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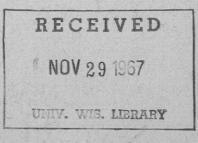
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NOVEMBER, 1967



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The Scene at the Commerce Building – October 18, 1967

Success never eluded Charlie Spear but his most lasting satisfaction has come from his association with New England Life.

Charlie was president of his class at Northeastern University, played on the hockey team and was an outstanding student of mechanical engineering. As a sales engineer, first with Allis-Chalmers and then with Mobil, he had become a sales supervisor of a seven-state territory when he resigned to join New England Life.

"Although I had been on the escalators of promotion, it took this business and its professional sales approach for me to find real career satisfaction," is the way Charlie sums it up.

When he made his move he was 38 with a wife and 5 small children, and was living far from his home city of Boston. He continues to live and thrive in Wausau, Wis-

consin, and gives testimony to the fact-that a man can make his own way in this business, and on his own terms. has gotten from his and his general age him the preparatio is- to offer the kind of to busine that could high stan

Charlie Spear is especially appreciative of the cooperation he has gotten from his Company and his general agent in giving him the preparation and backing to offer the kind of service

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general agency in Milwaukee,

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Volume 69 November 1967 Number 2

FEATURES

- 4 Day of Obstruction-The Dow Protest
- 10 University Extension-linking the university and society
- 12 The Center Students-A Profile
- 14 The Student Counseling Center

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DAY OF OBSTRUCTION



a major confrontation between students, and the administration sets off a violent reaction that will have a decided impact on the University's future



MADISON police, wearing riot helmets and armed with wooden sticks, restored order to the University of Wisconsin campus during an obstructionist student protest directed against recruiters from the Dow Chemical Company on Wednesday, October 18.

The confrontation between the demonstrating students and the police precipitated an outbreak of violence which saw 50 protesters (three of them non-students) and 21 law enforcement officers treated for injuries resulting from the melee.

The whole incident seemed to be the inevitable result of a series of protest actions which have kept the Madison campus in turmoil for nearly two years.

The week previous to the day of violence Dean of Student Affairs Joseph F. Kauffman, with the backing of Chancellor William H. Sewell, had unequivocally stated that: "If any student obstructs scheduled placement interviews, or otherwise disrupts the operations of the University or organizations accorded the use of University facilities, the University will not hesitate to invoke University discipline, including disciplinary probation, suspension or expulsion, whether or not arrests are made."

In explaining the basis for their position, Chancellor Sewell and Dean Kauffman cited Chapter 11.02 of the Laws and Regulations of the University which states: "Students have the right, accorded to all persons by the Constitution, to freedom of speech, peacable assembly, petition and association. Students and student organizations may examine and discuss all questions of interest to them, and express opinions publicly as well as privately. They may support causes by lawful means which do not disrupt the operations of the University, or organizations accorded the use of University facilities."

The guidelines were thus laid down and the students proceeded to test the resolution of the University administration and faculty in adhering to their expressed policy.

Dow Chemical was the focus of another student demonstration last February which saw 19 people arrested on disorderly conduct charges. Trials relating to this particular incident were started in September (see accompanying story).

The announced reason for protesting Dow's presence on the campus, both in February and in October, was the charge that the University was acting in "complicity" with Dow in the prosecution of the Vietnam War. Dow has been one of the major manufacturers of napalm used in the war.

When it was learned that Dow was coming to the campus to recruit during a week in October, students began organizing for a repeat of last February's demonstrations.

The demonstrations began peacefully on Tuesday, October 17, as students picketed outside the Commerce Building, one of the sites of the job interviews. Even though the first day's picketing was peaceful, the students had previously declared that it was their intention to obstruct the interviews during the course of the week. They had even tried to get a restraining order preventing the University from interfering with their actions, but Federal Judge James Doyle refused to issue the order.

Obstruction was the plan then as the students assembled at the bottom of the hill at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday. At approximately 10:45 a band of nearly 300 students began marching up Bascom Hill towards the Commerce Building. The protesters were urged forward by members of the San Francisco Mime Troup who were shaking tambourines, beating a drum, and blowing bugles.

Tension literally crackles through the air as angry students and police face off after the Commerce Building had been cleared of students obstructing Dow Chemical recruiters.

November, 1967

When they arrived at the Commerce Building, the protesters split into two segments, one element surging into the building, the other forming a picket line outside and periodically chanting "Down with Dow" and other slogans.

THE GROUP inside the building blocked the corridors and prevented any students from interviewing with the Dow recruiters. A small contingent of University police, augmented by unarmed off-duty Madison police, was on hand at the outset, but there was no major show of force.

The situation remained relatively static for nearly two hours as Chancellor Sewell and Dean Kauffman gave the students time to comply with their request to end the obstruction. There was periodic contact between the protesters and the administration, but the protesters refused to end their obstruction unless the University would permanently ban Dow representatives from employment interviews.

In the meantime, a contingent of Madison police in riot gear had been called to aid the original group of law enforcement officers who, by then, were immobilized inside the building. The reserve force was assembled in the parking lot behind Bascom Hall, a short distance away from the Commerce Building.

Chancellor Sewell later explained that he had authorized calling additional police only after he was assured that the unarmed forces could not cope with the situation. He said that he did not then anticipate that the protesters would forcibly resist police attempts to clear the building.

When it appeared that the students were not going to move, University Police Chief Ralph Hanson, accompanied by approximately 30 policemen, entered the building. Hanson, for the third time that day, declared the blockade an unlawful assembly and ordered the protesters to dis-

UW Police Chief Ralph Hanson and some of his officers were temporarily blockaded inside one of the Commerce Building offices at one point in the demonstration against the Dow Chemical Company.



perse. They did not and the police set about ejecting them. In the process of clearing the building, the police used their sticks. All hell broke loose and both protesters and police were beaten.

By this time, a sizeable crowd had assembled outside the Commerce Building. The sight of the injured turned the crowd into an angry and vitriolic mob that periodically surged toward the police. On three separate occasions during the ensuing hour, police lobbed cannisters of teargas into the crowd in an attempt to disperse it.

The teargas, whipped by strong winds off Lake Mendota, blew through the crowd and there was a great deal of confusion as protesters and bystanders stumbled away from the center of action, dabbing at their eyes and coughing and sneezing. Each time the police released the teargas, the crowd retaliated with a salvo of bottles, rocks, and bricks—missiles which inflicted additional injury and property damage.

Gradually, the tension began to subside as the police formed a perimeter around the outside of the Commerce Building. However, there were several other unsavory incidents that took place. Someone cut down the American flag on top of Bascom Hall; students roamed the halls of Bascom, ripping notices off the bulletin boards; someone tossed an object through the glass covering the painting of John Bascom that hangs in the building. A number of fires were set; one minor fire was detected in Dean Kauffman's office, a more damaging one in North Hall.

As the violence of Wednesday afternoon wore away, students began regrouping. That evening, a mass rally was held on the Library Mall. At the meeting a student strike was proposed for the following day. Meanwhile, a group of TAs (teaching assistants) voted to support and participate in the student strike and approximately 300 faculty members met and voted to condemn the University's use of violence in the protest action and to recommend that no disciplinary action be taken against the protesters.

Chancellor Sewell later issued a

Wisconsin Alumnus

statement reiterating the policy expressed in Chapter 11.02. He then indicated that the administration had suspended Dow interviews on the campus for the following day and said that the administration was preferring charges against the leaders of the blockade, suspending them from the University and referring their cases to the Student Conduct Committee.

Although the police were gone from the campus on Thursday, the tension remained. A hastily organized Committee for Students Rights held two meetings on Bascom Hill. The committee proposed that the students strike until the administration met the following demands-that police be removed from the campus and never be called to disperse a peaceful demonstration by students and faculty; that no legal or disciplinary action be taken against students participating in the Dow protest; and that the administration enter into negotiations with the committee to satisfy the initial demands and to define what constitutes disruptive activity and grounds for disciplinary action.

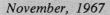
Several teaching assistants joined the students in the strike, but the overall effect of the strike was moderate. University officials reported that a large majority of the students were attending classes in a businessas-usual fashion.

CHARGES of "police brutality" reverberated through the air in the wake of the previous day's violence. This charge was to become the focus of subsequent protestations by concerned student and faculty groups.

The Wisconsin Legislature also entered into the picture and was generally up in arms over the happenings on the campus. One lawmaker, Sen. Leland McParland (D-Cudahy) was reported to have suggested that students should "be shot, if necessary" to maintain order.

The most important event in Thursday's activities was a special meeting of the faculty. The faculty filled the Union Theater to overflowing and hundreds of students listened

The photo at right shows the heavy concentration of students packed into the corridors of the Commerce Building during the obstructive protest.





7



Police had to resort to using teargas to clear the area outside the Commerce Building of demonstrators and onlookers.

to the proceedings which were broadcast into several rooms in the Union.

The meeting, which was punctuated by a two-hour dinner break, was an emotion charged affair that saw the raising of numerous parliamentary challenges interspersed with debate on what had actually happened when the police began to clear the Commerce Building, who was responsible for triggering the violence, and what should be the ultimate faculty response to the whole matter.

Prof. Eugene Cameron, geology, chairman of the University Committee, put forth his committee's resolution commending Chancellor Sewell for his handling of the protest. Cameron called the student action in holding an obstructive protest "a carefully planned, willful flouting of the rules."

"This is not the time for weakness," he said. "This is the time to

Two Protesters Convicted

PRIOR TO the latest outburst over the presence of Dow Chemical recruiters on the campus, two students were convicted of disorderly conduct for their participation in the Dow protest last February. The students—Robert Cohen of Levittown, Pa., and Robert Zwicker of Appleton —were found guilty by a circuit court jury. Cohen was sentenced to 14 days in jail and Zwicker was ordered to pay a \$100 fine by Judge William C. Sachtjen. Zwicker could not pay his fine and was sent to jail along with Cohen.

Both students were given Huber Law privileges which allowed them to attend their classes at the University. During their confinement, a rhubarb developed when Sheriff Franz Haas ordered that Cohen's beard be shaved and that he be given a haircut "for health reasons." Cohen said that he planned to sue Sheriff Haas for assault and battery because his beard had been removed against his wishes.

A few days after they were jailed, the students were freed on the orders of U. S. District Judge James E. Doyle pending an appeal of their case to the State Supreme Court.

The students were the subject of discussion at the October meeting of the UW Board of Regents. Regent Bernard Ziegler, West Bend, put forth a motion proposing that Cohen should be relieved of his job as a teaching assistant in the philosophy department and be placed on disciplinary probation. The Regents moved to defer action on the motion after a long discussion.

Trials for other students involved in last winter's Dow protest were still pending when October's violent confrontation took place. hold to the policies that we, the faculty, established for the welfare of all members of the academic community."

The final outcome of the meeting was the passing of a resolution upholding "the chancellor's actions in recognition of his obligation to enforce the mandate of the faculty." The resolution carried by a 681–375 vote; the faculty also voted to suspend Dow interviews on Friday, the last scheduled day of their appearance on campus.

Friday the students attempted to generate further support for their strike, but its overall impact continued to diminish. However, interest and support was restored temporarily on Saturday when nearly 2,000 students, many of them wearing black armbands, marched up State Street to the Capitol in protest of the alleged police brutality. The students were generally orderly and almost uniformly grim. Nevertheless, there was an undertone of anticipated further violence as parade marshals walked up and down the lines of students. instructing them to remove their glasses, contact lenses, earrings, and any sharp objects such as pens or jewelry.

At the Capitol, the students scotchtaped a set of their demands to the Capitol door and listened to several speeches. Police remained in the background and there was no hint of a confrontation as the crowd ultimately dispersed.

While the charges of police brutality were being levelled, there were several reports of active insurgency on the part of students. Witnesses told of police, downed by the mob, being kicked, slugged, and spit upon. Madison Police Chief Wilbur Emery said that he felt there was no doubt in his mind that the protest was extremely well organized.

A "casualty list" released by University Hospitals later revealed that 47 students and three non-students had been treated and released (one was held under observation for a few hours, another for 20 hours) following the outbreak of violence. The students were treated for injuries ranging from cuts and bruises to teargas effects. At least two policemen required hospitalization following their involvement in the fracas; 19 others were treated for a variety of injuries and released.

By Monday, the matter was being fully investigated. A State Senate Select Committee, with Lt. Gov. Jack Olson presiding, conducted a hearing that included the showing of several film clips and the playing of recorded tapes made by newsmen at the scene of Wednesday's violence. Testimony and eye-witness accounts was also taken from several others who had been there. Later in the week and in subsequent weeks, University administrators, from President Harrington to Chief Hanson, testified before the committee.

A similar hearing was being conducted by Judge Doyle who again had before him a request to issue a temporary restraining order requesting that the University administration be blocked from taking disciplinary action against the student demonstrators because of the purported vagueness of Chapter 11.02 of University regulations.

The faculty also met again on Monday in a continuation of their previous Thursday's meeting. This time the atmosphere was more detached. The faculty passed a proposal which expressed regret over the violence that occurred; they then overwhelmingly adopted a resolution which established a committee, composed of equal numbers of students and faculty, to draft "recommendations on the mode of response to obstruction, on the policies and conduct of employment interviews, and on any other matters concerned in the implementation of the principles of the resolution."

In the meantime, armed forces recruitment interviews were scheduled for Nov. 20–21, CIA interviews for Nov. 27–28. One student group declared its intention to block the latter, and the University sought a court restraining order to prevent further obstruction.

That was the condition of matters at the writing of this account. We will have a follow-up of further developments in our next issue.

In our next 155

November, 1967

RESOLUTION

The Board of Directors of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association, meeting at Madison, Wisconsin, October 28, 1967 at 10:00 a.m., voted upon and unanimously passed the following Resolution:

RESOLVED: That the Board of Directors of the University Alumni Association hereby commends the firm action taken by the University Administration made necessary to stop the destruction and riotous conditions occurring on the Wisconsin Campus at Madison, Wisconsin on October 18, 1967 and agree fully with the Administration's suspension of thirteen leaders of the riot.

FURTHER, that it is our sincere belief firm action and discipline must be taken by the Administration against all students and faculty members, now and in the future, who become obstructionists and/or disrupt the normal procedures of educational processes of the University of Wisconsin, in defiance of the rules and regulations that have been carefully enacted by our Faculty, Administration and Board of Regents.

FURTHER, that academic freedom, the right to hear as well as the right to speak, the right to inquire and to seek the truth, has always been a cherished and basic right at the University of Wisconsin; it must not be permitted to be eroded or destroyed by human or physical disruptive forces.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

—linking the university and society



McNeil: "programming for the 'total man'"

WHAT SHOULD BE the relationship between the university and society?

Though their posing of this question—and others—captured the headlines, protesters and demonstrators were not the only group raising it on October 18.

The university-society link was also under discussion for three days by some 700 University Extension faculty and staff assembled on the Madison campus from around the state for their annual fall conference.

For the Extension people, of course, there was no question whether the university should be "plugged in" to society. The obvious assumption behind extension programming is that it should.

The question for them: how can the university be most effective in marshalling its resources for extending instruction off-campus and in helping solve society's problems? And, specifically, what is the role of the university, through Extension, in helping people promote, design, implement and cope with change?

Speakers who came to suggest some answers included Prof. Thurman White, Dean of Extension at the University of Oklahoma, Wisconsin Senator Gaylord Nelson and Ralph K. Huitt, on leave from the UW political science faculty as assistant secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Conferees represented Extension's 322 county and area agents distributed through Wisconsin's 72 counties, WHA radio and television, and Extension academic departments and operating units lodged on various UW campuses around the state.

Until two years ago, these people, more than 800 in all, worked through three separate units—agricultural extension, general extension and radiotelevision. In 1965, the three were merged into one unit, called University Extension, to streamline the UW outreach program and increase its problem solving capacity.

Extension's main responsibility is to offer liberal and professional instructional opportunity throughout the state and to implement action programs. Ongoing programs cover such areas as urban problems, natural and industrial resource development, water and air pollution, developing youth opportunity, and helping agriculture and industry keep up with new technology. Instruction and action programs involve thousands of Wisconsin people every year.

Prof. William Sewell, Chancellor of the UW Madison campus, opened the conference with the observation that Wisconsin's formal teaching outreach probably exceeds that of any university in the country.

But, he said, "campus scholars and extension scholars can work together more effectively. We've failed, for instance, to meet needs of the underprivileged in rural and urban areas of our state."

Chancellor Sewell also pointed to several other Wisconsin problems— "violence in our cities, denial of privileges, continuing pollution of the physical environment"—and said the Madison campus was "prepared to join with our colleagues in Extension in meeting them."

Prof. White, a former president of the American Adult Education Association, argued that extension programs are today's necessity "to the extent that they contribute to rational change." The real necessity, he said, is to bring about the world's first organized learning society." And, he emphasized, "people everywhere today are in a learning mood."

Building such a society will depend in large part on whether extension organizations are good enough and have money and manpower enough to do it, he concluded.

The next challenge to the conference group came from a film presentation outlining some of the changes which Wisconsin faces in the next few years and their implications for Extension. The film documented in particular the dimensions of urbanization in Wisconsin.

Of the nearly one million population increase predicted for Wisconsin by 1980, only 30,000 people will be added to areas outside the state's two major population centers in the Southeast and the Fox River Valley. Extension efforts at developing employment and recreation opportunities for young people and older people in the state are also challenged by another shift in the population. By 1980, 55 per cent of the state's population will fall into the two age groups: those 19 and under and those 65 and over.

Dr. Ralph Huitt continued the emphasis on Extension's possibilities for service. "Universities must go into society and help solve problems," he said, adding that the universities' great potential for problem solving is too little recognized.

"But the President of the United States recognizes it," he said, noting that a Presidential commission is currently studying university extension programs across the county.

In assessing extension programs' relationship to the federal government, Dr. Huitt said they can "help us learn how to deliver services, teach us what it is possible to do and what works and help us in setting priorities."

At the banquet at which he spoke, Dr. Huitt, along with State Senator Walter G. Hollander and David F. Behrendt, education writer for the *Milwaukee Journal*, was honored as a "Friend of University Extension."

Three other guests were recognized by Extension and the University Regents for their distinguished service to extension programming at the local and national level. The honorees: Prof. H. B. McCarty, long-time director of WHA radio and television, Prof. Robert Rieck, chairman of the University Extension committee for faculty organization, and C. Brice Ratchford, vice president for extension of the University of Missouri.

Senator Gaylord Nelson took the same position as Prof. Huitt. In his view, "the heaviest responsibility for solving society's problems falls on government, but we must draw on university expertise and knowledge."

It will be particularly valuable, he said, in determining the future of both urban and non-urban areas. Nelson cited the "colossal failure of our major cities," as being particularly tragic in the face of cities' traditional role as great centers. But cities today, he said, "are choked by pollution, strangled by traffic and imperiled by crime."

One of the most exciting prospects the Senator sees is the opportunity to build a large number of new cities in open country. "We have a chance to build new cities and to do it right, planning them carefully so that form follows function."

The Senator also stressed contemporary planners' capacity for making life just as exciting in the small town as in the city and the opportunity to develop high quality recreation areas in non-urban areas.

Extension Chancellor Donald R. McNeil closed the conference by summarizing some of the organization's past achievements and future emphases.

In the past year, he said, the unit had been able to increase services to Wisconsin counties, step up efforts in the city without slighting rural problems, and bring in new kinds of talent.

One of his worries, he said, is that Extension programming goes farther in providing "economic pay-off" than in developing the total man, and he urged more emphasis in offering opportunities for liberal education.

Chancellor McNeil worries, too, that there are some audiences the program is not reaching, particularly those in "the lower white collar and upper blue collar" categories.

He also predicted that Extension in Wisconsin will take an increasingly regional approach. "While we are not going to lose our county-based staff," he said, "we must realize that solving problems and managing resources intelligently require crossing county lines."

Ways to do it, he said, include making more joint appointments on campuses around the state and opening more regional and area offices like those already operating in such areas as Hayward and Rhinelander.

McNeil closed the conference with a reminder that there must be room in Extension for innovation, for taking risks, for trying bold new ideas, and cited the marger as an example of a major step taken successfully.



Nelson: "great possibilities for the future"

The Center Students—A Profile

by Lorena Akioka and Laurence Weber

"BEFORE I came here, everyone said I'd be reluctant to return to the Center. I think Madison's atmosphere is excellent intellectually and socially, but I also realize that my interest in the University Centers has increased since I spent the summer at Madison. I want to take this enthusiasm back to my Center."

These words from a Marinette County Center coed were echoed by the chancellor who thought "it was a very good year." Dr. L. H. Adolfson, chancellor of the University of Wisconsin Center System, was talking about new and continuing measures designed to step up student interest and improve the total education process at the 11 UW freshmansophomore Center campuses.

Developing student interest is, in fact, seen as one of the basic Center System problems. Many students feel that the Centers are isolated from the University as a whole, while others feel that the Centers are extensions of high school. There are still others who think the Centers should be "second Madisons."

According to Elmer Meyer, Center System assistant vice-chancellor for student affairs: "One very real problem with the University Centers is that they tend to draw from a relatively small geographic area. Consequently, the students are quite homogeneous in their attitudes and interests. At the same time, these interests are relatively limited—both by the student's background and by the simple fact that a large percentage of them hold part-time jobs which restrict the time available for extra-curricular participation."

The UW Center System is not unique in this aspect. Almost every "commuter college" faces these same problems for the same reasons. But the System has developed programs to combat some of the problems. One University-sponsored program designed to develop leadership potential in Center students, began last summer. Nineteen freshman students attended the eight-week summer session on the Madison campus, and were involved in extra-curricular activities and weekly seminars focusing on student participation. The program hoped to encourage these students to utilize their potential at the Centers during the school year.

While long-range effects are unpredictable, most participants felt the program generated a good deal of enthusiasm, both for their own Centers as well as for the University as a whole. Kenosha Center student Marcia Goff said: "Our many discussions and talks by guest speakers resulted in a positive exchange of ideas. And this exchange has affected my view of my Center as a place of value and positive potential."

One of Marcia's classmates, Lawrence Tegel, felt that exposure to the Madison campus helped him appreciate his Center more than before. "I appreciate the academic quality of my Center more than I did. I don't mean to imply that I was dissatisfied with it before I came, but when I entered the Center this fall, I had the idea that it wasn't as thorough in its teaching methods as Madison. I've found them to be equally good."

Another innovative idea went into action this fall when four outstanding University of Wisconsin professors—two each semester for the academic year—take up "residence" at the Centers. Their responsibilities will include lectures and discussions with both faculty and students at the 11 Centers. "In general," said the official announcement, the four Knapp Scholars will "serve as an intellectual stimulus to the Center and the local community." These scholars-inresidence will spend several days at each Center and are scheduled to make follow-up visits.

While the Knapp program is an experiment with an uncertain lifetime, other programs with less dash are definitely set up on a long-term basis and may well yield greater returns.

The policy of having students serve as voting members of faculty committees is one of these. The idea is to include students in the decisionmaking process, especially in those areas which affect them as students. Typical is the example of the powerful Student Life and Interest Committees found at every Center. Students have been given an important voice in this group which has jurisdiction over all extra-curricular activities except athletics.

Student newspapers can be used for similar purposes. "The student newspaper can be an effective device for developing responsibility in expression," says Jean Spradling, Madison-based coordinator for Center student newspapers. "And a good newspaper can give the entire student body an identification with the Center."

Racine Center coed Susan Luhn stresses the need for each Center's individuality. "Too many students who come to the Centers just think of the school as a stepping stone to the Madison or Milwaukee campus. They do not realize that we are part of these two campuses." Susan, editor of the Racine Center newspaper, points out that the Center cannot become a miniature Madison or Milwaukee but must develop an identity of its own.

"Our student-faculty relationships at our Center are excellent," she continues, but if we could get more students interested in our activities and the faculty to back these activities, then I think half of our problem will be solved."

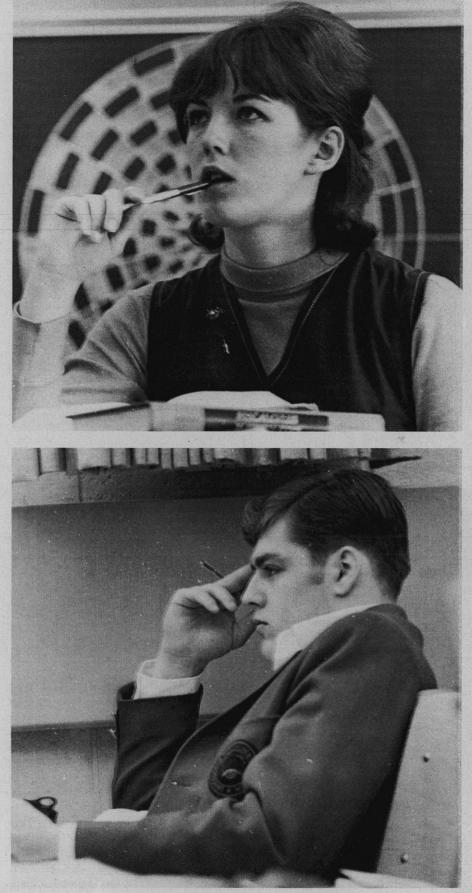
System-wide student conferences have also proved successful in encouraging student interest and leadership. A number of these are held annually, with topics ranging from leadership and student problems to the multiple uses of a student newspaper.

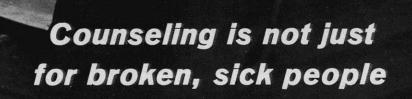
In other facets of Center life, more effort has been applied to cultural and intellectual activities. For the spring semester last year, the University provided \$20,000 in special funds for Center System lectures and fine arts programming. Estimated attendance at the 40 programs was over 11,000 persons. Presentations at various Centers included a lecture by Martin Luther King, John Carradine in a dramatic program, Ralph Votapek in a piano concert and several popular groups such as the Highwaymen. Foreign films, jazz and classical music groups were also featured.

This year the offerings will be backed up with a Center System coordinator of lectures and fine arts who will assist with booking, etc.

Research and analysis of student information, one of the basic ingredients for successful educational planning, is not neglected at the Centers. As of September 15, the Center System has a full-time institutional research expert, who will probe students and faculty for opinions and general observations.

While a great deal is being accomplished both for and at the Centers, Assistant Vice-Chancellor Meyer points out that there is still a need for "more money, more imaginative people, and simply more staff." While the efforts have been expanded, longrange results of those efforts are uncertain. But, as one coed said, "The Centers won't become 'little Madisons' or large universities overnight. We will, however, try to give them a place or point from which to start."





by Harriett Moyer

"Our purpose is to help students develop into productive men and women," says Dr. Randolph Thrush, newly-appointed director of the Center. "Ever since Sputnik, scholastic pressure has increased on students. Then the general tensions of this era are greater, in my opinion, than those of say 20 or 30 years ago. The draft, Vietnam, and increased urbanization all contribute more pressure to our students' lives," Dr. Thrush points out.

Data available at the Counseling Center also indicate that competition among students for the top grades has increased. The ability level of students at the University of Wisconsin has risen almost continuously over the past 20 years and is currently at an all-time high. These pressures also have an effect on the students.

Because of almost constant external pressures, students frequently need help in forging an approach to themselves and society. The Counseling Center offers a range of services to meet this need. Individual counseling is, of course, one of the main services. In addition, the Counseling Center maintains occupational information, utilizes test data, does group counseling, consulting work, teaching, some work with high school relations, and training of people entering the counseling field. Study skill and reading programs are also projects of the Counseling Center. Research is still another endeavor and data are now being collected on such topics as the effect of probation on grades, effectiveness of the study skills programs and the counseling process itself.

Student behavior not only baffles parents and the general public, it also confuses professors. Therefore, attempting to interpret students to the faculty is another service of the Center.

"I am new so I can't yet say what the situation is here, but my experience at other schools indicates that only a few faculty members on a campus really understand the students, their motivations, and what is im-

Wisconsin Alumnus

portant to them on the current campus scene," Dr. Thrush commented.

Psychological testing is an important activity at the Center. The Center handles the Freshman Testing Program consisting of aptitude, achievement, and placement tests which all entering freshmen are required to take. Additionally, psychological tests are used as tools in counseling, and a full-time psychrometrist is kept busy administering aptitude, interest, and personality tests. One Counseling Center staff member supervises the Wisconsin State Testing Program through which a halfmillion aptitude and achievement tests are administered each year to high school students throughout the state. Consulting service on testing problems is also offered to high schools. In addition, about 50,000 classroom examinations are scored annually for University academic departments.

"Counseling is not just for broken, sick people," Thrush emphasizes. "It also is aimed at helping people reach their top achievement level. That is why it is my desire to expand our current study skills program at the earliest opportunity. Many times just a little help in this area can make the difference from failing to passing grades. Our data also indicates that even our A and B students, if they seek help, frequently achieve more after being in the study skills program."

What students and how many go to the Center for help? National averages indicate that approximately ten per cent of all college students go for counseling, but the University of Wisconsin Center is helping well under ten per cent of its student body because of limited staff. Wisconsin has only ten Ph.D. counselors to help a student body of over 33,000. The national average is one counselor to 2,000 students, but the ideal figure should, in Dr. Thrush's opinion, be approximately one counselor to every 800 students.

Data from another Midwestern university show that almost 90 percent of all students would go for counseling at some time in their college career if service were available within a reasonable time. No stigma appears to be attached in students' minds with getting counseling help. The problem is that such service is simply not adequately provided for in most universities.

At Wisconsin the majority of students who receive help are freshmen, and the greatest number of students who go to the Center are in the College of Letters and Science. Some graduate students go to the Center for marital counseling or help with their children.

"'Hippies' and student activists frequently come to us because these young people are hunting for answers," Dr. Thrush notes. "They are intelligent and they want a satisfactory approach to life. We help them as individuals when they come to us on a voluntary basis. The Counseling Center is not generally regarded as 'part of the administrative or authority establishment' by the students and, for that reason, we are in a position to make an impact on many students who actively resist the authority system. We can not have a direct influence on a rebellious student movement, however, because effective counseling is geared to a confidential, individual approach on a volunteer basis . . .

"As I see it, one of our main functions should be to prevent the development of serious problems for individuals. Unfortunately, counseling is frequently viewed in the light of being a last resort and we then must deal with a person who has a much more serious problem than would have developed had he come to us sooner."

Problems are about equally divided at Wisconsin into those involving emotions, vocations, and education. On the national level, college counseling data indicated in a somewhat arbitrary manner that approximately one-half of the problems involve career planning, one-fourth personal social problems, and onefourth educational difficulties.

Most students come to the Center by simply walking in the door on their own initiative. The remainder come to the Center because they have been referred by the academic deans, other student personnel offices, the teaching faculty, high school administrators, off-campus agencies, and other students. Dr. Thrush says: "Frankly we can scarcely handle the volume that comes to us in this manner so we have not generally advertised our services to the student body. For example, we have had to close our study skills program to a limited number of students and have a long waiting list of students. Many more students could benefit from this program but we just don't have the facilities or staff."

"More space in fact is our first priority so we can improve and enlarge our counseling program here at Wisconsin," said Dr. Thrush when asked what he considered the most urgent need of the Center. The Counseling Center is currently located in a time-worn structure which was formerly a store with apartments above it. The reading skills program is conducted in a house which is scheduled to be razed sometime this year. Better facilities and a larger staff have not been possible with the budget allocated the Counseling Center in the past. However, attempts to find better quarters for the Center are now under way, and there is a strong possibility the Center will soon be moving to new and better facilities.

Future expansion of the Counseling Center programs will be geared to Dr. Thrush's philosophy that counseling should be aimed to help people reach their top achievement level and designed to prevent serious problems before they arise. An increase in the "exit counseling program" for students who find it impossible to do university work and are dropped is contemplated.

"With just a little help and a reassessment of their goals, such young men and women can do very well and sometimes achieve a higher income than a student who earns his Ph.D.," said Thrush. "More work needs to be done in our 'entrance counseling program' also. Many incoming students could be helped by assisting them in determining realistic goals and teaching them something of what they may expect while attending the University," he added.

Helping students is the major function of the UW Counseling Center its mission is a critical one as the University and our society continue to grow more complex.

The University

Chancellor Sewell Evaluates University's Role

IN HIS maiden speech to the Madison campus faculty, Chancellor William H. Sewell last month made several observations on the University's role in contemporary society.

Noting that the University "does not exist in splendid isolation," Chancellor Sewell went on to point out that the UW "has always been greatly and actively concerned with the problems of our society and the world."

The chancellor next challenged the faculty to make the University increasingly relevant to the times.

"War and violence, poverty, population pressure, human and civil rights, health, and the quality of the physical and human environment (to mention only a few) pose constant and growing challenges to all of us," the chancellor said. "Surely, in this academic community, we have the intellectual and material resources to help significantly in coping with these problems, even while we advance knowledge in the areas of our specialized scholarship. Just as we are creative and inventive in scholarship, so also must we be creative and inventive in devising organizational procedures and mechanisms for the study and solution of these problems."

Turning to important internal matters, the chancellor noted, "The problem of student unrest has engaged the attention and energies of this and other faculties during the past few years. Some of the reasons for student unrest are doubtless to be found in our system of higher education. but I believe that many are rooted in the fabric of our society and of the larger world in which we live. One can hardly deny that there is much for young men and women to be upset about on the national and international scenes. To mention only a few matters: the terrible war in Vietnam, extreme poverty and hopelessness in many of our cities and rural areas, the denial of basic human

and civil rights and of economic opportunities to racial and ethnic minorities, and the seeming failure of our nation to take quick and effective action to deal with these problems have been at the root of student unrest—even though these problems are not always obviously connected with the student's life on the campus."

Commenting on the protest activities which have been a common element of life on the Madison campus in recent years, Chancellor Sewell said: "Our students are greatly concerned with what they perceive to be injustices and some are very active in mounting protests and demonstrations against them, both on the campus and in the larger community. They are greatly concerned with the nature and functions of the University, and with the educational process itself, and have been vocal on these subjects. Great universities have always been places of energetic contention and dispute. And at no time have students taken ideas and issues more seriously. Would we have it otherwise?"

But there are certain ground rules which have been established to protect the rights of the entire community, the chancellor emphasized. "This Faculty, by tradition and in the Laws and Regulations of the University, has vigorously supported the constitutional rights of students to freedom of speech, peacable assembly, petition, and association-which includes the right to dissent and to protest. We have encouraged students and student organizations to examine and discuss all questions of interest to them and to express opinions publicly as well as privately. I trust that we will never deny these rights. We have, however, held that support of causes must be by lawful means which do not disrupt the operations of the University, even as we are prepared to examine and to discuss with students the purposes of university operations which they question . . . We will continue to protect the integrity of the University as an educational institution in an open, democratic society."

To facilitate communication between students and faculty, the chancellor mentioned the recommendation of a special university committee which has proposed the establishment of a University Forum which would meet regularly once each month to discuss a controversial topic of common interest to faculty and students. "The purpose of the University Forum," the chancellor explained, "is to allow for the full communication of opinion within the University community."

Although student unrest has been a predominant issue in recent years, Chancellor Sewell mentioned other items which are equally important and should receive careful faculty consideration. These include: the improvement of the instructional program; adequate financial support for teaching, research, and service programs; the proportion of graduate and undergraduate enrollments on the Madison campus; and further study of selection and admissions policies.

Pass-Fail Courses Available to More Students

THE UNIVERSITY has moved its pass-fail program out of the experimental stage and has extended it to qualified undergraduates in all colleges on the Madison campus. The expansion makes some 6,000 students eligible, compared with 650 last semester.

Students taking courses under the system receive credit toward a degree, but their grades are recorded only as satisfactory or unsatisfactory. They are not used in figuring the grade point average.

The program is not new at the University, but for the last three years has been offered only to a very limIted number of seniors, mostly in the College of Letters and Science. This fall it is generally available to juniors and seniors in all colleges.

Other eligibility requirements, such as cumulative grade point, have also been eased. In the Letters and Science school, for example, the qualifying grade point average has been lowered from 3.0 to 2.5—the equivalent of a C plus letter grade. University officials anticipate 1,500 to 1,700 of the eligible 6,000 students will take courses under the pass-fail system this fall. Last year 370 of the 650 eligible students participated.

Courses taken on a pass-fail basis must be electives rather than required courses in the student's major field. Eligible students may sign up for pass-fail courses in their college dean's office. Those who register for the program and are later found ineligible must complete the course under the conventional grading system.

Nominations Sought for Alumni Awards

THE Wisconsin Alumni Association is interested in securing nominations for its Distinguished Service Awards which are presented annually to outstanding UW alumni.

The awards will be given to alumni who have fulfilled the following qualifications:

- outstanding professional achievement;
- a record of alumni citizenship that has brought credit to the University;
- loyalty and service to Wisconsin.

Alumni are encouraged to nominate qualified candidates for this award which is the highest honor accorded by the Alumni Association. The WAA Awards Committee will review the nominations and make a final selection. The Distinguished Service Awards will be presented at the Alumni Dinner on May 18, 1968.

Nominations should be in the Association office by December 15. Send your suggestions to: Alumni Awards, Wisconsin Alumni Association, 650 N. Lake St., Madison, Wis. 53706.



Spark plug awards for outstanding leadership at the alumni club level were presented to seven Wisconsin alumni at the Club Officer's Leadership Conference held on the campus in September. Those pictured above receiving their awards include: George Drais, Detroit, Mich.; Donald Furstenberg, Mundelein, III.; Robert Klueter, Wausau; and Nathan Manis, Fond du Lac. At the right are Donald C. Slichter, president of the Alumni Association, and UW President Fred Harvey Harrington who presented the awards. Those spark plug winners not on hand when the picture was taken were: John Sohrweide, Dallas, Tex.; Joe Trier, Ironwood, Mich.; and Robert Dibb, Sheboygan.

AIM Offers New Adult Education Opportunities

A major innovation in continuing education is underway at the University.

Beginning next semester, University Extension's AIM (Articulated Instructional Media) program will offer adults throughout the state a chance to earn college credits at home via radio, telephone, packaged courses, and, in two areas, television.

For the first time in University history, off-campus students will be able to earn credit through a course aired on educational stations WHA-TV in Madison and WMVS in Milwaukee.

These "new directions" for University Extension are the outgrowth of AIM's experimental phase in two carefully controlled test areas in Northern Wisconsin and Milwaukee.

With the close of the four-year experiment in January, 1968, 458 students ranging in age from 19 to 59 will have started or continued their college careers under AIM's pioneer program.

In announcing the statewide expansion, Prof. Robert E. Najem, director of AIM, declared, "We always knew there were thousands of men and women throughout Wisconsin anxious to continue their education but unable to attend traditional campus classes because of family or professional reasons.

"Now, as the result of the AIM pilot project, we also know offcampus students can achieve as much and in most cases more than resident students—given certain conditions."

These conditions, explains Najem, are a paced approach to education, intensive counseling and a variety of teaching aids.

Instead of relying solely on textbooks and written assignments for home courses, AIM uses taped lectures, portable laboratory kits, programmed workbooks, radio and a variety of other media to counteract frustrations and tedium frequently experienced in taking courses outside a classroom atmosphere.

All AIM courses are developed by University faculty and are fully accredited.

Dean Young to Step Down

PROF. George H. Young submitted his resignation in October as dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School—a post he held for 10 years.

Dean Young told the Board of

Regents he planned to step down, effective at the start of the 1968–69 academic year, to return to teaching and research in his special field of interest, Wisconsin corporation law.

Dean Young, 52, was a practicing attorney in Madison before he joined the UW law faculty in 1950. He became a full professor of law in 1953 and was elevated to dean of the Law School in 1957.

A native of Elkhorn, Wis., Prof. Young received his B.A. degree from Wisconsin in 1938 and his law degree from the UW in 1941. He was a member of the Madison law firm of Stroud, Stebbins, Wingert, and Young for nine years.

In his law studies, research, and teaching, Young has specialized in corporation law, and the law of evidence. He played a major role in the redraft of the Wisconsin Corporation Code.

Television Techniques Used in Family Counseling

MOST PEOPLE associate "instant replay" with sports events on television, but a UW research team has found videotape playback an effective new technique in diagnostic sessions of families in therapy.

Dr. Morton S. Perlmutter of the UW School of Social Work and four colleagues published their findings in the October issue of the American Journal of Orthopsychiatry. They conducted a two-year study with closed circuit television.

"The use of TV in diagnosis and treatment is sufficiently important and fruitful to warrant more intensive investigation," Dr. Perlmutter stated. "We are convinced that as a therapeutic tool the technique has possibilities as yet untapped."

Prospective family therapy clients agreed to take part in diagnostic sessions which were recorded on videotape at the University Television Center. No attempt was made to disguise cameras and other equipment. Clients were encouraged to feel like collaborators in a useful undertaking and were able to ask questions about recording procedures. Cameramen were selected for their ability to handle confidential material and to respect the clients' right to privacy. "The technique proves helpful when family members threaten others by what they tell in sessions. Gestures which command a talkative member to silence cannot be denied when viewed in playback. It is advantageous to have samples of behavior and to get the family's ideas on their meaning. For example, a father and mother worked to change their behavior after viewing their children's reactions on the TV screen."

Therapists were able to note their own style, mannerisms, and behavior; they were able to confirm or reject their interpretations of earlier sessions and to observe client reaction. This helped the therapists develop more adroit use of their professional skills.

"With psychological growth and increased ability to discriminate healthy from unhealthy responses, family members tend to become more consciously involved in alteration of behavior," the researchers concluded. "They are encouraged to become critically self-evaluative and to accept critical opinions from others. As a result, the clients are able to move with increasing independence."

Other members of the Wisconsin team included Dorothy G. Loeb, clinic administrator of the Psycho-Educational Clinic; Gary Gumpert, assistant professor, Radio-Television; Frank O'Hara, chief of social service, University Medical Center; and Imogene S. Higbie, social work instructor.

Report Indicates Library Needs More Funds

THE HANDICAPS which insufficient funds for the coming two years will place on the University's Madison campus library service were stressed in the 1966–67 Report of the Library Committee made to the faculty in October.

The report was prepared by Louis Kaplan, director of University Libraries and ex-officio member of the Library Committee. Additional budgeted state funds for books, periodicals and binding will be meager in 1967–68, Kaplan declared. "Accustomed in recent years to increases in the state budget of about \$200,000, it comes as a shock to be asked to make do with an increase of only \$60,730 in the capital budget of the General Library," he said. "Furthermore, funds from the Ford Foundation will not be forthcoming . . ."

For the libraries of law, medicine and agriculture, schools that have separate book budgets, no additional state funds were made available.

Though there was opposition greater than in recent years to including funds for library improvements in the budget, the need for such improvements is not difficult to establish, according to the director:

"As is well known," he said, "Wisconsin's libraries lost ground in the '20s and did not begin to recover until the '50s. While the gap in current spending for books between Wisconsin and our sister libraries is not nearly so great as it was 10 years ago, some of these sister libraries, despite collections larger than ours, continue to spend more for books than do we in Wisconsin."

"We believe in the wisdom of acquiring all worthwhile books as they are published," the report declared, "otherwise books are later much more expensive to acquire." But this policy, though defensible, leaves less of the funds available for purchase of out-of-print works, "and the ability to purchase out-of-print books is what distinguishes a great research library from those libraries with more limited objectives," the director said.

The report also stressed that outof-print books are not purchased for their rarity but because of their practical interest for persons in new programs and also in old ones suffering book gaps in their fields.

"As this is written," Kaplan explained, "there is a budget trailer bill before the Legislature in which is included a supplementary item for University libraries . . . Its passage is very important in order to lessen the gap between what was granted and what is required."

Wisconsin Alumnus



Antigo senior Dick Schumitsch lunges into the end zone to score Wisconsin's final touchdown against lowa. The Badgers and Hawkeyes battled to a 21-21 tie.

Badgers Winless After Five Games

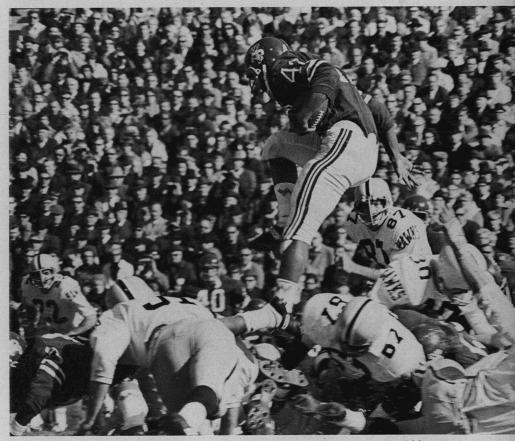
THE HOPE that springs eternal in the heart of man was only a faint glimmer among Wisconsin football fans as the Badgers dropped their first four games of the 1967 season, and then fought to a frustrating 21-21 tie with Iowa.

The tailspin began immediately when Wisconsin traveled to Seattle for the season opener. The debut was not an auspicious one for first year head coach John Coatta as the Badgers suffered a 17–0 lacing at the hands of the University of Washington Huskies.

Washington has never been noticeably hospitable to Wisconsin—in the only other previous football meeting between the two schools, the Huskies buried the Badgers under a 44–8 avalanche in the 1960 Rose Bowl game.

The current Washington team was no more agreeable on the afternoon of September 23. Wisconsin spent most of the game mired down in its own territory, trying to get out from under the onslaught of an aggressive Washington defense that held the Badgers to a minus 26 yards rushing.

Obviously, the Wisconsin offense was almost non-existent, although the



Badger tailback John Smith vaults over the Iowa line on his way to a sizeable gain. Smith carried 21 times for 157 yards.

November, 1967

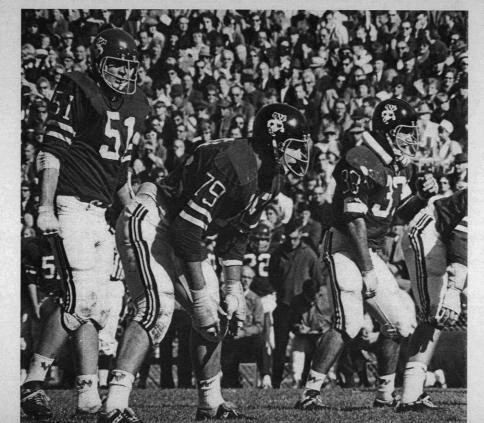


Two of the bright spots conspicuous at home games this season have been the appearance of Wisconsin's new pom-pon girls (left) and the passing of junior quarterback John Ryan (right).

photos by Del Desens

passing game, if you considered the statistics, showed some promise. Senior quarterback John Boyajian completed 10 of 16 in the face of a constant and ferocious rush, and junior quarterback John Ryan, who put in an appearance late in the game, completed seven of nine under similar circumstances.

In the meantime, the Wisconsin defensive unit did manage a creditable performance, even though the



final score seemed to belie that fact. Tackle Tom Domres and linebackers Sam Wheeler and Ken Criter turned in exceptional performances as the pressure was on the Badger defense throughout most of the game.

The Huskies scored the first time they had the football following the opening kickoff. After Jim Martin kicked a 37-yard field goal, the 3-0 margin held until, with nine seconds left in the half, Huskie quarterback Tom Manke tossed a 44-yard scoring pass to Harrison Wood. Manke, who was a thorn in the Badgers' side all afternoon, scored the final touchdown of the afternoon on an 11-yard burst in the third period.

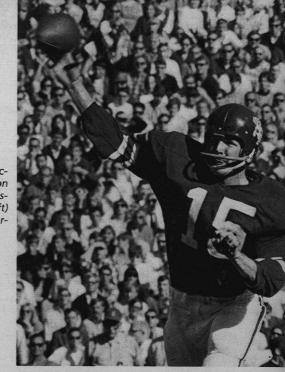
Following the game, the Badgers returned to Madison with the realization that their main pre-season worry —the lack of an experienced offensive line—was still an acute problem.

The nickname of the Arizona State football team is the Sun Devils and the afternoon they spent in Madison on September 30 was sheer hell for Wisconsin as the demons from the Southwest picked the Badgers apart by a 42–16 score.

The Sun Devils proved to be a well balanced team with explosive speed, a sharp passing attack, and a more than adequate defense. State's most prominent runner was diminutive fullback Max Anderson, who gained a whopping 220 yards in 25 carries. One of his sorties was a 75yard touchdown sprint which broke the game open.

Besides the running of Anderson,

Three of the most consistent and hardworking members of the defense this fall have been linebacker Sam Wheeler, tackle Tom Domres, and linebacker Ken Criter. Domres and Criter are wearing black helmets—recognition accorded to those who have made contributions "above and beyond the call of duty."



there was the passing of quarterback Ed Roseborough. The Arizona signal caller completed seven of 11 passes and threw for three touchdowns, two of his strikes going to end J. D. Hill.

The Badger defense, which was expected to be the team's long suit this fall, leaked like a sieve as the Sun Devils amassed over 500 yards in total offense. However, the defense did have its moment of brilliance as halfback Mel Walker intercepted a pass and raced 48 yards to score the first Wisconsin touchdown of the season in the second period.

On offense, the only encouraging note was John Ryan who went the distance at quarterback. Ryan completed 18 of 35 passes for 195 yards, netted 45 yards in 17 rushing attempts, and scored a touchdown on a one-yard sneak over center.

The only other Badger score of the afternoon was contributed by defensive halfback Tom Schinke who booted a 39-yard field goal.

The following week was no better. Wisconsin visited the Michigan State Spartans in East Lansing and were crushed 35–7.

The Spartans were spoiling for a win after losing their first two games of the season. They were also motivated by the fact that they are trying for their third consecutive Big Ten crown, an unprecedented achievement.

The Michigan State Jolly Green Giants scored in every period and proved to be a formidable opponent despite, or perhaps because of, their two previous losses. With a full stable of big running backs, including Dwight Lee, Bob Apisa, Regis Cavender, and LaMarr Thomas, as well as the deft quarterbacking of Jimmy Raye, the Spartans kept coming at the Badgers until all resistance withered.

But even though the final score was unquestionably lopsided, it did seem that the Badgers might be able to salvage some honor as the first half ended. The score at that time was only 14–7 and the Badgers had mounted a 55-yard drive with Ryan sneaking in for the score from the one.

The second half was completely another matter. The Spartans pushed across three touchdowns while hold-



Split end Mel Reddick was one of John Ryan's favorite targets during the first half of the season. The versatile Chicago athlete is also expected to be a star performer for coach John Erickson's basketball team this season.

ing the Badgers scoreless. Part of the Wisconsin offensive problems were produced by a consistently brutal pass rush which kept Ryan on the seat of his pants so that he finished the day with a minus 43 yards rushing. He also could complete only four of ten passing attempts.

For the second week in a row, the Wisconsin defense was without its heroes, save for the usual reliable performances from linebacker Ken Criter and tackle Tom Domres.

A^T THE beginning of the season, it was thought that Pittsburgh would provide a welcome relief in the schedule, one of those games that would be a sure win and a chance to recover from some of the punishment and disdain absorbed in the early games. The forecasts were unduly optimistic. The previously winless Panthers beat the Badgers 13–11 in a battle of the have-nots.

The main reason for the Badger loss was Pitt's Bob Bazylak, a senior quarterback who came off the bench to lead his team to two third quarter touchdowns. Bazylak literally picked the Badger secondary apart, completing 12 of 18 passes.

Pitt scored the first time they had the ball in the third period. Bazylak directed a 70-yard drive, completing four straight passes before halfback George Pribish romped 11 yards for the score on a draw play. Later in the period, Bazylak engineered an 80-yard drive which climaxed on a one-yard plunge by Jeff Brown.

Actually, it was the Badgers who scored first when Tom Schinke booted a 36-yard field goal in the second quarter. Later in the period, the Badgers most frustrating moment of the day occurred. Wisconsin had the ball on the Pitt one. Ryan sent tailback Dick Schumitsch into the line for what was an apparent score. But the ball popped out of Schumitsch's arms and into the waiting hands of Dave Dibbley who recovered for a touchback.

Wisconsin marshalled its resources after the Pitt onslaught and scored again in the fourth quarter when Ryan tossed a beautiful 34-yard strike to split end Mel Reddick. The Badgers then lined up for an apparent extra point kick attempt, but when the ball was centered, quarterback John Boyajian stood up and quickly looped the ball into the end zone where it was fielded by fullback Wayne Todd for a two-point conversion. This made the score 13-11 and meant the Badgers could win with a successful field goal attempt. But they never got within range before time ran out.

Schumitsch was the outstanding Wisconsin ground gainer for the day despite his disheartening fumble. The Antigo senior collected 120 yards in 20 attempts.

The Badgers were still licking their wounds following the Pittsburgh embarrassment when the Iowa Hawkeyes came to town on October 21.

The Badgers started out the game like a house afire, marching 79 yards in 14 plays after receiving the opening kickoff. Quarterback John Ryan capped the drive by scoring on a oneyard sneak. Iowa, momentarily down, but obviously not out, came fighting back and scored before the first quarter ended. Hawkeye quarterback Ed Podolak tossed a 50-yard pass to Barry Crees to put the ball on the Wisconsin 32. On the next play, tailback Silas McKinnie went around the Badgers' left end and breezed past all defenders for the score.

In the second period, it looked as though the Badgers would go ahead when Wisconsin tailback John Smith cut loose for a 70-yard run that put the ball on the Iowa eight. After tailback Dick Schumitsch gained one, Ryan threw for Mel Reddick in the end zone. The ball hit Reddick's knee and shot freakishly straight up in the air; when it came down, Iowa's Steve Wilson fielded it for an interception and a touchback.

The second period was scoreless, but Iowa almost had a touchdown on the final play of the half as Podolak found Crees in the open again. Crees was driven out on the Wisconsin five by safety Mel Walker as time ran out.

Iowa kept the initiative as it scored again in the third period on a 70yard march. Two personal foul calls

Members of the 1917 football team, the first Badger team to play in the modern-day Camp Randall Stadium, returned to the campus to observe the team's 50th anniversary on October 21. Team members on hand for the celebration were: Howard J. Hancock, Normal, Ill.; Anton Keyes, Rockford, Ill.; Benjamin E. Singer, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.; Dr. Frank Weston, Madison; Gustav R. Jacob, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Charles H. Carpenter, Moorestown, N. J.; Hobart E. Bondi, Madison; Herbert M. Kieckhefer, Essex County, N. Y.; Armin D. Schultz, Milwaukee; and Tom Jones, Madison, legendary Badger track coach who was assistant coach of the team. Both Weston and Carpenter were All-American selections during their Wisconsin playing days. The 1917 team had a 4–2–1 record. against Wisconsin in the series helped sustain the Iowa drive.

Wisconsin fought back towards the end of the quarter and completed a 70-yard drive in the opening seconds of the final period when Ryan dashed nine yards around his own right end for the tying touchdown.

The see-saw action continued as Iowa came right back and scored on a 68-yard march with McKinnie getting his second touchdown of the day on an eight-yard thrust around his left end.

A wounded duck punt later gave the Badgers the ball on the Iowa 47. Wisconsin scored six plays later when Ryan threw in the left flat to Schumitsch who raced into the end zone from seven yards out. The Badgers elected to go for the tie with slightly more than four minutes remaining in the game. However, Wisconsin failed to get in field goal range and were pressed by Iowa, the Hawkeyes making two penetrations into Badger territory. Only key pass interceptions by Mel Walker and linebacker Sam Wheeler managed to preserve the tie.

Even though the Badgers didn't win, they realized their most productive offensive day in four years, collecting 430 total yards—287 on the ground and 143 in the air. John Smith, a junior college transfer from Mobile, Ala., was the leading Badger rusher with 157 yards in 21 carries, a figure that has been bettered only seven other times in Wisconsin football history.



Alumni News

1900-1910

Mrs. A. A. Chamberlain (Claudia Hall '01) has become the first life member of the American Association of University Women in South Dakota. The Huron branch of AAUW was organized in March, 1917 and Mrs. Chamberlain was a charter member and has lived in Huron continuously.

Herman Blum '08 has been reappointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania and confirmed by the State Senate as a member of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. He and Mrs. Blum were guests of honor at a recent surprise testimonial luncheon to pay tribute to their community work in Bethlehem.

J. F. Wolff '08 is the recipient of an honorary citation from the Board of Regents for Professional Engineering.

1911-1920

Mrs. Norton T. Ames (Ruth Tillotson) '17 was honored by a "Ruth Ames Recognition Day" upon her recent retirement as Clerk of the Oregon, Wis. School Board. She served 32 years.

Dr. Barry J. Anson '17, in co-authorship with Dr. Leo M. Zimmerman of Chicago Medical School, has published a second edition of their book, Anatomy and Surgery of Hernia. Dr. Anson is research professor in the Department of Otolaryngology and Maxillofacial Surgery, University Hospitals, Iowa City, Ia.

Dr. Armand J. Quick '18 of Milwaukee was honored by a festschrift in the Wisconsin Medical Journal for his work in biochemistry.

1921-1930

Marjorie Alexander '22 has moved from New York City to a retirement community at Meadow Lakes, Hightstown, N. J.

Walter Klossner '21, who recently retired as manager of Swift & Company's Agricultural Chemical Plant in Madison, is now serving as a volunteer executive in Istanbul, Turkey with Koruma Tarim Ilaclari A.S.

Mrs. Harold M. Lampert (Beatrice

Walker) '24 recently retired from her post of Wisconsin Assistant Attorney General. She served for 26 years.

W. L. Jackman '25 has been named Dane County Circuit Judge.

Allen J. Shafer '30 recently retired after 27 years with the Wisconsin Power and Light Company.

1931-1940

Ralph J. Book '31 has been elected president of the Wisconsin Elementary School Principals' Association.

Mrs. Arthur Kuehlthau (Margaret Williams) '32 was recently named Arizona Press Woman for the Year.

Douglas Nelson '32 was recently installed as the 77th worthy grand patron of the Order of the Eastern Star for the State of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Robert Sharvy (Ruth Baker) '32 has been appointed assistant librarian at Lake Forest College.

Milton J. Druse '33 has been named market planning manager of Modine Manufacturing Company, Racine, Wis.

Robert Beyer '35 is currently serving as vice-president of the National Association of Accountants. He is the managing partner of a New York firm.

Ralph H. Deihl '36 has been elected vice president-product management of S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wis.

Peter M. Margetis '39 is director of the U. S. Army Medical Biochemical Research Laboratory at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION		ies of this	File two cop- form with naster.	Form Approved, Budget Bureou No. 46-R021
DATE OF FILING 2. TITLE OF	PUBLICATION		1	
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Ten times a year: mont	nly Oct - May,	bi-monthly in	June-Jul	y & Aug-Sept
650 North Lake Street,	Madison, Wisc	onsin 53706		
S. LOCATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS OR GENERAL BUSI	NESS OFFICES OF THE PUBLISHER	S (Not printers)		
Same as above				
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Wisconsin Alumni Assoc.	iation, 650 N.	Lake Street, M	adison,	W15. 53706
Arthur O. Hove, Wiscon	sin Alumni Ass	ociation, 650 M	. Lake S	Street
MANAGING EDITOR (Name and address)				
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Paul B. Schuppener '39 has been appointed commandant of the Army Missile and Munitions Center and School at Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

Redstone Arsenal, Ala. Lester P. Voigt '39 has been named Secretary of Wisconsin's new Natural Resources Department.

Robert W. Halberg '40 has been named director of advance development for the automotive divisions of Borg-Warner, Chicago.

W. Clayton Hicks '40 is participating in the advanced management program conducted by Harvard University.

1941-1945

Harold F. Greiveldinger '42 has been elected corporate secretary of S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wis. Irving Miller '41 has been elected a

Irving Miller '41 has been elected a senior vice-president at Ketchum, Mac-Leod & Grove, Inc., New York.

Leod & Grove, Inc., New York. **Prof. Gerard Rohlich '41,** director of the UW Water Resources Center, was recently featured in a Madison newspaper article for his work on lakes and streams' pollution problems.

George W. Weber '41 has been named vice president for sales for the Elaine-Madison Corp., in Madison.

Donald Paquette '43 has been appointed manager of district offices of The International Nickel Company, New York City.

John Winner '43 has been named to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce advisory group to study separation of powers in federal government.

Leroy Moody '44 has been named general manager of G.E.'s irradiation Processing Operation at Pleasanton, Calif.

1946-1950

Arvid Anderson '46 has been named chairman of New York City's new board of collective bargaining.

Rolland Berger '47 has been named executive director of the Susquehanna Economic Development Association. He is located in Lewisburg, Pa. Carlyle J. Sletten '47, director of the

Carlyle J. Sletten '47, director of the Microwave Physics Lab at the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories, Bedford, Mass., was a Fulbright lecturer at the College of Telecommunication, Madrid, Spain, recently.

R. D. Hevey '48 was recently elected to the governing Council of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

William F. Ames '49 has joined the faculty of the University of Iowa.

Lee S. Dreyfus '49 has been named president of Stevens Point State University, Stevens Point, Wis.

Kenneth A. Harris '49 has been named president of Unimark International, Chicago.

David Fellows '50 has been promoted to director, tank engineering, Trailmobile Division of Pullman Inc., Chicago.

Rodney E. Johnson '50 has been appointed chief engineer of the Eastern Construction Division of Dravo Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Arthur F. Kerckhoff '50 has purchased the Meisel Distributing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Paul W. Knaplund '50 is serving as chairman of a special policyowners' committee to study the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Louis Lex '50 is the new executive director of the Capital District Regional Planning Commission for four counties in New York state.

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.

R. L. San Soucie '50 has been elected executive vice president of Emerson Electric, St. Louis, Mo. Theodore W. Tibbitts '50 supervised the

Theodore W. Tibbitts '50 supervised the inclusion of plant life in the recent U. S. bio-satellite experiment. He is on the University of Wisconsin faculty.

1951-1955

Donald A. Proechel '51 has been appointed director of finance, Bendix International, New York City.

Helen Schubert '52 recently became associated with Impact Public Relations, Evanston, Ill., as director of special projects.

Stephen C. Smith '52 has been appointed administrative technical representative of the McIntire–Stennis Cooperative Forestry Research Program at the University of Wisconsin.

Leonard Campbell '53, vice president of Loomis, Sayles and Co. of Boston, Mass., has been named to the board of directors of the firm.

Louis A. Freizer '53 has been promoted to senior news producer, WCBS-Radio, New York City.

Allen C. Demmin '54, who heads the math department at Middleton High School, Middleton, Wis., recently received a scholarship and attended the Mathematics Institute sponsored by the National Science Foundation at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

Lola V. Hopkins '54 was recently reelected vice-president to the Grand Council of Kappa Epsilon, national pharmacy fraternity for women. Elizabeth Oxnem '54 recently became

Elizabeth Oxnem '54 recently became the bride of Joseph H. Keena, Janesville, Wis.

Donald D. Pirner '54 has been promoted to grocery products marketing research director, General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.

1956-1960

John W. Henker '56 has been elected president of the Bendix Missile Systems Division Management Club, Mishawaka, Ind.

November, 1967

Lt. and Mrs. Lynn Blasch (Carol Jean Evenson) '57 recently returned from Israel where he was stationed during and before the war. A son, Eric Lyndon, was born to them while they resided there. They are now living in Middletown, R. I.

William Edwards '57 has been promoted to superintendent of buildings and grounds at Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio.

Robert Hale '57 recently became host of the "Today in Chicago" show on WMAQ-TV. He also hosts "Memorandum," a show which is conducted with the various colleges and universities in the Chicago area.

Richard J. Keim '57 recently received his MBA from the University of Chicago. He is assistant cashier at the National Bank of North America, New York City, and recently married the former Virginia Chambers of New York. Victor Temkin '57 recently became associated with Bantam Books, Inc., in New York City. He will have overall responsibility for company legal matters.

Patricia (Tucker) Montagne '58 is an associate professor of mathematics, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Mrs. Milt Alter (Melanie Rose) '59 and her husband recently had their first two man show of graphics, sketches, and collages. They have an interior design studio in Indianapois, Ind.

Arthur L. Fricke '59 has joined the faculty of Virginia Tech's College of Engineering.

Thomas J. Newman '59 recently received his M.Ed. from Marquette University.

Paul A. Hartwig '59 and Miss Ursula G. Storch were married recently in Madison.



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25

Charles Barfknecht '60 has joined the pharmacy faculty at the University of Iowa.

The Rev. and Mrs. Richard (Carol Cikanek '60) Claybaker announce the birth of a daughter, Kristen Carol. They have two sons. The Rev. Claybaker is serving as pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church and Student Center adjoining the University of Arkansas campus at Fayetteville.

Mark S. Grody '60 has been assigned to the Buffalo, New York public relations office of General Motors.

Richard Lins '60 is an engineer with Hughes Aircraft Co., Culver City, Calif. Richard Rusnak '60 has been made a

professor of the Engineering Graphic De-

partment, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

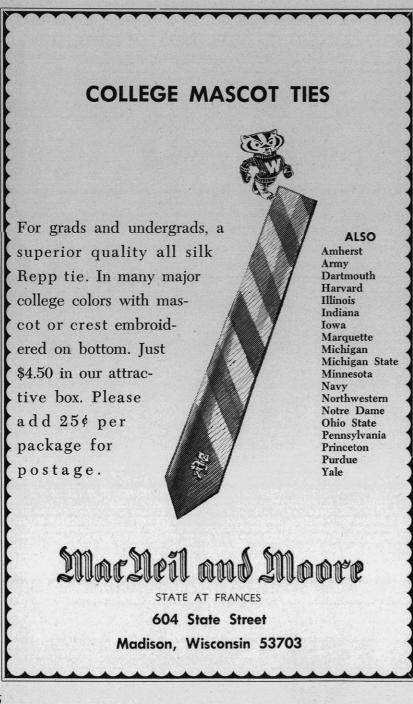
1962

Thomas C. Bouton has been appointed manager of process development for Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Lotter (Judith A. Koehler '63) announce the birth of a daughter, Lisa Jean.

Capt. Robert T. Obma is serving with the Air Force in Vietnam.

Marilyn (Ankeney) Parker '62 has been appointed assistant professor of chemistry at Monmouth College, West Long Branch, N. J.



1963

Edward L. Hawes has joined the history faculty of Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.

1964

Joan Berger recently joined Ralph E. Samuel & Co., New York brokerage firm, as a security analyst.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Bloch (Gail Phillips '67) announce the birth of a daughter, Julie Beth. They are living in Milwaukee where he is associated with deVries, Vlasat, and Schallert, law firm.

George Daniel Lanphear has been named district sales manager for IBM Corp., St. Louis, Mo.

Anthony J. Rutter has arrived for duty at Kume Air Force Station, Okinawa. He is married to the former Nana Margret Oakey '66.

James M. Sears has joined the faculty at The Peddie School in Hightstown, N. J.

Mrs. Dennis Thomson (Joan Schurch) was recently featured in a newspaper article in the Wisconsin State Journal. She is working towards her Ph.D. in mass communications at the UW.

Mr. and Mrs. David C. Wilson (Judith Cohen) announce the birth of Deborah Lynn, their first child.

1965

Olin E. Gilbert is serving as a pilot with the U. S. Air Forces in Vietnam.

Russell J. Mueller has achieved his associateship in the Society of Actuaries while serving in the U. S. Public Health Service at Bethesda, Md.

Donald P. Rainey has joined the Greenfield (Ind.) Laboratories of Eli Lilly and Company as a senior biochemist.

Richard W. Schoenke has completed an eight-week pay specialist course at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Robert L. Tuckis has joined the advertising department of The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. His wife is the former Carole S. Langenberg '66.

1966

Terrence F. Breese has completed a combat platoon leader course at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Fred B. Davis was recently promoted to Army first lieutenant in Vietnam.

Richard W. Ihlenfeld recently completed a medical service officer basic course at Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Carl J. Mickiewicz has completed a medical specialist course at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Lawrence Winderbaum is currently serving as an elementary school teacher with the Peace Corps in the interior of Liberia, West Africa.

1967

John N. Carlson has received a scholarship from the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers. Mr. and Mrs. James E. Doyle Jr. (Jessica Laird) have received a Peace Corps assignment to Tunisia.

C. Fritz Dreisbach has joined the staff of the Toledo (Ohio) Museum of Art.

Ralph L. Farmer is associated with the American Oil Company in market management in Marinette, Wis.

William G. Granert has recently been named a Peace Corps volunteer teacher assigned to the Philippines.

James N. Hess and William R. Knuth have been commissioned second lieutenants in the U. S. Air Force.

Alan Kossow is enrolled at the College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, Des Moines, Ia. He is married to the former Louise Grossman.

Richard H. Messman fired expert with the M-14 rifle near the completion of basic combat training at Ft. Dix, N. J.

Jerry Rasmussen has joined the First National Bank in Madison, Wis.

Thomas J. Rowlands has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force.

James D. Runzheimer completed basic combat training recently at Ft. Dix, N. J. Robert Simpson and Robert Wellauer have enrolled at Washington University School of Medicine.

Gerald J. Urmanski has completed eight weeks of advanced training as a combat engineer at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

Robert A. Wagman recently completed an engineer officer course at Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Elizabeth D. Werner has joined the staff of the Toledo Museum of Art.

William L. Witzig has entered U. S. Air Force pilot training at Webb AFB, Tex.

Newly Married

1960

Nancy Ann Simons and Robert Allan MILLER, Chicago, Ill. Kathleen Zemp and Thomas R. STAEHLE, Palo Alto, Calif.

1961

Diana Grace Dorn and David Eugene MROTEK, Evanston, Ill. Gail PALMER and Charles J. Roberts

1962

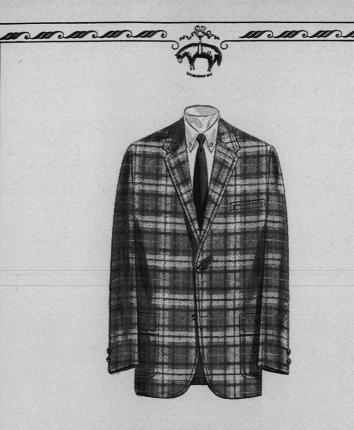
Bonnie Anna LIPPS '63 and Peter Michael PLATTEN, Mt. Prospect, Ill.

1963

Claire Rebecca BLUMER and Dr. Elliot Dick, Madison

Susan Priscilla GIFFORD and Clark Duffey, Whitefish Bay

November, 1967



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Diane Susan DUMDEY '64 and Warren Alan MARTON, Milwaukee

1964

Janet Sue Osterhaus and Robert Bruce BITTNER, Madison

Shirley Clara Ogurek and James Orvin EVARD, Lublin

Diane Katherine Recob and Michael W. FRANZEN, Madison

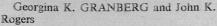


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seph F. MOVIZZO, Madison Karen J. VAHOVIUS '67 and Duane L. NUENDORF

Janice Catherine Haen and Dan Arthur NUSBAUM, Sturgeon Bay

Patricia Ann Doyle and Arthur OWEN, Madison

Ruth Ann RAUSCHENBERGER and Richard Wayne Swanson, Madison

Jeanne Elizabeth SCHROEDER and William S. Garvey, Madison

Loraine Kelly and Dale SEBORG, Huntington, N. Y.

1965

Elisabeth C. Menner and Richard E. BRANDT, Fairfax, Va.

Elizabeth A. EPP and Thomas Stoffel Judith Mary HOCHSTEIN and Richard Paul Livingston, Milwaukee

Colleen M. WILKENING '66 and Thomas KAMINSKI

Judith Marie HOLLAND and Edward Joseph KONKOL, Westport

Diane Kay Leslie and Richard Charles LENZER, Madison

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Margaret Perkins FOSTER and Robert Newberry Ketner, Jr., Manitowoc

Laureen Olga Krueger and David Lorn GARBERS, Madison

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Robert Douglas ARMSTRONG '17,

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- Randolph Rogers CONNERS '26, Madison
- Harriett Elizabeth GRIM '26, Madison in Oconomowoc
- Clement Martin MAWACKE '26, Kenosha
- Mrs. Elmer F. Beth '27 (Ella Arnold DEWEY), Lawrence, Kans.
- George Mills MC ARTHUR '27, Baraboo in Madison
- Mrs. Clyde Grimes '28 (Wilma Marie HORRELL), Seattle, Wash.
- Martha Romayne ALEXANDER '29, Wheaton, Ill.
- Harry Elbert RUMPF '30, Milwaukee

Charles Manegold BOESEL '31, Milwaukee in Minocqua

William Jasper ROWE '31, Oconomowoc in Houston, Tex.

Ervin James YOUNGERMAN '31, Milwaukee

Carl Martin SELLE '33, Coral Gables, Fla.

Vardie Reynolds LAWRENCE '35, Palm Springs, Calif.

Mrs. Gordon Chester McNown '36 (Dorothy Sophia LARSON), Glenview, Ill.

Mrs. Albert Louis Preston '40 (Mary Jane CLARKE), Wayzata in Minneapolis, Minn.

Albert G. MOSLER '43, Philadelphia, Pa. in New York, N. Y.

Jane Ellen SCHMUTZLER '49, Pewaukee

Henry August HILLEMANN '51, Madison

Lillian Lydia OTTO '51, Milwaukee

Bernard A. FEDOR '53, Green Bay Kent Arthur HILL '54, Portage in Mil-

waukee

George John WITKOWSKI '55, Milwaukee

Mary Eleanor MAULE '57, Chambersburg, Penn.

James Lester VALLEE, Jr. '58, Milwaukee

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