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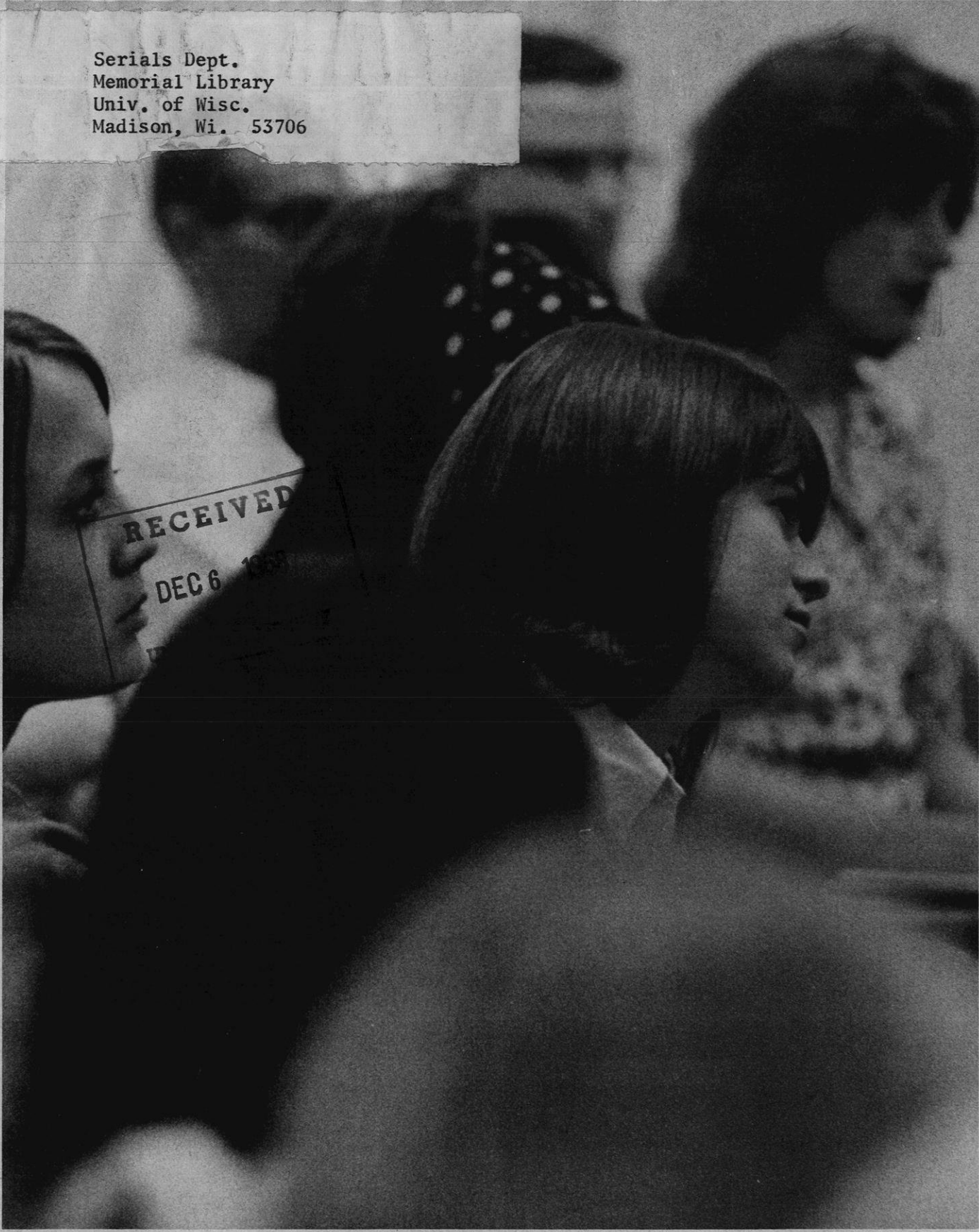
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Students in Religious Discussion—p. 8



ON WISCONSIN

Arlie M. Mucks, Jr. / Executive Director

The editorial page is given over this month to what I think is a most worthwhile piece of writing by a fellow alumnus, Glenn Miller '48. Glenn is sports editor for *The Wisconsin State Journal*, and this article appeared in his daily "Fair or Foul" column last month.—A.M.



Miller

Nursing a Live Horse

I suppose they wish we would just shut up.

I suppose the people most concerned with Wisconsin's lack of football fortune—the team, the coaches, and the Athletic Department—wish all the rest of us would calm our outrage and let them quietly go about trying to do better.

The thing is, the-rest-of-us means students, alumni, Madison townspeople, residents of Wisconsin, even sports writers. And we all have a stake in Wisconsin football.

We know we often almost kill the object of our affection with kindness. We offer bad advice, unasked-for help, unneeded counsel, and too-hearty slaps on the back. We are painfully helpful. We would like to call the third down plays and map offensive strategy inside the 20. We second-guess. That's what we do.

But we know we do this. And the love and loyalty behind it constitutes the right in itself to do it. It is part of football and sports.

As long as a team wins, this interest is called spirit and offends no one. Only when a team loses, does it become biting and edgy and painful.

So Wisconsin is losing. So the questions being asked—and answered—are "What's happening to Wisconsin football?" and "What ought to be done about it?" I heard nothing else this week.

So we must say to those close to Wisconsin football that we can't, won't, and probably shouldn't shut up. We aren't kicking a dead horse to make him get up and go. Indeed, we earnestly hope the horse isn't dead. We'd like to find a spark of life. We'd like to get him back on his feet. And we'd be glad to steady him as he takes his first steps back on the road to health.

So Come Along With Me

I believe my horse-nursing credentials are in order. I love my university. I have graduated from it, taught at it, backed its budget, and defended it in tough times. I am a life member of its alumni association.

On sports, I am a Bucky Badger type of supporter. I have always been a Badger. I am now a Badger. I want to be a Badger . . .

So come along with me, by the bright shining light of the moon, as I throw out a few thoughts on what ought to be done to help Wisconsin football:

The Students—They ought not to be playing it so cool, hanging back from the loser to await the winner. Win or lose, a student body of 35,000 ought to buy more than 12,000-plus football coupon books—22 per cent fewer than last year. There ought to be some old-fashioned, rah-rah loyalty.

This is, indeed, one of the ways the many good kids can minimize the bad image of the university student body created by the few's violence, drug traffic, and nudie shows. That image is hurting Wisconsin's recruit-

ing. Make no mistake about it. Good-kid athletes are going elsewhere.

The Faculty—High academic standards are praiseworthy. It is a small thing—with a tiny drop of righteousness in it—but that faculty insistence that a freshman have a two-point* to play freshman football stands out like a red flag. It gives credence to an image of a Wisconsin faculty that is anti-football.

Such an image exists—and it hurts. I am not even sure it is true. But if it is not, more pro-footballers ought to get to the faculty meetings where policy is made.

It's Hard to Turn Corner

The Administration—One of the most-frequent charges I have heard about the football failures is that the university administration is soft on football. The usual line is that the administration is content to let a financially-weak Athletic Department and defeat-weary football staff struggle along. If death comes—good riddance.

I can't believe this of Fred Harvey Harrington. He is just too smart. He knows that some of the money in that super-budget he will try to get through a governor and a Legislature is for aid to athletics. This money won't be cut. Indeed, a winning football team could have helped the whole budget.

I do not think college presidents need to palsy-walsy with football coaches as is done at Michigan State and Purdue. But Wisconsin's administration needs to attack its anti-football image with a positive "what-can-we-do-to-help?" attitude. So far, it has offered only a little pump priming and suggestions on how to cut expenses.

The Legislature—Since that august body has been brought up, let it be noted that fewer than ever of its members are using their legislative scholarships to bring in football players. This hasn't helped either. In some states, legislators have been known to pass laws waiving out-of-state tuition for athletes.

All of us—We would all do well to remember that probably the No. 1 reason for what is happening to Wisconsin football is simply that it is so terribly hard to turn the corner, to stop the downward momentum, to brake it, and to start things back upward again. Winners win. Losers lose. It is hard to change the pattern. Patience—and grim-jawed loyalty—may be our best contribution.

You have noted that I have not mentioned the team, the coaches, their recruiting, the Athletic Department, or its director. They have taken an awful beating. Still, some of the problems may be theirs.

But it is mid-season. Let us just say that the team ought to keep trying. Even one victory would halt the plunge. The coaches ought to keep inspiring. The greatest test is adversity. And the Athletic Department ought to be strong, standing up to the administration and demanding what help is needed to make Wisconsin proud again. ●

* This requirement was changed by the faculty at its November meeting. The rule is now 1.7, in keeping with Big 10 schools.—Ed.

Letters

I very much enjoyed the article on the two Rightwing student groups (October *Wisconsin Alumnus*)

I have been an admirer and supporter of YAF almost from its beginning, but I had never heard of CDIR, and found the article most interesting.

I attended the U in the mid-thirties and went out on every "Peace Strike", but all we did was get out of one class period and stand around. However, I do remember watching a parade (ROTC?) and yelling "Down with capitalist wars!" I hardly think we students would think of that on our own!

Elizabeth Zutt '36
Evansville, Indiana

You are spoiling the image of my university, not the spring demonstrators. Please watch how you talk lest Wisconsin end up with one of those neat, non-controversial, non-academic reputations so many of the states can boast for their universities. As a Wisconsin editor, at an institution built on progressive change, you should show more sense of fair play.

Because the *Alumnus* is consistently biased in its reporting, forever waving an out-of-mode flag and shows such distaste for actions I would condone for the overall betterment of the university, I do not wish to contribute further. Another year, perhaps.

Jane Doherty MacNeil '62
London, England

. . . I was pleased to read in the October issue of the action of the regents in attempting to minimize classroom disturbances by non-enrolled students. The unfavorable reports which have been issued by the national press about the University and its long-haired, unwashed rabble-rousers has been most disturbing to me. It is increasingly difficult for an alumnus to place this element in its proper minor perspective among critics of the University which I encounter, when it seems that its conduct is condoned, or at least ignored, by administration. . . . I am hopeful that when my son, aged 10, is ready to be a "Mighty Badger", students will be adult enough to realize that their function at the University is the pursuit of knowledge, not headlines.

Mrs. Ronald W. Furze (Shirley Audenby '51)
Rockford, Illinois

The article-interview (Aug.-Sept.) with Dr. Halleck was excellent!

Joel M. Carp, CSW, ACSW
Director of Social Work Services
YM&YWA of Mid-Westchester
Eastchester, N.Y.

Wisconsin Alumnus

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Cover: Discussion at Lutheran Student Center. Photo by George Munkwitz.

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AN INTERVIEW WITH CHANCELLOR YOUNG

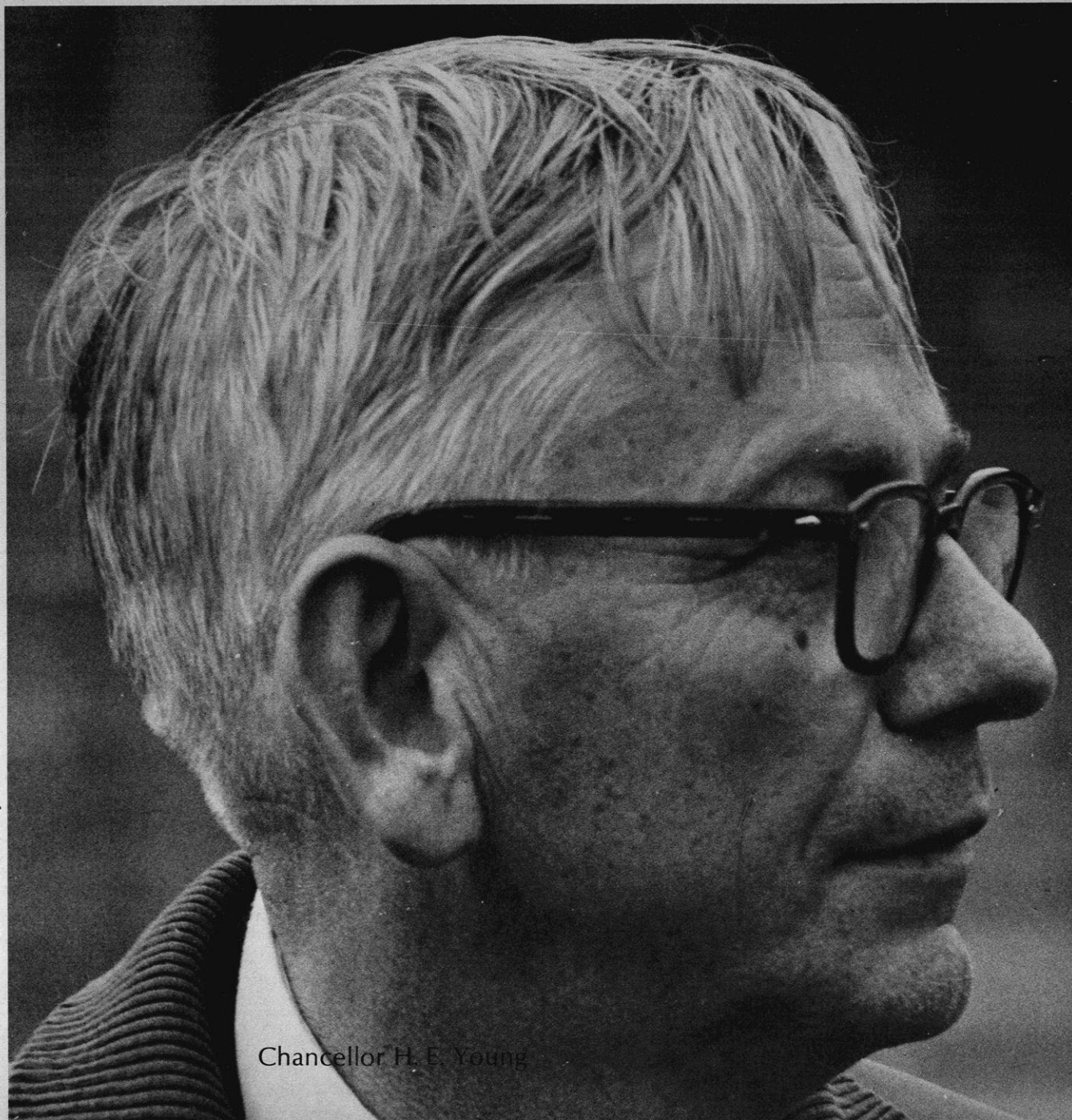
H. Edwin Young, 51, a University vice president was the unanimous choice of the Board of Regents for Madison campus chancellor when it selected him in September. He had been the only nomination made by University President Fred Harvey Harrington.

Mr. Young, a former dean of the College of Letters and Science, re-

turned to the University last March as a vice president, after having served as president of the University of Maine for three years.

It has been an active three months for the new chancellor. One of his chief interests has proved to be the unclogging of any line of communications between his office and the students, faculty, press, alumni and taxpayer. ("Tell the alums to write to me if they have a question: they'll get an answer, and it won't be a form letter!") The questions printed here have been asked and answered several times this fall. Compiled from various press conferences, they are verbatim.

Photo/Gary Schulz



Chancellor H. E. Young

Q: What are the problems and pressures of a chief administrator in this year of crisis in American universities?

Chancellor Young: What you call a crisis consists of many things. One of them is an awareness that education doesn't answer every question in society. When I was going to school and growing up, we thought that if we could get full employment and a large national income, we could solve all the problems of health, housing and race, etc. We've gotten those things and yet we're frustrated.

Q: Why do we appear to be more frustrated at universities than in other areas?

Chancellor Young: I think a university reflects a good deal of the frustration of any society, and so we have that problem. And so we have students who share this frustration and find that the only people who let them be obnoxious about it is a university. We are part in sympathy with their feelings. Further, it has given us a backdrop for all these other things.

Q: If this crisis period at the University is really a reflection of the crisis period in society, what can the University alone do to deal with the problems it is facing?

Chancellor Young: It alone won't solve them. But it must help solve them in the long run by preserving its own integrity and the things it stands for—scholarship, research, freedom of expression, the exchange of ideas, the rational approach to questions. This rationality is very important: It is one of the inputs that we should be striving for.

Q: Is a student justified in attacking the university's ties with the elements of a society which he believes violate liberal, humanist traditional values? For example, at Columbia the students fought the university for its work in biological and chemical warfare.

Chancellor Young: If society faces a possibility of biological warfare, it behooves someone to be worried about how to cope with it. We can't afford *not* to know. Some people want to solve the problem of the atomic bomb by not knowing about it, but the Chinese aren't going to

close their eyes to it. So I don't agree with the view that a university should only investigate those things which a segment of the university community thinks are important at that time. We must know about a great number of things. Classified research injures the spirit of scholarship because the best scholarship takes place with a free exchange of ideas. But our national leaders must know as much as we possibly can discover for them about all kinds of things. We don't have to run a government intelligence system from the University of Wisconsin, but the national government has a right to rely on us for learning. I don't have much sympathy for people who take it upon themselves to decide what the national government should do and the relationship of every one on campus to that viewpoint.

Q: What do you think the radical students, or at least the active ones like SDS, are trying to do? A good deal of the publicity seems to imply that they are simply trying to disrupt and destroy. What are your feelings about that?

Chancellor Young: I suppose that within SDS there is a very wide-spread range. I haven't met anyone on this campus who believes that the place ought to be torn down and that society should be torn down along with it, but I'm told that there are such people. Any radical organization collects frustrated people; this is the cost of being a radical organization. Obviously, some SDS members feel very deeply about some things—race discrimination, capitalism, Cuba, the war. They feel committed to do something about their cause. Others, I suppose, are failures at other things. Still others may find leadership a very heady stimulus. You get a lot of attention by making a big noise, marching up and down, or turning to violence. Further, I have talked to two or three students lately who feel that freedom to do as they please is the most important thing. Other students are philosophical anarchists. (I rather enjoy talking with them, by the way, since I used to teach the history of social movements, so I know the language. Right now they are striking out at the bu-

reaucracy of the interlocking organization.)

But what they are *all* saying is that they want to produce a modern society but don't want to pay the price for it. They haven't yet figured out that you can't let each individual be a complete law unto himself and yet have all of the products of cooperation.

Q: Do you think that students who feel deeply for causes exercise a positive role as critics, making people begin to think, even if their demands are unrealistic?

Chancellor Young: Yes I do. Most of these students who are critical give us positive criticism. They are the reformers. We ought to be asking what the legitimate criticisms are or what are the criticisms of the bulk of the able students who come here to get an education. But I do think, too, that many of these who criticize even legitimately and intelligently grow highly impatient because they think that when they graduate soon their whole cause will be dropped. I'm sympathetic to that, but I think they are a little naive in the supposition that nobody else ever saw these problems before.

Q: Protesting groups who do not observe society's basic ground rules for protest must pose a big problem for college administrators.

Chancellor Young: Yes they do; they pose a problem not only to administrators but to all of society. The thing that frightens me about it is that these people are in the minority, and if they keep on they will invite a reaction that is very strong. They're not going to win this one. All they can do is provoke reaction or provoke impatience with them. Let's be very blunt about it. Am I to go to the State Legislature and say, "We have students who are committed to destroying the society because they are critical of it, and it is your duty as taxpayers to finance that destruction"? I can't do that. We're not going to do that. However, we will go down there and say that this is a place of free inquiry and free speech and that everyone has a right to his views as long as he doesn't overtly do something extreme. My own view is that the problem of these extrem-



ists is relatively the danger of the reaction they will invoke, not that they will tear the place down. The other students aren't going to let them. The faculty is not going to let them. This University has been around for over 100 years; it isn't going to quit because somebody doesn't like it.

Q: Aren't some of the activists working at organizing some sort of "educational reform"?

Chancellor Young: Yes, and I share some concern that educational reforms are needed. You don't have to belong to SDS to be thus concerned. When I was a Dean, I called for reforms long before students and many of the faculty seemed to care much about them. We always have wanted better and more teachers, and better education. For example, there could be one very good reform around here. If all the teaching assistants were carefully trained and supervised and were given enough staff supervision and time from pressure of their own research to spend time preparing, it would be a great result. I can think of a dozen other reforms, including one which would demand that students do their reading before they go to class.

However, I don't think that the students should have all of the power they seek in bringing about reform. Student involvement is good; they have a great deal to offer. But I can't believe that students know more about running a University—or its curricula—than their professors do. We ought to sit down together and ask, "what do we have, and how can we make it better?"

Q: It seems that the disturbances are escalating and that administrators are receiving increasing pressure from outside the University to deal less permissively with these disturbances.

Chancellor Young: My view—and I may regret these words in a few months—is that we must try to deal rationally and assume that we are dealing with rational people. We must explain the University's position and discuss it freely with people who differ with it. We must be willing to change our ways if faculty and administration are convinced that they are wrong, but we must not change for a small minority who are maybe searching for things to hit us with. We do many things that some people aren't going to like. Every issue about which the University gets publicity draws letters from both sides of the question. We've got to do what we believe to be right, and to arrive at that conclusion rationally.

Q: There are those who advocate that the dissatisfied students be asked to leave, so that the rest of the students can get on with their education. How do you answer that suggestion?

Chancellor Young: I'll say flatly that no one is going to be able to stay around this University if he obstructs its functions. That is the ruling of the Board of Regents, supported by the faculty and by me.

But there is usually more to that question. Quite often the speaker is getting at those who don't actually disrupt, but just come under the heading of malcontents or mischief-makers.

I remind him, as I reminded the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association early this month, that some of them weren't angels in their undergraduate days, either. Great innovations often begin with unpopular individuals. Today we have buildings and streets named after men at this University who were often called "crazy" in their student days. When I was going to college back in Maine, we had our share of "communists". Most of them must have swung back to the right, because they settled down and raised families, and many made great contributions to society. I wonder how many of them would have turned out this way if they had been totally rejected by their peers and expelled by school authorities. I have great respect for peaceful dissenters: they're the ones who founded this nation.

Q: If the University Placement service—and particularly its permission to Dow to conduct interviews—causes so much trouble, why doesn't the University discontinue the service?

Chancellor Young: First of all Placement Service is a very definite aid to job-seeking students, as well as to the industries whose taxes help support this and other institutions of learning throughout the country. So long as we have placement services, any legitimate organization for any legitimate purpose may come here to interview. Who am I to decide? If I had the right to decide that a certain company could not come on campus to interview, would I also have the right to decide that a certain speaker could not be heard on campus? Does anyone want to give me that authority? Certainly not. If Dow or other interviewers cause trouble on campus, we mustn't confuse the amount of noise with the number of people involved. Remember—it takes only 1% of our student population to make a fairly noisy crowd. And we mustn't accept protest as necessarily rational. We must take the view that any student who raises a question is entitled to an answer, but we don't have to pay any more attention to someone who pounds a drum than to someone who writes a letter. That's my view.

Q: What are your views on the reportedly increased use of drugs by high school and college age students?

Chancellor Young: Drug use, particularly among young people, is a serious problem throughout the nation. Whenever we talk to colleagues from other campuses, we hear a story of experimentation by a minority of students at both the high school and college level. It is estimated that of those who use marijuana on campuses, half of them have experimented with it before they reach there.

I am not competent to discuss the physical effects of marijuana use. Practically all of the authorities agree that the use of other drugs—the so-called "hard" drugs, LSD-type drugs—is very harmful to the users and a threat to society. No one has demonstrated any good that can arise

from the use of marijuana. There are experts who believe it is physically harmful; others are willing to say that it is not much different from alcohol.

The University's point of view is that the use of marijuana is illegal by federal and state statutes and cannot be condoned.

We do not want students to be involved in law-breaking, and we do not want them to be involved with law-breakers who run the drug and other underworld activities. From all the information I get, the area where the town and campus join—the Library mall, the Union, and the private apartments in that area—provide the contact points for those who promote and sell drugs and provide opportunities for buyers. This is a natural location. Madison is a busy cosmopolitan community with many people coming and it is very difficult to spot a person engaged in illegal activities among the hundreds of thousands of people who have legitimate reasons to visit our campus and our city. We must all be concerned about this problem. We have discussed this with the Mayor and with police officials. Our police force has been in regular contact with the city officers assigned to the drug traffic.

We are against the use of or traffic in drugs. When we learn about persons involved in drug traffic, we will give that information to the appropriate police officials. When we know of someone involved in the drug traffic, we will recommend to the disciplinary committee that he be separated from the University. Our dormitory House Fellows are under strict instructions to report any evidence of drug use, and we believe that the incidence of use in the dormitories is low. At the same time that we attempt to prevent drug traffic, we recognize that some students have been involved with drugs or are considering such involvement. They are encouraged to seek counseling from competent medical people. The policing of the State Street area, the mall, and the Union raises difficult problems. Narcotics investigation requires trained, skilled professionals and requires undercover agents. We

do not have such nor do we think it appropriate for us to acquire them. What we must do is cooperate with the appropriate authorities from the Madison police force and the federal government. We have done this and will continue to do so.

Q: What do you see as the University's obligation to the State of Wisconsin?

Chancellor Young: The University has to be a vocational service through the training of specialists in the professional schools, and it has to serve society by doing research and teaching well. But the University can't do all the jobs of State, government and industry. We've got to be careful that we don't get ourselves doing everything. The people of the State of Wisconsin have been rather remarkable, I think. We reflect so many different views, and generally there is a great tolerance for each other. Wisconsin is not a wealthy state but it has supported financially a very first-class University and has traditionally tolerated views expressed here which the majority of the people didn't agree with. Actually, most of our faculty share the view of the state population on most issues, but if they say so, that is not news. Then somebody comes along and makes what seems to be a radical statement and that's news.

Q: Do you think the faculty or the Legislature has the final real strength in setting University policy?

Chancellor Young: I think the faculty does when it takes an active role and presents its case clearly. Then I think the regents respect it, the alumni respect it, the taxpayers respect it. What I think would worry the regents and the Legislature and the alumni is the fear that the faculty might seem to abdicate its role and to turn its back on the government of the University. I think the people then demand to know—and rightfully—"who's minding the store?"

Q: But don't you, as Chancellor, have to be the supreme authority to direct the faculty?

Chancellor Young: That wouldn't be true. The Chancellor provides the continuity in the image of the University to the outsider but we are actually a community of scholars.

Everybody is equal. No faculty member thinks I am above him. He doesn't look to me for instructions. He looks to me to try to be the housekeeper in creating an atmosphere in which he can do his teaching and his research. And I agree with that. ●

RESOLUTION

The Board of Directors of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association, meeting at Madison, Wisconsin, November 2, 1968 at 10:00 a.m. voted upon and unanimously passed the following resolution:

RESOLVED: That the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Alumni Association hereby *re-affirm* the Resolution passed unanimously on October 28, 1967, whereby the University Administration was commended for their firm action to stop and avoid obstructionists and disruptions on the University of Wisconsin Campus, and that firm action and discipline must be continued against student and faculty members that disrupt the educational processes of the University of Wisconsin.

FURTHER that we agree the recently enacted disciplinary guidelines adopted by the Board of Regents and approved by the faculty must be rigidly enforced to allow our students to pursue their education in the proper academic atmosphere. The University Administration should enforce the new disciplinary guidelines to the maximum and not hesitate to exercise the powers of disciplinary probation, suspension and expulsion when needed. If such action becomes necessary, the Administration and faculty will have the full support, cooperation and backing of the Directors of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.



"What do you suppose
gets into those college kids
today?"

Whatever
it is, maybe it
should have happened to
you and me

You say their morals aren't what ours were? You're right! Today's students are mo

idealistic, more responsible and far less phony, according to campus clergy ● by Jean Selk

CLERGYMEN serving students at the University take strong issue with those who proclaim that morals have undergone a thorough breakdown on the campus.

A number of the clergymen surveyed recently, in fact, see a healthy upsurge in interest by students on moral issues.

"They are tremendously interested in what is ethical, and you can't help but admire their idealism," commented the Rev. James W. Jondrow, pastor of the University Presbyterian church.

"Many of today's students may not feel very close to the church, but I think it is a good sign that so many of them want to be out where the action is—in the Peace Corps, in VISTA or in neighborhood efforts to help the disadvantaged."

Rabbi Richard W. Winograd, of B'nai B'rith Hillel foundation, said he finds students "more conscious of right and wrong, more sensitive and more devoted to justice" than they were a decade ago.

"Students today probably are more moral than they have been in the past," said the Rev. James A. La Rue, pastor of the Baptist student center: "They are making us all face up to the morality of war, the morality of prejudice and the morality in personal relationships."

The Rev. Lowell H. Mays, pastor at the Lutheran Campus Ministry, described today's college student as "looking zealously for new answers and willing to put his finger on what he sees as phony in contemporary life."

ALTHOUGH THE TERM "new morality" has frequently been applied to the views and actions of today's college generation, neither the University campus' Methodist minister nor its Episcopal chaplain believes there is anything radically new about student morals.

"If there's anything new," commented the Rev. Robert R. Sanks, pastor of the Methodist university center, "it's that students during the last four to six years have become more honest and more open about morality."

The Rev. Claud A. Thompson,

chaplain at St. Francis house, pointed to long-standing Christian doctrine as "telling us to consider the circumstances for any moral judgment." Current attitudes seem new, he said, to "those who think of morality only as closely defined rules."

Father Henry G. McMurrugh, of the University Catholic center, said he believes too many persons make the mistake of "jumping to the conclusion that only sex is involved" when morality is discussed.

"One of the strongest things about the new morality," Father McMurrugh said, "is that it encourages responsible judgment—even though some, I suppose, view this as leniency. But students today are not asking for advice, for someone else to give them a set of rules to live by. They are drawing from their own experience and environment in coming up with the answers."

Most of the clergymen surveyed, however, concede that premarital sex activity among students probably has increased. While most denied that out-and-out promiscuity was common, a number of the clergymen commented on increased acceptance of sexual relations as part of long-term "steady" relationships between students.

"THE NECESSITY FOR marriage just does not seem very demanding to them," the Rev. Sanks said. "They can't believe that a 10-minute rite in a church could mean that much."

The Rev. La Rue said many students with whom he has talked are disillusioned with marriage because of the examples of divorce, infidelities and other discord set by persons of their parents' generation.

"They get the feeling," he said, "that marriage frequently is a commitment without love, where husband and wife are merely putting on a good show, but don't have any real feelings for each other."

The Rev. Jondrow also finds among students "a good deal less respect for marriage and for traditional family patterns." But he doesn't believe there has been a great increase in campus premarital sex.

"PROBABLY SOME OF the things which go on in an average suburban community would cause more blinking of eyes than what goes on on the campus," he said. "Students are more knowledgeable and more open about sex, but most of them still soak up their values from their parents."

Father McMurrugh and Rabbi Winograd believe that today's students still consider marriage an important and respected goal in life. The Catholic center, Father McMurrugh noted, was the site of 70 weddings last year and the priests there helped prepare another 120 couples for marriage in their home towns.

Most of the clergymen also discount the problem of narcotics use on the campus as being of major proportion.

"The drug problem has been blown way out of proportion," Father Thompson said. "There seems to be only a very small hard core of students who regularly use narcotics, although there probably are a good deal more who have experimented with marijuana or LSD at one time."

Rabbi Winograd believes LSD use among students probably has declined in the last year.

"A year ago I was more concerned



with LSD," he said. "I was running into more and more students who had tried it. But now it looks as though we're over the hump."

The student protest movement, although viewed by some persons as lawless rebellion, is seen by many of the campus clergy as another manifestation of student idealism.

"Students tell me that in 20 years there won't be another generation of

(Continued on page 23)

THE MAN WHO WON THE NOBEL

FOR THE THIRD consecutive year Americans have won the Nobel Prize for medicine. One of this year's recipients, as you know from your newspaper of October 16, was Har Gobind Khorana, Ph.D., a University of Wisconsin biochemist.

Dr. Khorana shares the honor with two others, M. W. Nirenberg of the National Heart Institute, Bethesda, Md., and Robert W. Holley of Cornell university, Ithaca, New York.

The three men worked independently, occasionally corresponding and exchanging data. Together they deciphered the genetic-hereditary code and its function in protein synthesis. Their success points the way to overcoming hereditary illness and may some day give man the power to control his biologic destiny.

Cautious about the achievement and its potential, Dr. Khorana told a press conference that "maybe one day the work that we do will have practical applications."

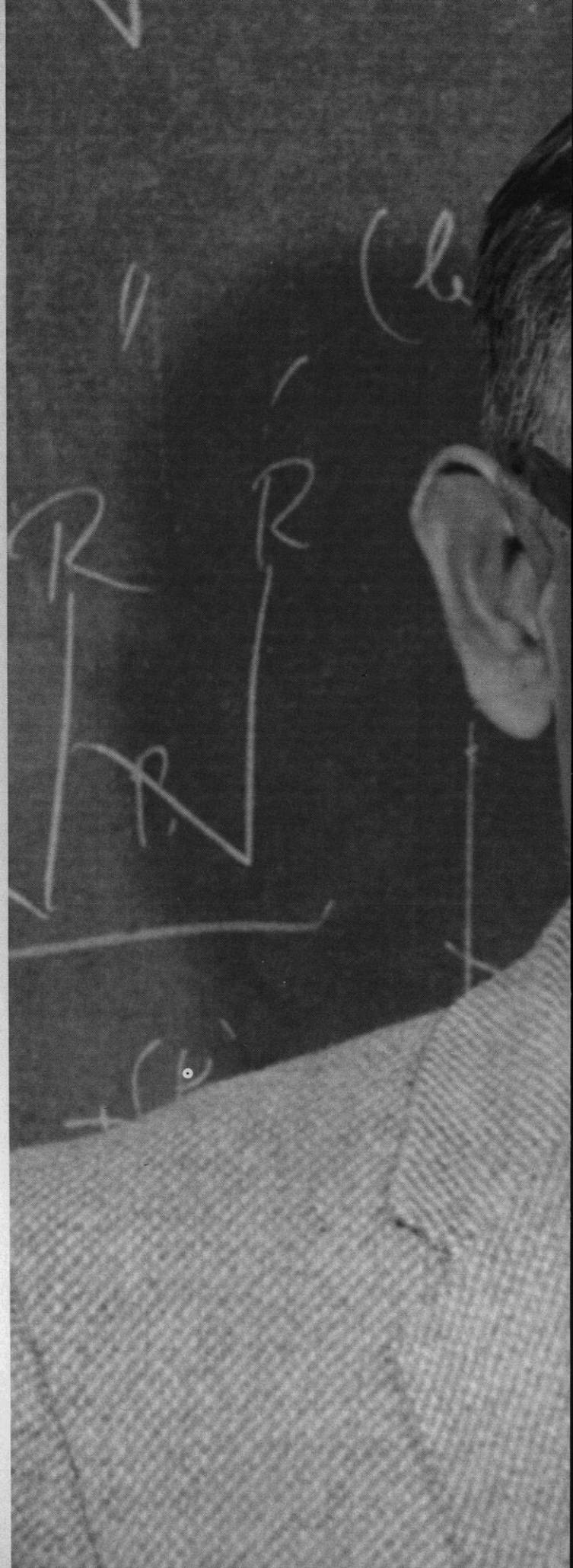
"We are at a very elementary stage, but a very necessary stage," he added.

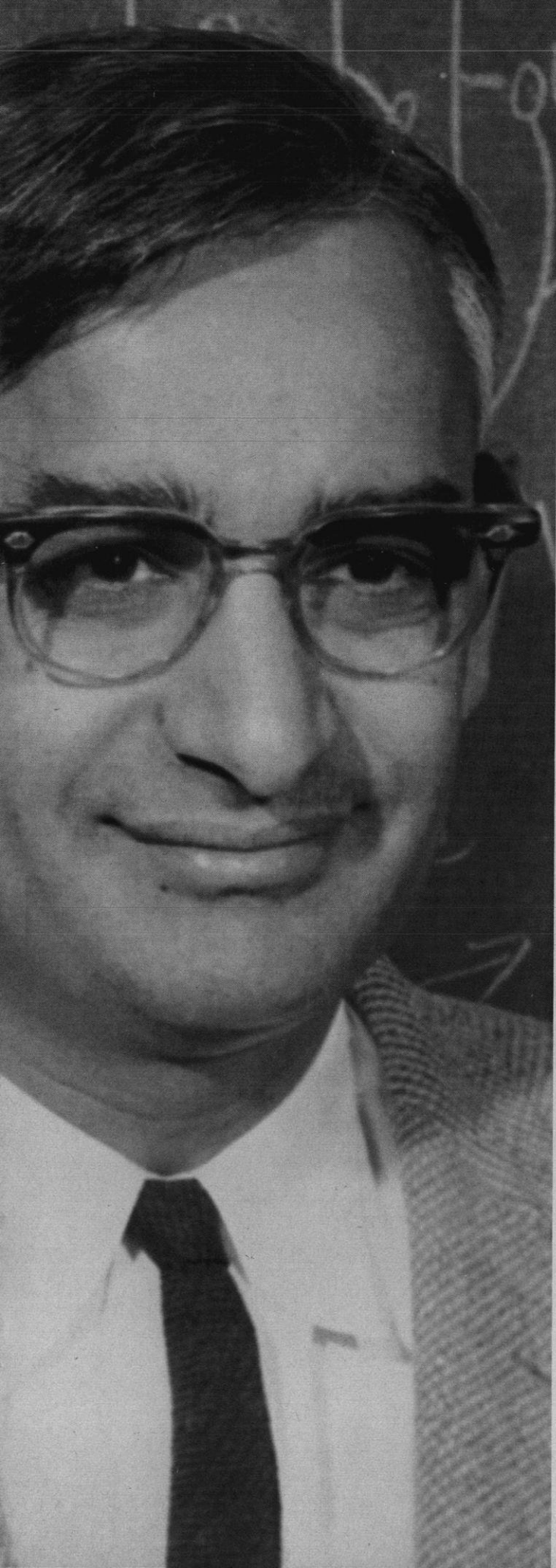
"EVERYTHING that any living cell does, or almost all of it, is done by proteins, and the proteins are under control of the genes. We're trying to find out how genes control synthesis."

A Swedish fellow scientist who won the medical prize in 1955, Prof. Hugo Theorell, elaborated on Dr. Khorana's accomplishment. "(The work means) that we suddenly have got to understand the alphabet of life as far as heredity is concerned. Some illnesses result from misprints in this process."

Theorell said that defects in enzymes or hemoglobin can make a body prone to certain ailments. "The three Nobel Prize winners have not provided any remedy for such illnesses, but their great feat . . . lies in the fact they have shown what it is we have to attack to combat such hereditary illnesses," he said.

"The three winners independently have managed to break the genetic code; Nirenberg by providing the very key to its structure, and Khorana and Holley by proving its structure in detail."





HAR GOBIND KHORANA, PH.D. OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY IS ONE OF THREE SCIENTISTS TO SHARE THE 1968 NOBEL PRIZE FOR HIS WORK ON GENETICS.

Dr. Khorana, 46, was born in Raipur, India. He earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees from Punjab university, India, and a Ph.D. from the University of Liverpool, England, in 1948, then did postdoctoral work in Switzerland and England. He came to Wisconsin in 1960, when the late President Conrad Elvehjem invited him to become professor of biochemistry and co-director of the Institute for Enzyme Research. (*For more on the Institute, see p. 24.*) He was appointed Conrad Elvehjem Professor of Life Sciences in 1964.

The following year he became a United States citizen, three years earlier than regulations usually permit, under a special bill introduced by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.).

THE NEWS of his selection by the Nobel committee came to the Khorana home at 6:30 a.m. via a phone call from a Washington, D.C. newspaper. Mrs. Khorana took the message. She and their three children—Julia, 15, Emily, 14, and David, 10—then confirmed the fact on the 7 a.m. news. Then Mrs. Khorana set off to tell her husband. (He had risen early and gone out to a favorite rural retreat to watch the sun come up and muli over the speech he would give the next day at Columbia university in accepting half of its \$25,000 Louisa Gross Horwitz Prize for research in biochemistry.)

An early morning trip to the country is not unusual for the shy man. He walks and jogs frequently along the campus between the Enzyme Institute and the Union, and along the lake shore to the Willows. He usually carries writing materials with him to jot down any ideas that come during these exercise sessions.

What was his reaction to the news of his selection? "I was happy and grateful", Dr. Khorana smiled. He speaks with a slight accent. He then thanked the University administration for "all the cooperation, funds, and encouragement."

Dr. Khorana is the second University faculty member to receive a Nobel Prize. It was given in 1958 to Dr. Joshua Lederberg for his studies on the organization of the genetic materials in bacteria. ●

“Government... shall vest in a board...”



by Harriett Moyer

**SCANDAL,
FIGHTS,
COURAGE,
pettiness,
and above
everything,
dedication
to the
vision of a
great Uni-
versity—all
are part of
the story of
the rela-
tionship of
the men
and women
who have
served as
regents to
the Univer-
sity since its
founding.**

BRILLIANT PEOPLE have served on the Board of Regents, yet on occasion some have been appointed who didn't have a broad enough grasp of the functions of a university, as indicated by historical records and the minutes of the board's meetings through the decades. The bound volumes of minutes line the walls in the office of Clarke Smith, secretary to the regents. Although the minutes go back to the beginning, Mr. Smith himself has been on the scene long enough to have watched the University's budget grow from \$8 million annually to \$200 million, and has seen the job of the regents change from handling minute details to dealing with broad educational issues.

The regents used to sign personally the papers for every faculty appointment, and were concerned with such trivia as the purchase of individual window blinds. Way back in the records there's the instance where the board granted the then-professor of agriculture, S. P. Lathrop, permission to attend the National Cattle Show at Springfield, Ohio. In 1861 the board issued orders that no one be allowed to pasture cows, horses or other animals on University grounds. The orders were not strictly enforced, for one observer recorded that at least "one professor's ancient and venerable cream-colored horse grazed on the campus." In more recent times current board president Charles D. Gelatt remembers "spending the better part of a day in a regent meeting discussing why the college of agriculture bought a bull in Illinois, when obviously it could have bought a finer bull in Wisconsin. Believe me, that was a real bull session!"

Legal powers of the board are covered in Chapter 36 of the Statutes of Wisconsin, and some range of interpretation is possible. A few items are covered very explicitly. For unexplained reasons the board is "empowered and directed to fix and establish the salaries of the janitors at the University so that the same shall be equivalent and equal to the salaries paid to janitors at the state Capitol." Further, among other items, the board "shall conduct or cause to be conducted laboratory and field studies, research and experiments to determine the cause and control of Dutch Elm disease."

ELM TREES, in fact, once led to a scandal. Board member Elisha W. Keyes, in the early 1880's, contracted to provide several hundred saplings for planting on the campus. President John Bascom, who had a running feud with Keyes, alleged that Keyes charged the University more than twice the current market price. Furthermore when the trees finally arrived, the count was off by at least 150. The records indicate that the University paid \$396 for the trees which, Bascom said, "could and should have been purchased for \$136." Generations of Wisconsin students have viewed these trees which are just now falling to Dutch Elm disease.

Continued

The Present Board

A LABOR LEADER, a housewife, a physician, and a master farmer among others are members of the current Board of Regents, which has representatives from a broad cross-section of Wisconsin. Composing the board are:

Jacob Friedrich, an active unionist throughout his adult life, instrumental in establishing the UW School for Workers in 1925. He helped draft the first bill on unemployment compensation in Wisconsin. Appointed to the board in 1960, he served as president from 1962 to 1964.

President **Charles Gelatt**, appointed to the board in 1947 when he was 29. He was the youngest regent ever named president when he was elected in 1955, served two consecutive terms, and was elected again this year. A Phi Beta Kappa, he was awarded both the bachelor and master's degree in 1939 at Wisconsin after only three and one-half years of study. He developed the microcard system used in libraries across the country. Mr. Gelatt heads the Northern Engraving and Manufacturing company, La Crosse.

William C. Kahl, state superintendent of public instruction, joined the board in 1966. A native of Mt. Horeb, he received his degrees from the University and served in various educational capacities in Wisconsin for 35 years. He is a member of the state's Coordinating Council for Higher Education (CCHE).

James Nellen, M.D., is an orthopedic surgeon and team physician for the *Green Bay Packers*. Born in Madison he received his medical degree from the University in 1939. Dr. Nellen was appointed to the board in 1965. He is a past president of the Brown County Medical society.

Maurice Pasch earned his UW law degree in 1939 while working as a secretary to U.S. Sen. Robert M. LaFollette. Engaged in private law practice in Madison, he became a member of the board in 1961. Mr. Pasch has served on the CCHE and as chairman of the Regent Education committee.

Walter Renk, of Sun Prairie, joined the regents in 1967. He is president of William F. Renk and Sons Co., Inc. which produces seed corn and grain, milk, and commercial beef cattle. Elected Master Farmer of Wisconsin in 1942, he is a graduate of the UW College of Agriculture and was awarded a Certificate of Honorary Recognition by the University in 1959 for his contributions to rural life.

Mrs. Caroline T. Sandin is the 14th woman regent. A housewife and mother of seven children, she joined the board in 1968. Mrs. Sandin is a resident of Ashland and president of the local Board of Education. She is a graduate of County Teacher's college, St. Peter, Minnesota. She has served as a member of the Personnel Policies committee of the Wisconsin School Boards and was responsible for organizing the League of Women Voters of Ashland.

Gordon Walker, who became a regent in 1968, is president and director of Walker Forge Inc., of Racine. He is also a director of the Jacobsen Manufacturing Co., the Wisconsin Metal Products Co., and first Wisconsin Bankshares Corp. and the American Bank and Trust Co. He received his UW degree in 1926 and has since maintained close contact with his alma mater. A director and past president of the *Wisconsin Alumni Association*, he is also a member of the executive committee of the University of Wisconsin Foundation, and was state chairman for the Elvehjem Art Center fund campaign.

A. Matt Werner has served as a regent for more than 25 years, the longest period for any member in history. He was editor and publisher of the *Sheboygan Press* until his retirement in 1964 and is now chairman of the board of directors of the Press Publishing Co. This regent was president of the board for three years and vice president for 10 years. Mr. Werner received his law degree at Marquette university and was for many years a partner in the law firm of Werner and Clemens.

Bernard Ziegler, of West Bend, was appointed a regent in 1966. He is secretary and director of the West Bend Co., a director of the West Bend Mutual Insurance Co., the First National Bank, and the Security Co. of West Bend. He is a graduate of Northwestern university.

Other actions by the board came under fire from Bascom. He said, "regents do not understand the fundamental principle, that the success of those who rule lies in freely availing themselves of the skill of others. They have ventured in the most uncalled-for way, to interfere directly with the discipline of the institution; an interference that has resulted in the most ignominious failure. They have passed, without consultation, rules of conduct demanded by no breach of good order. These sober, grave men, jealous of their own authority, have failed to understand how young men should be equally jealous of their liberties. The demure and bearded goats are thus no wiser than the skipping kids." (It was the regents who wore the beards in Bascom's day.)

Ezra Carr, who served as a regent for one year and resigned from the board to become a University professor, eventually left Wisconsin in an uproar in 1867. A natural history professor, Carr had sold part of his geological collections to the University. When he left the University, the board could not determine whether the items he claimed were his or the University's. It offered him twenty-five dollars for his interest in the collection. Carr indignantly refused. The eventual solution is not in the records, but when Carr left he "sweetly offered the regents his 'active sympathies and cooperation.'"

ISSUES OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM and freedom of speech have involved the regents at various times since the University was started. In fact, one such controversy led to Wisconsin's well known "sifting and winnowing" philosophy. In 1894 Oliver E. Wells, then superintendent of public instruction, launched a violent attack on economics professor Richard T. Ely, who allegedly believed in strikes and boycotts. Publications throughout the country carried stories about the controversy. The board, after much discussion, decided that economics professor Ely was entitled to write and say what he thought about economic issues. It issued the following statement: "Whatever may be the limitations which trammel inquiry elsewhere we believe the great state University of Wisconsin should ever encourage that continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone the truth can be found." Historians Curti and Carstensen concluded over this affair that the Board of Regents had deliberately chosen to meet the issue of academic freedom "directly and gallantly."

But the issue was not put to rest forever and in 1910 President Van Hise felt compelled to speak out in his commencement address. His speech followed closely on a series of incidents involving the issue and preceded the final decision of the regents to accept formally from the class of 1910 the plaque inscribed with the famous statement which now hangs on Bascom Hall.

Board of Regent members have, over the years, tried sincerely to further the interests of the University, believes Clarke Smith. Regent President Gelatt expressed

the same view when he stated at Freshman Forum last year, "You would be surprised at the change that comes over people when they assume membership on the board. It isn't a sudden transformation; but gradually their loyalties to other groups and activities diminish and their dedication to building a better University dominates their thinking—I personally have seen a regent, fresh in his appointment to the board, return to the office of the governor who appointed him and pound the desk demanding better financial support." Another regent drove several hundred miles in the evening to see the chairman of the State Joint Finance committee to ask and receive approval to use surplus funds for faculty salary increases.

A majority of the regents have been lawyers, but such other occupations as educator, farmer, physician, industrialist, and editor are well represented. Natives of Wisconsin are in the majority, but New York State has provided 58 board members. Vermont has contributed 15; Connecticut and Ohio, eight each. Foreign nations have also been represented: with six each having come from England and Germany.

WOMEN did not appear on the Board of Regents until the 20th century, and only 14 have served. The majority were housewives, although the first, Miss Almah J. Frisby, was a physician. Miss Elizabeth Waters was an educator and a board member from 1911 to 1933.

Facts about some of the early regents read like the American dream. Simeon Mills arrived on foot in Madison in 1837 with only a few possessions in a carpetbag. He opened a combination general store and post office, and carried the post on forest trails between Madison and Milwaukee. He eventually became a state senator, introduced the bill which became the charter of the University of Wisconsin, and served on the first Board of Regents.

Representative of many of the regents who combined successful careers in several fields was Hamilton Gray. At 13 he left home to seek work; by sixteen he was a lead miner. He later studied law, operated two stores at Beloit, engaged in the milling business, and, at Darlington, edited two newspapers politically opposed to each other.

Sketches of all the University regents have been researched and written—with four copies extant—by Robert Foss of the University news service. Foss said, "It is my belief that the regents as individuals have been, over the years, very important members of the University's family; they have played influential, and at times most significant, parts in the development and progress of the University. An understanding of them as individuals in our democracy inevitably helps one to understand more completely and clearly the development and the progress of the University of Wisconsin as a great institution of our democratic form of government." ●

“Such a Scene of Excitement”

A COPY OF THE NOV. 17, 1894, *Daily Cardinal* was found recently when some old furniture was moved in a La Crosse attic.

Printed in black ink on red stock, the issue carried this headline:

“HAUGHTY MINNESOTA IS COMPELLED TO GIVE UP HER HONORS!”

A subhead stated:

“The Score Is Six To Nothing In Our Favor.”

THE READER MUST SCAN through eight paragraphs before any action details of the game itself are learned:

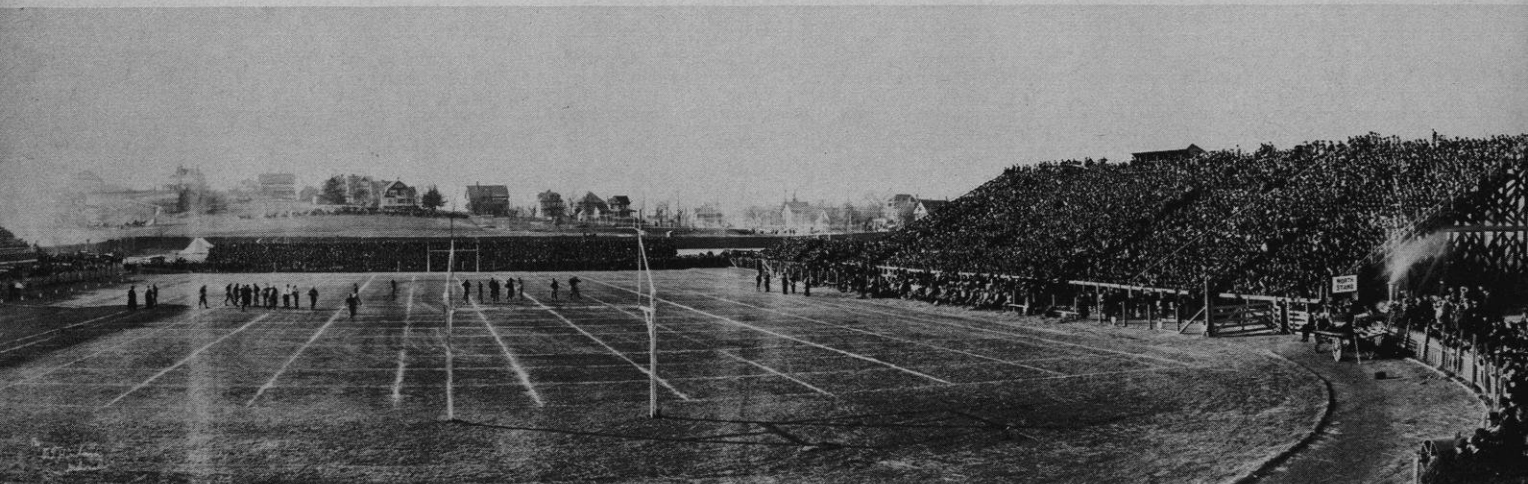
“Seldom has Madison seen so much cardinal bunting as today. Dwellings, houses, shops, delivery wagons, and streetcars, all were profusely decorated with the University color; and every student who appeared upon the street was alike patriotic—the boys with cardinal

and as they were set to well-known airs were shouted out by the Wisconsin contingent with great vehemence. Whenever a Wisconsin man made an exceptionally good play, or an antagonist one unusually poor, the noise was simply deafening.”

Eleven minutes into the second half, J. C. (Ikey) Karel scooted 40 yards into the Gopher end zone for the only score of the encounter. T. C. Lyman kicked the extra point.

Cardinal “notes on the game” carried this appraisal:

“The playing of the whole (UW) team was strong, and it was by teamwork and not by mere weight that Wisconsin made her gains. Only a



The football field at the turn of the century. Houses in background are on Breese Terrace.

The lead paragraph of the football conquest, written by George F. Downer, '97, later to become the first director of the UW Sports News Service and sports editor of *The Milwaukee Sentinel*, reads:

“Ours is the pennant of championship! The one doughty antagonist has at last been vanquished, and Wisconsin now stands the gridiron champion of all western colleges.”

The Daily Cardinal's first-page account failed to say so, but this was Wisconsin's first victory over the Gophers. In 1890, when the two clubs met for the first time, the Badgers were shattered, 63–0. Football began at Madison in 1889.

H. O. Stickney, who came from Harvard to Wisconsin, was in his first year as coach in 1894, two years before the Big 10 Conference was established. His team finished with five victories in seven games.

streamers fastened in their buttonholes, the young ladies with pretty bows of the same all-prevailing color.

“Immediately after dinner (at noon) the people began to assemble on the lower campus and long before three o'clock the grandstand was filled and several hundred were standing. And still they continued to gather, until at least 3,000 were on the grounds when the game began. Besides the large delegation from Minnesota, Badger boys from all over the state came in large numbers to witness the great contest.

“THE CAMPUS HAS NEVER before witnessed such a scene of excitement. The UW band was out, every other person had a tin horn, and the yelling was tremendous. Songs composed especially for the occasion were distributed through the crowd by *The Daily Cardinal*,

few times was Minnesota able to make the necessary five yards (for a first down).”

The grid battle would have been confusing to 1968 fans in many ways.

AT VARIOUS TIMES, the teams were given five, 10, or 25 yards for offside play. It was obvious, too, there was much more “foot” than in today's style because each team punted at least 10 times in the 1894 clash. Also, the ball changed possession when a foul was committed, instead of assessing a yardage penalty.

The Badger fullback in the big game 74 years ago was Big John Richards who compiled a fine record of 29 victories and nine ties, against nine defeats, when he was Wisconsin's head football coach in 1911, 1917, and again in the 1919–22 span. —Jack Burke

People and Projects

some have called her a writer whose work possesses "a simple beauty that is almost unbearable." Much of the Brooks poetry voices the pathos and pain of life in Chicago's Black Belt. Except for the fact of birth (Topeka, Kans., June 7, 1917) Gwendolyn Brooks is entirely a Chicago product.

To her credit to date are six volumes of poetry—"A Street in Bronzeville," 1945, "Annie Allen," 1949, "Bronzeville Boys and Girls," 1956, "The Bean Eaters," 1960, "Selected Poems," 1963, and "In the Mecca," 1968; and one novel—"Maude Martha."

MAJOR RECOGNITION for her talent began coming her way in the 1940's and includes the American Academy of Arts and Letters Award for Creative Writing, 1946, the Guggenheim Fellowship for Creative Writing, given in 1946 and again in 1947; the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, 1950, and the Mosen Laureate in Literature, 1964.

Succeeding the late Carl Sandburg to the honor, Gwendolyn Brooks was named Poet Laureate for the State of Illinois this year.

Madison will not be entirely new to the poet. She participated in the Conference on Afro-American Letters and Arts held here in May. As Rennebohm professor, she will work with advanced students, helping them to develop their own creative writing through seminars and informal conferences. She comes to Wisconsin especially fitted for the task; the poet has already taught in Chicago area colleges and remembering her own long, lonely struggle to become a poet, is ever eager to ease the way for others.

In a recent article on Miss Brooks, *Ebony Magazine* points out: "She has had and continues to have on others in a human way an impact that complements her importance as a writer. For behind her public image of extreme reserve this gentle woman of 51 years has used her talents and influence to encourage the young and aspiring in all quietness and without regard to self."

In private life the Wisconsin visitor is Mrs. Henry Blakely, a Chicago housewife and the mother of a son, Henry, Jr., and a daughter, Nora.

Robert Taylor Is Vice President

UNIVERSITY REGENTS have appointed Robert Taylor—assistant to three UW presidents since he joined the faculty 20 years ago—vice president. He will continue as professor of journalism and as coordinator of news and publications work on all the campuses in addition to central administration responsibilities. Prof. Taylor's promotion was recommended by President Fred Harvey Harrington "to give greater attention to the growing public concern about University policies." Vice Pres. Taylor has often served as the University



Gwendolyn Brooks

Pulitzer Poet To Join Faculty

GWENDOLYN BROOKS, Pulitzer Prize poet from Chicago, will be the Visiting Rennebohm professor of creative writing next spring at the University.

The Chicago writer will join the English department faculty for the second semester of the 1968-69 academic year. Only three other distinguished persons in the arts have held a Rennebohm professorship—Elizabeth Bowen, Anglo-Irish author, Isaac Bashevis Singer, writer of Yiddish fiction, and Alec Wilder, American composer of both classical and popular music.

Some critics consider Miss Brooks one of the great poets of the age;



Robert Taylor

administration's spokesman and as draftsman for many of its policies, position papers, and public reports. Since the rise of student activism on the UW campuses, he has represented the central administration in planning and policy development in this area.

Growing African Studies Program To Get New Impetus In Summer Of 1969

THE INTENSIVE PROGRAM in African languages sponsored by 12 U. S. universities each summer will be held for the first time at the University of Wisconsin at Madison in 1969.

Duquesne university was host in 1964, 1966, 1967 and 1968, and

Michigan State in 1965. Other sponsoring universities are Boston, Columbia, Howard, Indiana, Northwestern, Ohio, Syracuse, Western Michigan and Yale.

The purpose of the summer institute is to "assist graduate students to make full use of the summer in completing elementary study of an African language." The program also enables undergraduates who have already completed one year's study of Swahili, Hausa and Amharic to complete the equivalent of two years' work in those languages by taking the intermediate summer courses offered.

According to Dr. Crawford Young, who is associate dean of the Graduate School and former director of the African Studies Program, Wisconsin is one of the leading centers for African studies in the United States. The program was formally established in September, 1961. In 1964, the department of African languages and literature, which now offers Hausa, Swahili and Xhosa, was established. By 1967, about 120 graduates and 140 undergraduates were taking courses in areas covered by the program.

At the University 24 faculty members have their primary teaching and research interests in Africa. These include Profs. William Hachten of journalism, Michael Briggs of library science, who is also in charge of the African section of the University Library, and Philip Noss of African languages and literature.

The present focus of the University African Area Studies Program is on history which claims the majority of the graduate students enrolled in the program. Others are anthropology, art history, political science, African languages and literature.

A recent report by the center for African studies shows that in the year 1967-68, degrees awarded in conjunction with the African program covered French area studies, anthropology, art, music, economics, geography, government and political science, history, law, mathematics and journalism.

The African Program does not itself award degrees. All the students now specializing in African studies have also to meet the requirements

of one of the departments in which the program is represented by regular staff.

The scope of the activities of the Program is not all academic. It has, for instance, begun to take steps toward sharing "the responsibility of improving its contribution to the black community." Recently, a group of faculty members, most of whom are associated with African studies, formed a special committee on South Africa. It is led by Prof. Fred Hayward of political science. One of its duties is to provide information and assistance to student groups concerned about the racial crisis in the Republic of South Africa.



Study Program Permits Medicine-Science Pairing

THE UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin is the first state-supported university in the U. S. to be recognized by the National Institutes of Health for satisfying the unique educational needs of the physician-scientist.

Wisconsin's medical scientist program began last summer under a six-year National Institutes of Health grant.

The half million dollar grant provides tuition and stipends for four students a year. The cumulative grant will finance 24 students a year in its sixth year.

"The program has opened the rest of the University to medical students," says Henry C. Pitot, M.D., professor of oncology and biochemical pathology at the University medical center "It's a great advantage to students who want to do research later on."

Dr. Pitot, program director of the NIH grant, is chairman of the 10 member Medical Scientist Committee that reviews applications and approves students' programs.

"WE HAVE MODEL PROGRAMS," says Dr. Pitot, "but the program for any one student may be flexible and we're open to any new ideas." The medical-scientist program, which leads to the M.D. degree and a Ph.D. in a basic natural or physical science, usually lasts six years.

Each student has a clinical advisor and a major professor in the field of his Ph.D. work who counsel him. For his Ph.D. program, the student may choose from physiological chemistry and biochemistry, pharmacology, physiology, oncology, anatomy, computer sciences, mechanical and electrical engineering, bacteriology, biophysics, molecular biology and a variety of other fields.

Courses in the two fields, medicine and a natural or physical science, are taken alternately and at time simultaneously, except for the junior year in medical school. Clinical training fills that year.

STUDENTS MUST BE accepted by both the medical school and the graduate division of their choice in order to be admitted to the medical-scientist program.

"A major factor in the success of the program will be to get people interested as early in their training as possible," Dr. Pitot says. "Otherwise they might not take the required courses during their undergraduate years."

University Involved In Symposium On Crises

A WISCONSIN-BASED EFFORT to help overcome the nation's and the world's most distressing problems—war, poverty, civil violence, racism and the urban crisis—was announced in late October by its organizers, the University of Wisconsin, the Johnson Foundation and *The Milwaukee Journal*.

The program will be called the Wisconsin Symposium on Rational Approaches to the Crises of Modern Society. Panels of distinguished Uni-



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Some engineers will find that exciting enough. Those so constituted

may well prosper with us, particularly if their idea of professionalism does not bar a deepening involvement in the business thinking that supports all the technical thinking. A succession of clients attracted by a shingle on the lawn wouldn't be offering business problems of our scale.

Nor such technical problems either, together with resources for solving them. This would be important to the engineer whose idea of professionalism runs more to keeping current with the technology as it develops *after* he leaves the campus. When we set about designing systems of digital solid-state logic for on-line process control, when we work out ultrasonics for sealing plastics or splicing aerial film, when we adapt lasers to routine inspection of photographic materials and the control of dirt contamination—that kind of work

isn't done by flipping through handbooks and vendors' catalogs. It calls for going into things a little more deeply than most vendors.

Electrical engineers in search of a realistic professionalism—no more or less than mechanical, chemical, or industrial engineers—are cordially invited to drop a note about themselves to

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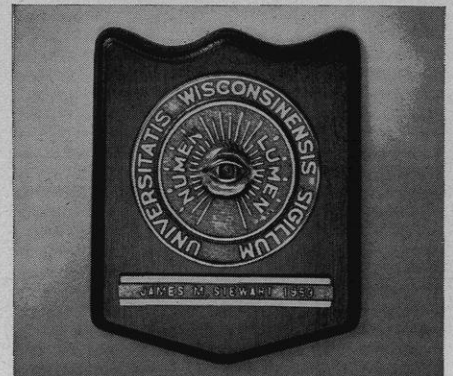


versity faculty members, University students and leading state citizens will work to devise practical methods of solving problems discussed at symposium sessions.

They also will consider ways to incorporate fully the latest scientific discoveries into a stepped-up war on human suffering, and examine the American political system to see whether it hampers full use of technological advances.

"We are fully aware of the difficulties that will be encountered in attempting to achieve the extraordinary ambitious goals that the Wisconsin Symposium has established for itself," said Robert L. Clodius, University vice-president. "Nevertheless, the depth of suffering, discontent and division throughout the world, and the strong evidence that conditions are growing worse, justify such an

Continued



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effort—indeed demand it,” he emphasized.

In a statement of purpose, Symposium organizers said that the United States, although a nation of unparalleled wealth and power, is uncertain about its global responsibilities.

AMERICA, the statement said, is “wandering through an unfamiliar landscape of changing social and moral codes, youthful revolt, deep seated disagreement over the country’s role as a world peace-keeper, riots, nuclear weapons, poverty in the midst of plenty, destruction of natural resources, a dehumanizing technological explosion and disillusionment over the failure of massive efforts in World Wars I and II to achieve lasting peace.

“This is not because Americans have lost any of the spunk of their forefathers,” the statement said. “Given practical ideas, Americans can meet these tremendous challenges as they have in the past and, in doing so, help the rest of humanity.”

James L. McCamy, UW political science professor, who has been appointed the Symposium’s execu-

tive director, said that after updating earlier efforts to define national goals, Symposium planners isolated eight key areas to achieve internal and international order.

Each will be discussed publicly at separate conferences—four at UW in Madison and UW–Milwaukee. Panels with 10 members will study each subject and remain active as long as necessary to refine their ideas into sound practical approaches, McCamy said.

Dates, main speakers and places will include:

“Steps to Rid America of Poverty”—Lampman, Jan. 13, Madison, Great Hall, UW Memorial Union.

“Steps to Prevent Violence Among Nations”—Goldberg, Feb. 10, Madison, UW Union Theater.

“Steps to Improve Race Relations”—Young, Feb. 17, Milwaukee, place to be announced.

“Steps to Reduce World Poverty”—Bell, Mar. 17, Madison, Great Hall.

“Steps to End the Urban Crisis”—Schmandt, April 21, Milwaukee, place to be announced. ●

Good People.

Nearly a ton and a half of clothing donated by the Madison community has been sent to Iran for distribution to earthquake victims there.

The Iranian Students Association on the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin initiated the drive. It netted articles ranging from winter overcoats to summer shorts, and much of the clothing was freshly cleaned and ready for shipment.

Severe earthquakes in Iran on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 left 12,000 dead, 16,000 injured, and 80,000 homeless, according to early official estimates.

The Iranian students were joined in their drive by churches, service clubs, the news media, and numerous individuals

The association characterized the response to its campaign as very favorable, very satisfactory. Concerning the drive’s many donors and participants one member of the Iranian Students Association remarked, “You know there are good people around, but you don’t always see them. We don’t even know who all these people are.”



20 STARS 20. Amateur night aboard the luxury cruiser Stella Oceanis plying the Greek islands last September brought forth this bevy of singing talent. The cast, all guests of the Wisconsin Alumni Association’s Mediterranean tour, sang such current hits as “Varsity” and “If You Want to be a Badger”. The grand finale was a skyrocket, led by Elbert Carpenter ’16, (far rt.), Madison. Others in the cast are (front row, l. to r.): W. B. Kinnamon, Madison; Mrs. Alvus Armstrong (Katherine Kennedy ’24), Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Weller, Walnut Creek, Calif.; Mrs. Walter Tippet (Melba Roach ’16), Green Bay; A. H. Wicklund ’47, Gile, Wis.; Mrs. Carpenter (Cecil Baragwanath ’18); Mrs. Harold Wold, Antioch, Ill.; Catherine Byrne ’10, Oregon, Wis.; and Mrs. Virginia Jackson (Virginia Brockett ’30), Washington, D. C. Second row: Tour host Jim Geisler ’37, Madison; Walter Rein, M.D. ’35, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Charles Swanson, Mrs. M. R. Irwin and Mr. Swanson, all of Madison; Mrs. Rein; Mrs. Bernice Sherrill, Santa Rosa, Calif.; Mr. Wold; Norman Gauerke ’31, Houston, Texas; and Mrs. Gauerke. Musical conductor for the event was tour hostess Mrs. Jim Geisler (Betty Schlimgen ’37), whose piano was out of camera range.

racists in this country and that their own kids won't have to settle for a second rate education," the Rev. Mays said.

"I THINK WE'RE SEEING far more here than just the rebelliousness of youth," said the Rev. Sanks. "Those who say this generation of students is just like the last one don't know what they're talking about."

Several of the clergymen, however, were critical of some of the campus protest leaders for what they described as extremism and willingness to resort to violence.

Disenchantment with organized religion on the part of students was also seen by a number of the clergymen.

The Rev. La Rue estimated that only about 5 per cent of the students on the Madison campus have any "significant attachment" to a church. But he declared that students nevertheless are "raising all the right questions about faith and theology, even though they don't use any of the terminology."

The Rev. Jondrow finds the clergymen "the last person a student will go to when he wants to talk over his problems." And the Rev. Sanks said students are "bugged by institutions, and that often includes the church."

BUT Rabbi Winograd finds students expressing "a great deal of interest in questions of theology as they seek something firm in a chaotic world." And the Rev. Mays estimated about one-half of the campus' 5,000 Lutheran students attend church on an average Sunday—a percentage he finds "not at all discouraging."

Father McMurrrough said the new Roman Catholic liturgy has special appeal for many students and that attendance at masses has increased since the newly rebuilt St. Paul's Chapel was opened in March.

"When students come in to talk it's more like one brother to another," he remarked, "rather than a father to son relationship. But this can be good. I'm far from pessimistic about students and their religious faith." ●

Local Alumni Club Leaders Confer

More than 350 alumni club leaders from across the nation came back to Alumni House this fall to attend the annual leadership conference for officers of the 90 local clubs.

Eight of the group were cited for their outstanding leadership activities and presented the WAA Sparkplug Award.

Beginning with a reception on Friday night, September 27th, the alumni leaders followed a busy schedule. Saturday morning's program opened with reports from WAA executive director Arlie Mucks; Truman Torgerson, Manitowoc, Wis., Association vice president; Ivan Williamson, UW director of intercollegiate athletics; and UW President Fred Harvey Harrington.

The remainder of the morning was devoted to seminars: a series of five, each repeated to give participants a choice of two. Subjects ranged from the secrets of conducting effective alumni club meetings to the problems of recruitment and finance which face the UW athletic program. Among seminar participants were Bob Rennebohm, UW Foundation executive director; Prof. Frank Remington of the UW athletic board; Bob Hammel, secretary of the pharmacy alumni association; and Wayne Kuckkahn, club promotion director.

And then—a concert by the swinging University Singers; a box lunch hosted by President and Mrs. Harrington; the UW-Washington State football game and cocktails at the President's house. ●



ALUMNI "SPARKPLUGS". Outstanding alumni leaders were honored at the fall conference when they were presented the WAA Sparkplug Awards at Saturday's session. Among those honored were, front: Bob Gold, of Boston and Mrs. Ruth Curtis of Darlington, Wis.; and, standing, left to right: Dr. Kenneth Schmidt of Denver; Richard C. Smith of Jefferson, Wis.; Dr. Gilbert Stannard of Manitowoc; Carl Zahn of Sturgeon Bay. University President Fred Harvey Harrington (second from right) and Truman Torgerson of Manitowoc, vice president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, presented the awards. Other winners not present were Fred Helgren of Waukegan, and Ben Werner, Seattle.

The Concept and the Seed

THE Enzyme Institute is now of age. When it became 21 years old in 1968, it celebrated with a bang. With nothing less, in fact, than a Nobel Prize.

It was in 1947 that funds were authorized for construction of the Enzyme Institute. Two years later the first research team moved into the new building at 1710 University avenue. Almost from that moment the University of Wisconsin's Enzyme Institute became a leader in enzyme chemistry and life sciences research.

Back in the late 30's and early 40's, European enzyme researchers were ahead of the rest of the world by several laps. But the Nazi regime, demonstrating its disdain for academic achievement, halted their research by jailing the scientists or forcing their emigration. As the smoke of World War II cleared, UW President E. B. Fred, together with Graduate School Dean Conrad A. Elvehjem, and Dean William Middleton and Dr. Van R. Potter of the Medical School, recognized that a research vacuum had been created by the war, not only in Germany, but elsewhere in Europe, including England and Sweden. They recommended that the University of Wisconsin establish an Enzyme Institute in Madison to expand the University's own enzyme research program and to advance the studies the European scientists had been forced to abandon.

Unable to secure the necessary funds from other sources, the University administration brought the proposal to the attention of the Trustees of the *Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation*. In July 1947, the *WARF* Trustees approved an allocation of \$300,000 for construc-

tion of the building and a year later increased the sum by \$50,000 for the acquisition of needed equipment. This was considered "seed" money in the hope that it would flower eventually into a fruitful research venture. The Rockefeller Foundation supplemented the fund with a grant of \$100,000.

A research team headed by Dr. David E. Green occupied the premises immediately upon their completion in November 1949, followed seven months later by a second team led by Dr. Henry A. Lardy. In 1952, Dean Elvehjem was able to report that "... workers in Europe recognize our Institute as the center for enzyme research in the world."

By 1957 the Enzyme Institute was running out of space. The U.S. Public Health Service indicated it would provide \$300,000 for expansion of the laboratory provided an equal amount could be found elsewhere. "Elsewhere" turned out to be *WARF*, which supplied the matching funds.

With the additional space and equipment now available, the Institute was able, in 1960, to house three more research teams, one under the leadership of Dr. H. G. Khorana, one under Dr. H. Beinert, and the third under Dr. L. J. Gosting. Professor Khorana in 1964 became

the first appointee to the Conrad A. Elvehjem Professorship, a wholly *WARF*-supported chair which he continues to occupy.

At the present time it has become necessary to make yet another addition to the Enzyme Institute. The new addition, now being constructed, is funded by Federal and State funds totaling about \$1,700,000.

The Green-Lardy-Khorana-Beinert-Gosting groups have won several honors for themselves, for the Institute, and for the University of Wisconsin, with Professor Khorana's Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology the dramatic climax of a long series of such tributes.

Starting with the original \$300,000 from which the Enzyme Institute and its works have sprung, the Institute now operates on an annual budget of well over \$1 million. Since its inception its total budget has been about \$12 million, of which almost 80% has come from Federal sources, 13% from the State of Wisconsin, and the small remainder from gifts, trusts and *WARF*. Considering the growth and renown of the Enzyme Institute, the added prestige it has given to the University, and its priceless contributions to mankind, the concept and the seed planted 21 years ago have flourished beyond anticipation into a rich and bountiful garden which continues to grow. ●



Khorana (rt.) and assistant in Institute lab

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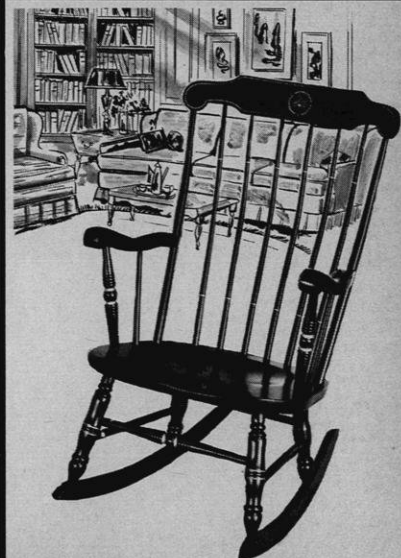
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Roster of Wisconsin Alumni Clubs

This is a list of the organized alumni clubs in the United States. Meetings provide you with an opportunity to meet fellow Badgers, enjoy Wisconsin fellowship and retain a contact with your University.

In-State Clubs

Antigo: Dr. Theodore Fox '54, 837 Clermont Street, 623-2351
Beloit: Martin Kades '54, 2669 Collingswood, 365-7436
Berlin: David Good '49, 327 East Huron Street, 361-2810
Burlington: Donald Schultz '53, 174 South Pine Street, 763-6465
Chequamegon Bay: Leon Lewandowski '48, 722 9th Avenue West, Ashland, 682-2143
Dodge County (Beaver Dam): Robert Fuller '41, 455 North German St., Mayville, 387-5626
Door County (Sturgeon Bay): Thomas J. Birmingham '58, Fish Creek, 868-3284
Eau Claire: George Losby '64, 3132 Rudolph Rd., 832-1106
Fond du Lac: Donald Flanders '52, 111 6th Street, 922-2817
Fort Atkinson: Dr. James Russell '40, 622 Robert Street, 563-3237
Fox River Valley: Angus McIntyre '59, 303 West College Ave., Appleton, 733-7626
Gogebic-Iron Range: John Olson '25, 907 Chestnut St., Ironwood, Mich., 932-3159
Green Bay: Donald Miller '50, 130 E. Walnut St., P.O. Box 845, 432-4861
Green County: Robert Richardson '40, 714 21st Avenue, Monroe, 325-6735
Hartford: Frederick Bossert '48, St. Patrick Lane, Route 1, 673-3499
Janesville: Mrs. Jack Malin '57, 320 South Pontiac Drive, 752-8406
Jefferson: Deane D'Aoust '61, 235 East Linden Drive, 674-2537
Kenosha: Alfred S. DeSimone '41, 6858 Pershing Boulevard, 654-8223
Kewaunee County: Paul J. Wolske '41, 716 Center Street, Kewaunee, 388-3930
La Crosse: Harold Fiedler '49, 1702 Sunset Drive, 782-5527
Lafayette County: William McGreane '37, 828 Ohio Street, Darlington, 776-2360.
Madison: Anthony Stracka '56, 5149 Juneau Road, 238-1289
Manitowoc County: Herbert Kuchenbecker '56, 1601 Waldo Boulevard, Manitowoc, 732-3192
Marshfield: Mrs. C. H. Allen '34, 1010 N. Cedar St., 384-9032
Merrill: Martin J. Burkhardt '30, 203 Cottage Street, 536-4556
Milwaukee: Eric Hagerup '58, 5554 North Shoreland Avenue, 962-2209
Northwest: Fred Moser '27, Cumberland, 822-5292
North Woods: Richard Sommer '60, 17-A North Stevens Street, Rhinelander, 362-3422
Platteville: Glenn Bestor '58, Golf View Road, 348-6440
Racine: William Rayne '54, 5120 Darby Place, 639-2077
St. Croix Valley: Stanley Lee '60, Route 1, County Trunk F, Hudson, 386-2165
Shawano: Russell Crawford '63, 931 Lutz Street, 526-5928

Sheboygan County: William Anderson '60, 2636 North 5th Street, Sheboygan, 458-4877
South Wood County: Mrs. Emerson Lind '44, 1920 Pleasant View Drive, Wisconsin Rapids, 424-2186
Tomah: Howard Rasmussen, Route 4, 372-2298
Twin Counties: John Janson '58, 1515 10th Street, Marinette, 735-7602
Vacationland: Alvin Zipsie '62, 227 Martin Street, Baraboo, 356-3785
Vernon County: Judge Lincoln Neprud '21, Route 2, Westby, 634-4396
Walworth County: Herbert Moering '57, 524 West Court Street, Elkhorn, 723-4465
Watertown: Mrs. Thomas Frost, 204 East Water Street, 261-4251
Waukesha County: Willis Zick '55, 65 Columbia Avenue, Waukesha, 542-4894
Wausau: Elmer France '50, 523 South Grand Avenue, Rothschild, 359-3249
West Bend: Leo Schlaefel '60, 532 South 15th Avenue, 334-7206

Out-of-State Clubs

Akron, Ohio: Kenneth Kinas '61, 430 Monroe Avenue, Cuyahoga Falls, 923-9275
Atlanta, Ga.: Walter Schroeder '51, 4090 Tecumseh Trail, Conley
Aurora, Ill.: Chester Obama '32, 236 South Gladstone Avenue, 892-3142
Baltimore, Md.: Mrs. Donald Spero '43, 2309 Ken Oak Road, 664-3606
Boston, Mass.: Richard Blankstein, '60, 314 Newtonville Ave., Newtonville, 244-8123
Chicago, Ill.: Glenn Hartung '57, 403 We-Go Trail, Mt. Prospect, 263-6200
Cincinnati, Ohio: Dr. Carl Bunde, '33, 3738 Donegal Drive, SY 1-7566
Cleveland, Ohio: Arthur Scherbel, M.D. '42, 16101 Cleviden Road, YE 2-7541
Columbus, Ohio: Frederick Bentley, 2543 Andover Road, 486-9177
Dallas, Texas: Mr. and Mrs. John Kaiser '61, 3830 Clubway Lane, CH 7-5547
Detroit, Michigan: Lester Lundsted '40, 7910 Bellevue, Grosse Ile, OR 6-9567
Hawaii: James Burgoyne '48, 154 Pauahani Way, Honolulu, 262-7849
Houston, Tex.: Mrs. Alfred Leiser '45, 3510 Glen Arbor, MO 7-3835
Indianapolis, Ind.: Clarence Christie '52, 6202 North Sherman Drive, 639-5691
Iowa-Illinois Quint City: Curtis Romaine '50, 2859 Cedar St., Davenport, Iowa, 391-4032
Kansas City, Mo.: Stanley Slagg '53, 7610 Terrace, EM 3-6641
Lake County, Ill.: Milton Anderson '54, Millburn Road, Lake Villa, 356-5883
Louisville, Ky.: Allan Eggers, '50, 3115 Deibel Court, 458-5450
Michiana (South Bend, Ind.): John Henker '56, 1538 Kensington Pl., Mishawaka, 255-9580
Mile High (Denver, Colo.): Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Zale '61, 7004 E. Montana, Denver, 757-0033

Minneapolis, Minn. Alumnae: Mrs. Frederick McNee '45, 16572 Gray's Bay Boulevard, Wayzata, 473-6697
Minneapolis, Minn.: Thomas Hinnenthal '60, 16130 Fourth Avenue N., Wayzata, 330-8175
New Orleans: Frederick F. Kessenich '40, 1808 Napoleon Ave. 895-1154
New York City: Henry Engler, Jr. '61, 69 Chestnut Ave., Closter, N.J., OX 7-6315
Niagara Frontier (Buffalo, N.Y.): Dr. Thomas Benedict '55, 5300 Mayfield Court, Clarence, 741-2465
Northwestern Ohio (Toledo): Charles Fuhrman '55, 4778 Springbrook, Toledo, 841-4651
Peoria, Ill.: Arthur Andrews '51, 2142 North Prospect Road, 685-7901
Philadelphia, Pa.: Ray Zuck '50, 6028 Cannon Hill Road, Fort Washington, 828-0640
Phoenix, Ariz.: Peter Fumusa '50, 725 Encanto Drive, Tempe, 967-3873
Pittsburgh, Pa.: David Blank '60, 1335 Hazelwood Drive, Monroeville, 373-0823
Portland, Ore.: Stephen Weiss, 8604 SW 11th Avenue, 246-2547
Rochester, Minn.: Kenneth Mack '57, 2120 9th Avenue NE, 282-7312
Rochester, N.Y.: Robert A. Malsch '57, 4164 St. Paul Boulevard, 342-6059
Rockford, Ill.: Eugene Helfand '57, 4948 Brookview Road, 965-4987
Sacramento Valley, Calif.: Lawrence Tacker, Jr., '52, 1851 La Playa Way, Sacramento, 483-4060
St. Louis, Mo.: Sherwood Volkman '49, 522 Iris Lane, Kirkwood, YO 5-2397
St. Paul, Minn.: Kenneth Rice '59, 202 Pioneer Building, 222-5000
San Diego, Calif.: James Caterina '40, 4661 Mission Bell Lane, LeMesa, 463-2213
San Fernando, Calif.: Harold Gillaspay '40, 25281 N. Via Sistine, Valencia, 259-2838
San Francisco, Calif.: Miss Priscilla List '61, McCann-Erickson, Inc., 114 Sansome Street, 981-2262
Seattle, Wash.: Fritz Hanson '55, 3814 44th Avenue NE, LA3-0668
Southern Calif.: Walter Hanna '49, 618 N. Maple Drive, Beverly Hills, 274-4673
South Florida: Laverne Boucher '50, 8325 SW 97 Street, Miami, 271-5838
South Texas: Marvin Kilton '49, 3119 Tawny Oak, San Antonio, DI 2-2990
Southwestern Mich. (Kalamazoo): Dr. Gordon Flynn '65, 6828 Evergreen St., Portage, 381-9635
Syracuse, N.Y.: George W. Fry '50, 118 Margo Lane, Fayetteville, 637-8053
Tucson, Ariz.: John Neubauer '52, 6682 East Calle Herculio, 298-0467
Washington, D.C.: Mrs. Allen King '60, 4201 Lee Highway #502, Arlington, Va., 524-5854
Wilmington, Del.: Kenneth Trelenberg '46, 2606 Longwood Drive, 475-4657

Alumni News

Herman Blum '08 recently was honored with a rarely performed second Bar Mitzvah on his 83rd birthday as a tribute for his work in behalf of hay fever sufferers for the past 40 years. He is chairman of the board of Craftex Mills, Inc., Philadelphia.

1921-30

Earl E. Yahn '24 has retired from Aluminum Company of America after 41 years' service in various sales positions. He and Mrs. Yahn are now living in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Donald M. Bennett '21 is retired from the University of Louisville.

Frederick P. Price '24 and **Donald F. Ridders, M.D. '26** have retired from Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee.

Virginia Heim '29 is currently on furlough from her assignment as American advisory secretary to the YWCA of Colombia, South America. She is a member of the organization's international division.

1931-40

Robert J. Meythaler '34 has been appointed a director of the Milton Barkely company, East Longmeadow, Mass.

Harold Tarkow '34 has been appointed chief of the division of wood chemistry research, U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison.

William O. Beers '37 has been elected a member of the board of directors of A. O. Smith corp., Milwaukee.

November, 1968



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1941-45

Elliot M. Nesvig '43 has been appointed vice president and general manager of the power and control division, Simplex Wire & Cable co., Cambridge, Mass.

1946-50

Lola V. Hopkins '46 is assistant professor of pharmaceuticals at Northeast Louisiana State college, Monroe, La.

Hugh D. Wallace '47 has been appointed a director of American General Mutual Insurance co., Madison.

E. R. Reichmann '48 has been appointed general manager of manufacturing for the construction machinery division, Bucyrus-Erie co., Milwaukee.

C. B. Tanner '50, professor of soils and meteorology at UW, has been awarded a Fulbright grant to lecture at two Australian universities.

1951-55

Benjamin Lyne, M.D. '50 has been appointed chief pathologist at Methodist hospital, Madison.

Richard G. Rossi '51 has been appointed manager of the Minneapolis agency of Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance co.

Sister Mary Cecilia Carey '52 has been chosen as the seventh president of Edgewood college, Madison.

Carl H. Lund '53 has won the outstanding scientific achievement award for 1968 from Martin Metals, Wheeling, Ill.

John H. Berryhill '55 has joined Northwest Computer Service, Inc., Minneapolis. He and his wife (**Barbara Iverson '55**) now reside in a Minneapolis suburb.

1956-60

Edward M. Hatton '56 has been elected a vice president in the bond department at Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust co., Chicago.

George O'Hearn '57 has been appointed associate professor of science education

and acting director of the division of education at the UW Green Bay campus.

Bartlett C. Beavin '58 has been appointed director of the Wesley Foundation at the University of Michigan. Mrs. Beavin (**Helen I. Shinn '59**) has become the librarian for circulation services and reserves in the undergraduate library at Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. David D. Slickman '58 announce the birth of a second son, David Donald, Jr. Mr. Slickman is the new manager, aerospace marketing for Rex Chainbelt, Inc. The family now resides in Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Major **Kenneth J. Wittenberg '58** is attending a special 38 week course at the U. S. Army Command and General Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Harvian Mae (Bunny) Raasch '60 has been elected vice president for programs of the Milwaukee chapter of Theta Sigma Phi, national journalism honorary for women.

Carolyn Parker '60 designed the sets for the production of *Romeo and Juliet* by the Stratford, Ont. Festival. She was the first U. S. citizen ever to be commissioned for such a task.

Anthony W. Zaitz '60 is president of St. Leo college, San Antonio, Fla. The school has 1,300 students and is in its third year as a four-year college.

1961

Richard N. Hansen has been promoted to major in the U. S. Army.

1962

Captain **Stephen M. Robinson** received the Legion of Merit recently near Nha Trang, Vietnam. He was also presented the Bronze Star for meritorious service.

1963

James R. Erickson has been employed as assistant district attorney, Dane County, Wis.

1964

Stephen P. Maersch has begun a trip around the world which will include a four-month job with the Melbourne (Australia) *Herald*.

Karen Tancill has been elected corresponding secretary of the Milwaukee Chapter of Theta Sigma Phi, national honorary for women journalists.

Gary E. Zimmerman is at the University of Ottawa. He is on leave from the State University college at Buffalo.

1965

Theodore L. Olshansky has been appointed an account executive with the Chicago office of Dean Witter & Co., Inc.

Bruce Schwoegler has joined the WBZ-TV staff in Boston as a meteorologist.

Charles B. Voss has been promoted to captain in the U. S. Air Force.

1966

Edward Gulesserian has been awarded a distinguished flying cross for action over the central highlands of South Vietnam.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wiese (Lynn Davidson) have been named Peace Corps volunteers, assigned to Jamaica.

1967

Mrs. William C. Gitzlaff (Sharon Riegel) has been named head nurse in the Riley Hospital for Children, University of Indiana Medical Center, Indianapolis.

John R. Hofmann has been awarded his silver wings at Mather AFB, Calif.

Leon A. Molye has completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex.

Steven L. Raymer has been promoted to Army First Lieutenant.

1968

Robert R. Chabalowski has completed an officer basic course at Ft. Knox, Ky.

Roy E. Jaeger Jr. has completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex.

Newly Married

1961

Alice Elizabeth KOWITZ and William Hartwell Bricker, Madison

Lucia Jean SINKE and Stanley Willard Bahman, Thiensville, Wis.

1962

Pamela Ann MOBLEY '64 and Allan Ray BLACK, Madison

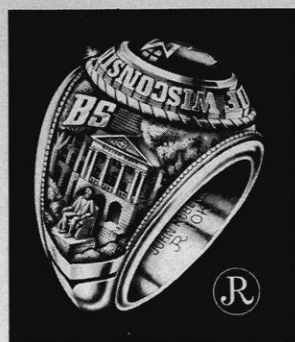
Marilyn Ann GLEISSNER and William Levan Thompson, Madison

Sandra Louise Holz and Dave ZWEIFEL, Evansville, Wis.

1963

Helga Siegrid Schienke and Jack D. COPE, Milwaukee

Carolyn M. Roberts and Gary R. PLANCK, Terre Haute, Ind.



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Judith Marie Giese and Peter Steven STRUTZ, Madison

1965

Margaret Anne Carlson and Thomas Harry HAWORTH, Mequon, Wis.
Patricia Anne Macoy and Jerome Lawrence KREUSER, Beloit
Susan Margaret Hocking and Richard Lee MASTERS, Madison
Carol SCHUTZ '67 and Howard R. SLOBODIN, New York City
Marcia Sarita Fredenberg and Lt. Craig TAYLOR, Madison
Pamela L. Gregory and James R. WHEELER, Madison

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New -----

City -----

State ----- ZIP -----

1966

Suzi Higbee CLEMINSHAW and Robert Howard Given, Brentwood, Calif.
Jeannine Hennen CONNER and David Robert Cassell, Chicago
Carla-Jo DI MARTINO and Craig Dean Butterfield, Madison
Margret J. HANSON and Dr. Winton G. Evans, Viroqua, Wis.
Margaret Frances ROONEY and Robert W. HICKEY, Kohler, Wis.
Ruth Ann OLLMANN and Timothy Michael Bultman, Milwaukee
Dianna Lynn Risky and Melvin H. TOLBERT, Madison
Kay Ann HEGGESTAD and Paul Anthony WERTSCH, Madison

1967

Sharon Kay BRICKSON and Arnold Zimmy Greenfield, Madison
Ann Carolyn Groenier and Peter Richard DELWICHE, Madison
Sandra Mae Hanson and John Fairfax FROST, Madison
Sharon L. RIEGEL and William C. GITZLAFF
Cheryl Christine Geiss and Robert C. HAEBIG, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Marlene SCHNEIDER and D. Jeffrey HIRSCHBERG
Ann Mary Schmit and Edward Thomas HOWLEY, Madison
Jacolyn Gail ROSENBERG and Stanley R. LEVIN, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Jane L. TRECEK and Thomas E. MURRAY, North Plainfield, N. J.
Susan Mary Berndt and John William ROWE, Madison
Jean Sakrison and Tom UTTORMARK, Madison
Lee Ann WALRAFF and Patrick James Hartman
Joyce Ann OFFORD and Thomas C. WILDES, Rice Lake, Wis.

1968

Randa Sue Pratt and Richard Louis BOEHM, Madison
Patricia Ann Price and Dennis Lee BULL, Sauk City, Wis.
Barbara Ann HOFF and Peter Howard Miller, Madison
Alice Ann Ruth and Gary Wayne HOULDSWORTH, Madison
Dorothy Sue Dorenbos and Don Henry HOULDSWORTH, Madison
Lois Marie Repp and Lynn Peter JOHNSON, Madison
Susan Katherine SHAMBEAU and Timothy J. KELLEY, Waupaca, Wis.
Cynthia R. Skaar and Robert F. KUKACHKA, Rockford, Ill.
Patricia Frances MAJESKI and Timothy B. Cesar, Milwaukee
Nancy Lee Heus and Ray A. MOWREY, Madison
Danielle Loxley BONAR and Louis Michael OSTER, Madison
Lori Louise EDLAND '67 and Jack D. POULSON, Madison
Kristine LUDWIG and Davey Stewart SCOON, Freeport, Ill.
Leslie R. SMITH and Salvador Beltrami
Kristine Ellen Anderson and Ens. E. John VOSS II, Madison
Toni Louise WALTER and Harry Miller McHugh, Brookfield, Wis.
Cheryl Christina BEHRENS '65 and Thomas Arthur WOODWORTH, Madison

Necrology

Lelia BASCOM '02, Madison
Robert Conrad DISQUE '03, Swarthmore, Pa. in Philadelphia
Mrs. Mabel Kimber (Mabel GODDARD) '04, Gulfport, Fla.
Ralph Emerson DAVIS '06, Houston
Alexander C. ROBERTS '05, Des Moines, Wash.
Antone Lawrence SMONGESKI '08, Stevens Point, Wis.
Elmer Horace WHITTAKER '09, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mary Elizabeth REID '10, Washington, D. C.
William Tracy HOVER '11, Denver

Gaylord Jones CASE '12, Wilmette, Ill.
Mrs. John H. Scofield (Wylda Jay LUCKE) '13, Whittier, Calif.
Louis George STECK '13, Palm Springs, Calif.
Frank M. WHITE '13, Rockford, Ill.
Ernest R. ALT '15, San Diego
Harold R. BOEHMER '15, Independence, Mo.
Henry Farrand MILLER '16, Kenosha
Austin Joseph BAIRD '17, Waukesha
Raymond C. HARTUNG '17, Florence, Mass.
Arthur LANZ '17, Wild Rose, Wis.
Joseph Warren SNELL '19, Madison
Edgar Willis ANDERSON '20, Fullerton, Calif.
John Thomas OMERNIK '21, Sparta, Wis.
Ruth Antoinette COULSON '22, St. Louis
Mrs. Harold E. Koch (Margaret Augusta THOMAS) '22, Pewaukee, Wis.
Russell Linstead POPPERT '22, Milwaukee
John Gordon TOPP '22, Milwaukee
Hobart OLSON '23, Milwaukee
Ruth Margaret McCLURG '24, Milwaukee
Harold Edward MURPHY '24, Dickinson, N. D.
Adolph G. THORSEN '24, Sarasota, Fla.
Harry Robert DITTMAR '25, Wilmington, Del.
Raymond John FRIEDL '26, Madison
Mrs. Herbert J. Mason (Luella Margaret NIENABER) '26, Minneapolis
Russell Carl SMITH, M.D. '27, Petersburg, Alaska
Alvin Monroe STRNAD '27, Milwaukee
Leleh Linnet GRIBBLE '28, Mineral Point, Wis.
Daniel Hans NELSON '28, Muncie, Ind.
Harold Edgar BECHLER '29, Milwaukee
William Reed USHER '29, Holden, Mass.
Harold Laverne THOMPSON '30, Baraboo
Leslie Charles TUPPER '30, La Canada, Calif.
Mrs. Martin Anton Kjelson (Norma Martha KAHN) '31, Sauk City in Madison
Gaston Swindell BRUTON '32, Sewanee, Tenn.
Linus J. DOYLE '34, Belleville, Wis.
Norman George JUSTL '34, West Bend, Wis.
Mrs. Robert L. McEwen (Catherine Augusta KULAS) '38, Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. Mervyn Warren Brennan (Virginia Mae LUNDER) '47, Escalon, Calif.
John Richard HOSTVEDT '51, Milwaukee
John Sayres BAKER '56, Madison
Donald Arden PANOSH '58, Kewaunee, Wis.
Earl Eugene FLITSCH '61, Waldorf, Minn.
Harry Bulkley HAMBLETON, III '67, Elm Grove, Wis. in Viet Nam

OSCAR RENNEBOHM

1889-1968

Oscar Rennebohm '11, a former governor of Wisconsin and a man whose business interests and philanthropies made him one of the best known figures in the state, died in his Maple Bluff home on the morning of October 16. He was 79 years old and had suffered from a heart ailment for about three years.

Mr. Rennebohm began his career in 1912 with one drug store on the northeast corner of Randall and University avenues. From this he built a chain of 20 Rexall outlets, including two campus landmarks, the store directly across from the original, and "The Pharm" at State and Lake Streets. As his empire grew, he amassed a fortune, served as governor, and established the Rennebohm Foundation as one of his several means of contributing to the state, the area and his beloved University.

In 1944, for example, he set up a \$50,000 trust fund to give five general scholarships of \$300 each at the University each year to graduates of state high schools. He doubled the number of scholarships in 1956.

Mr. Rennebohm was a director, a president and a charter member of the UW Foundation, and was particularly active in its drive to raise money for the building of the Wisconsin Center. He was a member of the Foundation's Presidents Club, which requires a gift of \$10,000.

Under the foundation bearing his name, he proved a continuous source of financial aid to community projects. One of the most recent contributions was \$200,000 to last year's Greater Madison Hospital Expansion Fund.

His political interests jelled in 1944 when he was elected lieutenant governor. He moved up to the governor's chair in 1947 on the death of Gov. Walter Goodland, then was elected to a full term in office in 1948. His administration was marked by significant accomplishments in public education, improvements in welfare legislation, state care for the mentally ill, and inauguration of the veterans housing program.

Mr. Rennebohm served on the Board of Regents from 1952 to 1961. In this capacity one of his greatest accomplishments was the sale of a 605-acre tract on Madison's far west side—formerly part of the University agricultural experimental station—to private developers of the Hill Farm residential section. When he discovered that the regents had set a price of \$1.1 million on the land he offered to take over the project. Under his management the University realized \$5.4 million from the sale of the acreage.

In 1959 Mr. Rennebohm was honored by the *Wisconsin Alumni Association* for his many contributions to his University and the Association.

Mr. Rennebohm is survived by his wife, the former Mary Fowler '20, Madison; and a daughter, Carol '58 (Mrs. Frank Dawson) of Denver, Colo.



The late Oscar Rennebohm as he looked in his 1948 gubernatorial campaign photo, and (inset) in front of the first store in 1912.

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