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Wisconsin alumnus. Volume 63, Number 10 Feb. 1962

Madison, WI: Wisconsin Alumni Association, Feb. 1962

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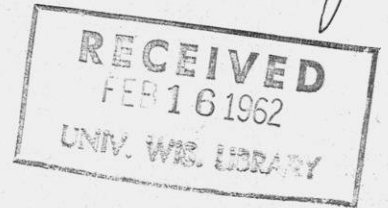
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WISCONSIN

FEBRUARY, 1962

Alumnus



Girls on a Soviet Collective Farm—a painting from the UW's Joseph E. Davies collection

The Challenge of Communism —How Do We Meet It?

a Founders Day symposium beginning on page 9



The 1962 Badger Beauties pictured here were chosen from a field of over 300 University of Wisconsin coeds. They are, from left to right, bottom row: Carol Bradley, Chicago, Ill.; Jean Foster, Madison; and Jean Kelzenberg, Madison—top row: Marcia Lawton, Southfield, Mich.; Mary Alice Schull, Stevens Point; and Nancy Goodman, Tucson, Ariz.

Alumni Seminar Programs Set

SOME OF THE University's most distinguished scholars and teachers will explore issues of our time in the Wisconsin Alumni Seminar for 1962, which starts June 5, the day after commencement.

The seminar will be divided into week-long sessions, each of which will concentrate on a general topic. It is designed for alumni who desire both the intellectual stimulation of great minds and the refreshing relaxation of a summer on Lake Mendota-cooled University shores.

The first week's seminar will investigate outstanding research contributions of the University in science and engineering, under the direction of Dr. Farrington Daniels,

professor of chemistry. Former Milwaukee mayor Frank P. Zeidler will lead a discussion on the future of cities and metropolitan areas in another week's seminar.

Topics which will be covered in other weeks and their leaders include: "The Exploration of the Universe," by Aaron J. Ihde, professor of chemistry and chairman of the Integrated Liberal Studies program; "Africa, a Continent in Transition," by Aristide R. Zolberg, assistant professor of political science; and "The Nature of Marxism," by Michael B. Petrovich, professor of history.

Complete information and reservations may be obtained by writing Robert H. Schacht, 207 Extension

Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Schacht has also announced there are still openings for persons interested in taking a literary pilgrimage through England, Scotland and Wales. The tour will be conducted by Dr. Robert C. Pooley, professor of English and chairman of the Integrated Liberal Studies program.

Highlights of the pilgrimage, from July 6 to Aug. 22, will include a tour of the Shakespeare country around Stratford-on-Avon, as well as seeing one of the Stratford Theater's plays; three days in Edinburgh, site of many Scotch literary and historical events; and visits to Oxford and Cambridge. Tour-goers will spend a week in London, where they will visit art galleries and the British Museum and see two current hit plays.

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It could be any college in the country in another ten years. Or every college, for that matter. It's a sobering thought.

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If this trend continues, the time will come when our colleges will be less able to produce thinking, well-informed graduates. When that happens, American education will face a sad day. And so will our children, our country, our way of life.

But this threat doesn't have to become a reality. You can do your part to keep our system on a sound footing.

How?

By helping the colleges or universities of your choice. With your aid, they can assure us continued progress in science, in business, in statesmanship, in the better things of life . . . for us, and for our children.

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WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSN.



Wisconsin Alumnus

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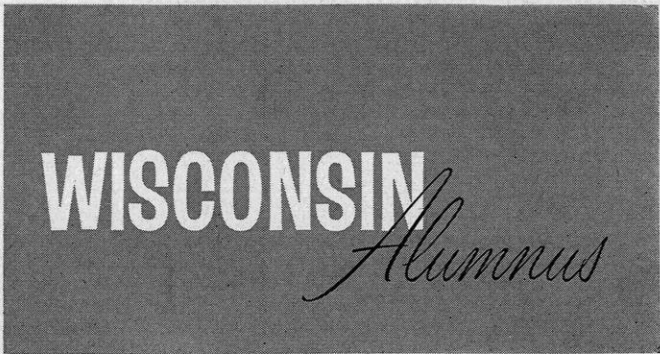
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Wisconsin Alumni Association
 770 LANGDON STREET, MADISON 6

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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNUS, published once monthly in December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July and September, and three times monthly in October and November. (These extra issues are Football Bulletins.) Second-class postage paid at Madison, Wis., under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price (included in membership dues of the Wisconsin Alumni Association) \$2.50 a year; subscription to nonmembers, \$5.00 a year. Editorial and business offices at 770 Langdon St., Madison 10, Wis. If any subscriber wishes his magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent with the subscription, or at its expiration. Otherwise it is understood that a continuance is desired.

Rojtman Gifts Benefit UW Art Program

THE HOLIDAYS brought an educational plum to outstanding University of Wisconsin graduate students in art history.

A gift of \$10,000 from the Rojtman Foundation, Milwaukee, which will support a series of four, one-year fellowships for study in Europe, has been announced by Prof. Frank R. Horlbeck, chairman of the UW department of art history.

The fellowships, first of their kind to be established at UW for students in art or art history, are another demonstration of the enthusiastic support of art interests from a Milwaukee financier and art collector, Marc B. Rojtman, former president of the J. I. Case Co., Racine.

Given through the foundation which the Milwaukee industrialist established a year or two ago, the \$10,000 gift to support the fellowships was officially accepted at the January meeting of the Board of Regents.

According to terms of the four-year program, one \$2,500 fellowship will be awarded each year to a UW graduate student in art history so that he may "study works of art in Europe in the original and use scholarly materials not available in the United States." The fellowship would provide a great opportunity for work in Europe "at a critical period in the graduate student's predoctoral studies."

The awards would go only to students of the highest merit with the most outstanding long-term promise in their academic field. Each \$2,500 stipend would cover transportation to and from Europe for the recipient and living and travel expenses during a minimum of one academic year or a comparable period.

It is expected that the first of the fellowships will be awarded in time for European studies in the fall of 1962.

Widely known for his donations

benefiting the arts at Badger institutions of higher learning, Marc Rojtman began his philanthropies for the UW in December, 1958, when he presented the University with nine masterworks from his private art collection.

Four additional paintings came from him the following year, and as 1961 began, Rojtman not only gave to the UW some \$35,000 worth of 16th and 17th century European masterworks but announced that the UW and Marquette University would benefit ultimately through terms of his will. The will, he said, would take the major part of the Rojtman art collection into public ownership.

At the same time, Rojtman also

stated that he hoped to make the State of Wisconsin one of the leading art centers in the country and added, "I hope the way will be clear to proceed with an art program that will benefit the two universities (Wisconsin and Marquette) and our local museums."

In furtherance of such a program, Rojtman has donated to the UW through the foundation some \$10,000 to establish the Rojtman Seminar in Art History. The program, now in its second year, annually brings to the Madison campus for a two-week period an outstanding scholar in art history. The visitor conducts a seminar during that period and delivers two public lectures.



PLAYING IT SAFE

Cautious Charlie always plays it safe. Especially against cancer. He knows there's no guarantee he won't get it. But he also knows that most cancers can be cured, if people give their doctors a chance to find cancer early and treat it right away. So Cautious Charlie protects himself by having a health checkup every year.

Why don't you play it safe?

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Letters

I want to thank you for sending me the December issue of the *Wisconsin Alumnus* and congratulate you on such a well-edited, informative, and controversial magazine . . . We all appreciate the space you devoted to Karl Menninger.

Ed Andreopoulos
The Menninger Foundation
Topeka, Kansas

On page 11 of the (December) magazine where there is a survey of student writing, I was rather sorry that the names of Lucius Cary and Horatio Winslow were not included because they have contributed valiantly to the cause of literature in their time.

Theodore Stempfel '09
Chicago

The December issue of the *Wisconsin Alumnus* has personal news for me on almost every page. How it takes me back—and forward! . . .

The news about the George Bradbury Hill Memorial Award brought back a whole flock of memories. George Hill was on the old "Lit" board with me . . . Ted Stempfel was in my class in Modern English Drama under Sunny Pyre.

Elizabeth Corbett '10
New York City

Wisconsin Alumnus

Keeping in Touch with Wisconsin

Orchids to Mrs. Edith Knowles

LAST MONTH, Mrs. Edith Knowles started her thirty-sixth year as a member of the staff of the Wisconsin Alumni Association. Her arrival in Madison in January, 1927, is one of the best things that ever happened to our Association.

In the words of Garry Moore, 1927 was "that wonderful year" on our Wisconsin campus. The Men's Glee Club made its European tour—the first in University history. Work on the Memorial Union was started, with the first stone laid on February 23. Wisconsin graduated its first MDs and nurses. Wisconsin's first Experimental College opened with Dr. Meiklejohn as co-director. For the first time, the University offered a nine-week summer session for graduate students.

The University's budget requests were approved by the legislature. This appropriation covered all of the requests of the Regents, including an amount for "elbow room," as expressed by President Glenn Frank in his presentation. In short, 1927 was a wonderful year on our campus.

As a member of our Association staff, Mrs. Knowles has helped to give WAA many wonderful years. She started her work as secretary of Bart McCormick, general secretary of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

In those days, the Association offices were at 821 State Street, next to the Administration building. The Alumni Records Office was located in the former president's home on the corner of Park and Langdon. This Records Office was established by the University in the middle twenties. After five years, it was agreed in 1930 that the Wisconsin Alumni Association, because of its interest in all alumni activities, was the logical agency to supervise the Alumni Records Office of the University.

Mrs. Knowles was the logical candidate for this important job. For thirty-two years, she has done outstanding service as supervisor of the Alumni Records Office. All people in this office are on the University payroll. Mrs. Knowles hires and trains the people who make up the staff of the Alumni Records Office.

Each year, her supervisory duties have become increasingly complex and difficult, as thousands of new alumni names are added annually. When she started her work in 1930, there were 70,751 alumni listed in the master file. Today this master file lists 189,861 alumni.

One of the big headaches in Mrs. Knowles' job is to keep this list of alumni as accurate and complete as possible. Twenty per cent of the people in our coun-

try change addresses every year. Recent graduates, of course, change addresses still more frequently—especially if they work for large corporations with offices in various parts of the United States or foreign countries. Thousands of tracers are sent out and thousands of address changes are processed annually.

Mrs. Knowles also supervises the Addressograph Department of the Alumni Records Office, located in the basement of the old Chemical Engineering Building at 600 North Park Street. This department lists names and addresses of 121,000 alumni geographically. Every time a new address comes in, a new Addressograph plate must be cut. Last year, this department addressed three-quarters of a million pieces of mail for the University, our Association, and the University of Wisconsin Foundation. The biggest user of this department last year was the Foundation with 472,000 mailing pieces. This department also furnishes alumni lists to alumni clubs—an important factor in operating a good alumni club.

Supervising this Records Office would be a full-time job for most people. Mrs. Knowles, however, handles two other jobs with remarkable efficiency: (1) assistant treasurer and (2) office manager of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

As assistant treasurer, she keeps the financial records for our Association. This includes the time-consuming reports demanded by various government agencies. All Association checks carry two signatures: hers and the Association treasurer. The annual auditors' reports always compliment her for the accuracy and completeness of her financial records.

As office manager, she keeps our office activities running smoothly. When I'm out of the office for alumni meetings, she "takes over" and handles my mail promptly, thus making it possible to carry out one of our basic rules: All mail must be answered within 24 hours. Actually, 95% of our mail is answered the same day we get it. Reunion chairmen all agree that she does a terrific job in coordinating reunion activities—especially the letters sent out by reuniting classes.

It would take several pages to just list the many services Mrs. Knowles has rendered to the University and its alumni. Thousands of alumni are indebted to her for her loyal devoted service for the past thirty-five years. However, I hope that this very brief report of her activities will explain why I started this report by saying that "Her arrival in Madison in January, 1927, is one of the best things that ever happened to our Association." —John Berge, Director Alumni Relations.



Chemistry paints a bright future for your car

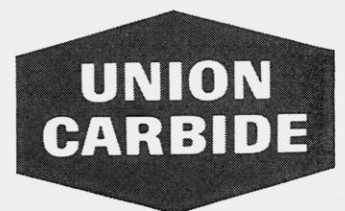
Forget about burning sun and foul weather. The finish on new cars is as tough as it is beautiful. Chemicals developed through research at Union Carbide have played an important part in achieving smooth, hard mirror-bright coatings that last for years.

Chemicals and plastics have also caused a revolution in other types of paints and finishes in recent years. The result? Water-base latex paints that beautify your home—and dry in minutes—have turned a time-consuming chore into a simple job for any homeowner. Special solvents assure the uniform surface required in the finishing of fine furniture. And many new chemical materials are going into coatings to safeguard industrial equipment from moisture and corrosive fumes . . . and to protect ships from the ravages of salt water.

This is an example of a vital industry that has forged ahead because of the kind of chemical research that goes on at Union Carbide. Looking to the future, the people of Union Carbide are continuing their efforts to bring forth new and better materials for everyday living.

See the "Atomic Energy in Action" Exhibit at the new Union Carbide Building in New York.

Learn about the work going on now in chemicals, carbons, gases, metals, nuclear energy, and plastics. Write for "The Exciting Universe of Union Carbide" Booklet Y-50, Union Carbide Corporation, 270 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. In Canada, Union Carbide Canada Limited, Toronto.



**... a hand
in things to come**



The Communist people are curious and friendly—yet they are dedicated to win the cold war.

A Founders Day Symposium

What Can We Do?

Ten years ago, the *Wisconsin Alumnus* published a series of articles in a Founders Day issue which was concerned with the question, "What can American universities and their alumni, especially their alumni, do to preserve and promote the American way of life?" In the ten years since those articles were published, the challenge of a political system, morally, ideologically, historically, and economically opposed to what truths we, as Americans, hold to be self evident, has not been mitigated; it has increased. The Communist system is not only opposed to what we take to be the "American way of life," it is dedicated to the destruction of the foundations which have been the very basis of Western civilization.

There is no need to remind Americans that we are in a death struggle with the Communists; a sampling of headlines from the daily newspapers makes this more than obvious. However, before we can successfully combat the challenge, we must be able to recognize what the challenge is and how it threatens to alter those values in which we believe. Communism's greatest allies are ignorance and indifference. It seldom triumphs when the issue is a matter of black or white, but rather gains the upper hand when the atmosphere has been grayed, the issues clouded. The challenge for Americans then is to wipe away the Communist smoke screen of deception and to become aware of the strengths and weaknesses of our opposing systems.

To help pinpoint the nature of the Communist challenge and the ways in which it can be met, we asked the following members of the University of Wisconsin family to contribute to this symposium:

Conrad A. Elvehjem '23, president of the University of Wisconsin

Harry A. Bullis '17, former chairman of the board of General Mills, Inc.

Ellis E. Jensen, member of the Board of Regents

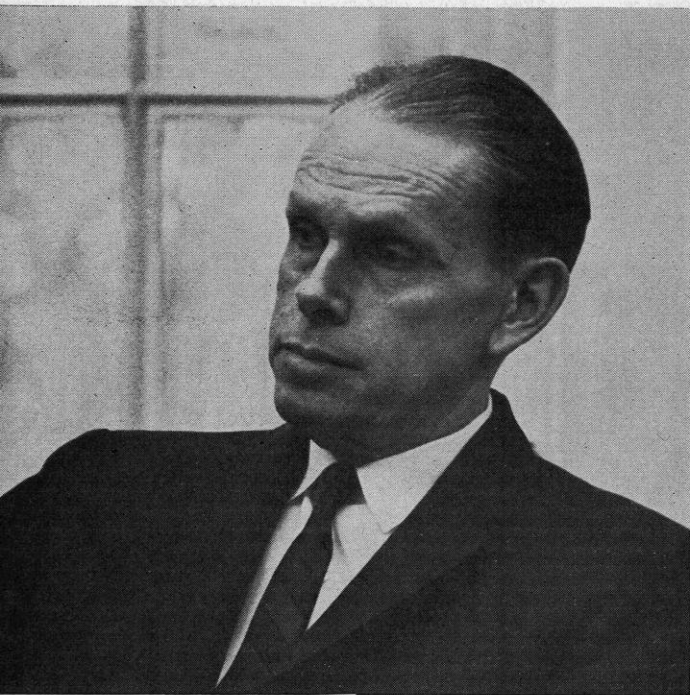
Prof. Edmund I. Zawacki, associate professor of Slavic Languages

Dr. Robert R. Spitzer '44, president of Murphy Products Co.

Helen M. Matheson '42, assistant managing editor, *Wisconsin State Journal*

Nancy Natwick, a member of the Class of 1962

As our readers will note, the contributors, whose individual opinions should not be taken as necessarily representative of those of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, are generally agreed on the nature of the Communist challenge, but their methods of meeting it vary considerably. We hope that the following series of articles will provoke a stimulating response among our alumni and will, at best, make them increasingly aware of the forces that are rapidly changing our world.



Dr. Conrad A. Elvehjem '23, first established himself as a distinguished biochemist with his important contributions to the study of nutrition. In recent years, as dean of the Graduate School and then as president of the University, he has been an instrumental force in shaping the present and the future of the University of Wisconsin.

AS ONE of his final acts as executive director of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, John Berge chose the panel of writers for the Founders Day symposium that is carried on the pages which follow.

Although I have not had an opportunity to read the papers, and thus may repeat a point that others make, I want to stress the key role of higher education, and particularly the University of Wisconsin, in the continuing struggle for freedom, both in our own nation and throughout the world.

It is unnecessary, I am sure, to point out to alumni that Wisconsin stands for freedom and therefore opposes ideologies that deny freedom. This University always has been a freedom supporter, and, I trust, always will be.

It seeks always to open the minds of its students to the benefits of the democratic way through its teaching and by its example. Its faculty has been gathered under the proud banner of untrammelled search for truth. Its courses conscientiously cover our way of life and systems alien to our own. Its extra-curricular programs are a free market place for ideas, demonstrating our faith that in such a free exchange the truth will prevail.

With a thousand students from other nations on its campus, the University has become an agency for international peace and freedom with the responsibility for building, in these young minds, an understanding of the free way of life.

But the University's influences always have ranged beyond its Hill, and its programs long have reached out to aid the general citizenry. Within the "boundaries of the state," which mark the University's primary area of influence, it has sought

Education for Freedom

by Conrad A. Elvehjem

continually to make the free way of life most pleasant and productive. In this tradition, it now has turned new attention to the problems of Wisconsin's growing urban areas.

Perhaps its most spectacular recent contributions to the cause of freedom, however, have been in the international sphere where the University, working with the federal government and private agencies, has been a force for progress in the emerging nations through research and service programs, particularly those aimed at building the educational strength and the economies of these nations.

Education can be a weapon for tyranny or freedom's sharpest tool. The Soviet has recognized its power, has "stolen" the historic American idea of broad educational opportunity, and today is employing it fully in its efforts to win the minds of the uncommitted. It is tragic that there are among us, here in America, some who would, by denying the necessary expansion funds at this critical stage in world history, abandon this idea which has been our key to national progress and surely can be a major contribution to international understanding, peace, and freedom.

Thus the point I wish to make in this introduction is the absolute necessity for preserving and enhancing broad educational opportunities for our own people, and extending this idea to the emerging nations of the world. People who really know real freedom never are content with anything less. Our universities are freedom's lighthouses in a rather foggy world. Let us keep them bright to guide the world to freedom.

an educated electorate:

The Hope for Human Survival

IN THE COMING FURY, a book about the mounting emotions throughout our land in 1860 and 1861, Bruce Catton portrays "a changing nation's unease in the presence of change." Perhaps such "unease" is a perennial human experience. Changing England worried about American colonial changes in 1776. Now, in 1962, unease is a prevalent feeling of "changing nations in the presence of change," whether in Africa, Latin America, Europe or Asia. It is especially true of the two federations of states that occupy the center of the stage in today's world drama—the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

My contribution to the University of Wisconsin's colloquy on government by-consent-of-the-governed versus communism can be stated at the outset in this way:

1. Both the advocates of a free society under law and the proponents of communism must be led to realize that their own system and the competitor's system are undergoing continuous change and are subject to environmental influences and persuasion.

2. Both the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the communities of NATO, SEATO and other free and uncommitted nations must be made to comprehend that in harnessing nuclear energy, man has created a new human environment requiring ideas, customs, institutions, beliefs, laws, arts, values and skills *different* from those of pre-1945, when atomic bombs destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

3. Statesmen, believing General Eisenhower to be accurate in his warning that thermo-nuclear war would be mutually suicidal, are ready to take the necessary new steps for the development of a new age of man, *providing the public will support them*. The question is, how far will electorates let statesmen go in negotiation for world order under law?

4. Education of the electorates, the common man on every continent, therefore, is the main task for human survival from 1962 onward. Specifics will be listed later for a program to up-date public opinion.

Let me spell out what I mean by these four propositions.

I

Proposition One is this: If we want our generation to cope with today's dangerous situation more intelligently than 16th Century European Catholics and Protestants did in the Hundred Years religious wars, and be smarter than the 19th Century South and the

North were in dealing with American slavery, the Communist Russians and the Capitalist Americans must wake up to the fact that what they thought capitalism and communism were yesterday is not true today and will be different still tomorrow. Both systems are changing fast. Moreover, the bugaboo that communism is going to conquer the earth "if Americans fail to bomb the hell out of them," is eyewash. Communism has not the slightest chance of winning the earth. The mere threat of Communists' challenges since China went Red is rejuvenating the rest of the world, stimulating reforms and bringing the greatest surge of science and humanism since the Renaissance. Western Europeans, after the Marshall Plan (provoked by Stalin's intention to communize that continent), are creating more prosperity in physical, intellectual and spiritual concerns than ever before in Europe's history. The European community is becoming one of the world's most powerful political units for the advancement of the principle by consent of the governed. The Herter-Clayton Report said, "We believe that the United States must form a trade partnership with the European Common Market, and take the leadership in further expanding a free world economic community."

Africans, Southeast Asians and Latin American masses want bread and independence. They may nationalize more than post-offices, roads and health organizations—and they may experiment in welfare state programs, but there is not one country among them which intends to be subservient to Moscow, Peking—or Washington. Meanwhile, giant steps are being taken by the United Nations to help them earn their bread and freedom in independence. The record of "capitalist" countries in taking on the burdens of creating universal welfare, far from being buried by communism, is currently excellent in America, Canada, Western Europe, Israel, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Japan.

Is communism going to conquer the Atlantic Community by marching? The police power of a U.S. 47-billion-dollar annual military budget, plus NATO's protective strength, makes that look silly even if Russia wanted war, which the present Russian government does not. Moreover, communism itself is splitting up, as ideologies naturally tend to do. There is Jugoslav communism and Albanian communism. There are Chinese as well as Russian versions. The mass public

opinions of the Poles, Hungarians and East Germans certainly do not line up with those of the kinsmen of the Slavs. Similarly, the Communists are comprehending that the people's capitalism of the West today is not the system of exploitation that it was in the 19th century. Mr. Khrushchev has repeatedly made it clear that conditions among Communists' competitors have changed since the years when Lenin was studying in the British Museum. Mao Tse Tung is well aware of the formidable transformation that India is making with a combination of welfare state legislation and private enterprise.

The frightful bogeyman each side has been imagining the other to be, no longer is accurate, if it ever was. All human systems are changing—checking and counter-balancing each other. To be sure, in varying environments and from different histories, peoples are taking widely contrasting courses. Dr. Henry M. Wriston, writing about our age of revolution, lists knowledge, idealistic emotions, imagination, patience and persistence as essentials for peaceful management of social change. This is wise counsel.

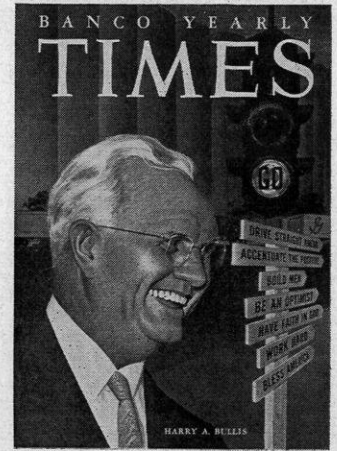
II

Proposition Two is that science and technology, having introduced a radically different physical environment, require drastic social changes in inter-people's relations. War must be outmoded as completely as slavery, duelling and child sacrifice. Of course, the United States will have to remain strong in military defense. Unilateral police power will be necessary until an international collective security force can be created to maintain order under law. The give-them-the-bomb clamour in either the Moscow or Washington camp is from those who picture war in terms of 1919 or 1939. Nuclear war is not like that any more. Changed conditions demand new solutions.

The year 1962 calls for supra-national thinking. What else but supra-national organization makes sense in a day when a Western Hemisphere nation can direct U-2 planes, equipped with fantastic recording devices, to take off from an American field in Asia, cross at 50,000 feet altitude a competitor's territory and land in another American nook in Scandinavia? Again, are international boundaries as important as they used to be, now that mankind can send a human being 14 times around the earth, 110 miles above this small planet, and return him to Russia (or the Carribean) from outer space? It will take time and it will demand a great deal of struggle, but I believe that Man can evolve beyond the stage of international anarchy to world government under world law.

The emerging interdependent world community, dignified by the robes of earth-wide government-by-the-governed, does not call for war to destroy dictatorships. The era of tyranny is passing away, as truly as the institution of slavery was passing away in 1860. At that point, the proponents of slavery and the abolitionists talked themselves into a civil war over a dying custom. War is not the way to make the accommodation be-

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tween the elements in communism we do not like and the elements in capitalism they do not like. The weapons of the struggle better would be intelligence, morality and the spirit.

I agree with Dr. Francis Gaines, Chancellor of Washington and Lee University, "War, with its tidal waves of destruction, slaughter, and grief, is the answer to no human problem, and it is an insult to the intelligence that God gave us that we cannot find other answers."

III

Proposition Three is that responsible politicians, knowing megaton bombs and intercontinental war rockets to be a great illusion, will take the advanced steps necessary for a single, interdependent world community if their constituencies will support them.

Politicians outlawed human sacrifice on Holy Altars, head hunting and heretic burning as soon as the stream of mass public opinion ran against such behavior. The people themselves, leaders and followers, built new values into their folkways, new truths into their institutions. Statesmen in practical politics needed the public opinion to sustain legislation.

Educating the electorates—all of us—East and West, North and South, is the primary task. Sir Norman Angell, my distinguished Nobel Peace Laureate friend, now living his 92nd year in Surrey, England, reminds us that electorates are ordinary people. Electorates are made up of butchers, bakers and candle-stick makers, plus worried businessmen, farmers, harassed housewives, weary factory workers, girls preoccupied-with-boy-friends plus travelling salesmen preoccupied with almost everything except human survival. Thus far, the homes, schools, colleges and universities of no land have done a good job in creating an enlightened public opinion. Indeed, the number of years that the electorates of every country have been exposed to formal schooling and the time devoted to adult education on all continents have steadily risen during the last quarter-century. Yet Walter Lippmann judges the resulting public opinion a dangerous master of decisions when the stakes are life and death:

"The unhappy truth is that the prevailing public opinion has been destructively wrong at the critical junctures. The

people have imposed a veto upon the judgments of informed and responsible officials. They have compelled the governments, which usually knew what would have been wiser, or was necessary, or was more expedient, to be too late with too little, or too long with too much, too pacifist in peace and too bellicose in war, too neutralist or appeasing in negotiation, or too intransigent."

IV

Proposition Four is that adequate education of the electorates is the condition for human survival. "This is a frightening truth," says Sir Norman Angell. "If men continue to behave politically as men always have behaved since men existed, then mankind will be destroyed."

The basic goals are fairly clear:

1. Economic development on all continents sufficient to permit all men gradually to solve their problems of hunger, age-old ignorance, chronic ill-health and conditions of discrimination.

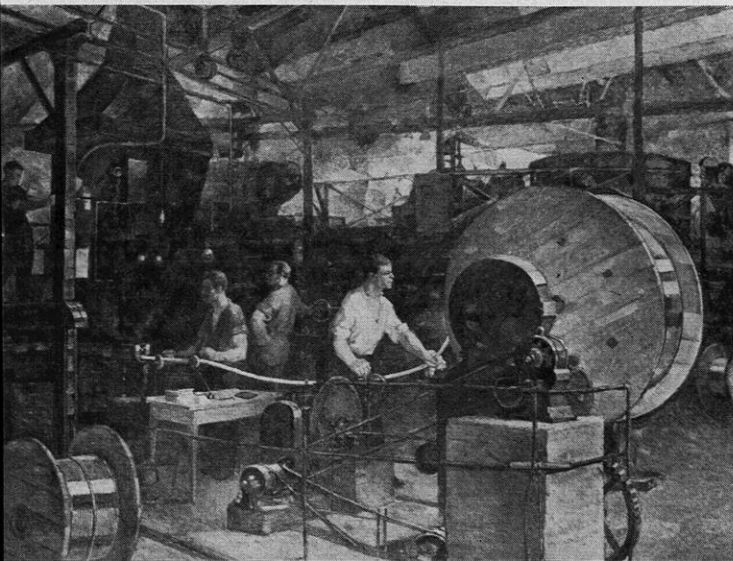
2. Communication for true understanding on a global scale, leading to trade and travel, with "open societies" everywhere and a free-market for ideas, knowledge, engineering, goods and services—in sum, thinking and acting as a Family of Man.

3. World order under world law, with required settlement through world courts of international disputes.

4. Strengthening of the United Nations, with universal membership, with authority to legislate for the common good of Man, with a safety force to police the world law and with the ability to serve other human needs actively, as well as to provide a world parliament for discussion.

For method, I suggest in every country a cross-fertilization among the experts. The newspaper editors and the broadcasters say that they are giving the electorates in every land what the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, the girl preoccupied-with-the-boy-friend, want. Well, then, let the parents and the school teachers ask the newspaper editors and the broadcasters what the homes and schools should teach in order to produce an electorate which wants to read about, listen to and see TV material on the stakes of life or death for civilization. Let the anthropologist and the historian work with the parents and teachers on

A Soviet cable factory



methods of presenting to youth—and adults—the new knowledge about the human personality, explaining the conflicting "instincts" or emotional urges naturally within every normal psyche—urges as contradictory as the impulses for anti-social, barbaric, evil acts and in the same personality, co-operation to love and do good works. Social scientists can point out the same tensions at work constantly in every crowd and community.

Historians can indicate how the studious tracing of social ideas, economic problems and political configurations across generations is wiser than the study of isolated periods. The anthropologist can show us all ways in which the illuminating and absorbing knowledge of primitive and more advanced cultures can be introduced into both elementary and adult education. The students of Man can emphasize how all cultures change, share cultural traits and influence each other.

The political scientists, the psychologist and the physical scientists now need to talk with political leaders. The economists are leading the way in this. The office holder must perennially teach the electorate, and the scientists can help the statesman to bring the electorate along as decisions are made which the office holder knows should be enacted into law.

Then, too, the lawyers must help the electorate to become as objective as a court in hearing both sides, to set aside prejudgments, to observe rules or reliability in crediting evidence—in short, to help the electorate to think and to judge.

Finally, I commend calling in the philosophers. Sir Norman, to whom I am indebted for directing my attention to the power of the electorate, reminded me that our Communist competitors are drilling their youth thoroughly in Marxist theories. Let our electorate (and in time theirs will, too) become just as knowledgeable in Locke, Milton, Jefferson and Lincoln and in the ideas of all spokesmen for human dignity and freedom, wherever the authors be found along the seven seas. The philosophers can also make us aware that the process of submitting a formal proposition, advanced and modified by argumentation, the direct contrary of balancing contrasted words or ideas against each other, and deductive reasoning from the general to the particular is a method in which truth asserts itself, wrongs are righted and progress is made without violence and without weakness. Citizens of every country can be taught that negotiation rather than war will prove a better philosophy for international relations, once electorates support an organized, law-abiding, policed, United Nations world community.

Man, in the East and West, is still uneasy in a changing world. Yet today, he lives with ideas and a physical environment that change with a speed and violence never equalled through all of history. His hope for survival must rest with adaptation to that change, with action based on information and clear thinking, the products of education.

People can be educated. They must be if they are to fulfill the hopes that all men share and that no iron curtain can divide.

Communism and the Universities

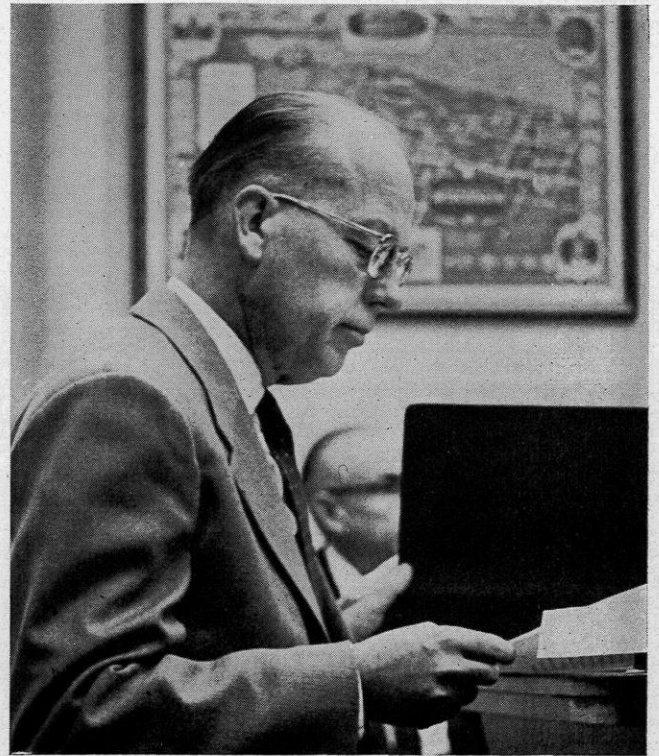
by Ellis E. Jensen

COMMUNISM is a tantalizing word. To many it means heaven on earth; to others, hell on earth. To some, a Communist is simply a person with whom one disagrees in politics.

Communism is basically an economic-social theory advocating that all means of production be owned in common by all members of the group, and that distribution of the wealth produced be based not on the value of each person's services but his need. Socialism also advocates common ownership of the means of production, but would dispense produced wealth according to the individual contribution thereto. Capitalism advocates ownership of the means of production by private individuals or groups of people rather than the State.

People dislike communism for any of three reasons, or all combined. First, many do not believe that common ownership can achieve the productivity that is possible when direct personal incentive is generated by reason of personal ownership. Secondly, they find communism abhorrent because in our lifetime it has been established by conspiratorial methods to seize and hold the centers of power within the State, and brutal secret police action to cow or wipe out opposition. Western man particularly has felt strong revulsion against the destruction of civil liberties and the basic rights of Man, and the liberal use of the firing squad and the concentration camp in Soviet Russia. Thirdly, many people dislike communism because they associate it with Russian foreign policy, which continues to be imperialistic even as the old Russia of the Czars.

It must be recognized, however, that no economic system is necessarily democratic or repressive per se. Long before Lenin, communist societies existed. Early Christian congregations usually were communal, in which all the members contributed to and shared from a common storehouse, as the Book of Acts reveals.



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Many primitive tribes have lived as communistic societies. In the United States, particularly in the first half of the nineteenth century, more than one hundred communist societies were created, wherein all were expected to work directly for a common storehouse, and from which each drew according to his need. These societies were highly idealistic, often strongly motivated by religion, and usually were democratic. Thus a distinction must be drawn between communism and Russian communism, a distinction based primarily on ethics and method.

Likewise it must be recognized that capitalism is not always humanitarian and democratic. It can be as absolutist as Soviet communism. In vast areas of the world private ownership of the means of production has little or none of the leaven of reformism, and operates in a strictly authoritarian manner with cynical disregard of the rights of Man.

Accordingly it is correct to say that the economic theory is one thing, and the methods by which it is brought into being or perpetuated are quite another thing.

Properly speaking, an economic system can justify itself above another system only if it produces more with less brutal toil. It must have within itself the capacity to modify as changing conditions arise. We have seen the change from the slave system of the ancient world, to the feudal system of the middle ages, to the capitalist factory system since the Indus-

trial Revolution. A major question of the twentieth century is whether private capitalism can adjust itself to the innumerable scientific changes of the times within the context of the growing world-wide demand of mankind for a better lot in life and the dignity of full citizenship, or whether these demands shall apparently or actually be satisfied through a shift to communism. It is now obvious that the repressive capitalism of much of Central and South America must quickly be reformed if the Russian brand of communism is to be staved off.

Soviet Russian leadership has sacrificed much of communism's possible appeal by its almost complete reliance on brutality, its fear of the democratic process, and its disdain of basic ethical concepts which are meaningful to civilized human beings. Yet its challenge despite these repugnant handicaps is real. It feeds upon the intransigence in many countries of those few who personally benefit from private ownership and keep the masses of their people in ignorance, poverty, and without hope of betterment except through rebellion.

While it is true that private ownership of the means of production has not produced salutary results everywhere, in many areas it has done so, principally in Europe, Australia and North America. American capitalism may increasingly be defined as "democratic reformist capitalism." Our economic system has been reformed tremendously from what it was a century ago. Protection against child labor, substandard wages, industrial accident and enforced unemployment attest to the reformist process integrated into our system—a process which is going on year by year. Likewise, our economic system operates with a considerable degree of democracy and self-determination. No longer may an employer assume a "take it or leave it" attitude; he must bargain with his people over wages and conditions of work. The workers have a powerful voice in every national and state election, where issues of social security, old-age pensions and the like are decided in broad outline.

It appears that communism has small impact on American thought by reason of the marriage of our system to the democratic process, and the forces for reform which continually are at work. On the other hand, it is obvious that private ownership in underdeveloped countries is doomed unless their system is accompanied very soon by reformist and democratic features.

The Role of Universities

What is the role of the universities in all this? Among other functions the universities analyze the present conditions of the life of man, and indicate measures for the improvement of mankind's lot which are now attainable. The American productive capacity is so great that it easily can produce enough for all the people. We have not yet solved fully the problem of distribution of the wealth we are capable of producing, and this problem will address itself in the years to

come to our best minds both on and off the campuses, both in and out of the halls of government. We cannot go on for long producing more and more, and putting more and more people out of work in the process, for such results are incompatible.

The universities above any other institution are the repositories of man's accumulated knowledge and the generators of new knowledge. The universities are woven inextricably into our national life and are not ivory towers set apart.

This being true, the universities wrestle with the complex problems of the destiny of man. They suggest solutions of man's problems by the use of reason fortified with knowledge. The method for bringing about change which they advocate is ethically grounded and respects the dignity of Man. They regard naked force and violence as an uncivilized methodology. They try to help mankind get the maximum benefits from new knowledge and new invention which pours in so rapidly in this century.

Universities Advocate Change

Accordingly, it is appropriate that the universities develop most of our economic, social and political theoreticians. The universities both broaden the educational experience and intensify it so that the people may be capable of determining their destiny in a civilized and orderly manner. The universities advocate change by civilized means, for the universities are ethically motivated, their ethics stemming either from religion or humanism or both.

Life is not a static thing—it is dynamic. We cannot hold back change. It will come. The question is how it will come, and man's wisdom and charity, or man's stupidity and brutality, will determine that.

There are professors just as there are other people, who prefer on intellectual grounds one economic system over another. There are professors who believe we are moving too fast, or at about the correct pace, or not fast enough. The evidence they bring forward for their views and the logic they apply thereto, are of immense aid to the people in deciding where we should go, and at what pace.

The fact that professors differ in these matters is good. We are enabled to hear all sides of very perplexing questions, and from the distillation of differing views we have the best chance of formulating a course of action which will turn out well.

But the fact that professors differ as to the merits of conflicting economic systems does not at all carry with it a connotation that some of them want to destroy human rights or liberties, or believe in a police state and firing squads. Quite the contrary. If they disagree fundamentally with things as they are, they rest their case with the democratic process of discussion, and decision by majority vote.

It simply is not true that professors who advocate major change are Communists who blindly accept Russian Communist theory and discipline, and work for the

overthrow of the United States by Soviet imperialism. It has happened occasionally in some college or university that an instructor has been a card-carrying Communist, but as a rule he has been removed.

The justification for such a removal is clear. A teacher to be faithful to his profession must hold his own mind inviolate. He must seek out the truth in his own way. He must not commit intellectual suicide by accepting the iron discipline of thought and action imposed by others. He must be committed to the best that humankind up to now has achieved in terms of ethics and the dignity of Man. He disqualifies himself if he believes in political repression, abrogation of civil liberties, and murder via the firing squad or the concentration camp.

Research and thought must be free. Likewise, research and thought must be ethically motivated. When such conditions prevail, new and good ideas can emerge to be applied to the dynamism of life. The absence of freedom of thought always brings on stagnation, repression, and a retreat toward barbarism.

In every generation there have been people who itched to repress thought, put a stop to inquiry, and freeze the status quo. There are such in the Soviet government today. There are such in non-communist countries as well. America's great assets are its capacity to reform and improve its national life, and its strong tradition that change shall come not by fiat of a Politbureau but by the democratic process. It is true that neither our reformism nor our democratic process is yet perfected, but we have come a long way.

Our destiny is surely to help other nations emerge from ignorance, poverty, and human degradation to a higher and better life. Only free men can assume such a task. They must be free to inquire, to debate, to advocate. By this freedom progress can come and does come. It is the process which offers the only assured hope of saving mankind from world-wide police-statism. The college professor, even like the rest of us, must be a free man in order to make a worthwhile contribution to that better world. And that better world is now within man's grasp.

The Idea of PEACE In United States Foreign Policy

by Prof. Edmund I. Zawacki

A LOT OF PEOPLE talk nobly about peace, but unless we work up the intellectual sweat to define exactly what we mean by it, how will we ever know if, how, or when we have attained it? It is important to know.

In early December, 1960, President Eisenhower and (at that time) President-elect Kennedy jointly declared that "peace with justice in freedom for all nations" remains the goal of United States policy. Almost simultaneously (Dec. 5, 1960), a global conclave of top Communist party leaders from some 80 countries announced from Moscow that, although war between the Communist and non-Communist camps "is not fatalistically inevitable," the choice before the world is "either peaceful coexistence or hydrogen war—there is no third alternative."

Since nobody in their senses wants hydrogen war, and since we have coexistence right now and don't like it, it would seem that the joint Presidential statement means that the alternatives before United States policy will not be limited to coexistence or hydrogen war. Communist bafflegab notwithstanding, there is a third alternative: peace.

We all know we are fully engaged right now in what is called a cold war. Just what is the cold war, and what is victory in it?

What we call the cold war is not a popularity contest between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Nor is it a mere propaganda contest, a war of words. It is a war of ideas in dead earnest, a fight to the finish between the western-democratic American idea and the Communist idea in the minds of men everywhere. For all practical purposes, victory in the cold war will be won by the American idea when a non-Marxist political party competes on equal terms with the Communist privileged class in the USSR for political power in that country. It isn't even necessary for the non-Marxist party to win an election there. All that is necessary is that it be free to compete. No satellite Communist party anywhere could survive such a development in the USSR.

But just how does one reduce the American idea down to its simplest and purest essence? It can and must be done, for the sooner we Americans ourselves are consciously aware of what we stand *for*, the better it will be for realism in the conduct of our foreign policy. Putting it in a nutshell, we hold that every system of government, regardless of its structural design, *functions democratically* in the American sense in proportion as: (1) private opinion can cumulatively become public opinion and (2) the moral force of public opinion can be exerted on public servants and thus be embodied in national policy at home and abroad.

The ultimate earthly source from which organs of government in a self-governing nation derive their *just powers* is, quite plainly, the moral force of a free, in-

formed, public opinion. Extending this American idea to world society, the whole world is of necessity conceived not "scientifically" as two ideologically hostile camps of Communist angels and non-Communist devils (the Communist view), nor mechanistically as a global power-structure accepting the dictates of a single world government, but humanely as a large and very human family of free, responsible and self-governing nations. This is the American idea in its ultimate scope. It is a big idea, tremendous in its simplicity, humaneness, and realism.

Opposed to it in the war of ideas is the Communist idea (Marxism-Leninism) which holds that the essence of history and the law of social progress is struggle; that every social organism harbors in itself a struggle to the finish ("internal contradiction") between what is "old and decaying" in it and what is "young and developing." Extending this concept to the world social organism, every Communist party everywhere conceives world society as torn by a struggle to the finish between an allegedly "old and decaying" western-democratic American system and an allegedly "young and developing" Communist system, the ultimate victory of the latter being axiomatic: "History is on our side . . . We will bury you."

However, because of certain misgivings about the axiomatic nature of the ultimate victory, the Communist side comes armed with something that Winston Churchill misleadingly called the Iron Curtain. Only in the shallowest sense is the Iron Curtain a geographical line or a physical barrier of any kind. In the war of ideas it is a principle: restriction, individual and collective, in the intercourse of people and ideas at home inside the USSR and abroad. Inside the USSR, its prime function is the progressive paralysis of individual private opinion; it is, therefore, an extension of political control by the Communist party inward upon the Russian people so as to control even the mental activity of every citizen. Given the fact that the Soviet Criminal Code (1958 edition) provides the death penalty for "crimes against the State" (which it defines as "any act or omission that is directed against the Soviet system"), and that no citizen has any assurance that his neighbor is not secretly in the employ or in the power of the secret police, it is pretty risky for any man to open his mind to his neighbor. Any attempt by anybody to form an

oppositional political party of any kind obviously comes under the definition of a crime against the State. This is the Iron Curtain in its most formidable aspect. No man dares open his mind to his neighbor.

FORMIDABLE as the Iron Curtain may appear, it is, nevertheless, the Achilles heel of the whole Communist system. And the whole system can be peacefully disintegrated by means of and together with the Iron Curtain. A resolute attack upon the Iron Curtain principle is a threat to the whole Communist system, and every Communist leader knows it far better, it seems, than "kremlinologists" in the West.

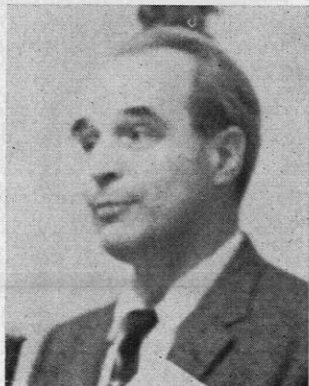
I don't believe I am oversimplifying a big problem by stating it in simple words. The choice before United States policy never was and is not now thermonuclear war or coexistence-with-communism, but coexistence or peace. Coexistence with or without the adjectives "peaceful," "hostile," "competitive," etc., presupposes two hostile camps and is, by the same token, the sufficient condition for continuing the frictions of the cold war. The cumulative heat of friction must eventually set off the first hostile thermonuclear explosion. Coexistence is, therefore, mere drift toward thermonuclear war. Obviously, it is wishful and fatuous thinking to believe that the cold war can be either won or ended by the West maintaining the sufficient condition of its continuation.

Nor is the idea of deterrent military force any more hopeful except for a very short run. As an idea for policy it is psychologically unsound and self-defeating. It is foreseeable that if the war of nerves is acerbated long enough, the side with the weaker nerves will blast off the first hostile explosion. People who talk of "pre-emptive war" in the hydrogen age may not realize it themselves, but the edges of their nerves are showing. The task facing mankind from here to eternity is to prevent the *first* hostile explosion from going off; the compulsive sequel would quite likely be general annihilation.

Willy-nilly, political science has been pushed by nuclear physics into a fearful confrontation with eternity as a political reality. But political scientists—unlike physicist Linus Pauling—need not stand aghast. They need to get down to work swiftly and sensibly on the non-Communitistic American idea of peace.

I submit that one approach to the problem is through an "open cities" program. Just what does this entail? It is not complicated. In the United States there are some 20,000 cities and villages. It happens that there are about the same number in the USSR. A resolute proposal by the United States government to the Soviet government for an annual exchange of a ten-day visit by representative delegations from all 20,000 of our respective cities and villages—all expenses (travel and per diem) to be paid by the *host* countries—could conceivably reverse the direction of the cold war. This is the "open cities" idea, a complete shift from programmatic international hostility to programmatic interna-

Continued on page 29



Prof. Edmund I. Zawacki has served as the chairman of the Slavic Language Department at the University. A graduate of Harvard University, he was the first to be granted a doctorate in Slavic Languages from that university. His imaginative proposals for ending the cold war have received popular support among Wisconsin alumni at Founders Day meetings.

FREEDOM—Mightier than Missiles

but we need 180,000,000 SALESMEN

by Robert R. Spitzer

COMMUNISM is the greatest threat to world peace, to the dignity of man, and to the cause of freedom and to real peace in our world today.

The threat has been complicated and enlarged by our refusal to acknowledge and understand that the problem does exist. No problem can be solved until it is first recognized. Too many Americans, with a variety of explanations, have refused to recognize communism's danger. Some in this group have not really understood communism; others have been too preoccupied with work and pleasure. Some have considered communism a problem only for our Armed Forces, the F.B.I., our State Department, or for our elected officials. A few have looked at communism as a bright Utopia and have actually encouraged its cancerous development.

How Does Communism Take Over?

In our relative unawareness of the problem, we have also overlooked that there are at least four ways that communism takes over—one is military aggression, the second is espionage and underground activities, the third is the "short step with the sugar coating approach." Khrushchev has said, "We cannot expect the Americans to jump from capitalism to communism, but we can assist their elected leaders in giving Americans small doses of socialism until they suddenly awake to find they have communism." A fourth method is to get certain honest, but unsuspecting, liberals to do some of their work. Still another way is through default when leadership within a country fails its moral responsibility. Through use of all of these attacks, more than seven hundred million world victims have been surrendered to communism since World War II.

One suggested solution is that if we eliminate poverty and hunger we'll lick communism. While we must strive to improve the lot of all man, poverty and disease are not the fundamental causes of communism. Poverty and social problems have been with us for centuries but communism is less than fifty years old. This does not mean that we should ignore social problems at home or abroad, but how can 6% of the world's people provide the material needs for the remaining 94%? There are other real causes and answers to communism.

Communism's appeal seems to be greatest not where the concern is for material wants, but for intellectual

wants and where leaders have not recognized communism's danger and have failed their moral obligation to lead. When man loses the simple faith of his childhood, belief in home, family and God, he is morally bankrupt. When man is morally bankrupt, he seeks something to live by and is ripe for communist conversion.

How Do We Fight It?

Any defense against communism must include an awareness to all avenues of aggression and it must include still more leadership from individuals and from our universities.

This is not just a diplomatic battle nor is the battle confined to Berlin or Washington. This battle has to be fought in every town, every crossroad . . . in every heart and mind. No force will lick this threat quicker or more completely than the directed power of students, staff and alumni of our great universities. This group has a moral obligation of leadership and can do much to help strike this monster down.

The problem will be solved when we recognize the problem, understand *real* communism, understand and appreciate our real America, and finally, work for America and sell America.

I salute the many loyal teachers and other Americans who have recognized the danger and who are already working in all walks of life in dozens of ways for America.

What is Our Real America?

There are those among us who don't know this America.

The United States of America was established by the blood, sweat and tears of dedicated men and women who came to these shores seeking that which existed nowhere else on the face of the globe . . . freedom, from ruthless leaders and domination by BIG government of little people.

In just 200 short years—faith, freedom, profit and loss, enterprise, family, church, and WORK without government domination has given us government of, by and for PEOPLE and more progress than this earth had seen in 4,000 years!

Who can better re-teach us these American principles than our educational leaders and university alumni in all walks of life?



Dr. Robert R. Spitzer '44, is president and general manager of Murphy Products Company in Burlington. He recently concluded a 20,000 mile trip through the Soviet Union and its satellite countries as part of an agricultural goodwill mission.

What is Communism?

Communism, simply defined is slavery. To the Communist, everything we hold to be true is false. Our ideals, values, customs, to him are parts of an ugly system he is determined to destroy. Our concept of God, the individual, the family, truth, love, freedom, and justice are to him objects of hatred and derision. In Russia only 4-6% of the people are Communist party members, but these few control government, unions, factories, farms, schools. Communistic rule for America would mean a death more fatal than the grave.

We Must Work and Sell Our System

To be successful, I've been taught that a business must: 1) manufacture a quality product or perform a needed service; and 2) sell this product or this service. No matter how good the product, it must be sold.

America has the product but it isn't being sold. A sales force with conviction and enthusiasm is needed to assist America's growth as a republic and as a fortress of freedom and to serve as a rallying point for men everywhere who prefer freedom.

America needs salesmen who appreciate the real value of our American heritage and of being free men.

We Underrate Ourselves

The world has underrated America. We have not sold ourselves and we aren't selling our children on our free system. One American farmer working without government domination produces food for 26 people. One Russian farmer without incentive and government dominated produces food for only 3 people.

Truth can win over lies, if the truth is told. Even our enemies can be sold. Of the 20,000 Chinese soldiers captured in Korea, over 75 percent chose not to go back to communism when told of the real America.

Here is a country where no one asks, "Who was your family?" Or, "Where did you come from?" Instead, American opportunity asks, "What are your goals, and will you work to reach them?"

We're Taking Too Much For Granted

Our children expect fine clothing. We accept the freedoms, we expect our electricity to come on when we snap the switch. Americans assume that they'll always have the privilege to vote, that good people will

get into office. We expect time off for weekends, double time on holidays. It's hard to appreciate the value of something unless you have done without it.

As a dictatorship, Russia has placed big emphasis on space and has made some space advances; it has the biggest army of the entire world. But returns to the people have been meager. The average American workingman makes in one week what the Russian worker makes in a month!

The challenge of communism is young but already it rules one-third of the world's people—one-third hangs in its shadows—one-third of us are still free.

Schools and People Hold A Key

Teachers, government officials, writers, newspapermen, motion picture industry employees, radio and television personnel, salesmen have extremely vital responsibilities. These positions offer unusual and unlimited opportunities to sell and promote the American way of life.

But, every job and every profession holds many opportunities. A plant manager, a business executive, a farmer, a housewife, a labor leader, a laborer—each can be equally instrumental and successful in selling freedom and the American way of life.

Here is where I see the real power of universities and alumni to lick the problem. For those who feel they would prefer communism, I suggest taking a closer look at the real communism by moving to a country where communism reigns. For the individual deep in theory and short in experience, I say, leave the classroom, work in an office, a factory, on a farm, and experience free enterprise in a free society.

I commend the universities for the progress that many departments and staff members have made, bringing adults and people from all walks of life back to the university and I am particularly glad to see some university people out working with people . . . farmers, industry, labor. A year on a Wisconsin farm could be more valuable than another master's degree for the Ag. economist who's had only textbooks and theory.

Why Not More Americanism?

Another area where teaching can lick the problem is to emphasize the positive. Too often I have talked to a youngster who comes away from our university and other universities convinced that America is all wrong and that nothing is right about it merely because we haven't made progress in one or two areas. I recognize we must look for improvements, but we can't afford destructive dissatisfaction. A popular *American* movie in Europe this summer depicted a dust bowl, bankrupt American agriculture. The movie was not a true picture and has hurt us and is helping communism.

It puzzles me why some people spend so much time fighting patriotism and anti-communism instead of communism. Why can't J. Edgar Hoover's "Masters of Deceit" be recommended reading rather than Frank

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The American Image Abroad

by Helen Matheson



Helen Matheson '42, is a newspaper-woman who has travelled around the world, recording her impressions of the people and the individual countries she visited. As a result of her travels, she has been asked to speak at many local service and civic club meetings. She now serves as assistant managing editor of the Wisconsin State Journal.

IT HAPPENED in Uganda, along the road to Gulu. We were crossing the Nile by ferry at twilight. It was one of those small cable ferries like the one over the Wisconsin at Merrimac and it had room only for a single car and the dozen or so African foot travellers. We three Americans sat in the car to free the standing room, glancing at the river now and then and chatting idly.

Suddenly—stabbed by that uncanny feeling *someone is watching me*—I turned to find myself face-to-face with a young woman of Uganda. She was standing silently just outside the car window, staring in at us.

She was wearing an orange, printed cotton wrap-around and a yellow turban, she had gold rings in her ears, and she was barefoot. Obviously she could not understand a word we were saying. She wasn't selling anything or begging for coins. She asked nothing of us. She just looked at us raptly, her mouth a little open in concentration, her dark eyes solemn. She seemed to have forgotten her own presence and her companions', so intent was she on just looking at the Americans. She was a humble village girl who perhaps had never before been so close to white foreigners. And that's all that happened.

It wasn't even an incident, just one of those short, sharp moments that haunt the traveller's memory long after the "important" things have been forgotten:

Those steady dark eyes watching three Americans . . .

What did they see?

You read that the image of Amer-

ica abroad is an ugly one, that we are hated and feared and resented, that our efforts to aid and befriend have been wasted.

I don't believe it.

In the last five years I've travelled around the world, to Russia and back, to Mexico and the Yucatan, across Canada, up and down Africa from Cairo to Cape Town.

I go as a reporter and what I have to report is that the image of America I have caught in foreign eyes is *not* an ugly one.

They told us that in Jordan Americans are resented because of American aid to Israel. But a little barefoot Arab boy spent an entire day trudging over the cobblestones of Jerusalem with me, eagerly trying out his school English, glancing proudly about to make sure he was being seen with his new American friend.

They told us that in the Philippines there were signs saying "Americans Go Home." But at the airport I was welcomed by strangers—friends of friends—who had come with flowers to greet me. They had met every plane from Hong Kong for two days to be sure I should not enter their city alone.

They told us that in Russia there is passionate hatred of Americans. But in a crowded Leningrad store, a Russian woman with a babushka over her head and a round, sunburned face asked me a question.

"I'm sorry; I don't speak Russian," I told her.

She was bewildered.

I pointed to myself. "Amerikan-ski!" I explained.

Instantly her face lit up like the

sunrise. She must have had anti-American propaganda drilled into her almost every year of her life. But "Amerikanski" was still a wonderful, happy word.

OF COURSE there is ill-feeling against us in the world—but I suspect we are wrong in assuming it must be all our own fault and in going about shame-faced and apologetic.

Eric Sevareid tells of the Far Eastern diplomat who told him indignantly, "You Americans simply do not understand us Orientals!"

"Perhaps not," Sevareid conceded. "But do you really feel you understand us Americans?"

This apparently struck the ambassador as a whole new point of view.

Certainly we make mistakes in our international relations. So do others—Chamberlain coming home with his umbrella and his tragic faith in "peace in our time" . . . South Africa marching off stubbornly into medieval times . . . the USSR and Hungary, in the Congo, in Berlin.

Maybe when we err it's not always because we Americans are naive or incompetent or gullible. Maybe it's because we are trying to do a job in the world more difficult than anyone has ever undertaken before.

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Will American Youth Meet the Challenge?

by Nancy Natwick

IN A SPEECH on May 25, 1961, President John F. Kennedy stated the keynote of American democracy: "We stand for freedom. That is our conviction for ourselves, that is our only commitment to others. No friend, no neutral, and no adversary should think otherwise. We are not against any man, or any nation, or any system as it is hostile to freedom."

This statement may be acceptable as the cornerstone of American institutions, but the years that have elapsed since the end of the World War II have explicitly and tragically illustrated that the mere act of standing up for freedom is no longer adequate if we are to maintain those values sacred to our nation as well as to those other nations which cherish individual freedom as the basis of their societies. At this crucial moment in history each American must not only stand up for the freedom he or she prizes so highly but he must also be willing to shoulder new responsibilities which the cold war world has placed upon him. He must be eager and anxious to effectively extend his values and ideals against the Communist menace.

Today, as never before in history, the world is divided into two hostile camps which compete and clash in all parts of the globe. Sometimes the struggle involves hot warfare of a limited nature, but more often, it is a deceptive, dangerous cold war struggle for power, prestige, and position throughout the world. The Communists are outspoken in their intentions of ultimately engulfing the world under a sea of communism, but their strategy is difficult to counteract. Even during periods of Communist induced tension and relaxation, it is essential to remember that Khrushchev's policy of peaceful coexistence is but one aspect of a larger strategy which intends eventually to divide and conquer. Hence, the struggle against the West is waged by all means short of all-out war and unfortunately there is, behind every action, a firm, ever-growing belief on the part of the Communists that the balance of world power is shifting to-

ward their camp and that the West is rapidly losing its ability to inevitably upset Communism.

IT IS A SHOCK when one realizes that many Americans contribute to the inflated ego of our cold war enemy. Unfortunately, however, there are thousands of Americans who, rather than using every possible opportunity to assert, both at home and abroad, the values of freedom, are negativistic and pessimistic. Some have come to believe that sooner or later war is probably inevitable; others concentrate their activity on the small minority of domestic Communists to the exclusion of the far greater menace abroad, and then, there are the dangerous few who, if they could, would completely retire from world affairs leaving the world to others on the assumption that we, being a strong,

powerful nation, can isolate ourselves from the flow of human events.

Such thinking is a disaster for the cause of world freedom, but it nevertheless is tragically present and must be recognized as the basic cause underlying the actions and words of many American citizens here and abroad. It reveals a large, frustrated, uncertain American minority. Faced with a cold war situation which requires the nation to play a new, unprecedented role in world affairs, these people do not know how and/or do not want to accept their responsibility. The frustration is further augmented by the fact that in many years of successfully solving domestic questions, Americans have come to regard problems as situations to be solved and not questions to be lived with. The realization that the United States can no longer completely control world affairs is an unnerving experience for them.

It would be highly incorrect to say that American youth, even at the college and university level, unanimously express concern over the cold war situation and the role the United States plays in it. For unfortunately, an alarming percentage of young Americans share their elders' negativism and many of them are also convinced that communism is getting stronger and that Russia will eventually move ahead of the United States in many vital areas. American youth, as described in a Gallup Poll summarized by the *Saturday Evening Post*, is concerned about the possibility of war, but does not believe it will ever happen to the United States. These same

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Nancy Natwick, a member of the Class of 1962, is president of Associated Women Students on the campus. Last spring, she was named Outstanding Junior Woman by the Wisconsin Alumni Association, and spoke at the Association's Second Century Kick-Off Dinner in October.

Property Purchased for Alumni House Site

AS THE JANUARY ISSUE of the *Wisconsin Alumnus* was going to press, the Association learned that the Sigma Chi property at the foot of Lake Street on the shore of Lake Mendota had finally been acquired as a sight for the long-awaited Alumni House. The transaction, involving the transfer of the property to the University of Wisconsin Foundation, was completed on December 26—too late to include a comprehensive story on this important project in our last issue.

After many delays, the Association can now begin working on plans for the Alumni House. Actual construction, of course, will be delayed because the Sigma Chi fraternity will continue to occupy their house on the site until June of 1963, at which time they will, hopefully,

have built a new fraternity house on Langdon Street.

The many delays involved in securing the present site for the Alumni House have been frustrating to many alumni—especially those loyal Badgers whose generous contributions made the project possible. Actually, it took longer to acquire the site for the Alumni House than it did to raise the necessary funds—now totalling over \$240,000, a net figure.

The Alumni House project was first approved by the directors of the Association at their meeting in June of 1953 when the Class of 1903 gave \$7,500 to kick-off the project. After careful study, it was agreed that the lower campus was the logical location for the new building. However, some University officials

were of a different opinion. This brought about one of the first delays in the project.

After months of negotiations and surveys of possible locations, the Washburn Observatory was selected as the future site of the Alumni House in 1956. The Observatory, of course, offers one of the most majestic views on the University campus. However, there are other factors that made the building an undesirable site for the Alumni House. First off, the building is too small. At the rate the Alumni Records Office is growing, it would have been only a short time before the quarters would have become overcrowded. Also, Washburn Observatory is one of the oldest buildings on the campus and would have been exceedingly difficult to modernize for satisfactory quarters for both the Alumni Records Office and the Wisconsin Alumni Association. In addition, the parking facilities on the site are so limited that visiting alumni would have experienced great difficulty in finding room for their cars. Many alumni were also critical of the site because it was “hard to get to” and,

The Sigma Chi house and property (foreground) has been purchased by the University of Wisconsin Foundation for the construction of the Alumni House and related facilities. The Alumni House will become an integral part of the development plan for the Lower Campus (see last month's *Alumnus*) and will be located on the lake front, close to the facilities of the Wisconsin Center and the Memorial Union.



because of the fact, they refused to contribute to the Alumni House fund. While they conceded that view was important in choosing a location for the Alumni House, many alumni felt that this one desirable feature was not important enough to offset the objectionable features.

When Dr. Conrad A. Elvehjem was inaugurated as the 13th president of the University in 1958, he promptly took steps to find a better location for the Alumni House. At the time, a full scale drive was underway to raise \$225,000 for the construction of the Alumni House. Although the campaign was progressing satisfactorily, it needed a dramatic lift to increase its momentum.



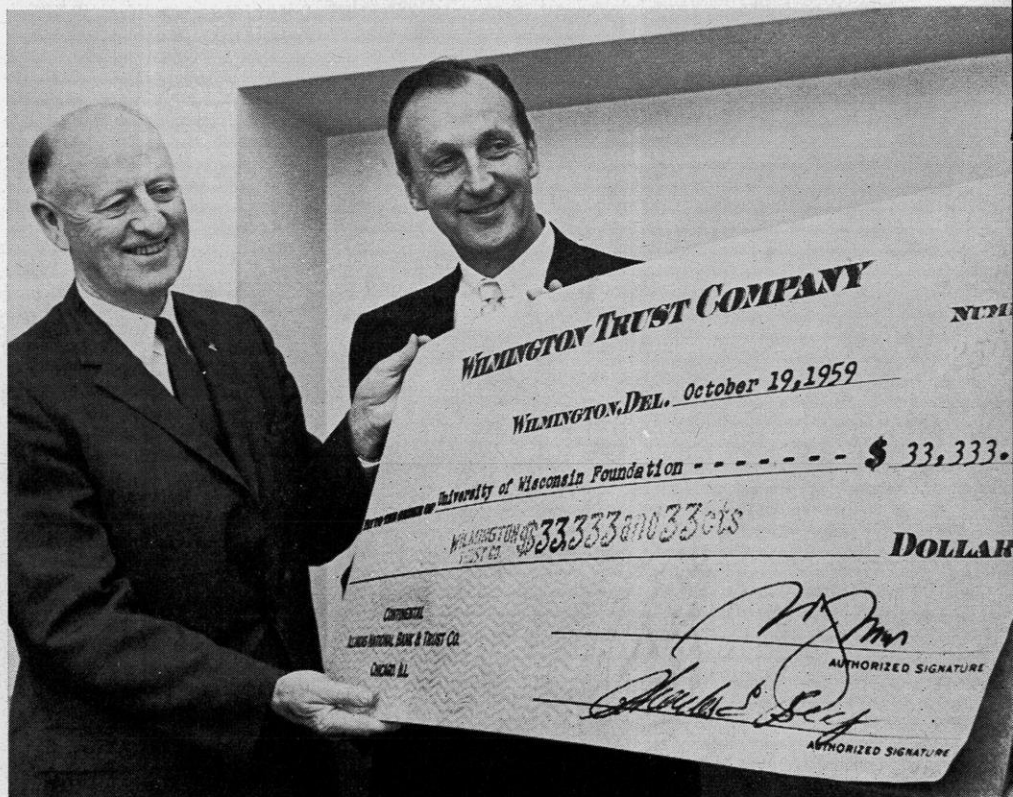
Tom

The lift came from the late Thomas E. Brittingham, Jr.

When Tom heard about the plans to change the location of the Alumni House, he offered to pay one-third of the balance (\$100,000) needed to put the Alumni House Campaign over the top if the Wisconsin alumni would supply the other two-thirds. This incentive was all that was needed. A short time later, at Homecoming in 1959, Brittingham turned over his check for \$33,333.33.

Frustrating as the delays have been, the final result should be one of the finest Alumni Houses in America. Its location on Lake Mendota at the foot of Lake Street is ideal. It will provide easy access to the Wisconsin Center and the Memorial Union; both buildings have fine meeting rooms and dining facilities and eliminate the necessity of providing such accommodations in the Alumni House. Accordingly, the Alumni House will be designed to provide adequate quarters for the Wisconsin Alumni House and the Alumni Records Office of the University.

The new Alumni House will be especially important to the Alumni Records Office. Although members of the staff are on the University



Sam Ogle (left) and Dr. John A. Keenan, both past presidents of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, look at a facsimile of the check for \$33,333.33 which was donated to the Alumni House Campaign Fund by the late Thomas E. Brittingham, Jr. Dr. Keenan was chairman of the fund drive which raised a net of over \$240,000 for the construction of the Alumni House.

payroll, the office is supervised by the Wisconsin Alumni Association in accordance with an agreement made in 1930. In the Association's present quarters—the Memorial Union—two-thirds of the available space is used by the Alumni Records Office and one-third by the Association. The present Alumni Records Office rooms are inadequate with dangerous fire hazards. A serious fire in the present office would destroy records that are highly essential to the University—some of the records are irreplaceable. Furthermore, part of the Alumni Records Office is in the Memorial Union, and a part of it is in the basement of the old Chemical Engineering Building at 600 N. Park Street—a very inefficient arrangement which makes it difficult to administer this important University office. The new Alumni House will offer the advantage of incorporating the entire Alumni Records Office and the Association under one roof.

Contacts with other alumni asso-

ciations around the country indicate clearly that alumni houses are valuable assets to their universities. Harvard put it this way: "Establishment of our Alumni House has been extremely beneficial to the entire university community." The United States Naval Academy reports, "A great stimulation to alumni activity among our graduates." From Stanford comes this word: "Our Alumni House is tangible evidence of those all-important intangibles of pride and loyalty on which the university rests."

The new Alumni House will be a home for Wisconsin Spirit and a warm hearth for the University family. It will symbolize alumni activities and alumni interest in the welfare of the University of Wisconsin. When the Alumni House finally becomes available, hopefully in the fall of 1964, the Association feels confident that Wisconsin alumni will feel that the many annoying delays have, nevertheless, resulted in a most satisfactory conclusion.



Members of the local committee of AIESEC-US are, from left to right, bottom row: Katherine Hanson, secretary; Suzanne Holly, vice president, student relations; and Sandra Tuhus, treasurer —top row: Dave Bean, vice president, business relations; and Tom Coyle, president. The committee members are examining copies of the "stock certificates" they are selling to interested business firms and individuals.

Students Promote International Exchange Through Business

A GROUP of University of Wisconsin commerce and economics students are selling "stock" to promote international good will. The students are members of the local committee of AIESEC-US (pronounced eye-sec-US), an international organization of business students that sponsors a unique training program through which American and foreign students of business and economics are provided with the opportunity to improve their knowledge of actual business operations in each other's countries through a reciprocal exchange of training positions.

The international AIESEC program was established in Europe in 1948 by student representatives in 12 uni-

versities in seven countries. Since its first year of operation—when 89 students were exchanged—it has made its services available to more than 15,000 student trainees. The total exchange volume for 1961 was over 3,000 and the total number of universities participating throughout the world is 225 in 38 countries. In the United States in 1961, 33 universities contributed a trainee exchange volume of over 475.

AIESEC-US works in the following way: local student committees at each member university, assisted by faculty advisors, solicit traineeship offers from business firms in their areas. Ideally, these traineeships are in administrative or managerial positions, and vary from a period of

two to six months, and most are taken during the summer holidays for an average of ten weeks. Some local Madison firms who have supported the program, which is in its second year at the University, have been CUNA Mutual Insurance Company, Red Dot Foods, and Farmer's Mutual Insurance Co.

At the International Congress of AIESEC, which will be held in Berlin in March, traineeship offers will be matched up with application forms of students from the United States and other countries. After the Congress, each participating firm, both in the United States and abroad, receives student applications for approval. When a firm accepts a given applicant, it commits itself to paying the trainee an adequate living allowance, which is usually from \$60 to \$80 per week. From that time on, the trainee is the responsibility of the local company and committee. They see to the reception and care of foreign trainees within their area. While trainees are paid when they are on the job, they must pay their own transportation to and from their home countries.

Upperclassmen or graduate students who intend to pursue a career in business or economics, and who have had some practical business experience, are eligible to participate in the program. All applicants are carefully screened at member schools by joint student faculty committees. At Wisconsin, faculty members select their trainees on the basis of the work they have done for the local committee, grades, personality, and proficiency in the language and knowledge of the local customs of the country the trainee wishes to visit.

The local committee of AIESEC-US was established at Wisconsin last year and has been guided in its operation by Assoc. Dean J. Howard Westling, Prof. Edwin B. Petersen, and Prof. William P. Glade, all of the School of Commerce. Last year, nine Wisconsin students went abroad on traineeships; this year, the local committee hopes to be able to send about 20.

To secure an increased amount of traineeships, members of the local

Wisconsin committee spent their Christmas holidays visiting business firms throughout the area in an effort to interest them in providing a traineeship for a foreign student.

The "stock" that the Wisconsin students are selling is not recognized on the New York Stock Exchange. It is simply a means of according recognition to those companies or individuals who contribute \$10 or \$25 to the AIESEC-US program at

the University. The contributors receive no return for their investment other than a "stock certificate" which says that they are helping to support the work of the local committee.

As Suzanne Holly, a senior in commerce who is a vice president of the local committee, points out, "The traineeships don't show up in the profit and loss statements of the companies who agree to accept them, but they are an invaluable aid

in promoting international good will.

"In addition to the good will, many of these companies, because of the rapidly changing nature of business, are moving towards the establishment of their own international departments. The AIESEC program has proved to be an extremely effective way of helping to facilitate this development," Miss Holly observes.

Badger Bookshelf

JOSEPH WARREN *Physician, Politician, Patriot* by John Cary '50, University of Illinois Press, Urbana (\$5).

Joseph Warren at one time was recognized as a popular Revolutionary War hero. Fourteen counties in the United States, and hospitals, streets, and bridges in Massachusetts, bear his name. But today many remember him, if at all, only as the man who sent Paul Revere on his famous midnight ride. In this first biography of Warren since 1865, John Cary re-establishes Warren's deserved reputation as an American patriot and leading figure of the American Revolution. He ranks Warren with Samuel Adams as the two most important figures in the Massachusetts revolutionary movement.

THE SHARE OF TOP WEALTH-HOLDERS IN NATIONAL WEALTH, 1922-1956 by Robert J. Lampman '42, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J. (\$6.50).

This report investigates the size distribution of wealth in the United States in recent decades, and finds important changes in the degree of economic inequality. Concentration of wealth lessened substantially, particularly between 1929 and 1949. The trend has reversed since 1949, although the percentage of total wealth owned by the top wealth-holders remains considerably less than in 1929. The study is based largely upon data derived from federal estate tax returns and is an exhaustive treatment of those data. The book is without doubt the most extensive inquiry into personal

wealth-holding ever published, since all other studies which might resemble it have concentrated on income, rather than individual holdings in wealth. It is also an exhaustive treatment of the federal estate tax returns which were the primary source of information.

HOW YOU CAN GET THE JOB YOU WANT by Glenn L. Gardiner '18, Harper & Brothers, New York (\$3.95).

Whether you are seeking your first employment, a better job than you now have, or a job to replace one you lost, here are experience-tested techniques that will help you gain your objective. The core of this book is a practical ten-step plan of action to help you get the job you want. The author coaches the job-seeker in planning his campaign, lining up job prospects, enlisting the assistance of friends and acquaintances, preparing for the job interview, and closing the decision. Based upon common and special problems Glenn Gardiner has encountered in his many years of personnel work, this book answers concisely more than two hundred questions persistently asked by job-seekers. The answers provide the job-seeker with the ammunition he should have before he begins his campaign.

INDIA'S SOCIAL MIRACLE by Daniel P. Hoffman '33, Naturegraph Company, Healdsburg, Calif.

In the terrible crisis of a world hovering on the brink of thermonuclear war, few brighter rays of

hope have appeared on the horizon of world humanity than the story of the Bhave Movement, told about in this book. Breaking down superstitions, out-moded rules of caste, prejudices and hates that destroy the true spirit in man, not only in India, but all over the world, Bhave is creating cooperative communities in which man is drawn back to closeness with both nature and God. Here is India's answer to the challenge of communism combined with a spiritual call to America to wake up to the need of replacing too much materialism with a love and understanding of man and nature if the chaos of war and hate is not to overcome the world. The author has written movingly and penetratingly both of India's discovery of inward and outer peace and of the opportunities of America to learn from this great human adventure before it is too late.

THE AMERICAN STORY RECORDED IN GLASS by Tracy H. Marsh '11, Paynesville, Minn. (\$10).

The author has brought together in this one book photographs and illustrations of a large percentage of the known pieces of commemorative glass having to do with outstanding personages and events in American history from the time of the discovery in 1492 up to the present time. The story itself presents the background or the occasions for the issuance of these glass commemoratives. It consists of eighty chapters which are arranged chronologically with reference to the material covered. Following each chapter are photographs and detailed descriptions of the glass, together with attributions and patent data in many instances. The book is not merely a

catalogue of glass commemoratives. It should appeal to anyone who is interested in the American story. It includes much material which is not found in the usual history text and is fascinating reading.

THE CONFLICT OF LAWS AND THE STATUTE OF FRAUDS by Raymond J. Heilman '12, University of Washington Press, Seattle (\$4.75).

Probably no area of conflict of laws has created as much confusion and difference of opinion among legal scholars, judges and attorneys as that of the statute of frauds. To meet the need for an extended treatment of the subject, Raymond J. Heilman analyzes in detail the legal decisions in the field, and the theoretical bases for the many variances among them, and offers his own suggestions for solving the problems involved. His discussion includes a thorough critique of the various rules which have been applied and proposed for determining contractual enforceability in conflict of laws cases.

"A sound, thoughtful presentation, with needed suggestions substantiated by the author's consideration of the authorities in point and by his reasoning . . . a valuable addition to our store of knowledge."—Philip A. Trautman, associate professor of law, University of Washington.

Raymond J. Heilman received his A.B. and LL.B. degrees at the University of Wisconsin, LL.M. at Columbia University, and J.S.D. at Yale University. He brings to this study a distinguished career as an attorney and law educator in the United States and abroad. He is a former member of the law faculties of Notre Dame, Southern Methodist and St. Louis universities, and the universities of South Dakota, Tennessee, and Kansas. He has served as an assistant counsel in the National Recovery Administration, as a special assistant to the United States Attorney General, and in the Inspector General and Judge Advocate divisions of the United States Army in Europe. Dr. Heilman has contributed articles on conflict of laws and jurisprudence to legal periodicals and written on various subjects for law encyclopedias.



WHEN COLUMBIA RECORDS, a division of Columbia Broadcasting System, sent 60 long-play recordings to the University of Wisconsin Foundation recently, the gift was put to immediate and enthusiastic use.

William C. Bruce (standing in photo), University music librarian, said the records are a most welcome addition to the School of Music's listening library and estimated the total value of the gift at more than \$300.00.

Typical of the students who will use the records for classes in music history and music appreciation are Greta Pitkin, a sophomore studying theory and history of music, and Thomas Buchhauser, a senior in instrument education.

American Image (Continued)

When the mirror the world holds up to America catches an ugly image, sometimes, at least, it has been distorted by the Communists. Sometimes, it is the natural reaction of the deprived and the despairing to all we have.

Increasingly, it is colored by the race issue—perhaps, in the long run—if we are to have a long run—the No. 1 issue of our era.

A charge most often thrown into the face of Americans abroad is our treatment of our Negro citizens. It is not easy to explain things that happen in Little Rock and New Orleans—yes, and in Detroit and Chicago and Madison—to questioners in Moscow and Accra.

Certainly we must strive to realize our American faith in the equality and dignity of men—and we must do it not because the eyes of the world are upon us but, as our President says, because it is right.

But one sad lesson the traveller learns is that Americans hold no monopoly on prejudice. Some of the worst prejudice of all exists between Indian and Indian, Russian and Russian, black African and black African. The experience of having suffered discrimination does not necessarily inspire in the victim a noble spirit of good will.

One distinguished foreign correspondent, deeply concerned about the problem in America, maintains nonetheless that "With all our failures, *we are doing the best job of working out our race relations of any nation in the world.*"

It will clarify the American image in foreign eyes when we start pointing out proudly that our painful struggles to solve this problem arise from the fact that we are pioneers. We are not dragging along at the end of the procession—we are leading the way.

And Wisconsin has a lot to teach the world in this respect. We have discovered long since that prejudice is not solved by laws alone and—through our Governor's Commission on Human Rights—have been developing practical techniques for easing tensions that some day may be appreciated in the Orient and Africa.

ONE OF THE AMAZING sights of this world of ours today is the great American tourist.

Seven million Americans go abroad in a typical year—more than go out from any other nation—and many of them are tourists, travelling just for pleasure.

You are supposed to say, apologetically, "only a tourist." According to some caricatures, the "typical American tourist" is a boob in shorts and sunglasses who travels so he can brag about it, complains of the accommodations, and demands to know whether the cathedral was built in 900 A.D. or B.C.

This is a libel.

I've spent time with American tourists travelling singly and in small, middle-sized, and large groups from Helsinki to Cape Town and Hong Kong to home—and they're a pretty representative group of Americans.

They are curious, unpretentious, spontaneous, eager to learn, incurably friendly.

The travelling Englishman solemnly dresses for dinner alone in the desert.

The American is over in the Africans' tent watching them cook supper, admiring their keepsakes, sharing their roars of laughter at his attempts at pidgin Swahili.

Is that bad? Such a small incident may strike you as a trivial. But some of those Africans will never meet another American. For them this one will become an indelible symbol of our land. Add all the small face-to-face encounters made by every traveller abroad, multiply them by *seven million a year*, and you come up with a potent influence on the image of America.

For the first time the world is getting a look at the ordinary, middle-class working American.

Once foreign travel was only for the rich. Within the last 15 years travel has come within the means—financial and temporal—of plain Americans with jobs and limited vacations. Now the American tourist with a three-week holiday is turning up not only in Paris and London, but in little off-the-road villages in Pakistan and Ghana and Peru.

Travelling companions on a flying trip around the world included a retired druggist and his wife, a clerk in an insurance company, a housewife, a 70-year-old farmer, a museum official, a doctor, a salesgirl, a brand-new college graduate.

The world is taking a surprised look at these new tourists—the Americans it never knew about before—the working class Americans who travel because they want to see how other people live, who stay at the modest hotels and admit cheerfully that they can't afford luxuries.

There was the group of Americans in India who volunteered to wade a monsoon-swollen river impassable to their loaded bus. The city-bred Indian travelling with them was staggered.

"I would never have believed that Americans would take off their shoes and walk barefoot," he said. "I thought you would be too proud."

The Indian villagers nearby were enchanted at the sight of laughing Americans splashing across their river. When the tourists returned a few days later, they were greeted by the entire village bringing gifts of bananas.

There was the American automobile dealer from Phoenix who joined a crowd of young Ukrainians showing each other folk dances in Moscow and presently tossed aside his coat and camera and proceeded to demonstrate "an authentic American Indian dance," complete with the stamping and whoops.

Undignified? It was indeed. And the Russians loved it.

The day we drove from Delhi to Agra to see the Taj Mahal our car over-heated and when we paused

in a little mud town we were surrounded by Indian village women, looking us over coolly, clutching their babies protectively to their skirts.

One snapped some Hindi at our Indian driver.

"She says 'Who are these women? Why are they in our village? Where are they going?'" he reported with a grin, and told her. She retorted and this time he did not translate. When we insisted, he admitted reluctantly that she had complained sourly "These women are rich women; they do not have to work hard as we do."

The carload of women—all working women, most of them teachers—gaped.

"Tell her we do, too, have to work! Tell her we are teachers; we go to work every day at home and teach little boys like her son. Tell her we have come so we can teach the American children about India."

The driver translated.

The response was like the sun coming out after the monsoon. Stares became smiles, the women chattered to each other, nodding approvingly at us, a little boy was set on his feet and permitted to inspect the white foreign ladies up close, patting our hands hopefully to see whether the white would rub off.

All their lives, we imagined, these women of the little mud houses had watched the white people in their big cars hurrying up and down the road to Agra—rich and remote and alien.

But one day they discovered that white people have to work, too. And for a few minutes we were not two groups of strangers but a single group of women, all laughing together at a curious little boy.

What is the image of America in their eyes?

Or in the eyes of the Russian girl who defined America for us in this way: "Well, it is a very big country but everybody speaks the same language. And the people come from many countries but in America they become all the same."

Or the Egyptian in Cairo who studied biochemistry at the Univer-

sity of Wisconsin and wanted to rename his small daughter for a beloved Madison friend . . .

Or the Sikh who said "You Americans are so frank and friendly and easy to know. And you don't look down on us even when we don't do things your way. And we know how much help you have given India and we think of you—even when we are not agreeing with your government—as friends."

Or ebony-skinned Boni from Stanleyville who drove our party through the Congo for two weeks and found that all of us wanted to shake his hand in farewell, including the couple from South Carolina?

Yes, they are looking at us across the world.

But the image is not all ugly—and we individual Americans are not as helpless to correct it as we sometimes fear. Those steady dark African eyes are looking at us now . . .

Whose image do you suppose will remain in the eyes of the average Nigerian-in-the-bush, that of the youngster who naively wrote her report on their living standards on a postcard—or the Peace Corpsman with a university degree who dug them a latrine?

American Youth (Cont.)

young people are also portrayed as a generation of compromisers; that is, should the situation arise, a majority expressed the belief that compromising the basic issues involved seems preferable to all-out nuclear warfare. Thus, the "pampered" young people are described as waiting for fate to overtake them, having already convinced themselves that in a world as large and complicated as ours, little they could do would make any difference anyway. Unused to struggle and crisis, youth have turned their back on their responsibilities rather than facing them as they will eventually have to do if the United States and the rest of the free world are to survive outside the Communist realm.

The Gallup Poll presents a pessimistic appraisal of American youth. It is of course generalized to some

extent, but the picture is, nevertheless, despairingly accurate. Even on the University of Wisconsin campus where discussions and criticism of the United States' role in foreign policy is heated and spirited, there is a surprising lack of determination on the part of individual students to work for the extension of those values we hold universally with other nations. Instead, many of the college-bred men and women of today seem content only to lend their talents to deploring present situations. They share with many well-educated adults the capability to discuss what is wrong rather than suggesting alternative courses of action.

In an attempt to be accurate, I have described that attitude prevalent among many University students as I see and feel it, but in order to *be fair*, I must also point out that a growing number of students are awakening to their responsibilities and are attempting to accept them as adequately as they are able.

It has already become evident to these young people, as it has to many government leaders, that we can no longer be content with simply maintaining "the American Way of Life." In our era, the struggle for the free world's survival will be fought on new battlegrounds by civilian soldiers who are willing to live and act dangerously in the face of threats. Peace and freedom are not cheap commodities; we are destined to live our lives in uncertainty and peril if we intend to retain them. Thus, mature citizens who understand the situations facing them and who are willing to face the issues as they are and not as they would like them to be are the prerequisites for our survival.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE aware of the job before them realize that a gift wrapped package of guns and butter with a free enclosure of ideology about the American way of life is no longer adequate to win the cold war. A nationalistic world has emerged out of the remnants of a world where people considered it a privilege to associate with the United States. No longer are peoples of other countries content to insure

the continued security and comfort of the nation that is already the wealthiest in the world. Instead, they intend to develop their talents and resources to be put to work in their own countries. Thus, our national purposes must change from a self-centered one which concentrates on our own well being to a world-centered one which concentrates on helping other nations successfully to establish the values which are universally held as the rights of every man. Instead of urging other nations to accept our leadership we must convince them of our willingness to *cooperate* with them in their efforts to establish governments which will give each man and woman the dignity, justice, and right of free choice that we have long ago established for ourselves. The potentials of democratic faith are indeed great, much more so than has been previously realized but those potentials can only be realized by intelligent, concerned youth and adults.

The Peace Corps, established last year, gives a limited number of selected students one kind of opportunity to do their part in winning the cold war for the free world. Efforts are currently being made on this campus by an interested core of students and faculty to evaluate the present curriculum in order to determine whether, with specific adjustments and additions to it, the University might possibly be used as a training ground for Corps personnel. It is too soon to determine whether this type of exchange program will be effective in combating communism, but it is a definite start in the right direction and many students are enthusiastic about its possibilities.

Exchange student programs also offer endless opportunities for interested students to do their part in helping win the cold war. It is encouraging to note that more and more students are participating in such programs every year and some measure of international understanding is being achieved by those students both from the United States and foreign nations who leave their native lands for a year or more in

order to become acquainted with people and customs in other countries. As with other programs, though, it is unfortunate that the number of participating students is so limited.

Perhaps even more than his elders, youth has the ability to adopt new ideas and the capacity to grow in knowledge and understanding about the world and its people. Certainly, society, through its established colleges and universities, has provided young people with all the opportunities and facilities necessary to develop their critical facilities.

The question now remains, however: Will American youth rise to their responsibilities and shoulder the burdens which are inescapably theirs? I visualize the key to an American-Free World victory *not* in the amount of foreign aid given other nations, but rather in the ability of today's adult leaders to impress on their youth the necessity for developing and putting to the service of their country in any one of a number of ways, the critical faculties developed in their respective colleges and universities.

The cold war is not now being won and will not be won in the

future by a large-scale plan of foreign exchanges, but it can be more adequately fought if the adults of tomorrow are made to realize now that their lethargic slumber will do nothing more than cause the ultimate defeat of the cause of freedom in the world. Liberty will expire without a whimper if we heed those who would rather be "Red than Dead." On the other hand, it will burn with a brilliant light if youth are made aware of and accept the challenging future they face. Certainly they are able to accept such responsibilities. Let us hope and pray they will!

Idea of Peace (Continued)

tional hospitality. Morally and tactically, the most important feature of the suggested proposal is that the costs of the delegations from the American communities are to be paid by the Soviet government, while the costs of the delegations from the 20,000 Soviet partner-communities are to be paid by the United States government. Neither the reciprocating communities nor the individual participants are to bear any expenses except such incidental ones as they choose to incur.

This is the proper follow-through for former President Eisenhower's original undiminished "open skies" idea of total moral disarmament. If the Peace Corps idea were conceived as a corollary to the "open cities," it would gain in political stature and impact. And it is worth noting, too, that for inspection purposes in any serious program of military disarmament, the "open cities" movement affords total geographical coverage of both the USA and the USSR.

The "open cities" movement is not private tourism, but nation-wide city-to-city and people-to-people contact and plain social visiting at the grassroots. It would require an enabling Congressional appropriation of \$250,000,000 annually, none of which would be spent abroad but would, quite obviously, be pumped into our own domestic economy at the retail level.

Twelve cities and villages in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Massachusetts have already formally notified the Secretary of State that they are ready to exchange delegations with Russian communities of comparable size and geographical location inside the USSR on these terms (i.e. total nation-wide coverage of our cities and villages, and all expenses outside the native country to be paid by the *host* countries).

The political results expected from spelling out the "open cities" idea on a total scale do not depend at all on the immediate actual practice of city-to-city visits, but upon a cumulative and relatively swift precipitation *inside the USSR* of an active public opinion on this issue, hostile to the negative stand that the Communist regime must take in every city and village of the

USSR and, of course, in the European satellites. This is the way to disintegrate the Iron Curtain principle in its most formidable aspect. The idea is as simple as it is tremendous, and no Communist regime can accept such a friendly American proposal and hope to continue its repressive, monoparty, political control thereafter over the vast population outside the Communist priviledgentsia. Nor can the Communist leadership in the USSR *repeatedly* reject the friendship of the American people manifest in such a proposal and hope to escape the mounting wrath of the Russian people. The "open cities" idea is not a mere single shot proposition. Peace, properly understood and resolutely waged, can overwhelm governments no less than war.

THERE ARE no new frontiers. There are only old ones that thoughtful men are constantly breaking through. Our present raptures for the limitless voids of outer space, like moths yearning for the stars, may or may not be madness, but one thing is sure: it is here on earth by the limitless probings of men's minds that the breakthroughs are truly made. It is in the power of a resolute United States government at last to break out of its long coexistence trance, turn its back on unsubstantial "accommodations" with Communist governments and, by consecutive political initiatives, involve the people of our own and their cities and villages in a massive grassroot momentum revved up overwhelmingly toward a programmatic reciprocal hospitality regardless of Khrushchev's policies.

And it is in the power of the American people to have our national habit of hospitality translated by the Federal Government into a foreign policy designed to liberate *ourselves* together with the Russian and all Communist-dominated peoples from the nightmare of annihilation explicit in the Communist formula: "Co-existence or hydrogen war, tertium non datur." Concrete ways and means have just been described, and they are waiting to be employed. As ideas, they are as simple and startling as waking up from a nightmare.

After all, the way to banish a nightmare is as simple as waking up.

180,000,000 Salesmen (Cont.)

Donmar's "The Un-Americans" which glorifies those who took the Fifth Amendment? Why not more support or suggestions for the House Committee on Un-American Activities instead of only criticism?

American colleges and universities have traditionally fought for freedom of thought and freedom of expression. However, there are responsibilities which go along with these freedoms which are, unfortunately, sometimes overlooked or overshadowed.

Communists in the United States often express concern about civil liberties in our country. What about civil liberties in Russia? There are none.

How Can We Sell Americanism?

America needs a sales force of 180,000,000 Americanism salesmen who will sell America to its citizens . . . our sales story must be truthful and simple so that it can be understood by all. Americans will profit with a greater America and continued freedoms. America will grow stronger as a fortress of freedom and a republic which will inspire freedom-seeking people throughout the world.

1. **BE AWARE OF WHAT YOU HAVE**, that you're blessed with needs and luxuries, that you are free.
2. **BE ALERT TO COMMUNISM** and those who would destroy us. Remember, communism can take over in many ways. Freedoms can be misused by a few to destroy the freedoms of others. My own feeling is that we can get too much government that soon buries the individual.
3. **HELP YOUR CHURCH TO GROW**. Lenin wrote, "Religion is the opiate of the people"; William Penn, "People not governed by God will be ruled by tyrants." We need to be on God's side. No man has become great who ignored the teaching of God.

Our country was founded by men who recognized God. It's in our Declaration of Independence. I want the Word of God in our schools, and why not greater use of the Pledge of Allegiance to our great country? I'm for it!

4. **BE AWARE OF YOUR POWER**. Voting on election day, and more powerful, speaking out, letters, international travel, student exchanges, entertaining foreign visitors in our homes. Strong Americanism in the home, school and community can be carried out with the power of the individual. As housewives, laborers, professional people, farmers, students, businessmen, teachers, alumni . . . each of us has many opportunities each day to play the games fair, and to do unto others as we want them to do unto us. Remember, "It's better to light one candle than to curse the darkness."
5. **HELP WITH COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS**. Let's give thanks to loyal teachers, ministers, priests, rabbis, community leaders, school boards, university leaders, regents. Remember, here it takes workers and supporters, so let's work to help these real Americans. Too many of us are free to criticize but slow to help. Join the political party of your choice. Work for good government. Support men of principle. There's power in the grass roots when the grass roots are working.
6. **THINK POSITIVELY ABOUT OPPORTUNITY**. As we thinketh in our hearts, so we are.
7. **BE THANKFUL** we are citizens of a free country. We have no right to abdicate our responsibility. Just as a son might squander the riches he has inherited, so can we squander our rich Christian heritage. It's our moral obligation to fight communism with the truth of freedom and America. Freedom is "mightier than the missile," but it must be appreciated and it must be sold.

MEMORIAL UNION Trustees Announced

The Memorial Union Building Association has elected four new trustees, including a Madisonian.

They are: Mrs. Janet Ela '30, Madison, former alumni representative on the Union governing board and officer of the Madison Art Association; Howard I. Potter '16, Chicago, chairman of the Foundation board and former Alumni Association president; Herbert Terwilliger '36, Wausau, president of the Union as an undergraduate and recently president of the Wisconsin Bar Association;

and Payson S. Wild, Jr. '26, Evanston, Illinois, vice president of Northwestern University and former dean of the Harvard graduate school.

Reelected as trustees for six year terms are Don Anderson '25, Madison; Ray Black '41, Minneapolis; Mrs. Grace Chatterton '24, Madison; Dr. Victor Falk '36, Edgerton; Robert Gresch '44, Chicago; John Kohler '25, Kohler; Donald Slichter '22, Milwaukee; Joseph Werner '33, Madison; John Wickhem '43, Janesville.

Added to the voting membership of 36 were Gerald Bartell '37, Madison, president of Bartell Broadcasters and Macfadden Publications, and Elmer Winter '33, Milwaukee, president of Manpower, Inc.

John Lord '04, Chicago, was re-elected chairman of the trustees, Lowell Frautschi '27, Madison, vice-chairman, and Porter Butts '24, Madison, executive secretary, for three-year terms.

The trustee group is in charge of fund raising for the Union and represents 35,000 donors in guiding the long range development of the Union building.

Prof. Lampman Named Economics Department Head

DR. ROBERT J. LAMPMAN, a Wisconsin native who earned both his bachelor's and doctor's degrees in economics at the University of Wisconsin, has succeeded Dr. H. Edwin Young as chairman of the UW economics department. Dr. Young took over his new duties as dean of the College of Letters and Science on Dec. 1.

Lampman was born in Plover, Wis., in 1920, and after earning his bachelor's degree in 1942 he served as air navigator with the U. S. Naval Reserve for four years. Following graduate work at Wisconsin and California, he spent 10 years on the economics faculty at the University of Washington and then returned to Wisconsin to acquire his Ph. D. in 1950.

He was visiting professor at the American University, Beirut, Lebanon, in 1951-52, and member of the Institute of Labor Economics in Washington from 1953 to 1955. He was visiting professor of economics at Wisconsin in 1955-56, and Carnegie Fellow with the National Bureau

of Economic Research in 1957-58. In 1958 he returned to Wisconsin as professor of economics.

In 1960 he was awarded a Ford Foundation Fellowship to study the inter-relationships between size and distribution of income and wealth in

Madison and Washington, D. C. Last January he was a Wisconsin delegate to the first White House Conference on Aging. He is currently serving as vice president of the UW chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

Regents Adopt New Gift Policy

THE UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin will not accept "gifts, grants, bequests or devises containing discriminatory restrictions based upon race, color, or creed."

That policy was laid down by the Regents at their January meeting when they approved a resolution drafted by the University administration, climaxing nine months of consideration which began last April when the Regents accepted a bequest of \$100,000 for aiding "worthy and needy Gentile Protestant students."

The new policy statement declared that "the availability of funds from any source cannot be permitted to outweigh educational considerations in any of the University's functions, nor should the University accept gifts which call for a departure

from its traditional concern for human rights."

The statement also incorporated a decision, made by the Regents in December, that they "will make appropriate acknowledgement of gifts and that such acknowledgement may take the form of a plaque, or such other form as the Regents may from time to time determine." This policy was set as a result of a question on whether prospective donors could be promised that plaques would be provided or that rooms or buildings would be named for donors.

The policy statement added that the University will continue to "recognize the long-standing tradition that no building on any University of Wisconsin campus should be named after a person until after his or her death."

With Alumni Clubs

Pharmacy Group to Meet

A group of Wisconsin alumni working in the field of pharmacy on the East Coast will hold a dinner-meeting at the Princeton Inn, Princeton, N. J., on March 2, 1962 at 7 p.m. The main speaker for the evening will be Dr. Chester Poetsch, vice president and director of research, Vick Chemical Co., and Vick International, division of Richardson-Merrell. He will speak on "Management's View of the Research Worker." The new film "Wisconsin is an Idea" will be shown at the meeting. Those interested in attending should contact William J. Tillman, Smith Kline & French Laboratories, 1500 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia 1, Pa.

OSHKOSH Founders Day February 12
Speaker: J. Martin Klotsche, provost, UW-M
Contact: Harlan Quandt '50 (BE 1-9344)

EAU CLAIRE Founders Day February 17
Speaker: Dr. Anthony Curreri, Medical School
Contact: Hugh L. McNamara (Temple 5-5796)
Charles E. Lewis (Temple 2-9721)

FOX RIVER VALLEY February 22
Speaker: President Conrad A. Elvehjem
Contact: Delford Hanke (Regent 4-8915) Appleton

WASHINGTON, D. C. Founders Day February 19
Speaker: Ivan A. Nestingen '49, undersecretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
Contact: Grace E. Bogart (Columbia 5-7047), George Baker (District 7-8866), or Walter H. Dodd (Johnson 3-6935)

WEST BEND Founders Day February 22
Speaker: Arlie Mucks, Jr.
Contact: Ronald Larson (Federal 4-3322)

OCONTO Founders Day April 26
Speaker: Lloyd Larson
Contact: Blair MacQueen (Phone 8-W)

BADGER TEAMS POST WINNING FIRST SEMESTER

by Jim Mott

*Jackson lost
to cagers*

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN athletic teams are off to a good start toward a winning overall record during the 1961-62 school year with seven varsity teams that have already seen action this year compiling an overall record of 26 victories as against 15 defeats.

Coach Milt Bruhn's football team compiled a 6-3 record, including a 4-3 Big Ten effort that netted the Badgers a fifth place in the final standings at season's end. Three straight triumphs to close out the season—29-10 over Northwestern, 55-7 over Illinois, and 23-21 over Minnesota climaxed the season, and brought All-American mention for the Badgers' fine passing combination of Ron Miller, quarterback, and Pat Richter, end.

With Miller ranking as the Big Ten's best, and the nation's No. 2 passer, the Badgers won the forward passing title for the nation's major college football teams, averaging 184 yards per game. Richter ranked as the nation's second best receiver with 47 catches, and his total of 817 yards gained on receptions bested any other performance.

Jim Bakken, team co-captain also figured prominently in Big Ten and NCAA statistics, with Jim ranking as the Big Ten's best punter for the 2nd straight year—1st punter of the modern era ever to perform that trick in the conference—and he placed 4th in the nation with a 40.6 average. Jim's talented toe produced a 47 yard field goal against Northwestern, longest in Big Ten play since the start of keeping detailed statistics in 1939, and his punting average of 40.6 yards per kick placed Wisconsin as the 3rd best kicking team in the nation.

Tackle Brian Moore added to Wisconsin's record of scholastic All-Americans on the gridiron, too, by being named to the third Academic All-American team. Earlier, he had been named to the Big Ten's All-Academic first team.

Wisconsin's cross country team compiled a winning record for the first time since 1954 with a 5-1 record, including a triangular meet victory over Illinois and Northwestern.

The Badgers, coached by Tom Bennett and Charles "Rut" Walter, also won the State AAU Cross Country championship with a record low of 17 points as Don Dooley, team captain, nipped Norwegian exchange student, Rolf Nielsen, for the state crown in record time.

Nielsen paced the Badgers in their early season performances, capping it with a triumph over defending Big Ten champion Gerald Young, Michigan State, in a dual meet that saw the Badgers beat the Spartans, 23-32.

Dooley came strong at the season's latter part to pace the Badgers in the Big Ten championship meet with a 6th place finish, and the Badgers placed 4th. In the NCAA meet, Dooley was Wisconsin's only entry, and placed 32nd in 21:00 for the four mile test.

The winter sports teams are paced by the fine 10-3 record of the basketball team which set the cage world upside down as Badger alumni in New York can well testify after the Badgers stormed past Providence, defending NIT champions, 95-84, and Dayton, 105-93, before bowing to defending NCAA champion Cincinnati, 101-71 in the finals of the Holiday Festival in Madison Square Garden. New Yorkers gave the Badgers standing ovations during their wins over Providence and Dayton, and New York newspapers heralded the cagers as the "Darlings of Broadway."

Wisconsin stood atop the Big Ten basketball race with unbeaten Ohio State as the Badgers took time out for first semester final examinations. Wisconsin upended Iowa, 91-79, and edged past Michigan State, 83-78. The last Wisconsin basketball team to win its first two Big Ten games in recent years was the 1947-48 team which won its first four games in defense of its Big Ten championship in 1947.

The last Wisconsin basketball team to post an overall winning record in a season was the 1953-54 team which had a 12-10 record, and the last Badger cage team to win even as many as ten games was the 1954-55 team which scored 10 victories, lost 12 games.

High scorer for the basketball team to date has been forward Ron Jackson, a second semester sophomore with 248 points in 11 games. Only the immortal Chris Steinmetz ever scored at a higher pace in Wisconsin's long history of the sport.

Unfortunately, Jackson was declared scholastically ineligible after the results of final exams became known. His loss could have a decided effect on the Badger cage fortunes for the second half of the season.

Wisconsin's wrestling team boasts a 4-2 record midway in their season, losing to Big Ten foes Indiana and Ohio State by close scores. The team, dominated by sophomores, also won its sixth straight Wisconsin State Collegiate title here at Madison in early December, tallying 98 points. Six sophomores won titles along with team captain Neil Leitner, Manitowoc, who won his third straight 130 pound championship in the meet.

The gymnastics team, coached by George Bauer, owns a 2-2 record to date, defeating La Crosse State and Chicago, and losing to Navy Pier (Chicago) and Indiana. Outstanding performers include co-captains Chuck Meyst, Elm Grove, and Jerry Klingbeil, Watertown, and sophomores Jim Hopper, Madison, and Jerry Zovne, Sheboygan.

Coach Archie Simonson's fencing team and John Hickman's swimming team are the two losers in action to date, though both squads have experience that should change the picture as the season progresses.

The fencers stand 1-3 to date, though two of the three losses have been to Shorewood Fencing Club and Illinois AFLA, both graduate groups of fencers. A narrow 14-13 defeat at the hands of unbeaten Wayne State—they have not lost in two years—augurs well for the near future as Coach Simonson has eight lettermen and a promising corps of new men. Team captain is Al Ten Broek, Elm Grove, and top notch conference veterans as Gerald Wivott, Milwaukee, 3rd in Big Ten foils, and Jim Wadsworth, Madison, a 4th place finisher in sabre last year.

The swimmers have lost their only meet to date, a 59-46 loss to Iowa; but a dozen lettermen, paced by the school's All-American 400 yard free style relay team of captain Ron McDevitt, Clinton, Ia., Bill Birmingham and Ron Herms, Milwaukee, and Nelson DeJesus, Palm Springs, Calif., should make for an interesting season.

The indoor track team, which ap-

pears loaded with outstanding sophomore performers, opened its season on Saturday afternoon, February 3, against Ohio State in Camp Randall Memorial Building.

Yes, the athletic picture at Wisconsin is looking up, and should erase the memories of the 1960-61 season when Badger athletic teams could score but 44 wins, lose 98, and gain a lone tie, for a .311 percentage.

FOOTBALL TICKET PRICES ARE CHANGED

THE UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin Board of Regents have approved a scaled ticket price for purchasing single-game football tickets by the general public. The Regents also included a \$1 increase in Student Athletic Activity Book prices.

The prices as approved by the Board of Regents are:

- A. Student Athletic Activity Book \$10.00
- B. Student-Spouse Ath. Act. Book \$13.00
- C. Faculty-Employee Ath. Act. Book \$17.00
- D. Faculty-Employee-Spouse Ath. Act. Book \$17.00
- E. General Public Tickets, Single Game
 - 1. South End Zone \$ 3.00
 - 2. North End Zone, A&Z ... \$ 4.00
 - 3. Sideline Locations \$ 5.00

Athletic Activity Book purchasers will see six home football games in 1962, contrasted to five games during previous years, plus basketball and other athletic events during the academic year. Faculty-Employee Athletic Activity Book prices were increased for the 1961 season, and no increase in their price was made at this time.

A survey of Athletic Activity Book prices at other Big Ten schools revealed that Wisconsin's prices were the lowest in the conference, and even with the \$1 increase, still rank as the lowest in the conference, the Regents were told.

The new prices were recommended by the Athletic Board and the University administration.

Postal Rules Change Will Affect Alumnus Subscribers

A RECENT CHANGE in postal regulations will have a direct effect on readers of the *Wisconsin Alumnus*, and the pocket-book of the Wisconsin Alumni Association. The Post Office Department has announced that the charge for the notice to the publisher of undelivered second-class matter (publications such as the *Alumnus*) will increase from 5¢ to 10¢. Also, forwarding postage may no longer be pledged by the mailer.

This means that undelivered magazines returned to the Association will cost the Association twice as much and, that the forwarding of magazines cannot be guaranteed even when a forwarding address has been provided.

Under the change, all members of the Association who receive the *Alumnus* and who have changed or plan to change their address, are encouraged to let the Association know of the change at least a month in advance so that the *Alumnus* will be sent to the new address without interruption.

Alumni News

Up to 1900

Pat O'DEA '00 will be honored at a St. Patrick's Day dinner by the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The dinner will be held at the Kobe Gardens, a Japanese restaurant in San Francisco, Calif.

1901-1910

Julius F. DERGE '04 has presented his personal library of 1,500 books on Americana to the Union Junior College library, Cranford, N. J.

Retired Circuit Judge Herman W. SACHTJEN '09 recently celebrated his 75th birthday. He retired from the bench in 1956 after 14 years of service.

1911-1920

Mr. and Mrs. Moulton B. GOFF, Sr. (Agnes DAVIS '12) have temporarily relocated in Los Angeles, Calif., after narrowly escaping serious injury in the great Bel-Air fire which destroyed their home.

Robert M. RIESER, Sr. '13, senior member of the law firm of Rieser, Stafford, Rosenbaum and Smith, recently donated a collection of rare books to the University of Wisconsin library.

Philip SALISBURY '14, chairman of Bill Brothers Publishing Corp. and editor and publisher of *Sales Management* magazine, has been elected a director of Shopping Center Showcase, Inc., a new national marketing medium.

John E. MARTIN '16 has retired as chief justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. He was appointed to the Supreme Court 13½ years ago and has been chief justice for the last 4 years.

Richard K. LANE '17 has retired as board chairman of the Public Service Co. of Oklahoma, and is presently a utility and investment consultant in Tulsa, Okla. Mr. Lane is also chairman of a \$5 million University of Tulsa expansion and building program, president of the Tulsa Scottish Rite Charitable and Educational Foundation, president of Industries for Tulsa, Inc., vice-president of the Oklahoma State University Development Foundation, a member of the Governor's Economic Development Commission, and a director of the First National Bank and Trust Co. of Tulsa.

Elmer L. NORDNESS '17 was honored at a recent dinner party after retiring in October as waterworks and sewage Superintendent for Madison.

Grover L. BROADFOOT '18 was recently inaugurated as the chief justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Bruno V. BITKER '19, prominent Milwaukee attorney, is currently chairman of the Governor's Committee on the United Nations.

1921-1930

Mrs. James H. Wegener (Myrna WHITE '21) and Arthur L. HUSTED '51 were recently married in Madison.

Donald C. SLICHTER '22, president and trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, has been elected a director of the Institute of Life Insurance. He is also president of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

Philip C. LAWSON '22 has been elected president of the alumni group of Beta Gamma Sigma in New York City. The organization is a national honorary society which encourages the recognition of Beta Gamma Sigma by business and the public.

Edward W. BIERER '22, president of the Madison Transit Co., was the subject of a recent article appearing in the *Wisconsin State Journal* which told of his early transportation career in the trucking of newspapers.

Albert L. VITS '22, president of the Mirro Aluminum Co., has been elected a director of the National Association of Manufacturers. He is also a director of the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association.

John SLEZAK '23, civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army for Illinois, and Lucius P. CHASE '23, civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army for Wisconsin, attended the annual conference of civilian aides held recently at Ft. Monroe, Va.

James E. OSTRUM '23 was recipient of the Diamond Award presented by the Greater Wyandotte Board of Commerce "for his significant contribution to the progress of the community." The presentation was made at the First Annual Diamond Awards breakfast of the organization held at the Wyandotte Yacht Club, Wyandotte, Mich.

Gordon HUSEBY '23, retiring director of the state department of Veterans Affairs, was honored at a recent testimonial dinner held in Madison which was arranged by members of the State Board of Veterans Affairs.

Prof. Helen C. WHITE '24, of the University of Wisconsin English Department, has been appointed to a 21-member board of the National Newman Club Federation to strengthen religious influences and activities on college campuses.

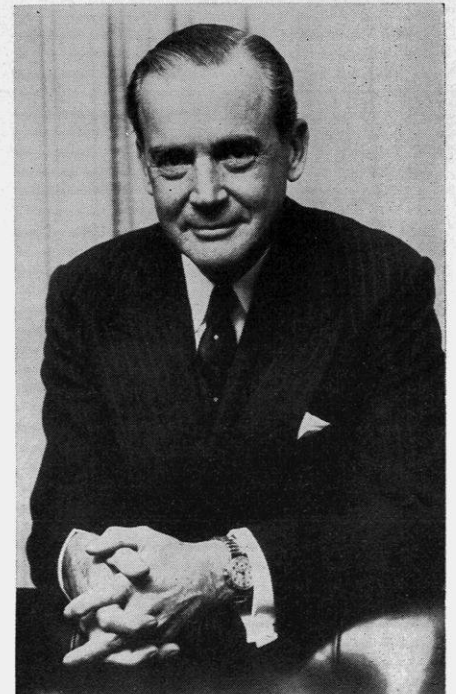
Dr. Nels A. HILL '24 was elected secretary of the Interstate Postgraduate Medical Association during the group's 46th annual meeting held recently in Cleveland, O.

Charles A. FOX '24 has been elected general manager of the Tomar Corp., commercial printing firm, Chicago, Ill.

Don ANDERSON '25, publisher of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, has presented a rare collection of books to the University of Wisconsin library. A former president and chairman of the board of directors of the Inland Daily Press Association, Mr. Anderson has also been active in alumni affairs, and is chairman of the board and a former president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

Judge Scott K. LOWRY '27 is retiring from the Waukesha Municipal Court after 28 years of public service.

Mrs. Cedric PARKER (Ethel MAX '28), public information director of the Dane County Chapter, American Red



Philip D. Reed '21, retired chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, has been named a member of the board of directors of the National Educational Television and Radio Center.

Cross, was recently awarded a first place certificate for the best feature story submitted by Red Cross chapters in a 16-state area of the Midwest in a contest held at St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton STELZER '28 recently returned to the United States after spending 4 years in Iran where they built and operated a self-help agricultural school which has become a model in the Middle East. Mr. Stelzer has also taught school in Wisconsin for 23 years, including 17 years in vocational agriculture.

William A. McNAMARA '30, financial vice-president of the Madison Gas and Electric Co., has been elected president of the Madison Chamber of Commerce, Inc. for 1962.

Fred T. BARRETT '30 has been elected a vice-president for The Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, Nebr.

1931-1940

Fred WITTNER '31 has been elected to the board of directors of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the association of advertisers, advertising agencies and publishers for the verifications of the circulations of newspapers and periodicals. He is president of Fred Wittner Co., Inc., New York advertising agency.

Henry J. HOLM '32 has been promoted to treasurer of the Gisholt Machine Co., Madison.

Harry J. NOYES '32 is the new manager of the Reliance Insurance Co., Madison.

Dr. Paul H. PHILLIPS '33 has been named an honorary fellow of the American Society of Animal Production and was cited for 25 years of distinguished service in the field of animal science.

Dr. Gilbert C. TOMSKEY '33 has been appointed professor and head of the department of urology at the Louisiana State University school of medicine.

Robert W. STALLMAN '33, professor of English at the University of Connecticut, has contracted with Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc. for a biography of Stephen Crane with an advance to support a leave of absence in the spring of 1963 to begin writing it.

Mrs. Charles Slosberg (Mildred DIZON '33) is presently attending Boston University where she is completing studies for her master's degree.

Dr. O. Christine WILTON '33 has been appointed professor of science at East Carolina College, Greenville, N. C.

Charles E. MACOMBER '33 was recently appointed district attorney of Juneau County by Governor Nelson.

Clyde F. SCHLUETER '33 has been appointed vice-president in charge of the accident prevention department of Employers Mutuals of Wausau.

Kenneth B. WACKMAN '35, has been appointed chairman of a committee of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants which advises CPAs on the management of their firms.



Lloyd E. Kronsoble '43 has been appointed advertising and merchandising manager for the Grocery Products Division, Armour and Co. He joined Armour as brand manager for canned meats in 1960 and previously served as an account executive for Edward H. Weiss and Co., Chicago advertising agency.

Louis J. Roshar '35 has been named assistant city attorney for Racine, Ws.

Rolland R. ROUP '35, chief ceramic engineer for the Centralab Division of Globe-Union, Inc., Milwaukee, is the co-author of an important technical paper which appeared in a recent issue of *The American Ceramic Society*.

Dr. Louis W. BUSSE '36, associate dean of the school of pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin, has been elected national president of Rho Chi national honorary scholastic society of pharmacy.

John C. LOBB '37 has resigned as a vice-president of A. O. Smith Corp., Milwaukee, to become president and a director of H. M. Byllesby & Co., Chicago, one of the largest investment firms in the country.

Mrs. Dorothy Carver announces her marriage to Edmund J. FRAZER '37. The couple will reside at San Marino, Calif.

Dr. Alvin J. OHLRACGE '37, an agronomist at Purdue University, has been named "The Outstanding Soil Scientist of the United States for 1961."

Marvin E. LOVE '38 has been appointed assistant advertising manager for Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., Port Edwards, Wis.

Roth S. SCHLECK '38 is presently serving as a colonel in the 32nd Infantry Division at Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Lawrence E. ROCCA, '38, a partner in the Chicago office of the international

accounting firm of Ernst & Ernst, has been reappointed chairman of the committee on local governmental accounting for the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Benjamin KASTEIN, Jr. '38 has been named technical sales service representative for the Firestone Synthetic Rubber & Latex Co.

William E. KORSAN '39 has been named manager of marketing in the Allis-Chalmers Industrial Equipment division, Milwaukee.

Cedric P. VOLL '40 has been elected president of two American Steel Foundries subsidiaries, Griffin Wheel Co., Chicago, and Griffin Steel Foundries Ltd., Canada.

Eugene D. ERMENC '40 has been appointed director of research for the Philip Carey Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

Zenas H. BEERS '40, midwest regional director of the National Plant Food Institute held recently in St. Louis, Mo., has been elected a Fellow in the American Society of Agronomy.

1941-1945

Dr. William R. MARSHALL, Jr. '41, professor of chemical engineering at the University of Wisconsin, has been elected vice-president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Howard RASSMUSSEN '41 is the new president of the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Tomah, Wis.

Jeanne Lutz and John E. PEARSON '42 were recently married in Haverford, Pa.

Earl J. IMHOFF '42 has been named general manager of the Swift and Co. canned foods, pet foods, and grocery sales departments.

Morris M. SMOLAN '42, assistant director of Schering Corp., recently completed a 16-week program for management development at the Harvard Business School.

Dr. William C. JANSEEN '42 has joined the staff of Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee, as the assistant director of clinical research.

Charles O. ILTIS '43 has been appointed manager of Kimberly-Clark Corporation's plant in New Milford, Conn., after receiving his master's degree in industrial management in June 1961 from M.I.T.

Elliot M. NESVIG '43 has been appointed vice president-marketing of The Okanite Co., subsidiary of Kennecott Copper Corp., Passaic, N. J.

Dr. James R. FELIX '44 has been promoted by Esso Research and Engineering Co. to the position of assistant director of the company's process research division.

1946-1950

Kensal R. CHANDLER '46 was recently appointed president and general manager of Koehring-Waterhous, Ltd., Brantford, Ontario. Koehring-Waterhous is a wholly-



Benjamin C. Hansen '47 has been named special assistant for publications development for Scott Paper Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Having joined the company in 1952, he was promoted to personnel assistant at the Fort Edward, N. Y. plant in 1954, and in 1957 he was assigned to the public relations department at Scott headquarters. Shortly thereafter, he became editor of the company's monthly publication, *The Scott Broadcast*, which is published in four regional editions.

owned subsidiary of Koehring Company, Milwaukee, and manufacturers construction equipment for the Canadian market as well as for the pulp and paper industry. Mr. Chandler is married to the former Barbara GATES '47—they have three children: Richard, 9; John, 6; and Susan, 4.

Carl E. RAY '47, manager of trade and industrial products in the Du Pont Photo Products Department, has been appointed production superintendent for the company's new color film at the Parlin, N. J. plant.

Duane S. BOSMA '47 is the new manager of manufacturing for the Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co. and the Swartwout Division of Crane Co.

Carl E. GRINDLE '47 has been named regional sales manager for Cohu Electronics, Inc., Kin Tel division, serving San Diego, Arizona and Nevada.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. OSTERHOUT '48 (Janet R. MAEGLI '49) are now living in Berea, O., where Mr. Osterhout is a sales engineer for Foseco, Inc.

John L. OKEY '48, Gordon E. CARN-CROSS '58 and A. Lawrence SWEITZER '51 have announced the formation of a certified public accounting firm in Madison.

Judith A. Morrison and Simon LEVIN '48 were recently married in Waukegan, Ill.

Mrs. John W. DREW (Mary ORT-MAYER '48) has been named secretary of the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Tomah, Wis.

Jerome S. FOY '48, executive secretary of the Alcoholism Information and Referral Center in Madison, has resigned to become a district mental health consultant for the division of mental hygiene of the State Department of Public Welfare.

Dr. Valerius E. HERZFELD '49 has been promoted to manager of the Industrial Control Computers Department of Remington Rand Univac, Division of Sperry Rand.

Celia L. Staal recently became the bride of Robert P. YOHR '49 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Evan VOGDS '49 is the new secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Fond du Lac, Wis.

David A. WAITE '49 has been named president of the Waukesha Cement Tile Co.

Robert BARRINGTON '49, supervisor of staff training and development in the office of the division of corrections, has been appointed to the Wisconsin Parole Board.

Dr. and Mrs. Glen J. STUESSER '49 are the parents of a daughter, Mary Pat.

Daniel A. PETERSON '50 has joined Motorola, Inc., Military Marketing Activity in Park Ridge, Ill., as the manager, market planning.

The St. Regis Paper Co., New York City, announces the appointment of Clyde A. PLASKETT '50 as staff specialist in the Technical Operations Division.

Steven V. T. MARSHALL '50 has been promoted to associate technical service expert in Plastics Technical Service for the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.

Clifford J. VOGT '50 has been named a sales representative of Elanco Products Co., a division of Eli Lilly and Co.

1951

Mr. and Mrs. William R. FRAZIER '50 (Anne McELVAIN) announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara Anne.

Joseph B. CARDIFF has been named sales branch manager for Fairmont Foods Co. at North Prairie, Wis.

Atty. James BYERS has been appointed judge for Brown County.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. EDWARDS are parents of a daughter, Judy Lynn.

1952

Joseph S. BERGER, Jr. is the new president of the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Fond du Lac, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. COLLINS (Janice LEVENICK) announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Claire. Mr. Collins is an

attorney with the Milwaukee law firm of Foley, Sammond, and Lardner.

Richard JOHNSON has been transferred to the Pulp and Paper section of Commercial Development of the Marathon Corp., Menasha, Wis.

Marvin SONNTAG is currently secretary-treasurer of Continental Mortgage Insurance Co., Madison.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul IBACH (Ruth GAY '54) are the parents of a son, Boyd Herbert.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. O'MEARA and family have moved to Middleton, Wis. after spending the last six years in Westbury, Long Island, N. Y. Mr. O'Meara is employed by Midwestern Universities Research Association.

1953

Robert C. GESTELAND has received his doctor of philosophy degree in biology from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

A national citation of the Military Order of the World Wars was recently presented to Capt. Edmund R. HOBBS at the Madison chapter's dinner.



John P. Melsen '49 has been appointed controller for Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., Port Edwards, Wis., a producer of business, printing, and converting papers. He joined Nekoosa-Edwards in 1953 as a tax accountant after several years' service with the Wisconsin Department of Taxation and the United States Department of Internal Revenue and has been assistant controller for the paper company since 1958.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon MADSON (Lois ATKINS) announce the birth of a son, Jeffrey William.

Robert E. REICHENSTEIN was designated a Chartered Life Underwriter at the national conferment exercises of the American College of Underwriters held recently in Denver, Colo.

Dairyland Food Laboratories, Inc., Waukesha, Wis., has announced the appointment of Ralph J. MEIER as sales manager of the company's new Veterinary Division.

Carl GRUETZMACHER, supervisor of field service product training for AC Spark Plug's Milwaukee plants, recently received a competitive management award for outstanding work in his field.

1954

Chester G. NELSON is presently an employee development officer with the Directorate of Civilian Personnel, Headquarters, U. S. Air Force, Washington, D. C.

Army Capt. Richard D. CALDWELL recently participated in the evacuation of 12 Republic of Korea soldiers who had been injured in a motor accident in Korea. He was a cost accountant with Boeing Airplane Co., Seattle, Wash., prior to entering the Army.

1955

Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. TANG announce the birth of their third child, David Brian.

Keith N. RABINOWITZ recently was promoted to captain in the U. S. Air Force. He is stationed at Fairchild Air Force Base, near Spokane Wash., where he is a wing maintenance job control officer.

George R. BAUER has been appointed sales manager of the University of Wisconsin Press.

Dr. and Mrs. Gordon L. McCOMB (Marzenda STILES '57) are parents of a son, Stewart Stiles. Dr. McComb is a surgeon at the U. S. Army Medical Command, Japan.

Richard W. MASSEY has been named secretary-treasurer of the Wells Printing Co., Madison.

A son, Ronald Alan, was recently born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert REIF (Rita F. MURRAY).

1956

Mrs. George W. BAUDER (Alice SCHUETZ) is the new editor of *World Progress*, the quarterly magazine supplement of the New Standard Encyclopedia.

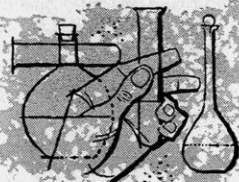
Mr. and Mrs. Leland R. BRIGGS announce the birth of a son, Leland Charles. Mr. Briggs is area chemical engineer for Ethyl Corp. in Houston, Tex.

Barbara BAER is presently teaching fourth grade for Air Force dependents in France.

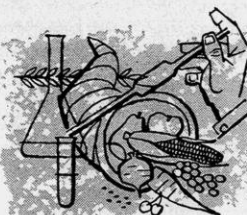


Laboratory Services for Industry

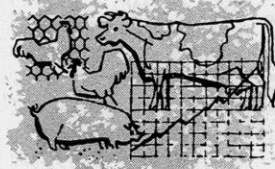
The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation has a large laboratory division devoted to consulting and testing services for the food, feed, drug and chemical industries. These services are divided into the following major categories:



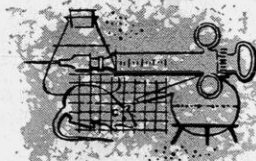
CHEMISTRY



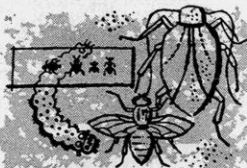
NUTRITION



ANIMAL STUDIES



TOXICITY TESTS



INSECTICIDE TESTS



MICROBIOLOGY



FOOD TECHNOLOGY

Work is performed on a fee basis; results are confidential and are the property of the client. Income derived from the laboratory operation is added to the general fund from which grants are made to the University of Wisconsin.

With over 30 years of experience and with highly qualified technical personnel, the laboratory division has become the leader in many areas of consulting research. Inquiries are welcomed—projects of all sizes and costs are considered.

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William Branen '51 was elected as one of the five outstanding young men of the state by the Wisconsin Jaycees at their December convention in Waukesha. He is president and editor of the Burlington Standard-Press and Zimmermann and Sons, Inc., Burlington. Mr. Branen is also third vice-president of the Wisconsin Press Association.

Capt. Richard BROWN is presently a flight surgeon at Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kan.

Robert D. BARNARD has been appointed advertising and sales promotion manager for Consoweld Corp., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

Army Lt. Col. Harold A. KISSINGER has completed the 16-week associate course at The Army Command and General Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

1st Lt. Edmund H. DRAGER, Jr. has taken a leave from the law firm of Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather and Geraldson, Chicago, and is presently serving in Ft. Lee, Va. as a member of the 322d Logistical Command as an Assistant Staff Judge Advocate.

1957

1st Lt. Patrick J. CASEY recently returned to the United States after spending two years in Japan as a jet pilot with the Fourth Fighter Interceptor squadron and is presently stationed at Perrin Air Force base in Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis M. DAY announce the birth of their first child, James Leland. Mr. Day is on the staff of the San Francisco appellate court.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold J. RIES (Mary CONLIN '53) and family recently moved to Cuba City, Wis., where Mr. Ries is principal of the elementary schools.

Julie A. HANSEN is presently an instructor of mathematics at Texas Western College, El Paso, Tex.

Dr. Robert D. SCHWARTZ has been commissioned a captain in the Army Medical Corps and inducted into military service from Norwalk, Calif. where he was in his first year of residency in psychiatry at Metropolitan State Hospital.

Darrell MacINTYRE, Jr., a senior in the University of Georgia Law School, has passed the state bar examinations of Georgia.

1958

Gerald J. CAREY is presently serving in the 32nd Division in Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Gerald R. MILLER is currently attending Oxford College, England on a Post-Doctoral Fellowship.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger K. GAUMNITZ, Benicia, Calif., announce the birth of a daughter, Gail Sue.

Jerome I. BODIN has been appointed director of the Drug Standards Laboratory of the American Pharmaceutical Association Foundation, Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. Richard W. SEEHAFER is a member of the 828th Signal Co., an Army Reserve unit which recently was recalled to active duty and assigned at Ft. Stewart, Ga.

1959

Joanne HINDERMAN has accepted the position as home agent for Dodge County.

Charles F. GILBERT has been promoted to 1st Lt., Supply Officer, and is currently stationed in Turkey.

Thomas J. McJOYNT is the real estate and tax manager for the New York-New England Region of American Oil Co.

Robert J. OMERNIK has joined The Trane Co. manufacturing engineering department at La Crosse, Wis.

1st Lt. Vance F. HOWARD is executive officer and first platoon leader of Co. B (Clearing) of the First Medical Battalion, Ft. Riley, Kan.

John CULBERTON has been awarded the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. Fellowship at Harvard Business School.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. WALZ (Ann M. TEEGARDIN '62) are presently living in England where Mr. Walz is assistant to the chaplain at Mansfield College, Oxford University, and is also doing supplementary work at Warrenford Mental Hospital. Mrs. Walz is studying sociology at Barnett House, Oxford.

1960

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald SPRENGELER (Clarice HOFF '59) announce the birth of a daughter, Sonya Ellen.

Thomas F. Canny Class of '60

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AERO-SPACE DIVISION

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Philip GOTTSCHALK, weapons expert at the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory, has been commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in the Wisconsin Air National Guard.

Twin sons were recently born to Mr. and Mrs. Ron HERING. Mr. Hering is the coach at Waunakee High School.

Ensign Robert P. PIKE, Jr. was recently designated a Naval Aviator and is presently stationed at the Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, Calif., where he has been assigned to an Air Antisubmarine Squadron.

Judith BOONE, medical student at the University of Wisconsin, is the winner of the Rasey Scholarship award sponsored by the Wisconsin Farm Bureau board of directors.

Nancy KLINKE is engaged in a teaching-research project in Newton, Mass., which is under the direction of Harvard University.

Karen HAMPE recently received her master's degree in Library Science from the University of Wisconsin and is now employed as a librarian at the National Library of Medicine in Washington, D. C.

A. Ross McCANSE and Richard A. GUEDTNER were recently promoted to the rank of lieutenant junior grade while serving with the staff of Commander Cruiser Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet.

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Granby, Colorado. Constructive, exciting summer program for boys 12-17 who have "outgrown camp." Station wagons from Conn. to ranch in June. All ranch activities plus geology, climbing, fishing, shooting, work program. Trips Sieras, Southwest, Canada from ranch. 16th season. Veteran staff, R. N. Separate western travel program for girls 14-18, 4th season. For older & prospectus boys', girls' programs, write:

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Washington, Conn.

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1952

Bernita A. Runlee and Clarence G. BYLSMA, Madison.

1953

Mary F. Leaper and Robert W. PATENAUDE, Green Bay.

Marial M. PUHL and Joseph P. Dougherty, Milwaukee.

1955

Joan Heher and Richard C. EVENSON, Chicago, Ill.

1956

Joan M. Ranieri and Louis L. KOCISIS, River Forest, Ill.

Ann Lubell and Marvin A. MARGOLIS, New York, N. Y.

Margaret Berkenstraeter and Jack D. PEARSON, Hurley

1957

Mary K. DAHNKE and David A. Stuibler, Crivitz.

Judith A. Melcher and Earl W. REU, Watertown.

1958

Barbara J. Krohn and Donald G. BUBLITZ, Madison.

Julia Meininger and Robert E. MCCARTHY, Plymouth.

Rosella M. Wipperfurth and John C. VAN HOLLEN, East Bristol.

1959

Caryl C. CRARY and Charles M. NEINAS '57, Madison.

Suzanne J. DOPP and James N. Effland, Fond du Lac.

Dana Taylor and Roger L. KREUL, Fennimore.

1960

Darlene Lutze and Neal F. BENEDITZ, Liberty.

Judith M. CHALCRAFT and Carl E. SWANSON '61, Madison.

Margaret M. Caldwell and Howard L. GILBERTSON, Dunkirk, Ind.

H. Susan MOBERLY and Bruce C. Barr, Madison.

Annette M. WILSON and Deon R. Haney, Crown Point, Ind.

Karen A. ZIMMERMANN and Gerald C. Driscoll, Cascade.

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1961

Janet Thompson and H. Dale BROWN, Indianapolis, Ind.

Joan B. CLIFCORN and Thomas R. Tephly, Madison.

Raye P. FRANZ and Thomas C. Haug, Colby.

Barbara J. GUSTINE and Malcolm J. Rohrbough, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Alice A. Schuster and Robert F. HUTTER, Vignes.

Mary S. IMINGEN and William F. Krause, Fort Knox, Ky.

Michael A. Cuthbert and E. Jeanette JOHNSON, Barrington, Ill.

Karen L. Kamps and Joseph F. PREM, Plain.

Carolyn K. Hessler and Thomas A. WARD, Beloit.

Necrology

Dr. Harry A. HARDING '96, Baileys Harbor.

Mrs. William L. Roach '96, (Annie E. MAIN), Madison.

Iva A. WELSH '96, Laguna Beach, Calif.

Leo F. NOHL '01, Milwaukee.

Laurence M. JEGER '02, Milwaukee.

Dr. Friedrich BRUNS '04, Palo Alto, Calif.

James W. FLUCK '07, Algoma.

Melvin E. DIEMER '08, Madison.

Robert E. FOLEY '08, Wauwatosa.

Alwyn S. JACKMAN '08, Austin, Texas.

Carl BEST '09, Sheboygan.

Eugene BROOKINGS '09, Portland, Ore.

Arthur F. WARZYN '09, Milwaukee.

Frank E. JENSWOLD '10, Madison.

Seneca T. JONES '10, Watertown.

Konrad F. SCHREIER '10, Pacific Palisades, Calif.

Gilman L. STORDOCK '10, Beloit.

John H. WAITE '10, Waukesha.

Harold N. CRAWFORD '11, Milwaukee.

Dr. Mariele R. SCHIRMER '11, Milwaukee.

Mrs. William J. Dube '13, (Vivien G. HAINER), Duluth, Minn.

James L. DOHR '14, New York, N. Y.

Harry S. KEDNEY '14, Minneapolis, Minn.

Weaver F. WILLIAMS '15, Menomonee Falls.

George W. HAVERSTICK '16, Waukesha.

Harley E. KETCHAM '17, Springfield, S. D.

Leonard J. MULROONEY '18, Prairie du Chien.

Helen E. PEARSON '21, Madison.

Richard F. DEERWESTER '22, Green Lake.

Dr. Herman H. KAHLENBERG '22, Sarasota, Fla.

Erwin B. EIRING '23, Milwaukee.

Joseph B. LAYDE '23, Green Bay.

Mrs. Raymond J. Kasiska '23, (Helen A. STAUDENMAYER), Baraboo.

Mrs. Kenneth C. Bogue '26, (Shirley J. DIETZ), Fond du Lac.

Dr. Wesley T. POMMERENKE '26, Chicago, Ill.

Lester J. DOMAN '27, Milwaukee.

Sydney J. LANE '27, Milwaukee.

Darrel E. THOMSEN '27, Marshfield.

Annie P. SMITH '28, Milwaukee.

Gladys N. CHAMBERS '29, Milwaukee.

W. Hampton RANDOLPH '29, Milwaukee.

George I. WALLACE '29, Madison.

Arthur B. GODDARD '30, Chicago, Ill.

Laura A. REED '30, Madison.

Mrs. Maynard W. Bessert '32, (Alice B. DIETERLE), Madison.

Alois J. LIETHEN '32, Appleton.

Robert J. TIMLIN '33, Madison.

Mrs. Robert Sargent '34, (Mary CUCIA), Rochester, Minn.

Marion F. BROUGH '35, Milwaukee.

Charles H. GILL '35, Madison.

Arthur L. LARSON '40, Waupaca.

John P. BRIGGS '42, Charlottesville, Va.

Richard T. KLONGLAND '52, Madison.

Earl E. MC MAHON '54, Frankfort.

Clarence M. BRATT '55, Taipei, Formosa.

Walter G. UPDIKE '55, Jacksonville, Fla.

Jeanette G. FENSKE '60, Dale.

David G. AFFELDT '63, La Crosse.

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% Memorial Libr., Univ. of Wis.,
Madison 6, Wis.



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