golden Jubilee Reunion, including a class dinner at the Madison Club.

Reunion chairman Whit Huff states that the Class of 1923 plans an event at Nakoma Country Club with the original Varsity Quartet making its appearance.

Mrs. John J. Walsh (Audrey Beatty) is reunion chairman for her Class of 1938 and is in the process

of making committee appointments.

The Class of 1943 has many plans for its gala 25th reunion. John Winner, class president, has already chosen a Madison area committee with Arlie M. Mucks, Jr., as chairman. The class dinner and a program of entertainment is planned for Friday evening, May 17, at the Maple Bluff Country Club.

All reunion activities will be coordinated through the Alumni House, new on-campus home for Wisconsin alumni.

### Study Tours Announced

UNIVERSITY Extension has announced four study tours for the summer of 1968. They are:

*The Soviet Union and the Balkans*, with Prof. Michael B. Petrovich, department of history, and Dr. Robert H. Schacht, study tour coordinator, University Extension. Approximately June 10–July 31.

*Latin America*, with Prof. Earl M. Aldrich, department of Spanish and Portuguese, and Claude E. Leroy, the Luso-Brazilian Center. August 8–29.

*Three Weeks in England and Scotland*, with Prof. Muriel L. Fuller, department of library science, and Mrs. Grace P. Chatterton, coordinator for the performing arts, University Extension. August 9–31.

*Seminar on Lands of the Bible*, with Prof. Menahem Mansoor, professor and chairman, department of Hebrew and Semitic Studies. June 17–July 26.

For further information, write Robert H. Schacht, study tour coordinator, University Extension, 432 N. Lake St., Madison, Wis. 53706.

### Alumna and Husband Donate Valuable Art

A 33-piece gift to the University has increased importantly Wisconsin's holdings in Eastern art.

The gift, including rare Indian and Tibetan sculpture, paintings, and decorative art, is the latest offering from Mr. and Mrs. Earnest C. Watson of Santa Barbara, Calif. and, according to Millard Rogers, director of the Elvehjem Art Center, "is by far the finest yet."



An example of the Gandhara sculpture donated to the University by Mr. and Mrs. Earnest C. Watson.

The Watsons have gathered what is considered one of the best collections in America of Indian art including Indian miniature paintings, the director said. Top prize among Wisconsin's new possessions is a group of five sculptures from Gandhara dating from the third, fourth, and fifth

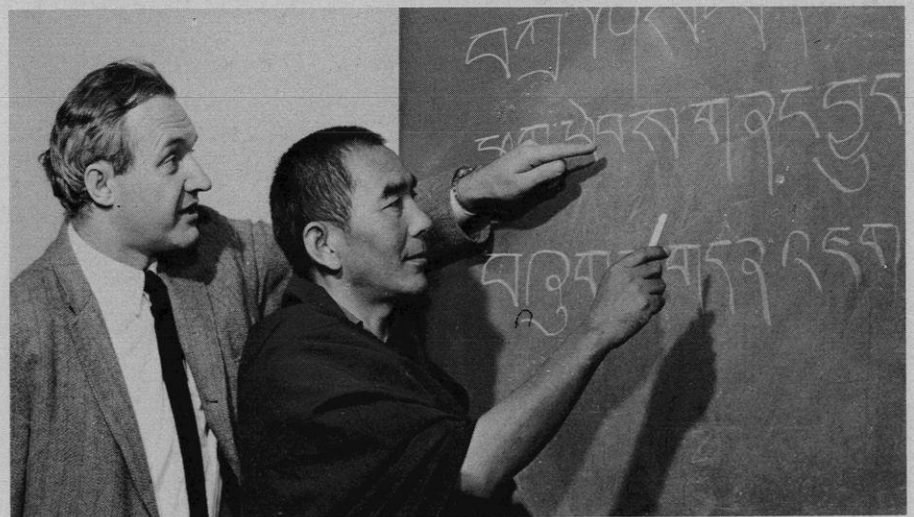
centuries. The collection also holds Indian metal work in silver, gold and enamel, Tibetan jewelry, three 18th-century Indian paintings in lacquer, and five paintings from contemporary Indian artists.

Although Gandhara, an ancient kingdom near the famous Khyber Pass, no longer exists as a political entity, this area, now part of Pakistan, once had a highly developed art reflecting its Buddhist faith. The strongly classical quality of Gandharan sculpture suggests to many art historians the influence of Greek and Roman models. In the 4th century, A. D., Gandhara had become the eastern limits of Alexander the Great's wide-ranging campaign for territorial expansion.

Buddhist gods and goddesses were the frequent subjects of Gandhara sculpture. The principal medium for the art was a bluish slate or schist. Gandhara sculptors gilded and painted their work after carving it, but none of the paint remains on the treasured carvings which have survived into the 20th century.

"It is rare to have one piece of Gandhara sculpture," Director Rogers points out. "Now Wisconsin has five."

Beginning in 1964, four earlier do-



Key personalities in the first class in spoken Tibetan ever offered at the University of Wisconsin are shown preparing for a class session. Left, Prof. Richard Robinson of Indian Studies, was instrumental in bringing Lhundup Sopa, right, to Madison to teach it. Sopa came here from the Llamaist Buddhist Monastery of America in Farmingdale, N.J., where he has lived since escaping from Lhasa when the Chinese besieged his monastery there. He and Prof. Robinson have worked out a routine for the class. "He teaches, I explain," Prof. Robinson says. "He has a year's appointment, but we'd like to keep him much longer for he speaks very good standard Tibetan, rare among refugees. Seven students are enrolled in the class for credit, and several more, including a professor of Sanskrit, are auditing it.



nations of Eastern art, including priceless painted manuscripts and scrolls, have been presented to the University of Wisconsin by the Watsons.

Mrs. Watson is the former Elsa Jane Werner of Fond du Lac, Wis., a Wisconsin alumna. She holds a B. A. degree in English earned at Madison in 1936 and is a highly successful author of children's books. Mr. Watson is the former dean of the faculty at California Institute of Technology. Following retirement from Cal Tech, he became scientific adviser to the U. S. Ambassador to India. The couple is currently traveling in India, Mr. Watson under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation.

Their gifts will be held and exhibited in the Elvehjem Memorial Art Center when Wisconsin's long awaited museum is completed sometime in 1968.

### UW President Honored

UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington has been elected president of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.

The position makes him the No. 1 spokesman for higher education in the nation, since the association is composed of the 99 major public institutions located in all 50 states and Puerto Rico, and traces its history from 1887.

These institutions teach almost a third of the students in the nation and award almost two-thirds of the doctorate degrees each year. Dr. Harrington will serve as president-elect of the association in 1967-68 and will take office in November, 1968, succeeding Pres. W. Clarke Wescoe of the University of Kansas.

Dr. Harrington has been UW president since 1962. He joined the faculty in 1937 and his first administrative responsibility at the University came as chairman of the history department from 1952-55. He was named University vice-president in charge of academic affairs in July, 1958.

A native of Watertown, N. Y., Dr. Harrington received his bachelor's degree in history, with honors, from Cornell University, and his master's and Ph.D. degrees from N. Y. Univ.

## Long, Winless Season Ends

THE LONG, long 1967 football season came to an end on Nov. 25 when Wisconsin lost its final game of the campaign to Minnesota by a 21-14 score.

The Badgers' record for the year was 0-9-1. It was the first time since 1889, when the Badgers were 0-2, that a Wisconsin team went through a season without a victory.

Obviously it was a frustrating season, filled with anguish and bitter disappointment for new head coach John Coatta and his young team. This 1967 squad was not a team that was long on talent, but one that had an incredible supply of heart as is evidenced by the fact that the Badgers were battling Minnesota, which wound up sharing the Big Ten title with Purdue and Indiana, right down to the wire in the last minute of season play.

This year's team will most certainly be remembered not because it was a team that never won a game, but certainly because it was the best Wisconsin team that failed to get into the win column. For example, at one stretch of the season, the Badgers lost four of five games by a total of 13 points, the other game being the 21-21 tie with Iowa. With a little luck, Wisconsin could have won all five games.

The Badgers' Homecoming was marred by a 17-13 loss to traditional rival Northwestern. The game was close as the score indicates and if the Badgers had cashed in on a couple of opportunities they would have won the game.

The Wildcats jumped off to what seemed to be a commanding lead when they scored two touchdowns in the second quarter. Northwestern utilized the quick kick to get themselves out of trouble and put the Badgers on the spot more than once. On the first occasion, Wildcat halfback Chico Kurzawski got off a booming 69-yard quick kick that put the ball on the Wisconsin 21. A short time later Northwestern intercepted a John Ryan pass and drove in for a touchdown with Kurzawski scoring

on a one-yard run. The Wildcats mounted a 60-yard march later in the second period; this drive climaxed with a one-yard sneak by NU quarterback Bill Melzer, a Clintonville, Wis. product.

Things looked a little hopeless at this point, but the Badgers came roaring back at the opening of the second half when Don Shaffner recovered a Wildcat fumble on the opening kick off. The Badgers moved 15 yards in six plays with fullback Wayne Todd leaping across the goal line from one yard out. Tom Schinke added the extra point.

The score remained 14-7 until the final period when another quick kick put the Badgers deep in their own territory. Northwestern then recovered a Wisconsin fumble, but they had to settle for a 24-yard field goal by Dick Emmerich as the Wisconsin defense stiffened.

By now, the clock was working in the Wildcats' favor. Nevertheless, the Badgers were coming on strong. They marched 67 yards in 13 plays with Todd again scoring the touchdown, this time on a nine-yard burst over the left side of his own line. (Todd was the leading Wisconsin runner for the day, accumulating 96 yards in 18 carries.)

The Badgers got the ball again with 2:46 remaining in the game but they failed to move and Northwestern held on for the victory.

The next week it was Indiana's homecoming when the Badgers traveled to Bloomington on Nov. 4. Wisconsin almost tarnished the Hoosiers' perfect record as they were pushing toward the Indiana goal when the final gun went off to give Indiana a 14-9 win.

The game was one which saw the Badgers come on strong as Indiana faded. The Hoosiers got on the scoreboard first when their talented sophomore quarterback Harry Gonso passed 15 yards to John Isenbarger. Wisconsin came back with 38 seconds left in the half to add three points when Tom Schinke booted a 27-yard field goal.

A pass interception in the opening minutes of the second half set up Indiana's second touchdown—a one-yard plunge by Mike Krivoshia. A few moments later, Wisconsin began to take charge of the game and dominated the action for the rest of the afternoon. Wisconsin's touchdown drive was a 78-yard march that climaxed when quarterback John Boyajian, coming on to replace John Ryan, scored on a two-yard keeper.

The drive was highlighted by the strong running of tailback Dick Schumitsch and fullback Wayne Todd, the latter again the Badgers' leading rusher with 83 yards in 18 carries.

An on-side kick after the touchdown failed, but Indiana was forced to give up the football with 2:08 remaining in the game. The Badgers took the ball on their own 34 and started driving as Boyajian flipped important pass completions to tight end Bill Fritz and flanker Tom McCauley. But the clock ran out as the Badgers had the ball on the Hoosier 15 and Boyajian threw incomplete to split end Mel Reddick in the Indiana end zone.

The Indiana game was a disappointment for two reasons: the Badgers could not quite manage to pull what would have been a major upset and fullback Wayne Todd, whose running had become a major offensive weapon as the season progressed, was lost for the remainder of

## Surgery Ends Mel Walker's Career

**T**HE PROMISING football career of Badger sophomore Melvin Walker ended tragically in early December when he had his left leg amputated below the knee.

The amputation was necessitated by complications which developed following surgery performed shortly after the Minnesota-Wisconsin game on Nov. 25.

Walker, an outstanding defensive halfback, was injured early in the game and had to be helped from the field. The surgery was performed at

University Hospital in Minneapolis to correct ligament and muscle damage to his knee. A blood clot later developed in Walker's lower leg and, after it was discovered that circulation could not be properly restored, the amputation was performed.

A sophomore from Institute, W. Va., Walker was the Badgers' most consistent and effective performer in the deep secondary during the 1967 season. He was to have been given a try at the offensive quarterback spot during the 1968 spring practice session.

the schedule when he suffered a broken hand.

The Badgers played their best game of the season to date at Columbus, Ohio on Nov. 4, but still fell victim to a jinx which has never seen a Wisconsin team win in Ohio Stadium. The game was played in a driving rain and was televised over a regional network.

Ohio State scored first when they took the opening kickoff and, assisted by a roughing-the-kicker penalty, drove deep into Badger territory where Gary Cairns booted an 18-yard field goal.

The Ohio surge and the pelting rain did not dampen the Badger spirit, however. Wisconsin came right back to score a touchdown and take

*Badger fullback Wayne Todd (left) added a big punch to the Wisconsin ground attack until he was sidelined with a broken hand suffered in the Indiana game.*

*Quarterback John Boyajian led the Badgers in a valiant, but futile search for a win during the second half of the season. Below, he flips a safety-valve pass to tailback Dick Schumitsch while fullback Gale Bucciarelli provides protection.*





the lead. It was John Boyajian who engineered a 66-yard drive and passed four yards to Mel Reddick for the touchdown.

The remainder of the first half was essentially a matter of slogging back and forth through the rain until the final two minutes when the Buckeyes took advantage of a temporary Badger defensive slump and marched 65 yards for a score. Ohio quarterback Bill Long dashed 14 yards around his left end for the touchdown and the Buckeyes left the field

on the Wisconsin 25. A pass interference call moments later advanced the ball to the Badger four and Long took it in from there for his second touchdown of the day and the clincher for Ohio.

Still, the Badgers kept trying, but they couldn't overcome the elements and the Ohio State defense—and probably the fact that Wisconsin has not won a football game on Ohio State soil since 1918.

The Badgers played inspirational football throughout most of the after-

noon. Boyajian sneaking over for the touchdown.

But Michigan came right back, led by diminutive (5-11, 175) quarterback Dennis Brown, who completed 12 of 17 passes during the afternoon. Brown scored after getting loose around his right end and bursting for 44 yards down the sidelines when he failed to find a pass receiver in the open.

Moments later, Brown hit his halfback, Ron Johnson, with a 37-yard strike that put the ball on the Badger 11. Two plays later, halfback John Gabler ran eight yards for the touchdown and Michigan went into the dressing room at halftime with a 14-7 lead.

The third quarter proved to be the Badgers' real Waterloo as the Napoleonic Brown threw two touchdown passes—one a 60-yard bomb to end Jim Berline, the other a 31-yard strike to the nifty Johnson, who also broke Tom Harmon's individual Michigan rushing record during the course of the afternoon.

In the final period Brown was shaken up on a crunching tackle by Tom Domres and had to be escorted from the field, but it was too late to make any difference.

The Badgers did manage to punch across a consolation touchdown in the last quarter on an eight-yard run by Boyajian; nevertheless, the game ended with Michigan comfortably out in front. It was the first time Wisconsin had not won a game at home since the 1943 season.

The Michigan game was also the final home appearance for 17 seniors: offensive starters John Boyajian (quarterback); Bill Fritz (tight end); Gale Bucciarelli (fullback) and Dick Schumitsch (tailback); defensive starters John Tietz (end); Bill Grisley (middle guard); Sam Wheeler (linebacker); Don Bliss (tackle); and Tom Domres (tackle); and squad members Mike Blair (defensive halfback); Chuck Burt (quarterback); Pat Chandler (defensive tackle); Warren Dyer (defensive end); Glenn Gaskill (offensive tackle); Jim Pearce (defensive halfback); Walt Ridlon (defensive halfback); and Tom Schinke (defensive halfback).

The Wisconsin-Minnesota contest



Alumni Association President Donald C. Slichter cashed in on one of the fringe benefits of his position when he presented the Association's Homecoming Queen trophy to Jane Peck, a junior from Minneapolis, Minn.

at half time with a 10-6 lead.

The Badgers came on strong in the third period as they scored nine points and took a 15-10 lead. Tom Schinke booted a 42-yard field goal and tailback Dick Schumitsch maneuvered 51 yards through most of the Ohio defense after receiving a Boyajian pass to put the Badgers ahead.

Then history began to catch up with Wisconsin. Ohio State went into the fourth quarter with the wind at their backs and capitalized on the advantage. Buckeye quarterback Long unloaded a 60-yard bomb to split end Bill Anders, putting the ball

noon and went down 17-15 only because of critical penalties that sustained Ohio drives that eventually led to scores.

The high level of performance the Badgers had established against Ohio State broke down when Wisconsin played its last home game of the season against Michigan on Nov. 18. The Wolverines outgunned the Badgers by a 27-14 score.

Actually, it looked as though the Badgers would pick up where they left off the week previous at the game's outset. They scored first in the middle of the opening quarter on an eight-play, 61-yard march that saw John

played at Minneapolis was literally the most heated up game in this long rivalry. The action was so intense that a fight broke out in the last quarter and both benches were emptied of players and coaches who charged onto the field to take part in the free-for-all—the players doing the swinging and the coaches trying to restore order.

The game had been an emotion-charged affair all afternoon. Minnesota was fighting for a share of the Big Ten title and a possible Rose Bowl trip (a junket which was sidetracked when Indiana upset Purdue in their conference finale and got the bowl bid). Wisconsin, on the other hand, was battling for its first win of the season, some sort of consolation prize to take away the prolonged agony of losing. Most of the afternoon was characterized by a brand of football that closely resembled hand-to-hand combat. Minnesota dominated play in the first and third quarters while the Badgers were in control in the second and final periods.

The Gophers scored the first time they had the ball following a Wisconsin fumble on the first play from scrimmage. It was halfback Dick Peterson who lunged into the endzone from two yards out as the Gophers completed an eight-play march which began on the Wisconsin 29.

Wisconsin got on the scoreboard in the second period with two field goals by Tom Schinke, the first traveling 38 yards, the second a 30-yard effort.

It was the third quarter that actually decided the game. Minnesota controlled the ball for 29 plays while the Badgers had the ball for only three plays from scrimmage. Minnesota scored twice in the period—both times on one-yard sneaks by Gopher quarterback Curt Wilson. The two Minnesota touchdown drives were for 77 yards and 33 yards respectively. As they were marching toward the Badger goal on both occasions, the Gophers managed to completely dominate not only the action, but the clock by moving almost exclusively on the ground.

The Gopher domination ended in the fourth quarter. Wisconsin suddenly came alive as Minnesota began to sag. Badger quarterback John

Boyajian started throwing the football all over the field, hitting his favorite receivers, Mel Reddick and Tom McCauley. Then, showing no conformist tendencies, he lofted a 51-yard scoring toss to sophomore halfback Stu Voigt, who took the ball away from a Gopher defender and raced in for the score. Boyajian then passed for a two-point conversion to Dick Schumitsch and the score was 21-14 with 5:09 left.

Moments later the full-scale fight broke out and when order was restored the Badgers continued pressing toward the Minnesota goal. But their effort fell short when Gopher defensive halfback Noel Jenke picked off his third pass interception of the day. With 53 seconds remaining, the Gophers elected to run out the clock.

### Letters—continued from page 3

When I graduated from this institution last year, I felt even then a certain dissatisfaction toward the "liberal" policies of this school that let minorities impinge on the rights of the majority; that is, those of us who come here intending to receive a higher education to make us better citizens, etc. . . . I was further appalled these past few days to see and read about the violence caused, again by a minority, with such ferocity as to disrupt the University community and blacken its name. I am angry and somewhat frustrated because of this immature action on the part of the student body that is only a minority.

I want you to understand, I am not against dissent, so long as it is logical and peaceful and does not infringe on the rights of others. I also do not believe in institutions as such, but in the men who make them. To me, and I guess I am really not qualified to judge since I am still a student, the administration has not done a commendable job in facing up to the task of higher education, and until something more sane and logical is done, the situation will continue as it is. . . .

Carl S. Sanger '66  
Madison

I was infuriated to read the account of the Dow affair in the New Republic of November 4. I can assure the directors of the Alumni Fund that they can forget about any pledges of support I have made until I am informed that the University agrees never ever to call in the Madison police in similar circumstances. I am not going to contribute funds to purchase tear gas for dissolving demonstrations. Hypothetical situations where the use of the Madison police on campus would be appropriate are conceivable. But it is ex-

ceedingly undesirable to have them on campus. Their presence should be tolerated, and then with distaste only in extraordinary circumstances. Certainly, a student demonstration is not one of these circumstances. As long as activities at the University have no effect on Madison citizens, these activities are no business of the City of Madison.

Mark L. Ladenson '63

## Alumni News



Miss Gertrude Sherman, a member of the UW Class of 1900, is shown here with Wisconsin Gov. Warren P. Knowles who presented her with a special recognition citation on behalf of the Wisconsin Alumni Association. Miss Sherman, who donated 120 acres of land near Waukesha to the University, was recognized at the official dedication of the UW-Waukesha Center held on Nov. 4.

### 1911-1920

Albert Owen Ayres '16, Eau Claire, Wis., has been listed in this year's edition of "Outstanding Civic Leaders of America."

Warren Weaver '16 is the author of a book entitled U.S. Philanthropic Foundations: Their History, Structure, Management, and Record, recently published by Harper & Row.

Dr. Barry J. Anson '17 took part in the International Symposium on Meniere's disease held at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.



Paul Taylor Rothwell '17 was honored by the Harvard Club of Boston on his recent 75th birthday.

#### 1921-1930

Russell Frost '21 is working part-time at the Morton Arboretum near Chicago since his retirement from the American Dairy Association staff.

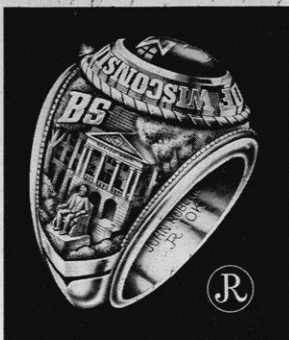


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Madison, Wisconsin 53703

Mrs. Leon W. Pettersen (Sayda Seybold '21), Madison, was recently bestowed Eastern Star's highest honor by being named Most Worthy Grand Matron of the World.

Hugh L. Rusch '23, president of Hugh Rusch and Associates, Inc., Princeton, N. J., recently spoke on "Current Thinking of College-Age People About Their Future Careers" to a senior class of engineers at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Gamber F. Tegtmeier '24 recently retired after 31 years of service as medical director for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Oscar E. Anderson '25 retired after 42 years of service with International Paper Co. He was assistant general manager of manufacturing for the northern division mills of the firm. He now lives in Livermore Falls, Me.

Don E. Bloodgood '26 and Clair N. Sawyer '30 have been named honorary members of the Water Pollution Control Federation.

Dr. Arthur C. Hansen '26 recently retired as medical director for the A. O. Smith Corp. He has been associated with the Milwaukee firm for 36 years.

Mrs. John F. Wyckoff (Delaphine G. Rosa) '27 was a visiting professor of biology at a recent session at the University of Alaska.

Edwin Larkin '28 has been named vice president and senior trust officer of the American National Bank and Trust Company at Eau Claire. He is also a director.

Dr. Leif H. Lokvam '28 is serving the civilian population of South Vietnam for two months under the auspices of the American Medical Association Volunteer Physicians for Vietnam.

Dr. Paul E. Campbell '29 recently returned from a teaching-treatment mission to Cartagena, Colombia.

Bide M. Ransom '29 has been elected president and chief executive officer of

Bell Savings and Loan Association, Chicago.

Cynthia L. Stokes '29 recently discussed women's roles in the home and work world at the Business Women's Week Breakfast sponsored by the Business and Professional Women's Club of Madison, Wis.

Paul M. Herzog '30 has been named president of the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies.

Ted S. Holstein '30 is managing editor of the Scouting Magazine.

#### 1931-1940

L. J. Larson '32 has been elected to the board of directors of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, Wis.

Prof. Robert J. Muckenhirn '32, University of Wisconsin soils scientist and associate director of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, has been named 1967 Soil Conservationist of the Year.

William Penney '33 has been named a member of Britain's House of Lords. The former chairman of the British Atomic Energy Authority, he is now Rector of Imperial College of the University of London.

Mrs. Gordon Harman (Edith Jane Walker) '39 has been named editor of Madison, Wisconsin's Select magazine.

#### 1941-1945

John A. Buesseler '41 recently became the highest-ranking Green Beret medical officer in the U.S. Armed Forces.

John R. Clark '41 has been named meteorologist in charge of the Weather Bureau Office of Harrisburg, Pa.

Garland G. Parker '41 is University of Cincinnati vice provost for admissions and records. He recently estimated that more than 6.6 million students are now enrolled for credit in American colleges and universities.

Dennis Watson '41 has been chosen to present the McLaughlin Lecture at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston.

Robert W. Kordatzky '42 has been promoted to manager of quality control at Amphenol Controls, Janesville, Wis.

Harold C. Steinke '43 has been named executive vice president of the cheese division of the Borden Foods Co.

Janet Wilkie '43 became the bride of Ralph Thurner recently. The couple is residing in Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. L. J. Ganser '44 was recently elected president of the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors.

#### 1946-1950

Mrs. Joseph Melli (Marygold Shire) '47 was recently appointed by President Johnson to the Board of Visitors of the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, W. Va. Mrs. Melli is a member of the University of Wisconsin law faculty.

Hyman Pitt '48 has been appointed di-

rector of the Education and Training Institute, American Society for Quality Control.

**Kenneth A. Harris '49** has been named president of the communications division of Unimark International, Chicago. Unimark does work in design, marketing, and communications.

**William F. Kaiser '49** has been named vice president for public relations and advertising, Howell International, New York City.

**Ray D. Cosgrove '50** has been promoted to vice president of marketing at Ohio Medical Products, Madison, Wis.

**Louis Lex, Jr. '50** was recently appointed executive director, Capital District Regional Planning Commission, Albany, N. Y.

**Elmer H. Marth '50** has been named editor of the Journal of Milk and Food Technology. He is a member of the University of Wisconsin faculty.

**Dale A. Nordeen '50** is president and a member of the board of First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Madison, Wis. He is also president of the local Chamber of Commerce.

**Jack A. Sulser '50** has entered the Air War College at Maxwell AFB, Ala.

**Mrs. Perry Westbrook (Arlen Runzler) '50** recently received her MA in social work from the State University of New York at Albany.

## 1951-1955

**Warren L. Bull Jr., '51** has been awarded the professional designation of chartered life underwriter by the American College of Life Underwriters at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

**Karl R. Guenther '51** has been elected executive vice president of Bjorksten Research Laboratories at Madison, Wis.

**Dr. George P. Bogumill '52** recently received the Army Commendation Medal in ceremonies at El Paso, Tex.

**Mrs. Donald Lieberman (Janice Audry Somers) '52** has joined the librarianship department of San Jose State College, San Jose, Calif.

**Gifford C. Loomer '52**, professor of art at Western Illinois University, Macomb, Ill., has a series of fifteen encaustic paintings on a circuit of art galleries in an eight state area.

**Dr. Robert W. Edland '53** has joined the University of Wisconsin Medical School faculty as an assistant professor of radiology.

**M. Richard Roseman '53** has joined the faculty of the University of Iowa.

**Charles P. Hall, Jr. '54** was recently presented the Norman A. Welch Memorial Award of the National Association of Blue Shield Plans. He is a faculty member at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Richard K. Wendt '54** has been promoted to life actuary by Nationwide Life Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio.

**Mrs. David Karan (Myrna Delson) '55** was recently appointed student teaching supervisor in foreign languages at Queen's College, New York City.

**J. Paul Morrow '55** has been appointed district attorney of Iowa County, Wisconsin.

**Mr. and Mrs. Robert (Barbara Becher) '56) Mueller '55** announce the birth of their sixth child, Kay Delia. Bob is a sales representative for the Benrus Watch Company in Memphis, Tenn.

**Mrs. Peter Stacy (Doris Ann Clow) '55** has been appointed assistant dean of student affairs at UW-Milwaukee.

## 1956-1960

**Mrs. Ronald Boyer (Caroline Karel) '56** has been appointed to teach management at the University of Cincinnati.

**Donald R. Dedow '56** has been appointed manager of General Motors' Packard Electric Division at Warren, Ohio.

**Thomas N. Johnson '56** has been promoted to major in the U.S. Air Force.

**James D. Jones '56** has been promoted to assistant professor in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine at the University of Minnesota.

**David L. Herfel '57** is enrolled in the

## Missionary to the Congo

**I**N THE Congo, where more than 75 percent of the people eke out a subsistence living from the land, a Wisconsin farmer is teaching modern methods of agriculture.

John W. Hooper of Palmyra has been a Methodist lay missionary in the province of Katanga, in the southern Congo, for nine years. Fluent in French and Swahili, he has taught animal husbandry, mathematics and science and done construction work at two mission stations.

His first three years in the Congo were "special-term" or three-year service, similar to a tour of duty with the Peace Corps. Hooper was assigned to the agricultural school at

Mulungwishi, 110 miles north of Lubumbashi, formerly Elizabethville. At Mulungwishi the Methodist Church supports a complex of schools—theological, secondary, primary and home economics—under the umbrella of the Springer Institute.

Later he became director of the Congo Polytechnic Institute at Sandoa, Katanga province. The mission station there consists of a number of schools, including a teacher-training institution. The Polytechnic Institute offers a three-year training program for young farmers. Their wives attend home economics classes, supervised by Mrs. Hooper, who met her husband when both were special-term missionaries in the Congo.

Hooper extends his agricultural work into the community. Missions supporters in the United States have supplied him with seeds for distribution to Congolese farmers. His pet project is chickens, which he raises and sells. He also vaccinates poultry.

Hooper is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Hooper, who have a 200-acre farm near Palmyra. He attended Palmyra High School and Wisconsin State College at Platteville and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1958 with a bachelor of science degree in agriculture education.

After his first term of missionary service, he studied at Garrett Biblical Institute in Evanston, Ill., and then spent a year studying French in Grenoble, France.

Hooper, his wife, Margaret, and son, Tommy, have been in Palmyra on furlough since April. They will return to the Congo in January, 1968.



John Hooper, director of the Congo Polytechnic Institute, is shown here (left) chatting with a local student.



Air Force Institute of Technology education-with-industry program.

**Richard H. Huibregtse '57** has been promoted to superintendent of plants three and eight at Packard Electric Division, General Motors Corp., Warren, Ohio.

**Ruth K. Mitchell '57** is a faculty research associate at the University of Pittsburgh.

**Richard C. Neuheisel '58** is teaching business law at Arizona State College.

**Mrs. Robert Pum (Janis Murdoch) '57** recently received her MA in physical education from Ball State University, Muncie, Ind. and is now an instructor there. Her husband, Robert, '58 is working towards his Ph.D. in art education there.

**John A. Buch '59** has been named manager of market development for Corning Packing Co., Corning, N. Y.

**William J. Immerman '59** has been named executive assistant of American International Pictures business affairs committee, Los Angeles, Calif.

**Le Roy James Kwarcinski '59** and Miss Ann Margaret Lordahl of Milwaukee were married recently in that city.

**Ronald R. Reinholz '59** has been elected a trust officer of the First National Bank of Milwaukee.

**C. William Dohmann '60** has been appointed principal of El Segundo High School in El Segundo, Calif. He is also working toward his Ph.D. at the University of Southern California.

**Mr. and Mrs. Robert (Carol Kreeger '61) Hoffman '60** announce the birth of their son, David Henry.

**Dr. and Mrs. Geoffrey (Mary Lynn Estes '63) Moyer '60** announce the birth of their son, Harris Palmer, II.

## 1961

**Dr. Kathleen A. Hable** has been appointed a resident in pediatrics in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine, University of Minnesota.

**Charles L. Leavitt** has been promoted to associate professor of English at Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, N. J.

**Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. McLean** announce the birth of their first child, Kristi Zeta.

**Guy R. Scott** has been promoted to senior investment analyst in the bond department of the Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.

## 1962

**Glenn K. Grumann**, a biology teacher at LaFollette Junior High School, was recently named the 1967 Outstanding Young Educator by the Madison Jaycees.

**Stephen M. Robinson** received the Air Medal and the Army Commendation Medal in ceremonies in Vietnam recently.

## 1963

**Jacob B. Angelo** recently joined the Baytown Research and Development Division of Esso, Baytown, Tex.

**Guy S. Conrad** has joined Kenyon & Eckhardt, Boston, as director of public relations.

## 1964

**Mrs. Peter J. Rosler (Virginia Lee Segal)** has been named to the board of directors of Professional Women for Brain Research. She is an account executive with Cooper and Golin, Chicago.

**Sandra Lou Stein** received her MS in education from Northern Illinois University recently. She is now working towards her Ed.D.

## 1965

**Jane Ann Godager** has been awarded a study grant at Florida State University, Tallahassee, to receive training in the School of Social Welfare.

**Mr. and Mrs. Michael (Madeleine Netboy '64) Kesselman** are traveling in Israel. He is vice president of Eskay Knitwear and she is a caseworker for New York City.

## 1966

**Nyles R. Eskritt** has completed orientation at Brooks AFB, Tex., as a new officer in the U.S. Air Force medical service.

A memorial fund to honor **Geoffrey W. Martin**, who was killed in an automobile accident last summer, is being established at the University of Rochester. Proceeds from the fund will be used for buying books in the field of late 19th century British and French history. Contributions should be made payable to Dr. R. J. Kaufmann and sent to him in care of the Department of History, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. 14627.



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**Mr. and Mrs. James William (Kathleen Ann Whitney) Feeney** are in Hawaii where he is working toward his MA in oceanography and she is teaching in a Honolulu high school.

**James P. Foss** has completed his basic combat training at Ft. Knox, Ky.

**Kenneth J. Frahm** has been graduated from officer training school at Lackland AFB, Tex.

**Gerald Hoerig** recently joined the chemical manufacturing unit of Parke-Davis & Company at Holland, Mich.

**Paul T. Thoreson** has been awarded U.S. Air Force silver pilot wings upon graduation at Webb AFB, Texas.

## 1967

**Bruce D. Allen** has entered U.S. Air Force pilot training at Webb AFB, Tex.

**Scott R. Anderson** has joined Ryerson Steel as a sales trainee.

**Fred Barbash** has started work on his MA at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu.

**James A. Bergman** was graduated recently from a VISTA training program at Northeastern University in Boston, Mass.

**Stephen A. Gershaw** has been graduated from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex.

**Ralph W. Hantke** has joined the U.S. Civil Service Commission as an investigator.

**Ronald H. Heilman** has completed an eight-week administration course at Ft. Ord., Calif.

**Glenn J. Hovde** recently joined the I. Hovde Realty Co., Madison, Wis. as a real-estate broker.

**Grafton H. Hull** has been awarded a study grant at Florida State University, Tallahassee, to continue training in the School of Social Welfare.

**Eric O. Larsen** has completed his basic combat training at Ft. Dix, N. J.

**Edward Lloyd Murphy** has entered the Air War College at the Air University, Maxwell AFB, Ala.

**William R. Powell** has completed an officers' course at the Army Military Police School, Ft. Gordon, Ga.

**Dennis Ragen** has joined Consolidated Paper Inc. of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., as a process engineer trainee.

**Karen Roenfanz** was recently graduated from a VISTA training program in Nashville, Tenn.

**Paul Tiedeman** has been named market analyst for the snack food firm division of Madison, Wis. based Frito-Lay Inc.

**Robert W. Tomarkin** has completed a four-week administration course at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

**Emmit P. Zimmerman** has completed a basic military journalist course at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

**Charles E. McLeish, Roger P. Neilsen, Roger W. Palmer, James A. Peckenpaugh, and Timothy A. Verhaeghe** have been graduated from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas.

## Newly Married

### 1960

Penelope S. PIERCE and Lt. Cmdr. Jack H. Stutts

### 1961

Ellen Clare Hagan and William Frederick FRALEY, Wauwatosa

Brigitte Steinberg and Fredrick Herman GERLACH, Olney, Md.

Susan K. SCHOUTEN '64, and Andres PEEKNA, Madison

### 1962

Sandra Gail GERLAND and Duane A. Schley

Linda Lehman and Warren J. KENNY, Madison

Peggy Jean Power and Charles Edward KLINE, Milwaukee

### 1963

Nancy J. AHSMANN, and Charles F. Mayer

Mary Katherine GOSSE '66 and David Harry MAASS, Seymour

Katherine I. Perlock and James Allan RADLOFF, Madison

### 1964

Anne Soule ARNON and Jonathan Hodge, Berkeley, Calif.

Judith Ann CILLEY and R. J. Williams, Madison

Barbara Jackson GLEESON and Wm. E. Johns, Sioux City, Ia.

Jean MARTIN and Paul Dickinson Joan Myszkowski and Thomas A. STATZ, Milwaukee

Maren E. TEPLÉ and Efrían Vila, Jr. Susan THOMSON and Robert Michael Turner, Arlington, Va.

Gaye Lynn LOUNGUA and Michael A. UNGER

### 1965

Nancy A. ALBRIGHT and Peter E. Theisen

Jeanette Marie McDonald and John Ibrahim KASHOU, Whitefish Bay

### 1966

Carol Diane BARTA and LeRoy Van Dyke, Racine

Mary Susan Scheftner and Henry Hiller BECK, Plymouth

Barbara G. BERGMANN and J. L. Davis

Bonnie Jean McLean and William Wyman FITZGERALD, Jr., Oconomowoc

Catherine LIACOPOULOS and Nicholas C. GRAPSAS, Fond du Lac

Mary Suzanne HARTMAN and Theodore Mainella, Greendale

Karen C. KREJCI and Don M. Smith Sandra J. NELSON and Steve W. Schmidt

Bonnie Jean Dreager and Solon W. PIERCE, Jr., Deerfield

Barbara E. WEBSTER and Robert Munson

### 1967

Elyse M. AHLGRIMM and Richard W. Hensel, Racine

Virginia Evelyn Stein and Robert Earl DEER, Madison

Anne E. FISHER and Larry J. Jost Charlotte Ann Stack and John P. GARSKE

Cynthia Ellen GRUETZMAN and Steven John Ingwell, Ft. Atkinson

Bonnie S. MURDOCK '66 and Leonard J. HAUSMAN

Nancy Allds and Raymond W. HEISER Sue Ann DORMAN '66 and Michael B. KAPLAN, Madison

Susan Kay Babler and Richard George KREUZER, Monroe

Mary Catherine Petry and Lawrence A. LITCHFIELD, Westport

Barbara M. PARSON and Bruce P. SWENSON

Mary L. Hallin and Loren Eric SCHMIDT

Judith SANDSTROM and Robert Michael STEPHAN

Marilyn Alice Nelson and James Carl WENDELBURG, Argyle

## Necrology

Mrs. Fred M. Schlimgen '99 (Anna Barbara FISCHER), Madison

Flora Neil DAVIDSON '01, Madison Mrs. John B. Ludden '01 (Belva Gladys STONE), Madison

Ervin John BEULE '04, Sinaloa, Mexico

George John MARQUETTE '04, St. Helena, Calif.

Prof. Ray Sprague OWEN '04, Madison Prof. Leslie Flanders VAN HAGAN '04, Madison

Elizabeth Catherine BUEHLER '05, Madison

Mrs. John Greer Carey '05 (Faye Valeria ROGERS), La Jolla, Calif.



Mrs. Bertran A. Smith '05 (Gertrude A. BRODERICK), San Diego, Calif.  
 Alexander WILEY '07, Chippewa Falls in Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Mrs. E. J. Skelton '08 (Isabel Monica FARNUM), Madison  
 Carl August SMITH '08, Rockford, Ill.  
 George Ernest STUCKEY '08, Madison  
 Alexander Falk GILMAN '10, Charleston, So. Car.  
 Mrs. Tennis Marcotte '10 (Jessie Clare TERRY), Momence, Ill.  
 Robert William WARD '10, Fort Atkinson  
 Marian WHIDDEN '10, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 Lynn Wider BYRON '11, Beloit in Sarasota, Fla.  
 Walter E. WIED '11, Almond in Stevens Point  
 Malcolm Kenneth WHITE '12, Milwaukee  
 Charles Albert ACHTENBERG '13, Madison  
 Eugene Edward O'KEEFE '13, Appleton  
 Eibert Thomas BARTHOLOMEW '14, Riverside, Calif.  
 Raymond Lee CUFF '14, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Evey Eugene HALL '14, Florence, So. Car.  
 Erwin Lloyd HENNING '14, Oconomowoc  
 Harold Spencer BINGHAM '15, Ruston, La.  
 Paul Bigelow SCHAEFFER '15, Berkeley, Calif.  
 John H. VOJE, Jr. '15, Oconomowoc  
 Edward Hall GARDNER '16, Gaylordsville, Conn. in Englewood, Fla.  
 Mrs. Charles Aaron Bacon '17 (Clara Belle SPRINGSTEED), Amsterdam, N. Y.

Charles Samuel MINOR '17, Winnetka, Ill.  
 Russell Shultz JOHNSON '18, Cedarburg, Wis.  
 Florence Rose KEELEY '18, Baldwin  
 Mrs. Hyman Stanley Lipman '18 (Ruth Huldah BOYCE), Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
 Louis Claude ROVE '18, Mukwonago  
 Mrs. Walter F. Simon '18 (Ethel VAN WART), Madison  
 William Royal SMITHEY '18, Charlottesville, Va.  
 Donald Lukes HERRICK '19, Milwaukee  
 John Van Brunt COX '20, Portland, Ore.  
 Elvira Otilia OSTLUND '20, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
 Allen SPAFFORD '20, Cloquet, Minn.  
 Perry George ANDERSON '22, Denver, Colo.  
 Joseph Arthur BRASSARD '22, Merrill, Wis.  
 Wells Francis CARBERRY '22, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Clare Louise LEWIS '22, Wooster, Ohio  
 Mary Virginia ROACH '22, Pasadena, Calif.  
 Mrs. Melville Shuthiess '23 (Marianna CHANDLER), Newton, Conn.  
 Mrs. U. B. Groves '24 (Marjorie CAPRON), New York, N. Y.  
 Mrs. Arnold Haskel '24 (Florence Nina SMITH), Madison  
 Ernest Frederick LUDWIG '24, Manitowoc  
 Dr. Victor Emil ENGELMANN '25, Oak Lawn, Ill.  
 M. Bernard MONFRIED '25, Philadelphia, Pa.

Walter J. ROSENZWEIG '25, Appleton  
 Harold Francis DUNCAN '26, Two Rivers  
 Edward Charles ESSER '26, Madison  
 Stacey Weldon O'BRIEN '26, South Salem, N. Y.  
 Eleanore L. SPIERING '26, Milwaukee  
 Erna Cornelia REINHART '27, Wausau in Green Bay  
 Mrs. Robert Hamilton Julien '29 (Viola Anne FREITAG), Monticello in DeKalb, Ill.  
 Maurice Norman FARBER '30, Chicago, Ill.  
 Philip LEHNER, Jr. '30, Princeton in Madison  
 Thomas Holden MORAN '30, Madison  
 Leo Thomas KEHL '31, Madison  
 Jonathan Harold McMURRAY '31, Waukesha  
 Milton Harold BUTTON '33, Grand Rapids, Minn.  
 Chris HANSON '33, Madison  
 Elmer Iversen JENS '34, New Holstein  
 Martin Marcus MORRISSEY '34, Madison  
 Mrs. Paul Neubauer '35 (Kathryn Mary SICKINGER), Monroe  
 Mrs. Charles J. Nevada '36 (Clarice Margaret ROWLANDS), Milwaukee  
 Richard Malcolm LAIRD '37, Madison  
 Mrs. William Christopher Webb '37 (Louise Mary HAACK), Madison  
 Ernest Victor ERICKSON '38, Madison  
 Daniel Joseph BLOOMGARDEN '40, Beverly Hills, Calif.  
 Robert Walter HACKBARTH '40, Madison in New York, N. Y.  
 William Dawson POUNDEN '40, Wooster, Ohio  
 William LuVerne ROPER '40, Madison  
 James Edward YAHN '40, Madison  
 Gilbert Franklyn SIEWERT '42, Portage  
 Mrs. L. L. Duffee '43 (Edith Wilhelmina TEN PAS), Plano, Tex.  
 James Milton O'NEILL, Jr. '43, Alexandria, Va.  
 Lawrence Joseph SWOBODA '43, Manitowoc  
 William Warren RICHARDS '46, Eau Claire  
 Roy Joseph BRANDT '47, Homewood, Ill. in Chicago, Ill.  
 John Francis YOUNGBLOOD '47, Santa Barbara, Calif. in New York, N. Y.  
 Herbert Joseph KESSLER '49, Madison  
 Patrick Frank McCUNE '50, Jefferson  
 Dr. Douglas William BAILEY '52, Milwaukee  
 Mrs. James D. Hepola '52 (June KANSTRUP), Richland Center  
 Mrs. Herbert Orion Brickson, Jr. '53 (Barbara Hanecy KECK), Watertown in Silang, Cavite, Philippines  
 Mrs. Ralph Edgar Harris '55 (Mildred Ann ENERSON), Mercer Island, Wash.  
 Eric George SCHOENFELD '60, Beloit in New York, N. Y.  
 Gabriel Jules GUTMAN '64, Ridgewood, N. Y.

## Malcolm Whyte, Noted Alumnus and Civic Leader, Dies

Malcolm K. Whyte '12, a prominent Milwaukee attorney and civic leader, died Nov. 9 in Milwaukee.

Throughout his career, Whyte had been a continual supporter of University of Wisconsin causes. His most recent contribution of leadership came when he served as general chairman of the campaign to raise \$3.5 million for the Elvehjem Art Center, currently under construction on the Madison campus. He also served as chairman of the golden jubilee fund for his 1912 UW class.

Whyte was for several years a director of the University of Wisconsin Foundation. He was presented with distinguished service award citations by both the UW Milwaukee Alumni Club and the Wisconsin Alumni

Association.

A senior partner in the firm of Whyte, Hirshboeck, Minahan, Harding and Harland, Whyte was a specialist in corporate law. He served as a director for several corporations and was a member of the American, Wisconsin, and New York bar associations. He was a leader in several Milwaukee civic projects and his lifelong interest in art was expressed through his service on the board of the Layton School of Art and in his contributions to the Milwaukee Public Museum and the Milwaukee Art Center.

Memorials are being accepted by the University of Wisconsin Foundation, Box 5025, Madison, Wis. 53705.

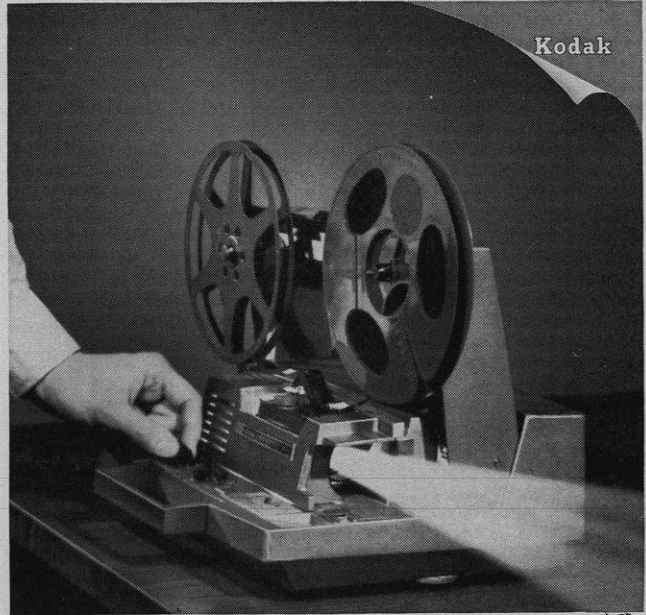
# What kind of person dedicates his career to causes like this?

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2. Committee service with half a dozen Rochester musical organizations that vie for audiences with the one he runs.
3. Music, theater, and movie critic for a pure highbrow FM radio station.
4. Owner and operator of a one-man cottage industry that manufactures neckties which sell well to the visual arts crowd.



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5. Secretary for 15 years of Dartmouth's Class of 1949.
6. Scaler of 45 of the 46 highest peaks in the Adirondacks.
7. Non-Ph.D. husband to a Ph.D. wife (who spent the past summer investigating Renaissance rhetoricians in the British Museum and the libraries of Italy as preparation for another year of teaching history at two colleges and keeping house for our friend and their three offspring).

On this page he has sacrificed some privacy of his own in the hope of attracting reinforcements and colleagues from among provocative engineers who have no objections to success and see it as many-faceted. Inquiries are invited. It is only fair to warn that the case cited here concerns a more traditional field for engineering than awaits some newcomers at Kodak. Many extremely important Kodak products, such as orbit the moon, are much less known to the general public than home movies and projectors.

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 Madison, Wisconsin  
 Keith M. Eder, MA '50  
 Boonville, Missouri  
 Jacob P. Elmer, AG S '37  
 Arpin, Wisconsin  
 Donald E. Feltz, BSA '55  
 Osage, Iowa  
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 Clinton, Iowa  
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- Charles W. Neumann, BA '47  
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Leeds, Massachusetts
- Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Logan, BS (Ed) '39  
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- Clarke C. Johnson, BS (EE) '58  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- Miss M. Irene Jones, BA '25  
Memphis, Tennessee
- Francis J. Lowey, BS (ME) '40  
Medina, Ohio
- William R. Lulow, BA '66  
New York, New York
- Dr. Harry J. Manning, BS '42  
Meadville, Pennsylvania
- Charles W. Sampson, BBA '50  
Newton, Massachusetts
- Jane K. Zucker, BA '66  
Teaneck, New Jersey

## Life Membership Contest Winner



Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Kniskern (left) were the special guests of the Wisconsin Alumni Association during Homecoming weekend, October 27-29. Mr. Kniskern was the winner of a complimentary weekend in Madison in a life membership drive conducted by the Alumni Association. His answer to the question—"What do you feel is the most important way an alumnus can be of service to his Alma Mater?"—was selected number one by the judges of the contest. The winning entry was:

- B—backing for all projects
- A—advertise accomplishments
- D—demand maintenance of excellence
- G—generosity in dollars
- E—encourage prospective students
- R—requirements at a high level
- S—salesmanship for our U and its objectives

Kniskern received his MS degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1960 after earning a BS degree from Northern Illinois University in 1954. He is presently the principal of the Medford (Wis.) High School.



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Today, he's a Graphic Illus-

trator at GM. His job: Helping set up the quality control standards of excellence followed by GM car divisions everywhere.

Ben Bouier is only one of many highly-skilled, self-made men who have made their mark at

GM by making the pursuit of perfection a way of life.

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Benjamin H. Bouier, Jr., GM Manufacturing Development Staff, Warren, Michigan.



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