Wisconsin alumnus. Volume 65, Number 9 June 1964

Madison, WI: Wisconsin Alumni Association, June 1964

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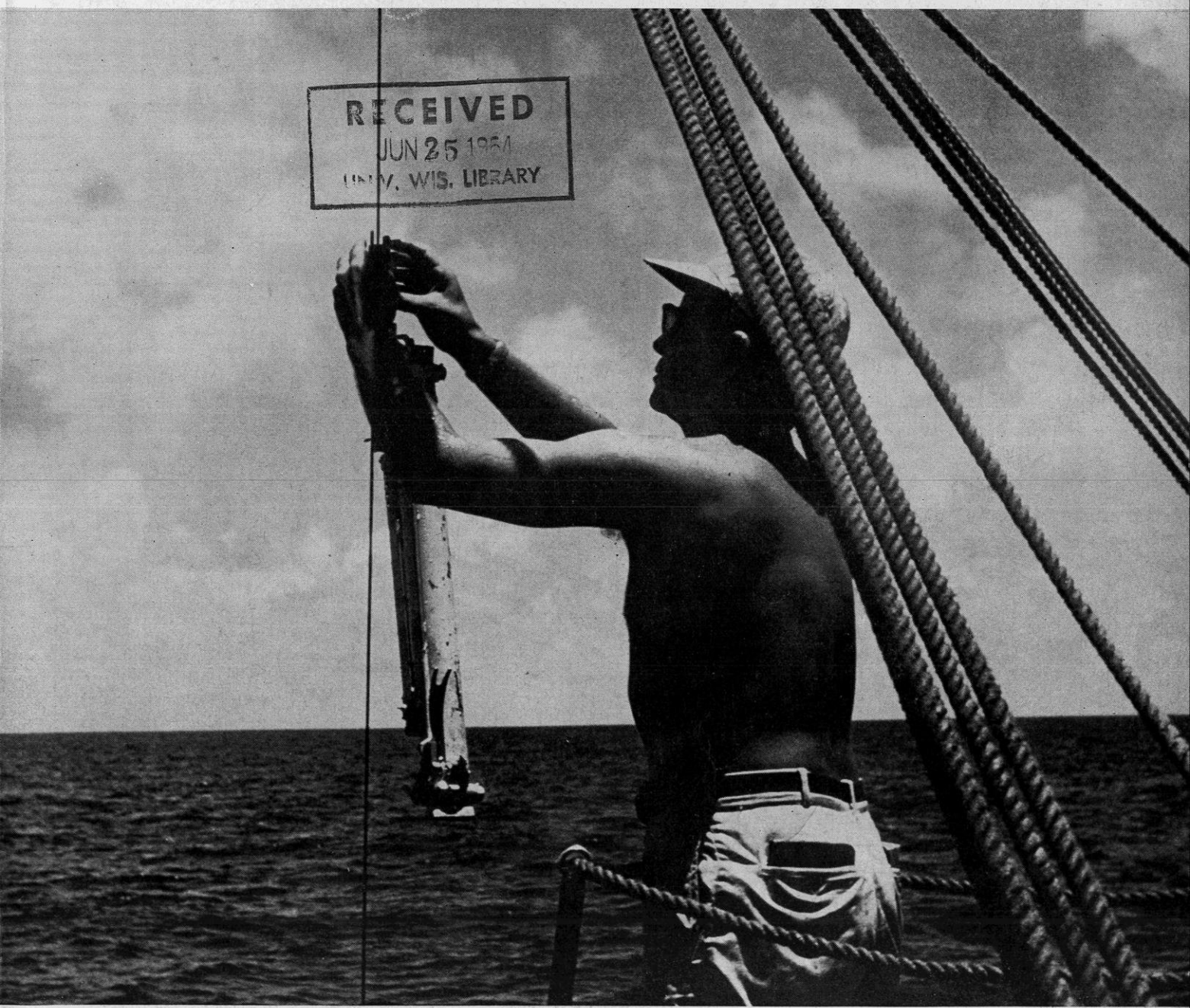
WISCONSIN Alumnus

JUNE, 1964



Wisconsin research in the Caribbean, and around the world—see page 18

Is it a fact that a leader in nuclear research has a hand in bringing music to the Wilkies' family picnic?

Few people would be surprised to learn that a company which started mining and milling uranium ore more than 20 years ago would emerge as one of the world's most diversified private enterprises in the field of atomic energy. Today, it manages the atomic energy facilities at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and Paducah, Kentucky, for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission; ships radioisotopes all over the world; and operates its own nuclear research center.

And you'd certainly expect that the manufacturer of more than 400 different types of "Eveready" batteries would make the batteries preferred most for portable radios. The Wilkie family can take Bach, Basie or the baseball game anywhere they go.

But would the awesome tasks of nuclear research and the mass production of tiny batteries ever be performed within the same company? Not unless the company happened to be Union Carbide.

With Union Carbide, surprising diversification is almost commonplace. It makes half a dozen major plastics, as well as plastic bottles and packaging films; and it is one of the world's largest producers of petrochemicals. It makes the largest graphite cylinders ever produced, for use in rocket exhaust nozzles, and the arc carbons for motion picture projectors. It liquefies gases, including those that will power men to the moon. And among Union Carbide's other consumer products are such world-leaders as "Prestone" brand anti-freeze and "6-12" insect repellent.

In fact, few other corporations are so deeply involved in so many different skills and activities that will affect the technical and production capabilities of our next century.

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WISCONSIN Alumnus

Volume 65 **June 1964** **Number 9**

Wisconsin Alumni Association

770 LANGDON STREET, MADISON 6

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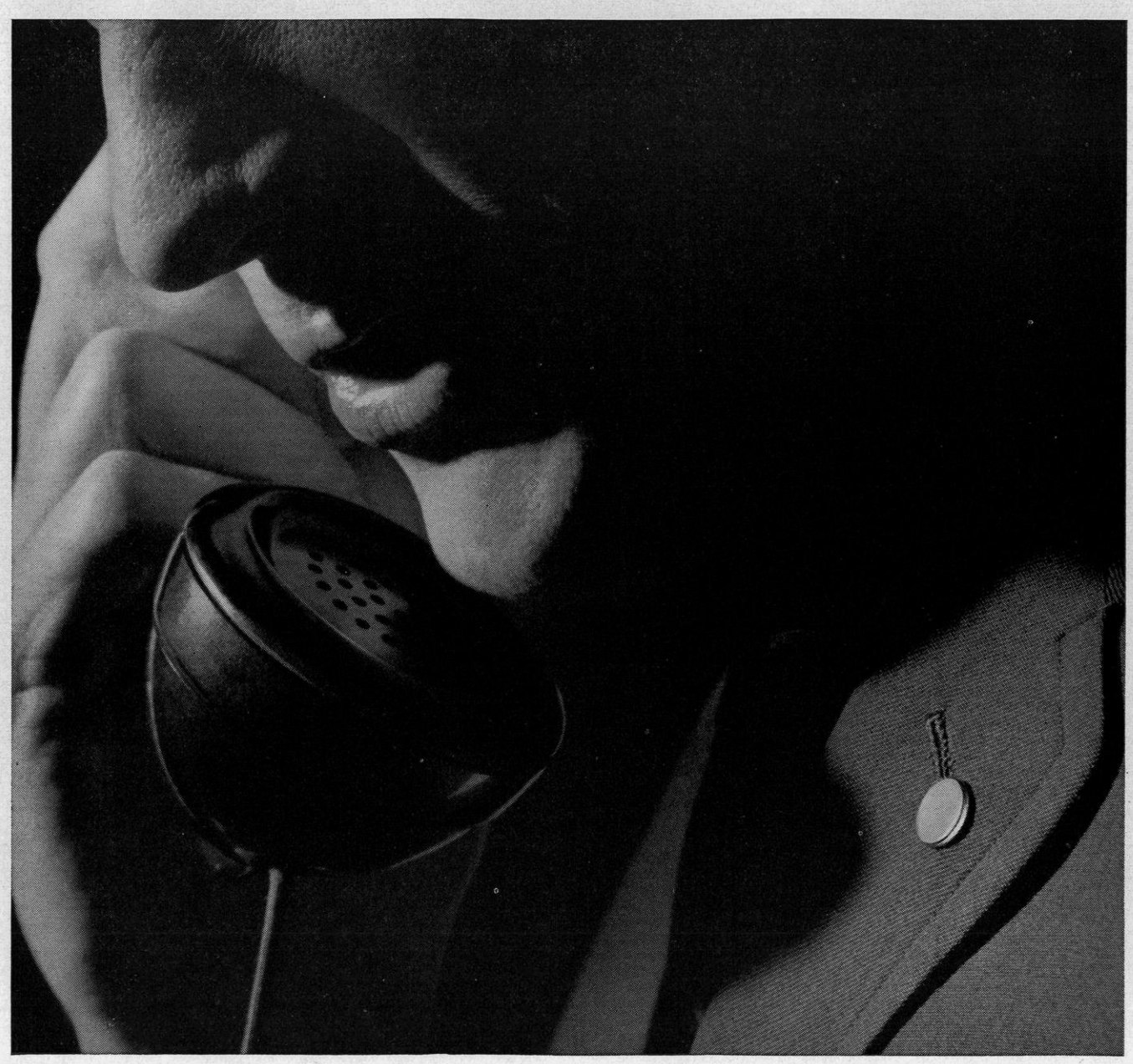
THE WISCONSIN ALUMNUS, published ten times a year, from October through July. Second-class postage paid at Madison, Wis., under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price (included in membership dues of the Wisconsin Alumi Association), $5.00 a year. Editorial and business offices at 770 Langdon St., Madison 6, Wis.



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Comments . . .

On Wisconsin

by Arlie M. Mucks, Jr., Executive Director

THE COLLEGE professor has received a bad press in recent years. We have only to look at our newspapers and magazines, as well as the regular appearance of novels with an academic setting to realize that the "image" of the professor has tumbled from its once noble height.

The professor, in recent times, has been variously pictured as a howling subversive whose only intent is the overthrow of the established order, an incredibly naive individual who hides in an ivory tower far removed from the madding crowd, or a calculating Machiavellian obsessed with the quest for power. The novels of Mary McCarthy, Randall Jarrell, Carlos Baker, and our own Herbert Kubly '37 present fictionalized accounts of such individuals. In fact, a member of our English faculty, Prof. John Lyons, has written a study of the college novel in America and chronicled some of these character portraits.

Unfortunately, the college professor has met with a limited success in trying to combat the negative impression that has been formed. He has a bad press because he seldom is concerned with cultivating press relations. He instinctively shies away from a conscious effort to establish an image. If he does try to promote himself or his kind, the result is often an embarassing pastiche of Madison Avenue techniques which only further tarnish his image.

The public does little to help matters. It has a preconceived notion of what a professor is—a man with a soft job (works only nine months of the year, gets appealing travel opportunities) who is constantly agitating for a higher salary; he possesses one or all of the qualities listed above and, consequently, is to be feared as a potential corruptor of our youth. The situation has reached the point where professors are accused of being radical conservatives or reactionary liberals.

It is obvious that the long standing "gap of understanding" between town and gown prevails in most of our thinking. Little genuine effort has been made on the part of either camp to understand the other's position.

Professors quite naturally seek the sanctity of the academic community. They want the right to pursue the demanding requirements of their disciplines without undue interference. They become lost in the subject they are studying. The public, on the other hand, maintains a continuing suspicion of the college professor. Because he deals with ideas, that volatile yet unbelievably forceful commodity, the professor is considered to be dangerous, especially if his ideas are contrary to popular beliefs. For a documentation of this attitude, I suggest you consult Richard Hofstadter's *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life.*

Obviously, there is a case of dual responsibility here. The professor should be expected to know something of the values of the society he serves. Academic freedom has definite limitations as do all other forms of freedom. The public's responsibility is that it should make an effort to understand the true function of a college professor, to realize that his primary purpose should be the quest for truth, no matter how unpalatable that truth may be.

It is about time we granted our professors the privilege of acting like fallible human beings. They are neither supermen nor crackpots. They are people, just like the rest of us. Some of them are dedicated and discharge the duties of their profession with an inspired brilliance; others are competent and do an acceptable job. Some fail and do not measure up to what we expect of them.

But this is true of all of us. We succeed, fail, or simply plug along with a comparable standard of performance. Many of us also have dissenting opinions; many of us are ignorant of the world about us; and many of us, happily, are a cut above the multitude. But, because we are often a member of the faceless public, our views, our personal lives are protected from scrutiny by a shield of anonymity.

If the professor and the public can do away with the wall of misunderstanding that separates them, our mutual cause—the future of this country—will be better served. The college professor is a vital segment of our society. Because he is so important, we will have more to say about his role in future issues.

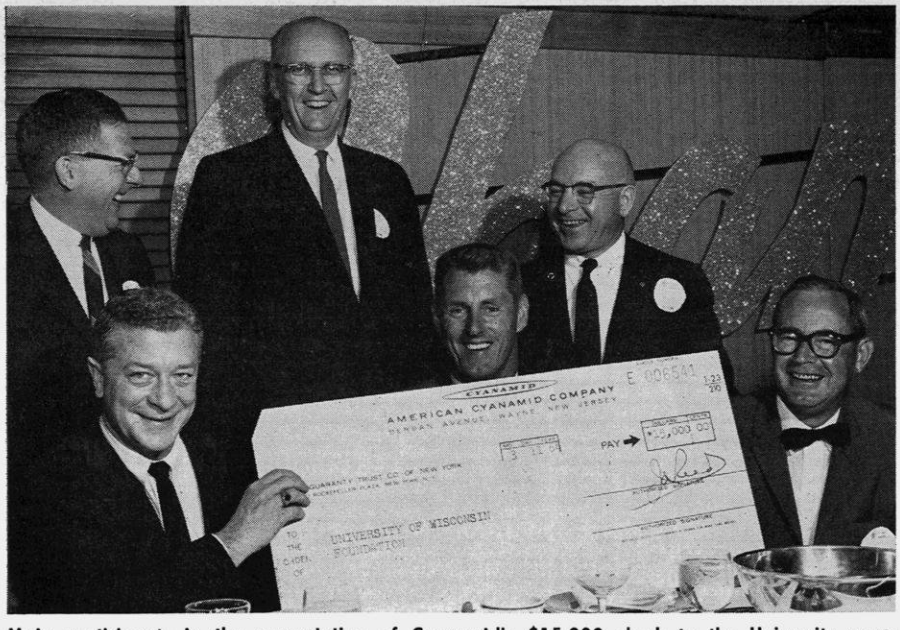
Champions Honored

WISCONSIN'S national champion "Alumni Fun" team was feted in Madison during the month of May. The champs—Nat Hiken '36, Elroy Hirsch '46, and David Susskind '42—were on hand for the presentation of a $15,000 grant to the University by John Fasoli, director of public relations for American Cyanamid Company.

"Alumni Fun" was a 13-week information game seen on the CBS television network this past season. The program, sponsored by Cyanamid, featured prominent university and college alumni teams competing for financial grants to their schools. The Wisconsin team defeated teams from the University of the Pacific, Brown University, and Dartmouth College to gain the championship and the $15,000 grant.

In recognition of the team and the national championship, Arlie Mucks, Jr., executive director of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, arranged a special luncheon to mark the formal turning over of the grant to the University.

The three team members, Fasoli, Warren Highman, and Dr. Bryan Hutchings '40, all of Cyanamid, and John Cleary, producer of "Alumni Fun" and the "College Bowl", were on hand for the ceremony. A blown-up facsimile of the check was passed in Tinkers to Evers to Chance fashion from Fasoli to UW Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington, to Charles O. Newlin, Chicago, president of the Alumni Association, to Robert Rennebohm, executive director of the University of Wisconsin Foundation. Rennebohm, who was the last on the list, promised to take good care of the check which will be used to augment the University's alumni fund.



Main participants in the presentation of Cyanamid's $15,000 check to the University were: front row—David Susskind, Elroy Hirsch, and Nat Hiken; back row—Charles O. Newlin, Fred Harvey Harrington, and John Fasoli.

While they were in town, the team members were constantly busy. Susskind, producer of the past season's "East Side, West Side" television show and president of Talent Associates, Ltd., was the busiest of all. He spoke to Wisconsin students one night and then to the Madison Alumni Club the following evening, while cutting radio and television interviews in his spare time. He also had another reason for visiting the Madison campus—his daughter, Diana, who made the trip with him, plans to enroll here next fall.

Hiken, creater of television's "Sgt. Bilko" and "Car 54, Where Are You?" series, was honored the week previous with a distinguished service award from the School of Journalism. He took advantage of his stay in Wisconsin to visit relatives in Milwaukee. A quick survey of the Milwaukee telephone book reveals that there are eight Hikens listed and Nat claims that he is related to all of them.

Hirsch, former Wisconsin and Los Angeles Rams football great, visited old friends while he was here, played golf, talked to the Pen and Mike Club, and impressed everyone with the fact that he looked ten years younger than teammates Fred Negus, Don Kindt, Bob Rennebohm, and Hank Olshanski who were among those welcoming "Crazylegs" back to Madison.

William Beverly Murphy '28, president of the Campbell Soup Co., who was a member of the team on the opening show, was in San Francisco and expressed regrets that he could not be present for the luncheon.

The three team members who were present filmed a brief segment for the new alumni newsreel which will be distributed to alumni clubs in the fall. In the meantime, the bowl inscribed to the national champion Wisconsin "Alumni Fun" team is on display in the Association offices.

news and sidelights

...about the University

Clodius Named Vice President

DR. Robert L. Clodius, vice president-academic affairs and acting provost of the Madison campus, has been named "vice president of the University" by the Regents. The new title becomes effective September 1.

The change will broaden the scope of Dr. Clodius's responsibilities, President Fred Harvey Harrington said, and will complete the organization of the "central administration" which is the over-all group concerned with developing all campuses of the University.

Only two major facets of the University's reorganization remain to be accomplished, Pres. Harrington said. On September 1, Dr. Robben W. Fleming, who has been appointed Madison campus provost, will take over those duties. Provost J. Martin Klotsche has headed the Milwaukee campus since it was created, and Dr. Lorentz H. Adolfson recently was named provost of the University Centers. The one remaining provost level appointment, over the combined extension activities, awaits a final plan for this combination.

Dr. Clodius, professor of agricultural economics, has been vice president—academic affairs since June, 1962, and acting provost of the Madison campus since March, 1963.

Medical Researchers Study Regeneration of Tissues

INVESTIGATORS at the University of Wisconsin are trying to answer a question which appeared in Greek mythology centuries ago: What causes regrowth of damaged tissues?

The question was reported first in the legend of Prometheus who stole fire from the gods and gave it to man. Zeus ordered him punished by having him chained to a rock where his liver was gnawed daily by a vulture. But each day Prometheus' liver would regenerate itself.

An investigation into the causes of tissue regeneration and regrowth is underway at the UW Medical Center and Primate Research Laboratory at Madison.

"Living organisms are always making repairs," according to Dr. Julien L. Van Lancker, associate professor of pathology. "But non-living objects that suffer wear and tear are never able to restore the damage."

There are various degrees of regeneration in nature, Dr. Van Lancker noted. For example, a worm, if cut in half, regenerates itself completely. If a tadpole loses a leg, it will grow a new one. In humans and other mammals, one of the most rapidly regenerating organs is the liver, which, if partially removed, will very rapidly grow back to its normal size.

Investigators are interested in learning more about the mechanisms which cause this regrowth. Many diseases result from the inability of tissues to regenerate, or the inability to control regeneration so that wildly growing tumors result.

The liver was selected to be studied in its process of regeneration because: 1. Much is known about the biochemistry of the liver; and 2. Liver regeneration is easy to trigger. This can be done by removing as much as three-fourths of it, and it begins to regrow.

Investigation by other UW researchers, among them Drs. Harold P. Rusch, Van R. Potter, and James M. Price of the McArdle Laboratories, have found that the regeneration process occurs in a sequence of specific steps.

According to Dr. Van Lancker, the crucial problem in the mechanisms of regeneration is to discover: (1) What triggers it; and (2) What stops it. The regenerating liver grows more rapidly than a tumor, but in contrast it is a controlled growth. If researchers knew what signals the liver to stop growing when it attains full size, then perhaps some clues would be provided as to what is missing when a tumor grows uncontrollably.

Sold-Out Football Games to be Televised

SOLD-OUT University of Wisconsin home football games will be televised by the University's station, WHA-TV, this fall, and possibly by other television stations in Wisconsin and in the "home area" of the visiting team.

President Harrington told the Board of Regents that the new policy had the unanimous support of the faculty Radio-Television Committee and the Athletic Board.

WHA-TV also will present delayed telecasts of all home games whether or not they are sell-outs, but not until after noon Wednesday following each game. These, too, will be available for rebroadcast. All the telecasts, simultaneous or delayed, except for the traditional National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) network coverage, will be on a noncommercial basis, according to the policy adopted.

The policy reserves television booth space at Camp Randall stadium for WHA-TV for all but the NCAA network game. If, 48 hours before any game all seats are sold, WHA-TV will schedule a "live" telecast. It will provide this program, at cost, to any station eligible under NCAA rules to televise it. NCAA allows such simultaneous coverage only when it will not conflict with a college football game in the television station's coverage area.

The Athletic Department will con-

tinue to provide film coverage of all games for alumni groups and other uses, and television stations will continue to be able to use short film excerpts of all games without restrictions.

Professor Sees Science As Policy Maker

SCIENTISTS have an obligation to exert influence "in formulating public opinion" and to "speak out on issues of public importance when they can shed light on the problem."

This in substance was the plea made by Aaron J. Ihde in his presidential address to members attending the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters in Wausau. Dr. Ihde is professor of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin and an authority on the history of science.

"The scientist seeking to apply a new development has a responsibility to anticipate over-all effects, not merely the favorable effects," Prof. Ihde said.

"While it is not always possible to foresee all possible implications," he added, "a sincere effort can be expected."

Prof. Ihde cited the history of food and drug legislation in providing examples of control measures which are best characterized as "too little and too late." He said there is often an "unexpected deceptiveness" in the application of new findings, and pointed out the instances in which new drugs, food additives, and other materials have been put on the market and subsequently found harmful.

"It is frequently alleged by apologists for the food industry that there has never been a recorded case of illness attributable to the use of chemical additives," he said.

"These apologists are ignorant of or choose to ignore the vitamin deficiencies caused by use of mineral oil in low calorie foods, or the upsets caused by the substitution of lithium chloride in low sodium foods," he said.

"They ignore the fact that, since 1945, such chemicals as dulcin (a sweetener), coumarin (a vanilla substitute), mono-chloracetic acid (a preservative), agene (a flour bleaching agent), and at least six certified food colors have been withdrawn from the market," Prof. Ihde continued.

He added that "tragedy was necessary to bring about legislation to protect the public" from thalidomide.

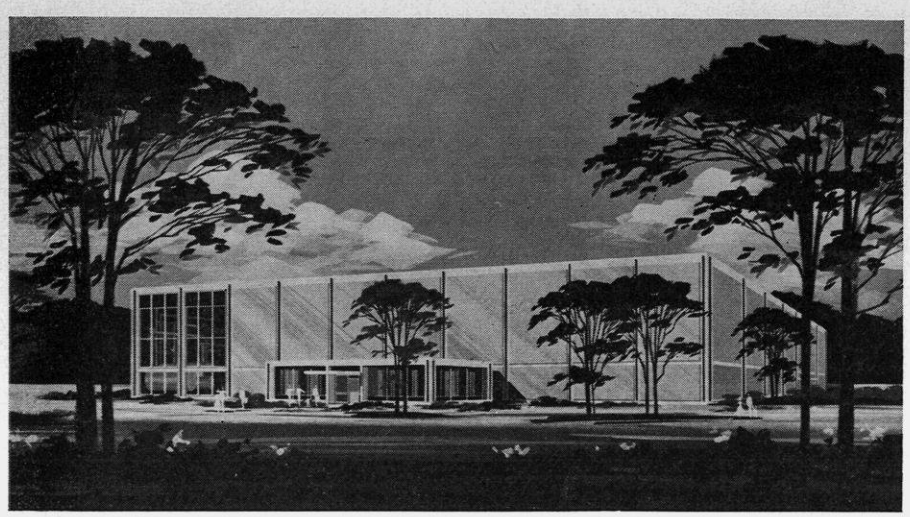
Not only in food and drug legislation has the application of scientific discoveries had far-reaching implications, he continued "While nuclear weapons may quickly and inexpensively destroy our enemies, they can also destroy us with the radioactive fallout produced.

"While chemical insecticides can hold in check the insect enemies of the forester, gardener, and farmer, they can also contaminate the countryside and cause damage to innocent insects, fish, birds, and mammals. While synthetic detergents can make wash whiter with less human effort, they can also evade normal microbiological breakdown and pollute our surface and ground waters. While wonder drugs save the lives of babies, they can thereby add to the numbers of individuals living in a state of chronic malnutrition if not outright starvation," he pointed out.

He said scientists have a responsibility to see that the applications of new discoveries help—and at least do not harm—the people of the world. Many scientists claim that "it is not possible for the investigator to foresee the use which will be made of his discoveries, therefore his only responsibility is to discover," Prof. Ihde added.

"I take issue with this position, feeling that scientists are also members of the human race and have a responsibility for the preservation and extension of civilization."

Scientists must recognize modern civilization's major problems and attempt to alleviate them—spreading education and opportunity, wise use of natural and scientific resources, control of population growth, abandonment of war as a tool of international policy, he concluded.



This is an architect's rendering of the Biotron, a $4.2 million science structure designed to study living organisms in a full range of controlled environmental conditions. Final plans for its construction on the Madison campus were approved by the Regents in May. The structure will be erected on Observatory Drive, east of the Walnut Street greenhouses, and be ready for use in late 1966. Funds for its construction will come from the Ford Foundation, the National Science Foundation, and the National Institutes of Health. The Biotron will be the site for faculty and graduate student research under conditions controlling temperature, atmospheric pressure, air velocity, light intensity, and quality, changes in barometric pressure, gases, and other factors. Equipment will simulate rain and snow, the humid heat of the jungle, the pressures of high altitudes, and the turbulence of storms. Its facilities will be available to scientists from research institutions in all parts of the world. Architects are Grasshold–Johnson and Associates, Milwaukee.

In the first part of this article, Mr. Leiser chronicled the rise of the University from its beginnings before the Civil War to the era of Van Hise when Wisconsin became known throughout the world for its pioneering approach to higher education. This concluding half of the story of the University and its presidents deals with contemporary events and shows how we have relied on the traditions of the past to shape our present and plan our future.

The University and its Presidents

Part II

by F. O. Leiser

THE TENTH president of the University was Glenn Frank, who in 1925 was serving as editor of the *Century Magazine*. Only 38 years old, he was rated as one of the top Americans of his generation. He brought to the University an open mind quite adapted to the policy of the Wisconsin Idea which encourages inquiry in educational methods. Among his first steps was to have a commission appointed to make a careful survey of the routine processes of higher education. The result was that an Experimental College was established with Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn as its director. Two hundred and fifty freshmen were selected for entrance and after a period of two years Dr. Frank recommended to the Legislature that this Experimental College be put on a permanent basis as a part of the educational program of the University. The Legislature, however, did not see this experiment in the same light as did Dr. Frank and no appropriation was forth-coming for its continuance. Glenn Frank administered the University affairs through two rather unlike periods. The first was the boom period from 1925 to 1930 which marked academic progress and growth in student enrollment, and an increase in the membership of the faculty and the addition of some needed buildings.

The second period is well known to almost everyone because it was labeled the period of the depression. There had to be curtailment. No one likes to be forced to take radical curtailment in any going concern, least of all in an educational institution with as high a rank as the University of Wisconsin. The president faced the situation quickly and did what he felt was necessary under the pressure of the country's economy. He was criticized for not setting the pace in reducing his own salary which was considerably larger than those of the highest grade of members of the faculty. Conservative critiques of his administration say that he "swept away antiquated customs, breathed a new spirit into the institution, and advanced it in the ranks among the great universities." By 1937 he had become more of a national figure than he was when he came to Madison in 1925. It was not accidental that political and personal animosity and hostility began to appear, especially among political figures.

Things finally reached a point where, through appointments to the Board of Regents, the majority of its members were committed to the program of the then progressive political party. The final result was that a motion to ask Frank to resign was made at the Regents' meeting and it was carried by a vote of 8 to 7. It was after this rupture, politically maneuvered, that Glenn Frank was urged to enter the political arena and run the United States Senate. Not long before the day of election Frank, on his way to Green Bay, was killed in an automobile accident. The Legislature has since endeavored to prescribe methods by which there will not again arise the preponderence of any political party in the membership of the Regents.

Clarence A. Dykstra, city manager of Cincinnati in 1937, succeeded Glenn Frank as the eleventh president. He was in office not too long when the war clouds rose in Europe. Dykstra was given the call to become the director of the national Selective Service system which for some time kept him in Washington. He was made a member of the advisory committee on education and welfare and recreation to the Army and Navy. He also served as chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board. In the spring of 1944 Dykstra presented his

left to right:

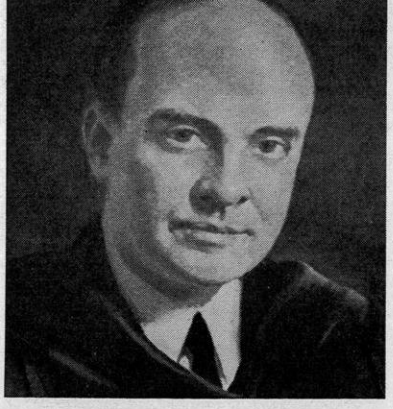
Glenn Frank

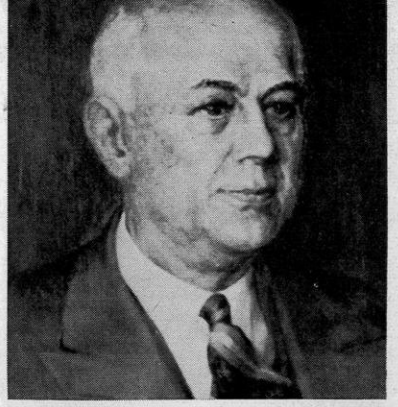
Clarence Dykstra

E. B. Fred

Conrad Elvehjem

Fred Harvey Harrington





resignation to accept the position of provost of the University of California at Los Angeles. One might well say that Dykstra was president of the University during the hectic days of World War II and as such he gave much time to the needs of the war efforts.

THE FOURTH period of the University's life began soon after the close of World War II. The Regents called Dr. E. B. Fred to become the twelfth president. Fred had already become a familiar figure among the members of the faculty. In 1913 he came to Madison to become a professor of bacteriology in the College of Agriculture. In 1934 he was named dean of the Graduate School and in 1943 he became dean of the College of Agriculture. Soon after his election to the presidency he was confronted with the problem of what to do with so many veterans of the war who with their G.I. Bill of Rights were anxious to finish their periods of higher education.

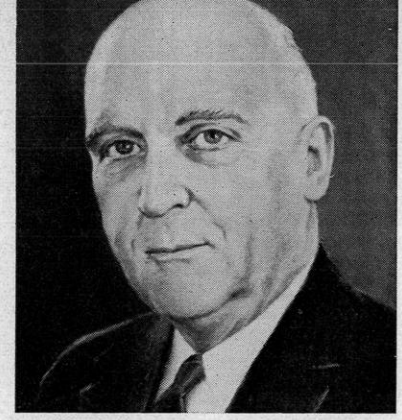
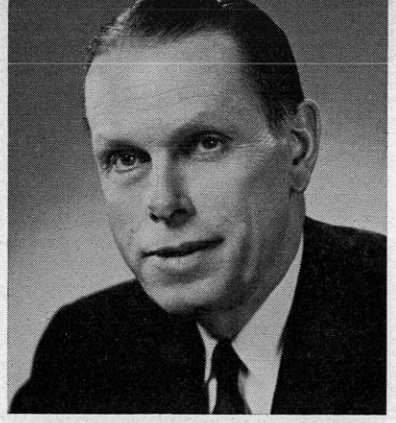
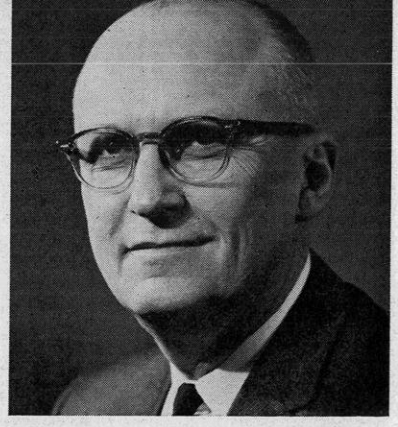
It was soon discovered that most of the G.I.'s knew just what they wanted. They made very good students. The problem of finding housing facilities and also classroom space had to be faced quickly. Many had to live in trailer camps, others in army barracks, and some had to find residence at the Badger Ordnance Works about thirty-five miles away. And who does not remember those quonset huts hurriedly erected in various parts of the campus to provide temporary space for classrooms? This rush began to taper off by the summer of 1948.

As we look at this period it is evident that inroads were being made upon the beauty of our campus. This alarmed hosts of alumni and other friends of the University. They asked where else in the United States had nature provided such a superb natural setting for a great university? And what should be done to maintain this beauty?

Over the years mistakes in campus planning have been made. There is no desire to censure any individuals for the errors. This whole matter was brought forcefully to the attention of the Board of Regents by an alumnus—William J. Hagenah—a prominent lawyer in Chicago. He presented what became known as the Hagenah Plan for the redevelopment of the campus. It embodied many admirable suggestions. It created a great deal of discussion which was timely and fruitful. Hagenah was of the opinion that no carefully thought out plan was being followed which included consideration of the esthetic values of the campus. To him we owe a great debt for forcing a fresh line of approach to the needs of the entire campus. Out of this continuing discussion has likely come the belief that some of our stately buildings should be retained until the end of time, but others that seem out of place ought to be remodeled or replaced by other structures in harmony with the beauty of the whole campus. We cannot forget the period between 1950 and 1960 when there were voiced grave doubts as to the location of the School of Commerce Building and violent opposition to the location of the Social Science structure.

During the administration of President Elvehjem, a Campus Planning Committee was created. This committee, composed of three deans and several members of the teaching faculty, has the counsel of a sizable staff of technicians including a landscape architect, all under the direction of Prof. William S. Kinne, Jr. It is the function of this staff to make specific recommendations to the Planning Committee on such matters as the location of any new building and the style of architecture to be followed. Such an arrangement is a decided advance over former practices and has gone a long way towards providing a unified plan for the overall development of the campus.

On July 1, 1958 Dr. Conrad A. Elvehjem took his place as the thirteenth president. He was, in all respects, a real product of Wisconsin—a genuine native son, born in 1901 only a few miles from the University on a farm near McFarland. The son of immigrant parents from Norway, he lived his entire life in his native state with the exception of one year which he spent at Cambridge University, England, doing special research in his chosen field. In his student days he reminded his friends that he developed his endless fascination for living and growing things while on the farm. He attended the Stoughton High School and once he had finished high school he wanted to come directly to the University. He kept on with graduate work until in 1927 he received his doctorate. His particular field was nutrition research and vitamin B complex in particular. (Through the work of a group of stellar scientists, including Elvehjem, the biochemistry laboratory at Wisconsin has become one of the world's great centers for nutritional research.) In 1927 Elvehjem became an instructor and by 1936 he was made full professor. One

of his most noted discoveries in his research program was the demonstration in 1937 that nicotinic acid cured canine black-tongue, which opened the way for the clinical use of this vitamin in the treatment of human pellagra.

Along with his regular research program Elvehjem was asked to become dean of the Graduate School in 1946. And by 1958 he had attained an international reputation and the Regents did not have far to go to secure a successor to Dr. Fred. One of his first steps as the new president was to strengthen the humanities and social studies. Although he had an extended and resultful experience in research in the field of one of the natural sciences, he appreciated the need and importance of continued and relentless research in the fields, as well, of the social sciences and the humanities. Moreover, he also saw the need of teaming together the research in all of the fields.

The second great wave of enrollment in the university classes was evident by the autumn of 1958. Elvehjem laid emphasis upon sound planning in meeting the needs of the increased enrollment and of the explosive expansion of youth's search for knowledge. In his inaugural address he said: "The University must redouble its efforts to serve the people of the state who will determine the extent of its support. Our goals must be above reproach; our service must be total, dedicated and selfless."

Elvehjem was a very modest man and a very warm, kindly, and thoughtful person. His term of office came to a sudden end when he died of a heart attack at the close of his four years of service as president. We quote the following from the memorial resolutions of the faculty:

"Conrad Elvehjem wore his honors easily, for he thought last of himself in his simple, unaffected sharing of the daily life of a great academic community. Student, teacher, scientific leader, administrator, he gave his full measure of his magnificent powers to the university he loved. So long as this University can educate men like Conrad Elvehjem, hold them for the faculty, foster them as scholars and teachers, and finally provide them with opportunities for leadership, it will remain great."

Of Elvehjem one prominent alumnus has said: "The world owes an unpayable debt to Conrad Elvehjem—scholar-chemist, thinker and friend to man!"

When on July 27, 1962 the sad news came that President Elvehjem had succumbed while at work in his office, Vice President Fred Harvey Harrington was in Japan. The Regents, with immediate cable service, asked Harrington to return to Madison. Upon Harrington's return the call was given to him to become the fourteenth president of the University. After Harrington secured the consent of the authorities at the University of Hawaii to release him from his promise to become its president, he accepted the invitation of the Regents to remain here.

SOME MEMBERS of the faculty have the conviction that we should not worry about getting too big. They say the University will grow as big as it has to if we can do well the job. President Harrington predicts that "The University is going to get better—and better in many ways for students, the faculty, for the state, and for humanity." He also predicts that the Milwaukee campus will grow larger and that there will be more centers. There is also a possibility that there may be some new localities where junior and senior level work will be given.

It is doubtful whether any former president of the University of Wisconsin faced the challenge and likewise the problem that now confront President Harrington. According to his own recent statement: "We face an enrollment double what we now have, which means an increase by 1973 of 25,000 more students." He believes that 50,000 students on the Madison campus by 1973 will bring the University to the point of how and to what extent must attendance then be limited. If enrollment has to be limited we shall be departing somewhat from the University's first democratic principle—"No restrictions on enrollment!"

We must admit that we have a very vital university in the state of Wisconsin and that the present challenge is to keep it so and make advances and improvements wherever possible. As one member of the faculty put it, "The University must continue to be curious about everything under the sun; it must be aware of the critical issues of our time; it must continue to be responsive to what is going on in the world and in our state; it must continue to be bold and courageous in its process of winnowing and sifting the truth."

Who would have been brave enough, say at the close of President Bascom's term in the year 1887, to predict

that by 1964 we would see an enrollment of 25,000 students on the campus? We are told it is quite unsafe at present to make any large plans for more than ten years in advance. There are too many changes that come thick and fast! The University now is a big going concern. For every dollar which the taxpayers of Wisconsin supply, the University now gets two dollars from foundations and from the federal government. It is the hope of the University authorities that from now on more funds will also be received from the alumni.

The question is often asked, "What sort of things does the University do? While this is rather a large question a few brief statements will be of help. One of its first functions is to teach. Now this is no small task in itself when one considers the variety not only in one of the colleges but in all of them. And here at Wisconsin we are told that the professors teach students and not classes. Secondly, the University has a public function to perform. This is done through reports, through the medium of WHA radio, which was the first radio station in the country, and also through WHA-TV which carries a definite educational program to every home in the state. Thirdly, the heavy demand for more research has steadily increased and will continue to increase during the next decade.

Can any of us forget the great contributions made by their long hours of research when we mention the names of men like Dr. Harry Steenbock, Professor Stephen M. Babcock, and Dr. Conrad Elvehjem? And to mention one more item, namely in the international field where the University is now called to help with technical assistance. An example of this is the very recent step which the University has taken to send a team of researchers and teachers to the University of Rio Grande do Sul in Porto Alegre, Brazil, to put an agricultural extension program into action. For this project the University received a grant of $903,000 from the U. S. Agency for International Development to cover at least a two year period. The plan is to work the land grant college concept into the Rio Grande do Sul program. This Brazilian state is larger than Texas and is located in the extreme southern section. Agriculture there, in spite of some German and Italian farmers, is compared to what we were doing in Wisconsin 80 years ago. Heading the group of five men—all from the College of Agriculture—is Professor Herbert Bird.

A new four year term experiment will be set in motion this year to find out whether the University can go to students who cannot attend classes on the Madison campus. This experiment is called the Articulated Instructional Media (AIM). The object is to take both beginning and advanced training "packages" to young folks who cannot come to Madison for any extended periods. The Carnegie Foundation made a grant of $387,000 for this purpose. The plan is to use various methods of reaching the youths, such as summer sessions, off-campus classes, radio-television seminars, field laboratories, program learning and traveling libraries. The courses are being designed so that the student can pursue his inquiries and studies at his own pace, in his own home, and at a time when it is most convenient for him. This general set-up will supplement, not replace, existing University programs, including the Extension Division and outlying centers. There will be time when the student may have to spend some hours on the Madison campus. President Harrington says that this program "aims to bring the university work within the reach of the educationally dispossessed. We know that the present patterns of higher education do not fit the schedules or pocketbooks of all the qualified people who want and need more education."

In view of the demand everywhere for more and better teachers for the secondary schools the University has established the Wisconsin Improvement Program which provides for one semester internship for prospective teachers at any one of the cooperating secondary schools in the state. The intern is paid $1,200 for the semester's teaching during which time there will be ample opportunity given to consultation with one or two regular members of the teaching staff. The Ford Foundation granted $625,000 for this purpose. During the first year of trial when this program was initiated there were 38 interns for the school year of 1960–61. The present year 1963–64 has 180 interns scattered in various parts of the state.

Much closer cooperation between Wisconsin industries and the University is now made possible. The University has published a list of research scientists and their specialized areas of knowledge in engineering, mathematics, and the physical sciences. This directory is a kind of "Who's Who and Knows What?" reference guide in obtaining technical information and research assistance.

A great institution is, it is said, the lengthening shadow of a great man. Our University has been blessed with the services of a number of outstanding presidents. It looks as though we have not lowered our sights when we secured the services of the man who is now the fourteenth president—Fred Harvey Harrington. We are told that knowledge has doubled in the last decade. Through research, great discoveries have been made. The arrival of the Space Age has had a stimulating effect upon all thinkers. And can we measure what changes have taken place in the many backward countries of the world since the close of the Second World War? Have we men so keen as to predict what the next decade will bring forth? One writer recently asked the question as to whether the world is about to enter another golden age only this time it will be world-wide and not restricted to Greece.

Our attempt at a brief historical statement of our University and a general appraisal is incomplete because we were not able to include the names of many members of the faculty whose ability and unselfish devotion to the institution has made it possible to achieve greatness; and likewise should we have included the list of alumni who by their forthright belief in the greatness of their Alma Mater have also made their contributions in various and sundry ways without which the University would not have reached its present position.

Home Economics Today

by Josephine Staab, Associate Dean of Home Economics

HOME ECONOMICS originated in the minds of people who recognized the need for a kind of education which was non-existent. Ten years of deliberation by men and women with a keen sense of social responsibility in educational affairs preceded the official launching of home economics as an organized field of education. What, how, when, where, and why were people challenged to think about developing a new field of learning?

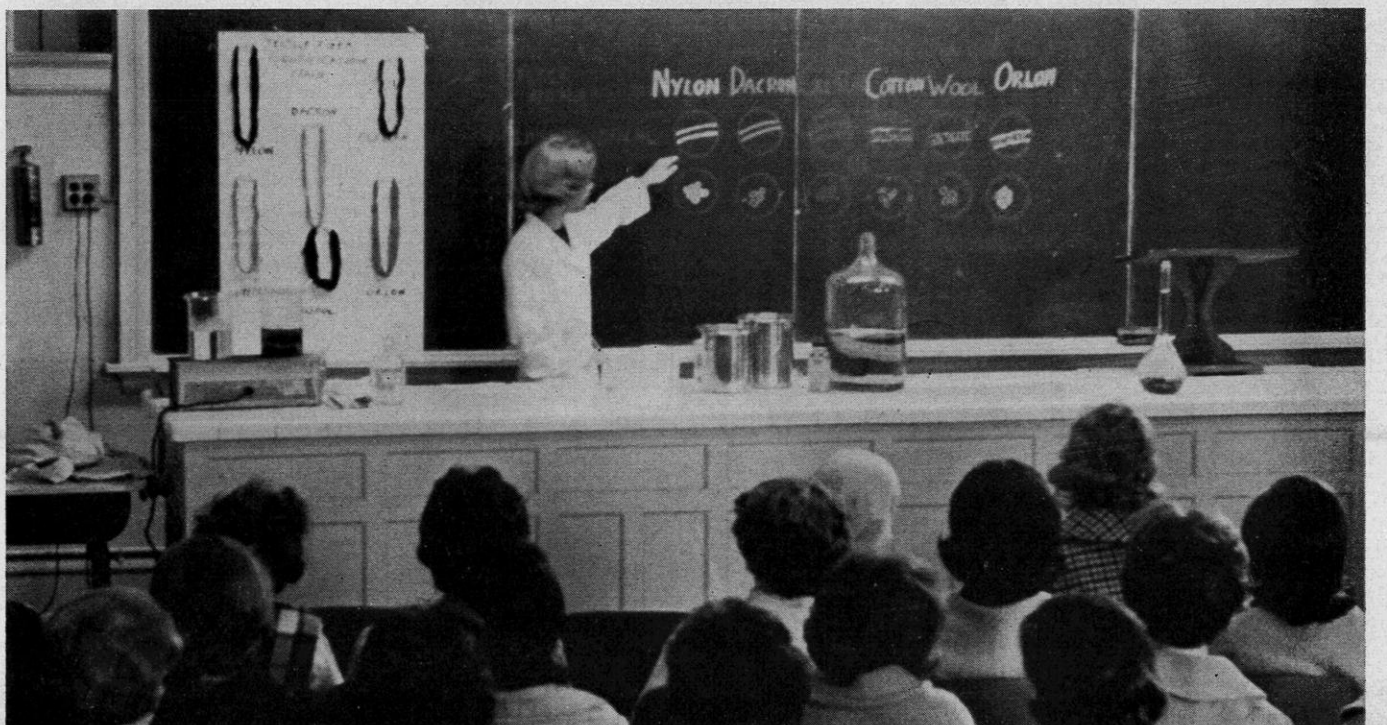
The expanding fund of knowledge, the increasing opportunities for education at all levels for both girls and boys, the improved means of transportation and communication, the expanding economy stretching out on the frontier simultaneously with the growing industrialization and urbanization of the Atlantic coast states, and the Women's Rights Movement were some of the dynamic social and economic conditions in the USA between 1850 and 1900.

Ellen H. Richards, a graduate of Vassar, was the first woman to be admitted at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1873, she was granted a Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry and became America's first professional woman chemist. Her firm conviction that the benefits of science were as important to the well-being of people as to industry, prompted her to explore the application of chemistry to the problems of home and community living. She directed the first experiment in the "scientific feeding of the poor." She was the "Idea-designer" of the 1893 World's Fair exhibit to demonstrate various methods of teaching nutrition to the public and, by request of the Boston School Board, introduced the first school lunch program in the USA. She also managed to have a private practice as a sanitary chemist and for a time worked in public health.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville Dewey, the well-known librarians, invited Mrs. Richards to Lake Placid to discuss the application of science to home and community problems. The belief that improvement of living conditions for the achievement of the "good life" could be brought about through education spurred these early leaders to call a conference in 1899 for the purpose of developing a new field of learning. Selecting a name for the new type of education was debated intensively and extensively. Finally, "home economics" was the designation agreed upon to cover the "whole general subject". The inadequacies and vulnerability to misconceptions of the name were acknowledged but no better label could be devised to convey the intent of the field.

The physical environment in which people lived and worked in the home, on the farm, in factories, and the community as a whole lacked most of the facilities for sanitation and safety which are taken for granted today. Adulteration of foods and fabrics was not uncommon and legislation to protect the consumer was undeveloped. The treadle sewing machine and the rotary egg beater were indicators that technological developments might someday be as applicable to household use as to industrial use. Attempts to determine the dollar cost of supporting a worker's family in the city focused attention on the economic costs of the family pattern of living in a very simple style consistent with the values and goals of a democratic society. This diversity of social and economic conditions associated with the well-being of people pointed up the need for a multi-dimensional ap-

Current home economics courses involve preparation and study of increasingly complex subjects.



proach to problems confronted by people in a dynamic society. Concurrent consideration of human, material, and institutional factors in the analysis of problems and the synthesis of knowledge are of prime importance in coping with new situations. Thus the basic philosophy of home economics, as well as the scope and character of education essential for the improvement of human well-being in a changing world, were formulated in the ten years of deliberation at Lake Placid.

To capture the spirit of the era in which home economics made its debut on the Madison campus, reading the course of lectures on "household economics" given by Mrs. Helen Campbell is most enlightening. The introduction states:

> "Mrs. Adams, the cultivated and large-minded wife of the President, urged on the movement; and Dr. Richard T. Ely, wise and far-seeing as is his wont, includes in his plan a course of twelve lectures on household economics, given under his direction in the spring of 1895, and urges the adding of suitable buildings with funds enough to fully equip a working department."

Realization of the proposal was not achieved until 1903, a year of persuasion and action. In response to the voice of the people expressed through visits to the State Senate by a women's club from Waupaca and a group of citizens from Edgerton, the legislature appropriated $15,000 for the new program subject to approval by the Board of Regents. A Department of Home Economics, in the College of Letters and Science with a four-year degree course, was created by the Regents in November, 1903.

The purposes of the department were twofold. One . . ."to offer elective courses . . . as part of the general education of all young women . . . ." The other—"to offer to those young women who look forward to teaching or to other professional work, the opportunity to take a four-year's course in home economics." The purposes defined sixty years ago have stood the test of time and are as appropriate today as they were when they were first written.

The requirements outlined for the degree program have left an indelible impression and emphasize the academic advantages accruing to home economics as an integral part of a great University. The physical, biological and social sciences and the humanities taught by faculties in other departments and colleges provide a foundation in general education comparable to that required for other degree programs. Consequently, home economics courses can be described as an extension of basic subjects through a study of their applied aspects in the solution of problems related to human well-being. Limitations of space prevent citing the catalogue description of these first courses in home economics, but the subject matter studied included housing, interior design, food chemistry, human nutrition, textile analysis, and household economics.

Transfer of the Department of Home Economics from the College of Letters and Science to the College of Agriculture in 1908 also meant a change in leadership. Miss Caroline Hunt resigned and Miss Abby Marlatt, the only person other than Mrs. Richards to preside at one of the Lake Placid Conferences, was appointed director.

The change in the number and content of courses in subsequent years reflect the ever changing American and world scene. Federal legislation to provide differentiated programs in home economics started in 1914 with the passage of the Smith-Lever Act. It was designed for the diffusion of research findings to adults and youth not attending college. The Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 was designed to promote vocational education for wage earning. In some cities separate vocational or technical high schools were developed, while in other localities the adult evening school program was developed as a distinctive program in technical education. Because homemaking means employment in a non-gainful occupation, the home economics program offered in the comprehensive high school of today, customarily a program not reimbursed from either federal or state funds, can best be described as general education for adolescents. To meet the teacher shortage a distinction was made in educational requirements for certification. To receive a University teacher's certificate, a student must earn a Bachelor of Science degree in home economics. A student could qualify for the vocational teacher's certificate upon completion of the two-year vocational course in homemaking when the title of graduate in home economics was conferred. Only eight people earned this title, for the program was short lived—beginning in 1920 and ending in 1922.

A third type of federal legislation made Purnell funds for research available through the Agricultural Experiment Stations at Land Grant Colleges. This development had a lasting effect on the direction of the program at the University of Wisconsin. Although the first Master of Science degree and the first Bachelor of Science degree with a major in home economics were awarded in 1910, the first Ph.D. degree was not awarded until 1932. Dr. Helen Parsons, true to the high standards of research for which Wisconsin is so well known, initiated the plan of the Ph.D. as a degree program under the joint supervision of biochemistry and home economics. Excellence in course work and research have made the graduate program at both the Master's degree and the Doctor's degree outstanding from its inception to the present time. Now the source of funds available for research in home economics has broadened to include grants from private and industrial foundations to a host of federal agencies including the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, as well as the Department of Agriculture—the traditional source of funds.

Interspersed with the passage of significant types of legislation were events of national and international scope—World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, and the

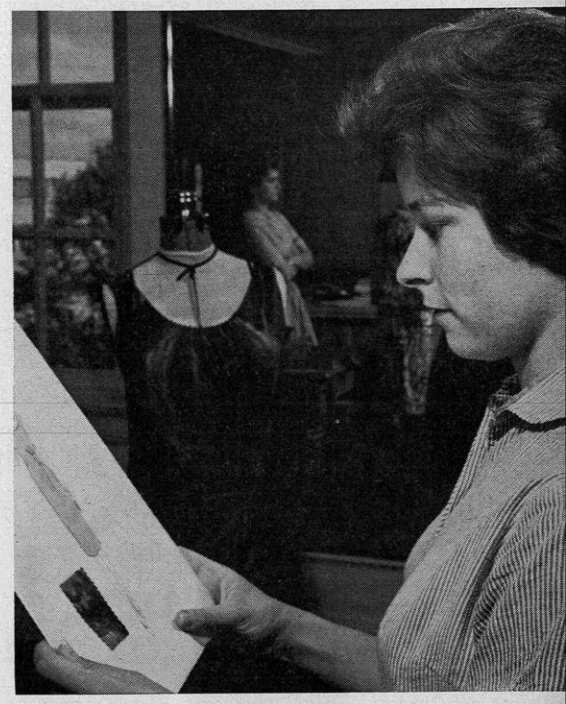
decade of the 50's—which focused attention on the flexibility as well as the stability of the academic preparation of professional workers where leadership in periods of emergency was eagerly sought and much appreciated.

The international appeal and applicability of home economics was evidenced at the third Lake Placid Conference by the attendance of conferees from Canada and England. The number of graduate students from overseas has grown with the years and now undergraduates as well are seeking a degree in home economics at Wisconsin. The global appeal of home economics and the need of underdeveloped countries for experienced educators to help establish collegiate programs of instruction and research challenged Miss Frances Zuill, former Dean of the School of Home Economics, and Mrs. May Reynolds, Professor of Foods and Nutrition, upon their retirement to accept an assignment overseas. Miss Zuill's distinction as an outstanding administrator meant she was invited to be in charge of the total home economics program in Pakistan, sponsored jointly by Oklahoma State University and the Ford Foundation. As chief of party, she has direction of the programs developed at Dacca, Lahore and Karachi. Mrs. May Reynolds was persuaded to give guidance in the development of a nutrition research program at the Karachi College. The participation of the faculty in overseas programs as well as graduates working on all the continents in the world indicate the emergence of a global community is well underway.

The positions accepted by the 1963 graduates who earned a Bachelor of Science with a major in home economics confirm the broad range of employment opportunities. Thirty-three entered teaching, 15 at the Nursery School or kindergarten level, 16 at the secondary level and two at the adult level as home agents in the Cooperative Extension Service. Twenty entered the business field, seven in executive training programs, three as home science representatives for utility companies, two as customer assistants in decorating studios, two have joined the food industry—one in the research and development department and the other in the public relations department, one is a food service supervisor, one is working on a magazine, and four chose to do clerical work so they could live in the city of their preference. Twelve are full-time homemakers devoting their time to their families. Four are engaged in public or personal service projects; two are in the Peace Corps; one is in social work; and one is enjoying a trip to Austria before settling down to regular employment.

"Home Economics—The Profession With 1000 Job Titles" aptly describes the occupational outlook today and in the future for students who earn a degree in home economics. In our complex world, cultural change is continually creating new situations which take the intellectual development and managerial ability developed through education in home economics. Because the students believe that each person should develop "her" or "his" identity as a person through exploring new fields of information and making wise decisions about their future—a special day is planned for high school students. Hospitality Day is meant to welcome potential college bound students to the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin, interpret some of its magical appeal and share information about the kind of educational programs one might choose if earning a degree in home economics fits her or his abilities and interests.

Like the founder of home economics, Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, who very successfully combined home and family life with full-time professional employment, most girls today expect to follow two occupations during their adult life: one centered around the home, the other outside the home in a volunteer or gainfully employed position. So like the Maypole, home economics as a label is the core from which many streamers untwine—each representing a profession oriented to the service of mankind at home and abroad.



The student in today's home economics program learns about a variety of subjects ranging from fashion design to the planning of a modern home.

That Was The **SOAN** That Was

a study in scrutinizing

by Alyce Weck

OVERBEARING and antiquated necessities on the University of Wisconsin campus now rest safe, as a result of a constitutional amendment passed last month by a group of students who had been self-appointed Scrutinizers of Overbearing and Antiquated Necessities (SOAN).

The amendment implies that the group no longer exists, by declaring that it never did exist.

With understandable pride at being Nephew and head of both the Things committee and the Linguistics committee of the first UW campus organization never to have existed, Patrick Bennett, a senior linguistics major from Madison, explained what SOAN had been.

The organization that never was was a group of students from Madison's West High School who, when they entered the University in 1960, formed a group which they originally called the Social Anarchists. However, when the anarchists decided to make their group a registered student organization with the University, it was felt that a more suitable name might be in order. Hence, Scrutinizers of Overbearing and Antiquated Necessities, whose call letters retain the first two syllables of "social anarchists."

The SOAN constitution preamble is attributed to H. L. Mencken, and reads: "The liberation of the human mind has never been furthered by

On a sunny day in May, this little band of scrutinizers trooped toward the Memorial Library to deposit the records of their organization in the University Archives. Patrick Bennett, Great Nephew of SOAN, is third from right.

. . . dunderheads; it has been furthered by gay fellows who heaved cats into sanctuaries and then went roistering down the highways of the world, proving to all men that doubt, after all, was safe . . . One horse-laugh is worth ten thousand syllogisms. It is not only more effective; it is also vastly more intelligent."

The power structure of SOAN (pronounced "so an") included a Great Uncle, a Nephew, and a Second Cousin, and the Things committee and the Mickey Mouse committee were written into the organization chart.

The first amendment to the SOAN constitution provided that "No person should be admitted to membership who is a native-born white Protestant of Anglo-Saxon extraction, with at least five generations of similarly pure blood in all lines or branches of his descent, for the reason that there already exist organizations for those of such pure blood."

Amendment number four, however, repealed the first amendment on the grounds that it was malicious in principle and that it had not increased the membership as expected.

Bennett very seriously explained that "one has to have a sense of humor to approve of SOAN at all," and added that SOAN provided comic relief for contemporary campus tensions. SOAN members dramatically exhibited their talents for comic relief last fall when they responded to a rash of picketing on the campus by picketing the fountain on the library mall to demand that it be turned off. Because they wanted to satirize picketing, SOAN members picked the most ridiculous picketing situation they could think of and carried it out, Bennett said.

SOAN meetings — a good one would draw some 25 students—were also platforms for contemporary comment. At one meeting, students read a film script, "Operation Co-Operation," which they wrote to satirize the controversial "Operation Abolition" film. SOAN's answer to the Beatles was a recording which introduced the Sewer Rats.

One of the avowed functions of SOAN, according to Bennett, was to say nasty things about people and things. However, this policy was not always too easy to carry out, he said. For example, a *Cardinal* columnist gotten nasty about by SOAN "came to think we were a good thing. Then we couldn't say nasty things about him anymore."

Student government was one of the things deplored by SOAN. "Student government," Bennett said, "is as much of a farce as SOAN is, but nobody admits it."

On the question of what would happen if all students took the position of SOAN, Bennett was reassuring. "Things that really needed doing would get themselves done somehow," he said.

SOAN itself did things that the membership felt needed doing. Last year, for example, the scrutinizers took affront at the lack of ivy on the walls of Van Vleck Hall, new mathematics building at the top of the Hill. They took direct action by sending the Board of Regents a SOAN check for 75 cents. The check, according to the SOAN letter of transmittal, was "for the specific purpose of purchasing one ivy plant, variety Hedera Helix Baltica, to be planted against and allowed to climb the tower of Van Vleck Hall, any excess being used to help defray the cost of installation and care thereof."

Ensued much correspondence between SOAN and Miss Martha Peterson, then special assistant to President Harrington, now University Dean for Student Affairs. Miss Peterson returned the 75 cent check, confessing that processing the gift would cost more than the amount of the gift. However, she gratefully acknowledged the gift, and suggested that SOAN purchase its own Hedera Helix Baltica and present it directly to the University landscape architect for planting.

SOAN chided Miss Peterson for succumbing to red tape, but accepted her invitation to purchase the ivy plant and present it to the landscape architect whom she had suggested and whom she had alerted that he would shortly be in receipt of a Hedera Helix Baltica.

SOAN duly purchased the plant, but then could not locate a University landscape architect to deposit it with, according to the "Ivy Correspondence" included with the SOAN material presented to the University Archives.

In the meantime, Miss Peterson had gone on vacation, but wrote on her return that she was dismayed at the lack of progress made on the planting and offered to receive the ivy at any time agreeable to SOAN. She had, she said, just the spot in mind for the planting. A solicitous P.S. conveyed the hope that the ivy had not died.

The ivy was planted, but correspondence between SOAN, Office of the Great Uncle, and The University of Wisconsin, Office of the President, continued. The day after it was planted, the ivy disappeared, and SOAN wrote Miss Peterson in protest, expressing their intention to erect a plaque on the spot. That action was dropped, however, when Miss Peterson sent the Nephew a note, telling him to "rest assured the ivy will reappear this spring—and each spring — in honor of SOAN's devotion to the University."

By this time, both the Great Uncle and the Nephew regarded the special assistant to the president as a true pen pal. "Dean Peterson really ought to belong to SOAN, you know," Bennett said.

Other activities of SOAN included the publication of "Scrutinies," published, Bennett volunteered, "triseptamanially" or "anisodialecimmatically." (Translation—once every three weeks or at unequal intervals.)

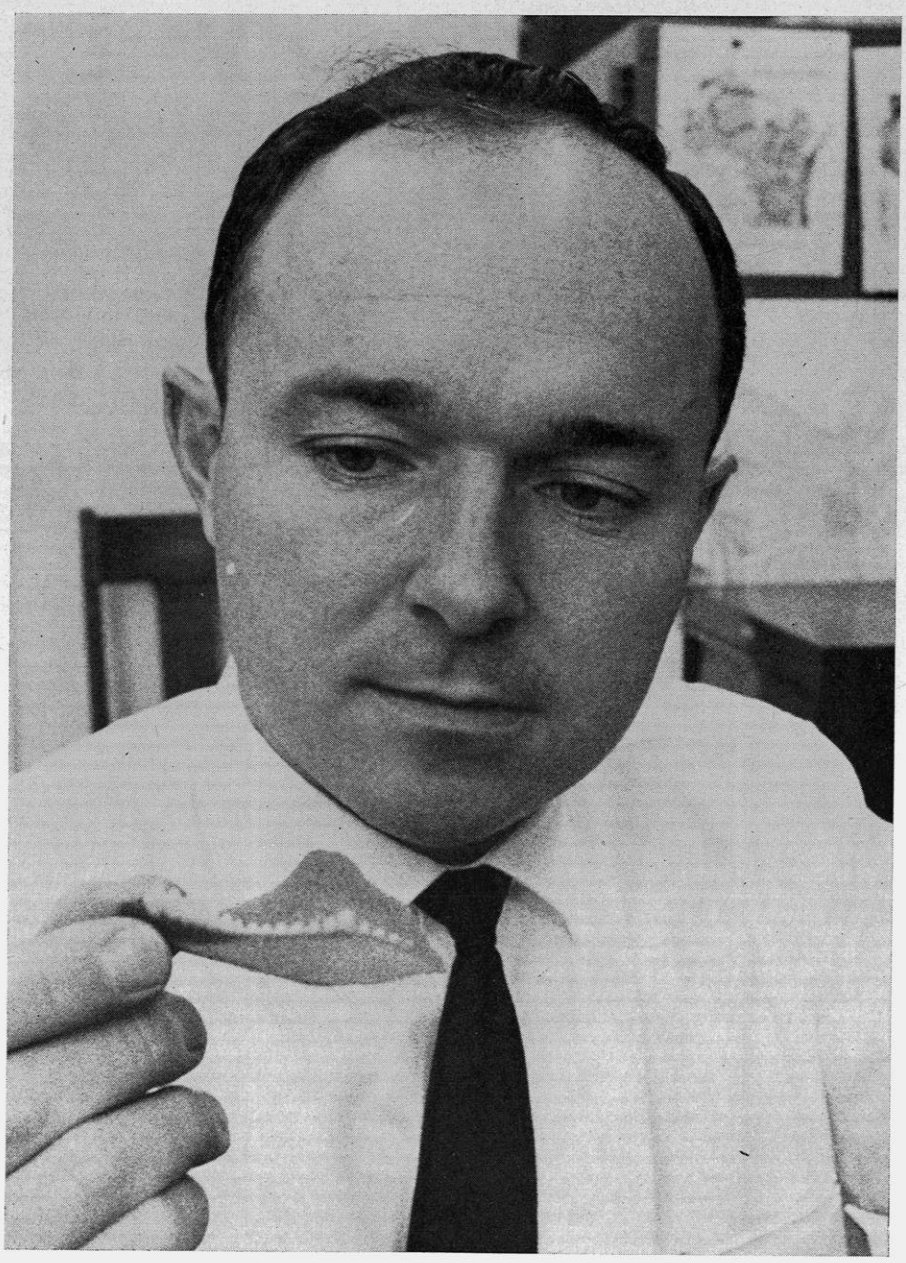
In addition to the core group from West High, other students, mostly undergraduates, belonged to SOAN, and students represented the fields of linguistics, psychiatry, mathematics, and included "a fair number of historians," according to Bennett.

Why did SOAN, even though the core group is graduating, vote itself out of existence?

Bennett's reply was quiet, but firm. "Tradition does not become SOAN. We can not afford to become a tradition."

Explorations into the Nature o

by James A. Larsen



Fifth in a series of research in basic sciences at the University of Wisconsin, this article concerns work conducted to answer some of the most puzzling questions in the earth sciences.

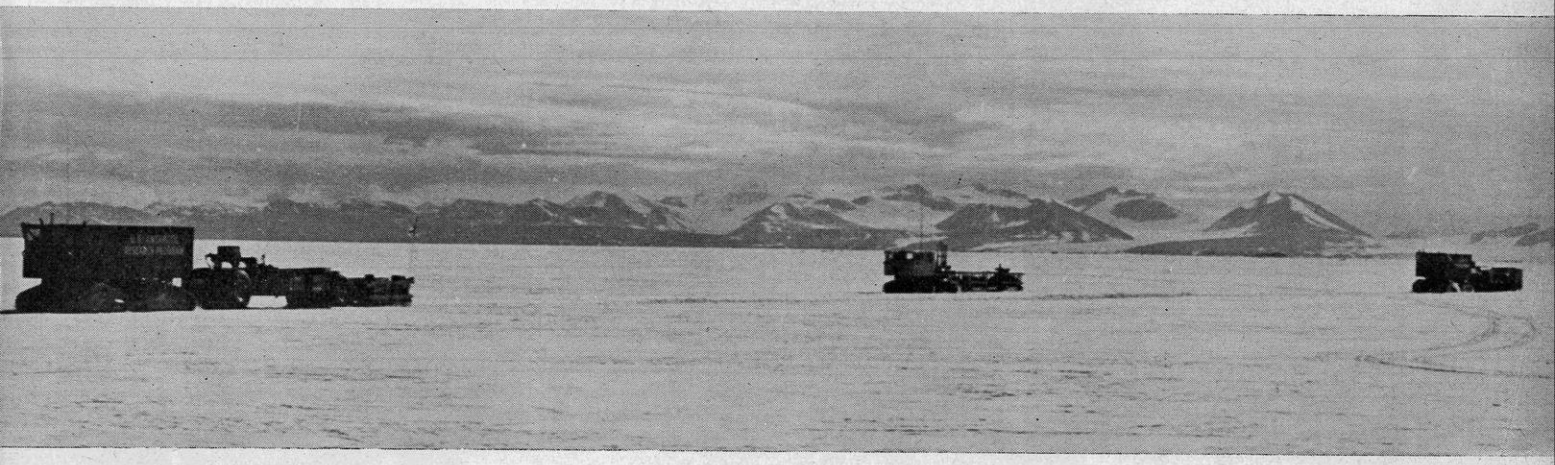
THE MOST spectacular advances of modern science have been the result of probes into facets of nature hitherto invisible or otherwise inaccessible—the atomic nucleus, the chemistry of life, the endless reaches of space.

Today, as a result of powerful new experimental machines and laboratory techniques, an understanding of the atom, of biochemistry, and of space is being acquired. New horizons for exploration beckon on every side.

But the earth itself is still a mystery. Rocks, oceans, mountains, atmosphere, vegetation—all are but little understood. To illustrate how little we know of the earth, a scientist recently declared that more is known about the far side of the moon than about the earth's surface beneath the greatest depths of the sea. Similar comparisons could be made in all of the fields of natural science concerning the earth and its life.

Geologist, Prof. David Clark, holds a greatly enlarged model of a conodont, fossil forms which actually range in size from about as large as a pinhead to almost microscopic, and which are found over the world in enormous numbers—yet no one has ever been able to explain their origin.

Earth and Atmosphere



From pole to pole and from the top of the atmosphere to the bottom of the sea, these are the limits of the natural laboratory investigated by University of Wisconsin earth scientists. Shown above is a Wisconsin traverse across the barren and frigid Antarctic.

Perhaps most important in its ultimate consequences is the effect of modern industrial civilization upon the sustaining earth—upon the fertility of soils, upon the atmosphere, oceans, vegetation, wildlife, watersheds. Never before has the earth been called upon to support so many millions of people, or such huge industrial complexes, or such tremendous drains upon natural resources.

Critical decisions regarding resources must be made with ever-increasing frequency. It is only to be hoped that adequate information upon which to base them is available when it is needed.

Today, man has come to the stage in civilization when he literally must practice management methods on a global basis. Exploitation of many resources to the limit of the means available is no longer a practical long-term policy. The efficiency of modern machinery and the effect of modern industry so far exceed the original primitive capacity to change the face of the earth, that some thought toward ultimate consequences must be undertaken.

To predict the consequence of man's changing the face of the earth, knowledge of the fundamental principles of the earth's geology, meteorology, and ecology must be obtained. Today, basic research into the nature of the earth itself is one of the most fascinating of the frontiers of science—and undoubtedly one holding promise of ultimately being of the greatest practical importance.

While the practical nature of many studies may not at once be apparent—and perhaps a large number will never be useful in an economic sense—the ultimate value of knowing more about the earth—the only known habitable environment for man—should be apparent to all.

Scientists have established the age of the earth at about four and one-half billion years. Speculation now centers about the possibility that the earth was formed by gradual clumping of the particles in a cloud of cosmic dust. It seems agreed that the result was—at a later stage—a hot molten mass composed of materials which, upon cooling, now constitute the present-day outer crust, silicate mantile, and molten iron core.

Seismic studies—and it is hoped, the "Mohole"—are giving science new information on the crust of the earth. Magnetic studies show that many areas of the earth do not lie in the same relation to the earth's gravitational field as they did when they were formed. The logical explanation is that either the magnetic field has moved—or the earth's continents have done so. Scientists—among them, Wisconsin researchers—have obtained information helping to establish the idea, for example, that the Antarctic continent has not always been at the bottom of the world.

"If current theory is true that the south pole is never too far from the axis of rotation, then either the

On this cold, wind-swept Antarctic Lake, Gene Likens and Prof. Robert Ragotzkie of the UW meteorology department, pump tracer radioisotopes into the water to obtain information on the currents which proved to be much faster than expected.

earth's crust as a whole or the Antarctic itself must have moved over the surface of the earth. The ancient forests of Antarctica, now visible as coal beds, demonstrate this without doubt."

Today, questions are being asked regarding the age during which the Antarctic's lush plant growth flourished, and the geological events associated with the slow drift of the continents across the face of the earth.

Not only have large-scale geological changes taken place over the face of the earth; there is abundant evidence that wholesale climatic changes have occurred as well. The most recent period in earth history —as time is measured in geological terms—has been characterized by the extension and subsequent withdrawal of a vast ice sheet covering most of Canada and extending into the upper tier of northern states. Remnants of this vast ice sheet may still have existed in Canada more recently than 10,000 years ago.

Since that time, records indicate the occurrence of general periods which were warmer or colder than the present. During one warm period, the southern tip of Greenland was inhabited by Norsemen. During one cold period, discussion was general among Icelanders whether their island had best be abandoned.

Weather records indicate a general warming trend from the turn of the century to about 1950—and meterologists are now concerned with studies of climatic processes in an attempt to learn the nature of the forces that power the weather and climatic change.

Satellites are giving meteorologists new knowledge of the heat budget of the earth — basic information which will provide a theoretical understanding of the atmospheric circulation never possible before.

The consequences of climatic change can be catastrophic. Glaciers and ice-sheets tie up significant portions of the earth's supply of water —resulting in sea level fluctuations of major magnitude. Evidence is accumulating from various parts of the world to suggest that sea level stood 30 feet below its present level some 7,000 years ago, and 300 feet below present levels some 20,000–30,000 years ago. The effect of such fluctuations on the coastal cities of the world should they occur today can only be imagined; a permanent change of ten feet would require major rebuilding.

Modern instruments give meteorologists a look into the physics of the atmosphere in detail and to an extent never possible before—and with the expectation of greatly increased practical benefits in terms of a better understanding of the mechanisms of energy distribution that power the weather and account for climatic change.

Such changes may not necessarily be gradual ones. Evidence has accumulated to indicate that climatic change may be relatively rapid; that climate is a delicate balance between many forces, and small triggering changes may result in the institution of new climatic regimes over a relatively short time.

Scientists are now considering the possibility that atmospheric pollution from industry, large-scale manmade changes in vegetation over the earth, or the triggering of cloud-formation by contrails from high-flying jet aircraft may juggle the delicate balance of the atmospheric forces and result in climatic changes of great significance.

The earth's oceans and lakes play a critical role in every aspect of science's effort to understand the earth. A Wisconsin scientist said recently: "More than half the earth's surface is covered with water 600 meters or more deep. And we know practically nothing about it, its effects, its potential, or its influence upon human life.

"Closer to the Midwest, there is a tremendous amount of knowledge to pick up concerning the Great Lakes, mid-continental rivers, and smaller lakes and streams. Never has there been a complete, meaningful study of the Wisconsin River. Yet this is the hardest working river in the world. Economically, it is the life blood of the state."

It is no exaggeration to say that the experimental boundaries of the earth sciences extend from pole to pole and from the depths of the sea to the top of the atmosphere. Much of the research is essentially basic—carried on for no reason more direct or accurate than that man needs to better understand the earth.

Achievement of an adequate basic understanding of the geophysical and ecological principles which govern the relationship of life to its environment, and more specifically of human ecology—of man to the earth —has become one of the unspoken goals of a large proportion of the research now conducted in the various earth sciences.

The Human Rights Dialogue

HUMAN RIGHTS, the subject that is provoking a national dialogue as our country searches for a modern identity, stimulated a great deal of discussion and activity on the campus this spring.

The issue which has received the most attention in recent years has been the means by which fraternities and sororities select their members. Last month, the Human Rights Committee submitted two new proposals to the faculty for approval. The first proposal, termed a certification of non-discriminatory membership policy, requires the Greek organizations to verify that there are no provisions in their local or national constitution, bylaws, ritual, or any other controlling rules which require the local student membership to refrain from considering for membership any students on the basis of race, color, creed or national origin.

Both the faculty and the Regents have approved that this certification be signed in the fall by the local president and a national executive officer as part of the organizational registration procedure. In successive years, it was recommended that the certification be signed annually by the president of the local group and every fifth year by a representative of the national organization.

The second certificate is designed to take away the influence of *non-student* members in selecting new members on the basis of creed, color, race, or national origin. Prof. Robert J. Lampman, economics, chairman of the Human Rights Committee, explained that this is a move to prevent outside control in the choice of members, "but it is not our intention to prevent alumni, advisers, or other non-active members from giving advice. Neither is it our intention to prevent national officers from having a veto power on membership where such things as scholarship levels, dues or fee payments are involved."

The committee recommended that this certificate should be signed by September, 1972, and annually thereafter as part of the regular registration procedure.

Prof. Lampman, in presenting the proposals to the Regents, explained that they were "not designed to destroy national fraternities. Many of the strongest fraternities already allow Wisconsin students the freedom we seek for all." He also pointed out that the student reception to the proposals was generally favorable and that there was a "lack of formal opposition."

Regent Arthur DeBardeleben, Park Falls, was critical of the proposals because he felt the University was not moving fast enough in this area. "Organizations can still discriminate in fact if they want to do it", he claimed.

There was objection from another quarter, only for a different reason. A group of alumni, organized as the Wisconsin Interfraternity Alumni Conference, objected to the University's position in a letter from John T. Porter, president of the group. Porter asked that the Human Rights committee seek an opinion from the attorney general on the legal foundation of its actions and the extent to which it can go in implementing those actions. Porter claimed that the Human Rights Committee report submitted to the faculty and then the Regents "has already presumed individuals belonging to these organizations to be guilty of holding discriminatory attitudes and actively implementing them."

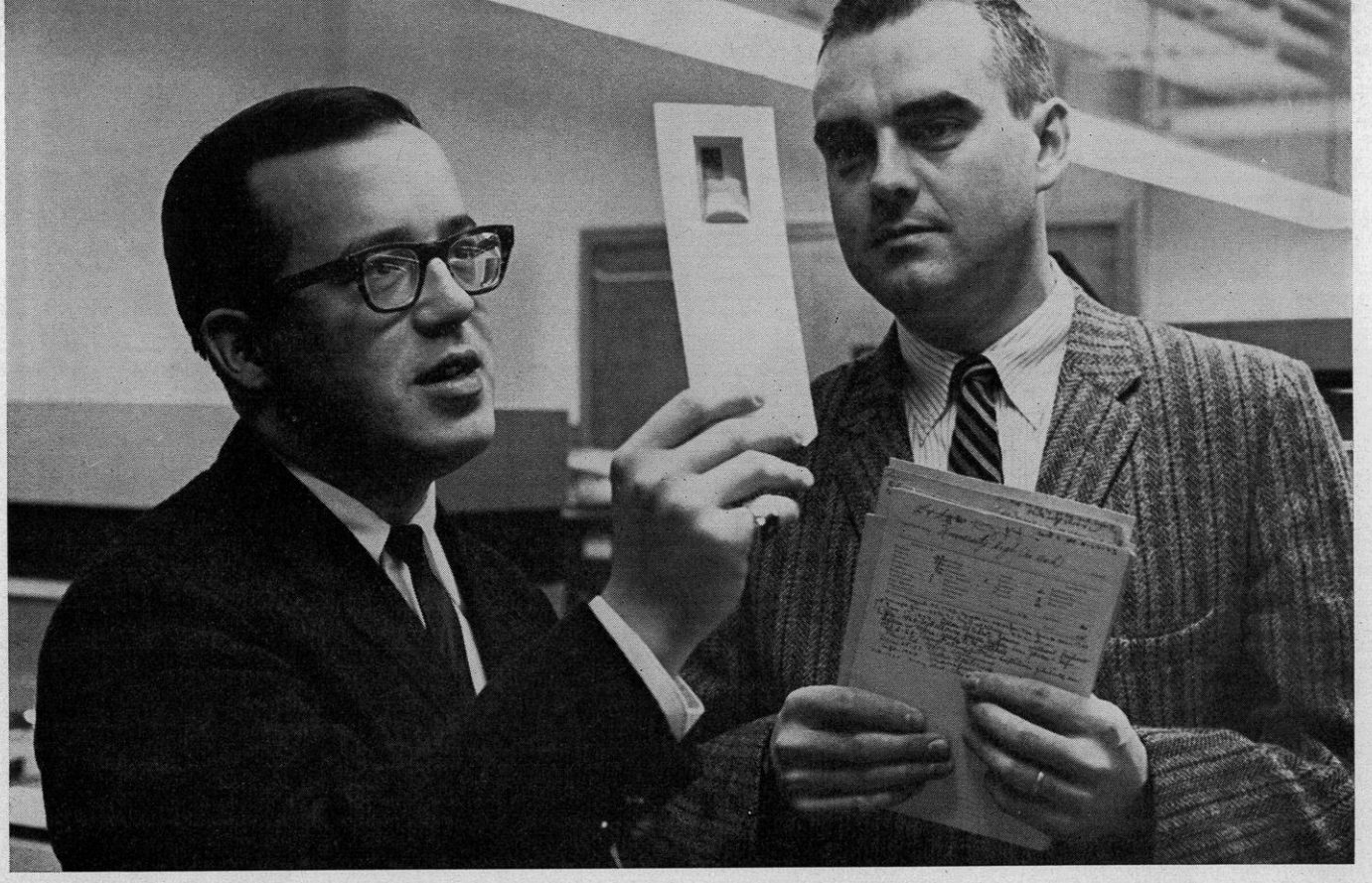
Implicit in much of the argument that has centered around this question, which has been a matter of concern on the University campus for nearly fifteen years, was the feeling that the University has no right telling fraternities and sororities what to do. At the May Regents' meeting it was brought out that such a philosophy poses two alternatives: Fraternities and sororities can be classified as separate organizations with no formal ties to the University, or they can exist as University recognized organizations. If they chose to do the latter, then they *must* adhere to the standards set by the University for all of its student organizations. It was further noted that most of the fraternities and sororities want and favor formal recognition as a legitimate student group.

In the related area, Dr. Donald R. McNeil recently spoke to a meeting of the Madison chapter of the American Association of University Professors on the Negro at the University of Wisconsin. McNeil, who is a special assistant to President Fred Harvey Harrington, said that there are less than 100 Negro students on the Madison campus. He also pointed out that of 2,254 faculty members at Madison, only nine are Negros and none of them have tenure. One of the reasons for this situation is that there are simply not enough qualified Negro professors.

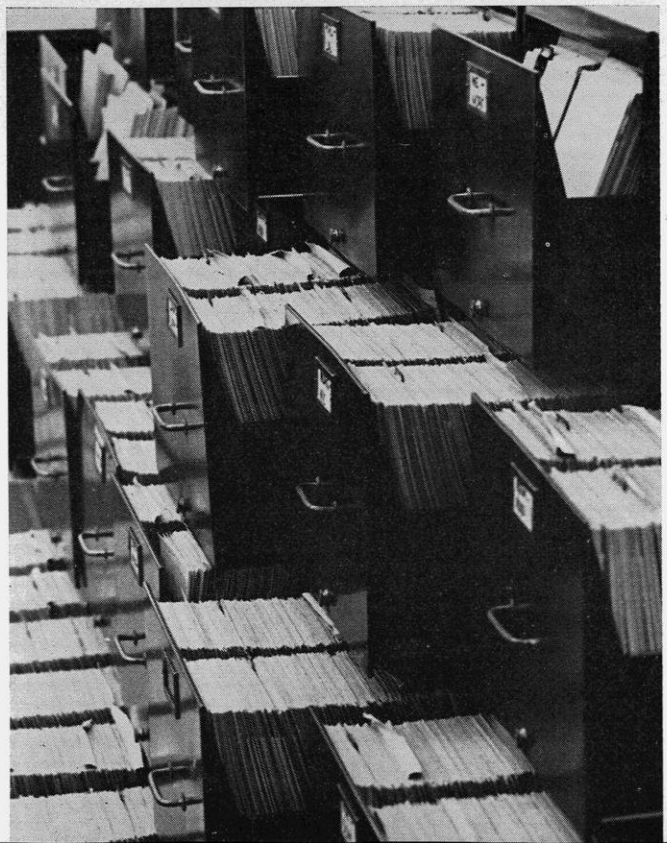
However, the University is taking steps to correct the imbalance of Negro representation among its students and faculty. Three projects are currently under way in this area: one is a program to recruit and encourage Negro students who might not go to college; the second is an exchange program worked out with three Negro schools in the South; and the third is an institute program for 50 mathematics professors from Negro colleges.

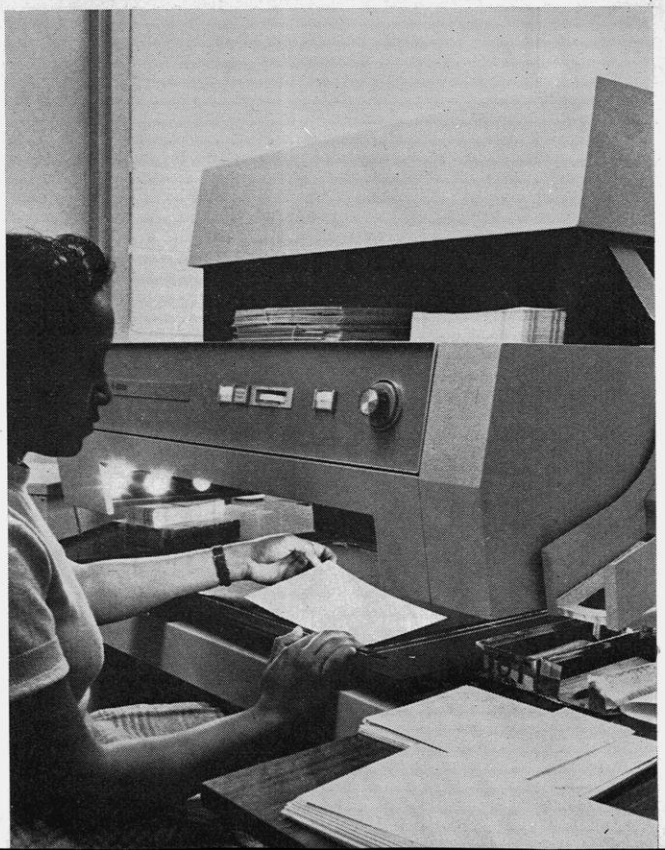
"The Negro Revolution on Campus" was the subject of a special *Daily Cardinal* magazine supplement for May. The *Cardinal* supplement dealt with the problems of discrimination in housing against Negroes in Madison, the social problems arising from mixed dating practices, the social problems faced by Negro faculty members, civil rights groups on the campus, and a comparison of the Negro on other campuses.

The dialogue on human rights will continue on the campus and throughout the nation.



Records on Microfilm





WISCONSIN is the first university in the United States to adopt a new technique for records management which will provide information in seconds from the transcripts of more than 350,000 alumni.

"By replacing antiquated hand methods with a modern microfilm system, we will soon be able to provide same day service to any graduate who requests a copy of his student transcript," said Wayne Kuckkahn, registrar. "In addition to faster service, this new system will give us protection against destruction or loss of alumni records and we will effect substantial savings in storage space and the time spent searching for records. We will also have all the information on alumni in one uniform, centralized file.

"The first step in modernizing the University records program came with the introduction of our computer facility for a number of tasks including the programming of student studies, class rosters, grade reports and special mailing lists. Now the microfilm system will give us a new capability in efficient management of alumni records as well," according to Kuckkahn.

Contrary to popular misconceptions, files on "old grads" are far from forgotten. Studies started more than three years ago by Roy J. Fingerson, coordinator of alumni records, revealed that requests for more than 30,000 copies of student transcripts are received each year. Many are sent in by the alumni, by their employers and local, state, or federal governments. In many instances, eight different files had to be consulted in three different locations. As a result of the study, Fingerson recommended the adoption of a microfilm system which will reduce the records to a uniform size on 35mm film and will centralize all files from the three different areas in one location.

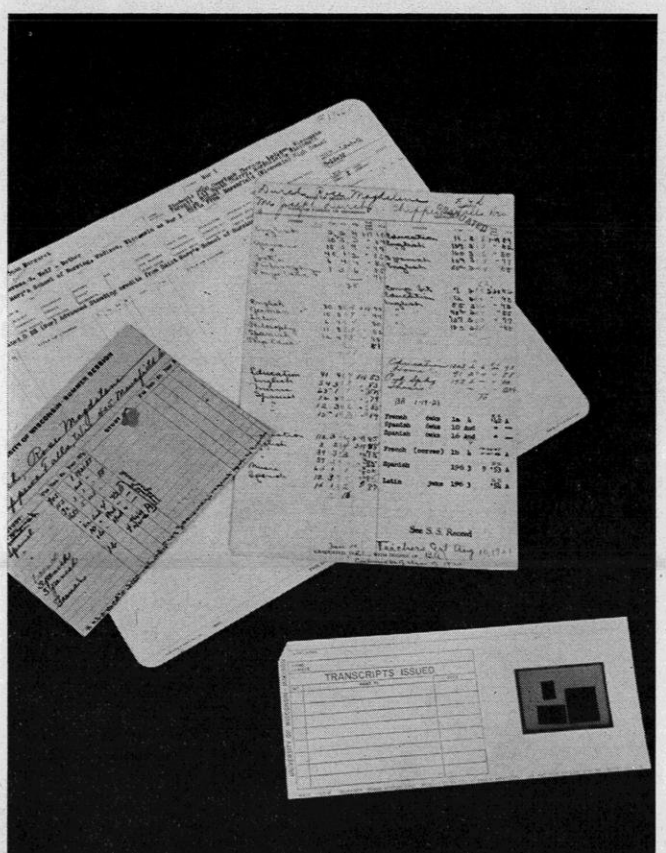
"The microfilm system is based upon the use of an aperture card which is nothing more than a standard *electronic* data processing card commonly used in business offices today," Fingerson explained. "The card has a square hole in which a frame of film has been mounted. In addition to recording the transcripts in graphic form, the card leaves room for the addition of current information."

Microfilming the more than 350,000 records will take three years. To speed up the operation, Fingerson's department is using two "Filmsort 1000d" processor-cameras which perform in one operation the steps which formerly required three pieces of equipment—a camera, a processor and a film mounter. Fully processed and developed negatives, already mounted in the aperture cards, are produced in 54 seconds. In addition, the cameras have the capability of filming both sides of a document.

"In our three months of operation, we have filmed more than 20,000 transcripts starting with the first available records which date back to 1849," Fingerson said. "We will continue to microfilm until all our files are on the new system. The original records will be turned over to the state archivist for storage in a security area."

Since the microfilming process re-

In the photo at top left, Roy Fingerson, coordinator of alumni records, and Registrar Wayne Kuckkahn examine one of the new microfilm record cards. The four photos at the bottom of the page show how the bulky files of records were microfilmed on a special machine (second photo from left) and how the oversize records have been transformed into a neat card (third photo) which contains the student's complete record. Whenever a transcript needs to be consulted, the card is placed in a reader (fourth photo) which enlarges the microfilmed record to make it easily readable. Copies of a transcript may also be printed by the machine.



duces a record to a size so small that it cannot be read by the human eye, a reader-printer has been added to the system which will enlarge the image to original size. A print can be made of the enlargement in less than ten seconds.

"We were also very much aware that alumni are entitled to privacy in the reproduction of their records. For this reason we obtained a special reader-printer which permits us to mask out any portion of the record which might be considered of a private nature. All copies of transcripts are carefully screened before they are released to be sure privacy has not been invaded," Fingerson explained.

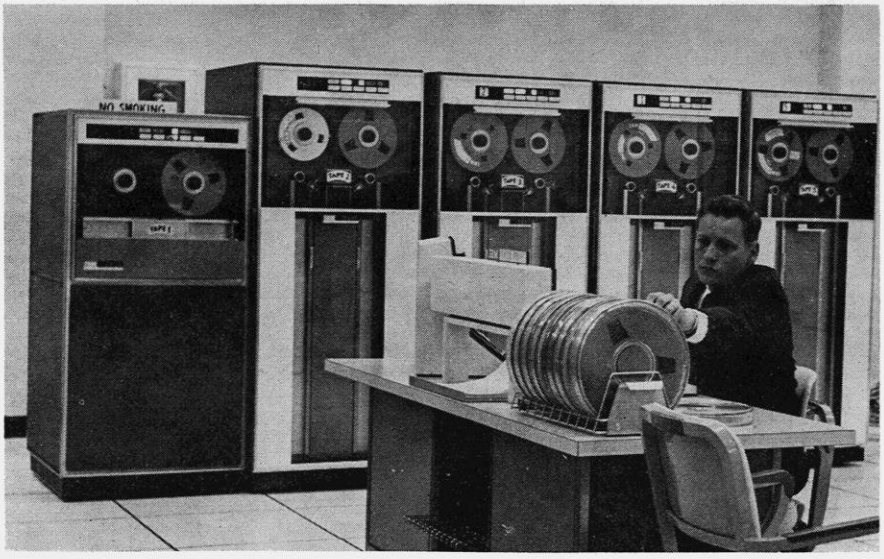
The new system is expected to pay for itself in space savings and search time on the part of the staff within ten years. Preparation of the transcripts for microfilming as well as the conversion to the new system is being handled by student employees without increase in the records management staff.

"One remarkable thing about this system," Kuckkahn said, "is its capacity. Like other educational institutions, we have experienced a large increase per year for current enrollment and a ten per cent increase in the number of transcript requests. This system can handle any volume of records without the necessity for additional microfilm equipment except for a file cabinet or two.

"We are hopeful that some day we may streamline our paperwork procedures to the point where all the forms and records now required by students can be reduced by the microfilming into one compact form about the size of a credit card. This would mean a flow of information directly from the computer to the microfilm system and would eliminate all the different forms which are now needed by the student."

The microfilm system has provided one important benefit already. In preparing for the move to the new Administration Building, the registrar's staff will eventually keep only one small file cabinet containing 100,000 aperture cards. They will store, at some secure location, 13 filing cabinets containing 52 drawers of records, the equivalent of three truckloads.

All new student records are being put on IBM tape and will be processed by one of the University's computers located in the basement of the new Administration Building. The picture shows the control console and the bank of tape processing computers which are used in handling the records of students now on campus.



Athletics

BADGERS WIN BIG TEN TRACK TITLE

COACH Charles "Rut" Walter's track squad put forth a maximum effort at Evanston the next to last weekend in May and won the Big Ten outdoor track championship.

Wisconsin collected 64 points as five Badgers took first place honors in their individual events. Michigan, which beat Wisconsin in the indoor championships, finished second with 52 points, while Illinois was third with 33 points.

First place winners for the Badgers were: Don Hendrickson, discus; Mike Manley, mile run; Gene Dix, 120 high hurdles; Barry Ackerman, broad jump; and Brian Bergemann, pole vault. Hendrickson, who also finished second in the shot put event, got off the second longest discuss toss in Big Ten history when he registered a distance of 175–11. The Badgers finished 1–2–3 in the 120 high hurdles as Dix was followed across the finish line by Tom Dakin and Jerry Beatty.

Other point scorers for the Badgers were: Doug Pride, fourth in the broad jump; Al Montalbano and Bill Heuer, third and fifth in the 660 run; Bob Patterson and Elzie Higginbottom, third and fifth in the 440 run; Ron Smith, fourth in the 100 yd. dash; Bill Holden, fourth in the high jump; Jerry Beatty, second in the 330 intermediate hurdles; Steve Tullberg, third in the two mile run; and Dave Seiberlich, fifth in the pole vault. The Badger mile relay team finished second in their event.

This year's victory marked only the fourth time that Wisconsin has won the outdoor title; other championships were recorded in 1915, 1916, and 1931. The championship

was especially savored by Rut Walter. In his 30 years as former Northwestern track coach, he had never come close to an outdoor title. This year, he won his first championship on his old stamping grounds at Dyche Stadium.

In other parts of the Midwest, Badger spring sport teams were finishing up their seasons on the same weekend. The baseball team lost to Iowa on a Friday afternoon and then travelled to Minneapolis where they lost a double header to give Minnesota the Big Ten championship.

The Badgers, with an 8–7 record, finished in a tie for fourth place with Purdue and Michigan State in the final conference standings. Frederic "Rick" Reichardt led the Big Ten in hitting for the second year in a row with a .472 average in conference play, and a .443 mark for the 28-game season. Reichardt, who is a star halfback on the football team, is currently being sought after by many major league teams who consider him a fine prospect. He was named most valuable player by his teammates at the end of the season and became the first Big Ten player ever to successfully defend his batting title. His .443 season mark supplanted Harvey Kuenn's .436 average set in 1952 and his 20 stolen bases eclipsed Bob "Red" Wilson's old record of 17 for a 28-game season.

Badger golfers finished fifth in conference play as did the tennis team. Since 1950, when they were fourth, Wisconsin has placed in the Big Ten's first division of tennis only in 1955 and 1964. The 1955 coach was Carl Sanger, while John Powless coached the Badgers this past season.

Outstanding Students Honored by Association

THE WISCONSIN Alumni Association has presented $825 in scholarships and awards to nine outstanding University students. The students were cited for their records in scholarship, extra-curricular activities, and the degree of self-help they have provided while attending the University.

The Student Awards Committee of the Association, headed by Prof. William B. Sarles, chairman of the UW bacteriology department, selected the winners from among 21 junior and senior candidates.

Jean Falligant, Edgerton, was named outstanding junior woman by the committee and received a $100 scholarship. She has been active in several student organizations and is currently vice president elect of the Memorial Union. Runner-up awards of $75 each were given to Solveig M. Bjorke, Madison, a member of Cru-

Outstanding 1964 junior and senior students named by the Association are: front row, left to right—Sandra Fifrick, Solveig Bjorke, Jean Falligant, and Konnie Klumpar; back row—Gary Cole, Jeff Greenfield, John Coburn, and Richard Halverson. Gary Kirk was not present for the picture.

cible and Phi Kappa Phi, and Sandra L. Fifrick, Plymouth, president of Phi Upsilon Omicron.

The outstanding junior man award resulted in a tie between Gary C. Cole, Green Bay, and Gary Vincent Kirk, Wausau. Cole is president of the Interfraternity Association, and Kirk is a member of the "W" Club and will be the 1964 Homecoming chairman. Both men received $100 scholarships. A runner-up award of $75 was presented to John F. Coburn III, Lima, Peru, who is a member of MACE, junior men's honorary society.

Three outstanding seniors each received life memberships in the Association valued at $100. They were Konnie Klumpar, Independence, Ia., outgoing president of the Associated Women Students, and Jeff Greenfield, New York, and Richard Halverson, Wauwatosa, who tied for the outstanding senior man award. Greenfield is a former editor of the *Daily Cardinal* and Halverson is the outgoing president of the Memorial Union.

In addition to Prof. Sarles, alumni who served on the Student Awards Committee included: Maxine Plate, Milwaukee; and Mrs. Conrad Elvehjem, Mrs. James Geisler, Mrs. James Watrous, Ralph Timmons, and Duane Bowman, Sr., all of Madison.

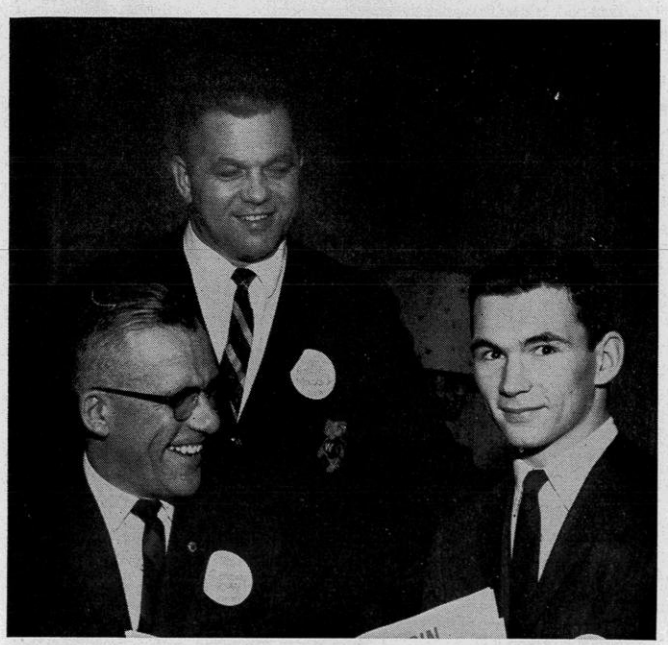
ALUMNI GROUPS ACTIVE

During the past academic year, Alumni Clubs from coast to coast have gathered under the Wisconsin banner to renew their acquaintance with the University. A total of 85 Founders Day meetings were held in the State and throughout the country. Almost all of the meetings were visited by a representative from the campus and a member of the Wisconsin Alumni Association staff. The Wisconsin Foundation staff also attended several of the events. A total of 46 faculty and four students participated in the various programs. On the opposite page is a random pictorial sampling of some of the Founders Day highlights.

Also, this year saw a growing relationship between the Association and constituent societies. The Association currently works with constituent alumni groups representing the fields of social work, nursing, music, journalism, and home economics, and it is anticipated that other groups will soon be joining us.

These alumni were a part of the UW Nurse's Field Day held on the campus in May. In the top photo are: Mrs. Brady Farrell, dinner chairman; Lo Ann Ziebarth, featured speaker; Mrs. Doris Arnold, president of the Nursing Alumni Association; Barbara Eck, senior nursing student; and Mrs. Robert Higgins, general chairman of the event. The bottom photo shows Mrs. Signe Cooper, Louise Smith, Marjorie Pacquin, and Dean Helen Bunge, all who participated in the day long event which featured meetings and a tour of the Medical Center as well as a demonstration of the use of television in teaching nursing.

Louis B. Slichter '17, right, winner of last year's Alumnus of the Year award presented by the Wisconsin Club of Southern California, congratulates this year's winner, Emil Breitkreutz '05. Slichter is a professor of geophysics at the Los Angeles Institute of Geophysics, and Breitkreutz is a retired civil engineer who worked for many years with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.



At the Fort Atkinson Founders Day banquet, Rob Angus, a local high school student whose father is Bob Angus '43, was presented with the club's annual scholarship award by Gordon Day '43, club president. Arlie Mucks, Jr., executive director of the Association was on hand for the event.

LeRoy Luberg, UW Dean for Public Services, President Fred Harvey Harrington, and Gene Spitzer '40, vice president of Murphy Products Co., all participated in the Founders Day program of the Burlington Alumni Club.

Mrs. Leon Krantz (Margaret Schultz '19), left, and Marion Hanna '25 regard a portrait of the late UW President Conrad A. Elvehjem. They were present at a special open house held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Marcus Hobart, Evanston, sponsored by the Wisconsin Alumnae Club of Chicago to raise funds for the Elvehjem Art Center.

Milt Bruhn, Wisconsin head football coach, and Willard E. Mack '42, president of the Mississippi Valley Alumni Club, scrutinize Bucky Badger before the club's Founders Day banquet. Mack, who is with the Gates Rubber Co., is president of the club which serves Badgers in the Moline and Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport and Bettendorf, Ia. area.

Alumni News

1901–1910

Walter SEILER '07, board chairman of the Cramer–Krasselt Co., Milwaukee, has been named to the Advertising Federation of America committee which will elect 1964 candidates for the Advertising Hall of Fame. The 12-man committee meets in New York City this month to make its selections from former advertising leaders who have made outstanding contributions to the profession. The award is made posthumously.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis George ARNOLD '09 (Miriam EASTMAN '08) recently celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary with a reception in Eau Claire (Wis.) where he is chairman of the board of the L. G. Arnold Co., founded by his father in 1864.

Charles A. HALBERT '08, who retired as state chief engineer for Wisconsin in 1955, is now a consultant on construction of dormitories for the Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation. He has been a widower since March, and lives in Madison.

Hale H. HUNNER '09 reports from Venice, Calif., where he is a writer, that he is beginning work on a new book.

Prof. and Mrs. Henry A. SCHUETTE '10 (Jean FREDERICKSON '14) recently returned to Madison from a tour of the Mediterranean. Prof. Schuette, who retired from the UW chemistry department in 1955, is retiring again, this time as editor of the *Badger Chemist*. However, Prof. Schuette promises his retirement won't be to "the world of shuffleboard and horse shoes," but he intends to finish his work on the history of the Wisconsin chemistry department.

1911–1920

The Wisconsin Alumni Club of Baltimore has named Miss Elisabeth AMERY '13 the club's "Wisconsin Alumna of the Year," in recognition of her distinguished career in the field of home economics education. Miss Amery retired as state supervisor of home economics in the state of Maryland in 1954, and lives in Baltimore.

A gold medal of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science has been presented to Alvin H. HANSEN '15, who is Lucius N. Littauer Professor of Political Economy, Emeritus, at Harvard University. The medal recognizes Professor Hansen's "significant contributions to economics in nearly half a century." He is a visiting research professor this year in the Institute of International Economics at the University of Stockholm.

Raymond E. Rowland '25, president and chairman of the board of the Ralston Purina Co., has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Granite City Steel Company. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. Mr. Rowland joined Ralston Purina in 1926 as a salesman and became president in 1956 and chairman of the board in December, 1963. He served as chairman of the 1962–63 United Fund campaign and is vice chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of Metropolitan St. Louis and a director and regional vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers. His community service positions include membership on the boards of trustees of Barnes Hospital, Lindenwood College and David Ranken Jr. School of Mechanical Trades and on the boards of directors of the United Fund and the Boy Scouts. His business directorships include the Merchantile Trust Co., Wabash Railroad Co., Hussmann Refrigerator Co. and Transit Casualty Co.

On June 2, George LEVIS '16, outstanding performer on the UW basketball team 48 years ago, was officially enshrined in the Madison Sports Hall of Fame. After his career as a coach and after refereeing in the Big 10 for 18 years, he joined the Owens Company of Illinois as branch manager in Milwaukee until he retired. He now makes his home in Pompano Beach, Fla.

Dr. Katherine W. WRIGHT, M.D., '16 is chief of the department of neuropsychiatry, Mary Thompson Hospital, Chicago, and a member of the hospital's advisory committee of the mental health service.

Glenn W. STEPHENS '16, Madison attorney and president of the Madison Board of Education for 14 years, was recently reelected to the board.

S. C. HOLLISTER '16, College of Engineering dean emeritus at Cornell University, recently received honorary membership in the American Institute of Architects for distinguished service to architecture.

In April, Dr. Barry J. ANSON '17 presented papers at the meetings of the following societies: American Association of Anatomists; American Otological Society; American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society. He also gave two lectures at the Medical Center of the University of California, San Francisco. Dr. Anson is Research Professor, Department of Otolaryngology and Maxillofacial Surgery, College of Medicine, State University of Iowa. Formerly he was Robert Laughlin Rea Professor and Chairman, Department of Anatomy, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago.

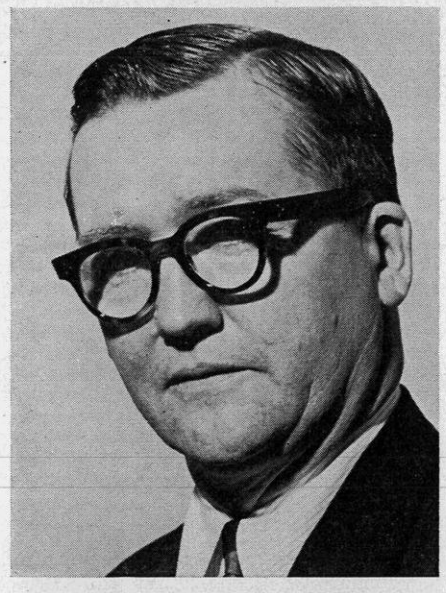
Eugene L. GRANT '17, retired Stanford University professor of engineering economy, was honored May 1 with a distinguished service citation at the annual Wisconsin Engineers Day, adding to the honors he has won in his career.

Arlie M. MUCKS, Sr. '17 was inducted into the Madison Sports Hall of Fame on June 2, for his athletic achievements which include competing in the 1912 Olympic Games at Sweden as a 16 year old junior from Oshkosh High School. The first prep ever to gain the Olympics, he placed second in the discus in 1912 and went on to win Olympic tryouts in 1916, 1920, and 1924, and was world shot put and discus champion. An All-American tackle for Wisconsin in 1914 and one of the best punters of his time, he later became an official for the Big 10 conference. Now living in Oshkosh, Mucks retired as a professor of agriculture at Wisconsin in 1956 and then became affiliated with Oscar Mayer as livestock promoter.

Charles B. NORRIS '17, research engineer at the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, retired April 30.

Otto KRASSELT '17, field representative for the UW Extension Division in the northwest part of Wisconsin for 35 years, retires this year.

The Newcomen Society, which has a membership of 16,000 executives, recently honored the A.C. Nielsen Company, international marketing research organization, at its national dinner meeting in Chicago. A.C. NIELSEN, Sr. '18, chairman and founder of the research organization, was guest of honor and speaker for the evening. In reviewing the 40 years of his company, the world's largest marketing research organization, Mr. Nielsen reported that his company now employs over 5,000 full-time research workers, that it provides continuous marketing or television audience research services to 1700 corporations in 15 countries on four continents, and that during the past 20 years, sales have doubled every five years and now total $50,000,000 annually—a 1,000-fold increase over the first year of operation.



Wallace T. Drew '37 has joined Lennen & Newell, Inc. as a senior vice president and management account supervisor on the Warner–Lambert Pharmaceutical account. Mr. Drew previously was vice president, marketing, and a member of the board of directors of Coty, Inc. At Lennen & Newell he will have over-all responsibility for the Warner–Lambert Pharmaceutical account, including the Richard Hudnut and DuBarry line of cosmetics, Ciro perfumes and Sportsman toiletries.

Bruce CARTTER '20 was recently presented a Gold Key award in recognition of his 25 years of service to 4-H club work. He is assistant state 4-H club leader at the UW. He was honored at a special dinner held in Washington, D.C.

Donald DRAKE '20 retired last year as manager of technical sales service, Champion Papers, Inc. Author of many articles on printing and papers, Mr. Drake recently published a humorous article on his experiences as a troubleshooter in the *Paper Mills News*.

Prof. Delmar W. NELSON '20, of the UW department of mechanical engineering, has been named a Fellow of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers.

1921–1930

Wellington W. BROTHERS '21 is superintendent of printing for the State of Illinois by appointment of the governor. He was previously director of purchasing, forms control, and printing for Benefit Trust Life Insurance Co., Chicago.

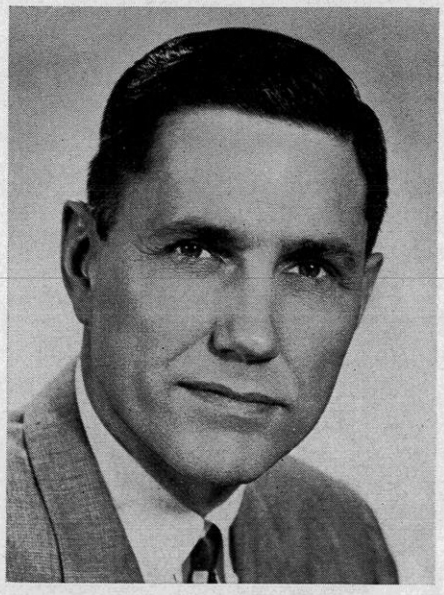
Dorothy Lucille RYAN '29 and Leo Joseph MERKEL '22 were married in April in Madison and return to Madison this month after a wedding trip to Arizona. Miss Ryan has been a field representative for the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

John R. KIMBERLY '22, board chairman and chief executive officer of Kimberly-Clark Corporation, has reassumed the presidency of the company, returning to the office he held from 1953–1959.

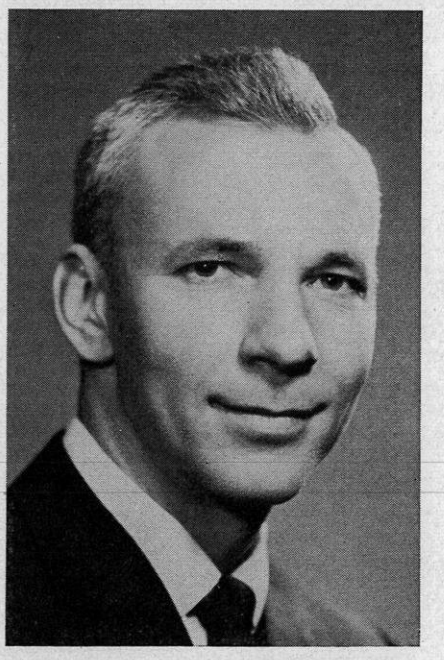
Charles J. LEWIN '23 served as chairman of a symposium on the issue of the rights of the press and the rights of an individual to a fair trial, sponsored by the Massachusetts Newspaper Information Service, the Massachusetts Broadcasters Association, the Massachusetts Bar Association, and the Boston Bar Association. Mr. Lewin is editor and general manager of the *New Bedford Standard-Times, Cape Cod Standard-Times,* and radio stations WNBH of New Bedford and WOCB of West Yarmouth, Mass.

Bernard A. WEIMER '24, export sales manager of the DuPont Company's electrochemicals department, retired at the end of April after a career of 34 years with the company.

At the end of June, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. FRENCH '28 (Florence FELTON '27) will retire from their respective positions as dean of academic affairs at the University of South Florida and assistant professor of speech at the University of Tampa. Mr. French will continue to do part-time teaching and educational consulting work.



Harry E. Manzer, Jr., '46, a veteran of 18 years in the insurance industry, has been appointed director of agencies of CUNA Mutual Insurance Society. He will oversee the various agencies being set up in the United States and Canada for the joint marketing of CUNA Mutual's individual life insurance policies, as well as the homeowners policies of CUMIS Insurance Society, Inc., the property and casualty affiliate of CUNA Mutual. He will also serve on the Society's executive staff. He headed his own general insurance agency in Madison prior to joining CUNA Mutual. Managing director of CUNA Mutual is C. F. Eikel, Jr., who attended the University in 1958.



Richard A. Montaba '49, Arlington Heights, Ill., has been elected a vice president of Gardner, Jones & Cowell, Inc., a Chicago pubic relations counseling firm. In his new position, Montaba will hold broader account executive responsibilities in the areas of corporate and financial public relations. Montaba formerly served with United Press International in Indianapolis, Ind., and in Chicago. He joined Gardner, Jones & Cowell in 1959. A Navy veteran of World War II, he holds a bachelor's degree in journalism from the University. He, his wife, Gwen, and son, Mark, live at 915 South Chestnut Avenue, Arlington Heights.

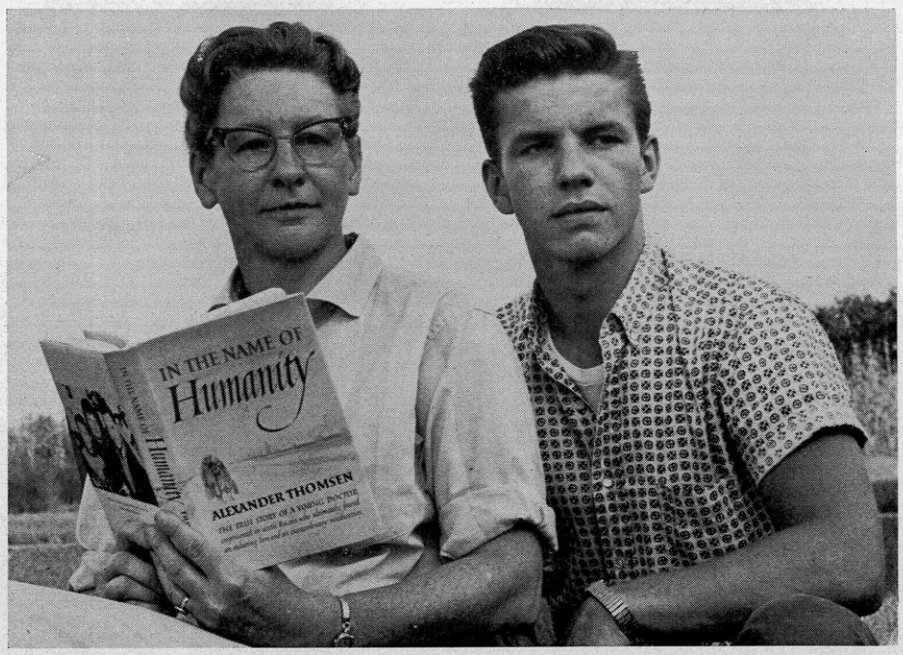
Mrs. Henry Perrine Baldwin II (Emily Phelps MEAD '28), was married May 3 to John Noble Miller of San Francisco. The couple will live in Wisconsin Rapids. Mrs. Miller, seventh vice chairman of the Republican Party of Wisconsin and a trustee of Beloit, Carroll, and Northland colleges, and the immediate past president of the Wisconsin Federation of Republican Women, was widowed in 1963.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce of Beloit, Wis., recently named Arthur B. ADAMS '28, president of the Beloit State Bank and a leader in community activities, as Beloit's outstanding citizen.

1931–1940

The Rev. Leonard NELSON '31 received the degree of master of sacred theology from Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill., at commencement exercises May 28. He was formerly dean of Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans, and now resides in Tampa, Fla.

On May 19 the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture presented Louis C. GOTTSCHALK '31 with a superior service award. He has been a geologist with the Soil Conserva-



Christie Thomsen with her son, Alex.

In the Name of Humanity

THE WIDOW of Hans Peter THOMSEN '45 (Christie LARSEN '42) figures in the book, *In the Name of Humanity*, written by her brother-in-law, Dr. Alexander Thomsen of Denmark, who lived the story. He went to Berlin at the end of hostilities of World War II as a volunteer worker with the Danish Red Cross. His humanitarian mission, however, resulted in his being charged by the Reds with smuggling Nazis out of Berlin, and he spent the next ten years in Russian prisons and Arctic slave labor camps. He was finally released during the de-Stalinization of Russia, when officials admitted that they were holding the wrong man.

During Alexander Thomsen's imprisonment, his brother, Hans Peter Thomsen, and Christie Thomsen worked diligently to try to free him. Dr. Thomsen's brother, in his search for evidence to free him, even got into the Red zone. He gathered enough evidence to prove Dr. Thomsen's innocence, presented it to the proper authorities, but no action was taken. Mrs. Thomsen carried on the fight from this country, making the rounds of Washington offices.

Hans Peter Thomsen was active on the Wisconsin campus from 1942 to 1944. The Thomsens, married in 1943, served as houseparents for Blackhawk Lodge for a year. Peter had earned his bachelor of science degree and was working on his master's degree in zoology when he volunteered for service in 1944 with the American OSS. On a secret mission to Germany at the end of the war, he received a head injury and later developed a brain tumor which took his life in the fall of 1953. Less than a year before he died, he made his final visit to his family's home and left his documented evidence clearing his brother in a drawer. His doctor brother, freed two years after Hans Peter died, only to be rejected as a "collaborator" by most of his friends, found the evidence which he used to clear himself at home.

Dr. Thomsen now has a clinic in Denmark and Christie Thomsen lives in Beloit, where she is associated with radio station WBEL. Her son, Alex, is a student at Superior State College.

In the Name of Humanity was published by E. P. Dutton and Co., New York, in 1961, the same year in which the story of the Thomsen brothers appeared in the *Reader's Digest*.

tion Service since 1935 and has been attached to the Washington staff since 1936, as chief sedimentation specialist since 1959.

Dr. Mary I. Bunting (Mary INGRAHAM '32), president of Radcliffe college, was recently appointed as the first woman member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

George C. BERTEAU '33 has opened law offices in Racine and Kenosha, specializing in labor law, industrial relations, and contract negotiations.

Manager of a new southern sales region in Atlanta, established by the American Cyanamid Company's pigments division is R. N. GRISWOLD '33.

Emma SCHOENFELD Holtkamp '34 has moved from Elizabeth, N.J. to Germany, where she will live for an indefinite period.

Dr. Lucile W. HUTAFF '34 becomes the first woman professor on the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, N.C. when her appointment as professor of preventive medicine goes into effect July 1.

W. Llewellyn MILLAR '35, Hinsdale, Ill., has been appointed general passenger agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and will continue to be stationed in Chicago. He has been with the road since 1935, becoming superintendent of dining car service in Chicago in 1955.

Dr. Harold GOLDBERG '35, vice president and research director of the Raytheon Corp., Lexington, Mass., returned to the campus last month to give the main address at the annual Engineers Day dinner.

Ruth SEILER Summers '36 and her husband are active in community and higher education projects in Greensburg, Pa., where Mr. Summers works at the headquarters of the West Penn Power Company. The Summers family includes three children.

New president of the UW Law Alumni Association is Attorney E. Clarke ARNOLD '40, Columbus, Wis.

Vic PERRIN '40 recently appeared on the "Gunsmoke" television program April 25 in the role of Hank Huckaby, farmer turned prizefight promoter.

Donald A. BIRD '40, professor of English and dean-elect of graduate studies at California State College, Los Angeles, was one of four members of the college faculty to receive the first annual outstanding professor awards established by the faculty, students, alumni, and friends of the college.

Eugene B. COOK '36 is manager of product development in the Allis-Chalmers Process Equipment and Systems Division, Milwaukee. He has been with Allis-Chalmers since 1936.

1941–1945

Prof. Frederick G. SMITH '41, professor of botany and biochemistry, became head of the Department of Botany and

Plant Pathology at Iowa State University May 1. He has been at Iowa State since 1948.

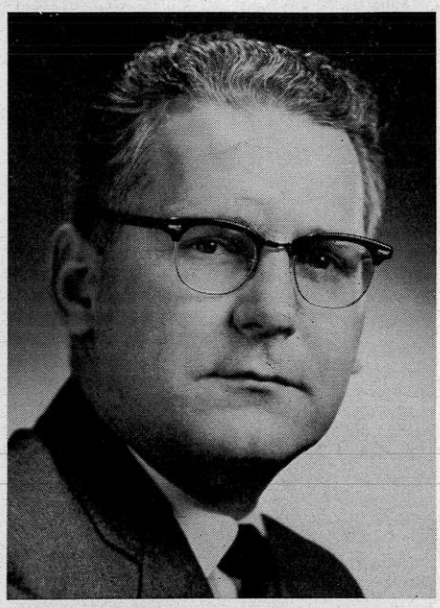
Delegates to the 30th annual meeting of the Independent Bankers in Minneapolis elected Grafton, Wis., banker Ralph L. ZAUN '42 first vice president. He will become president of the Independent Bankers at the 1965 convention in Florida.

1946–1950

Gerald C. MAECHLER '47 is manager of the hydraulic press division in the St. Louis, Miss., plant of the Nordberg company.

Norris W. YATES '47, professor of English at Iowa State University, has been awarded a Fulbright lectureship for the coming academic year at the University of Hamburg, Germany.

Gene M. Amdahl '49 was a major contributor to the development of International Business Machines Corporation's new System/360, which the IBM board chairman calls "the most significant product announcement in the company's history." Mr. Amdahl was the principal inventor of the System/360 logical operation and headed the team responsible for the system's logical design. He now has technical management responsibility for large scientific systems in IBM's data system division. He received his masters and Ph.D. degrees in physics from the UW. Since he joined IBM in 1952, Mr. Amdahl has participated in the design of IBM's first commercial computer—the 701. He was a designer of the IBM STRETCH computer, the most powerful IBM system until announcement of System/360, and he participated in the planning of several other large data processing systems. He has also been IBM director of experimental machines research, and holds a number of computer design patents. The Amdahls and their two children live on Flower Hill, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.



Dr. Robert A. Clayton '49 has been named Director of the Food Science Activity at General Mills' Central Research Laboratories. Dr. Clayton, holder of a B.S. in chemistry and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in biochemistry from the University, joined General Mills in 1959. He first served as head of Fundamental Food Research, and has most recently headed the Exploratory Food Research group. Prior to his association with General Mills, Dr. Clayton spent three years at George Washington University as assistant professor in biochemistry, followed by a similar period with the American Tobacco Company as head of biochemical research.

George F. DAHLIN '47 has been elected regional director of agencies by Bankers Life Company, Des Moines.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, recently named Robert T. HOLTZ '47 to the newly-created position of senior staff representative for plastics materials sales.

Joseph E. WIMMER '48 is assistant district attorney in Waukesha County, Wis., where he has been practicing law.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Bruce Stahl (Catherine CRAIG '48) have a new baby, Robert Bruce, born Feb. 26. The Stahls also have a daughter, Nancy Elizabeth, two. Mr. Stahl is with ML Development Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Fulton CATLIN '48 is a program writer and editor for Scott B. Parry and Associates, New York City, and lives in Huntingdon, Pa.

Dr. Toro IURA '48 is associate head of the propulsion department of Aerospace Corporation, Los Angeles. He and his wife and their three children live in Northside, Calif.

Russell E. WEINKAUF '48 has been promoted to senior patent attorney at Chemstrand Research Center, Durham, N.C. He joined Chemstrand at Decatur, Ala., in 1959 after serving for seven years as a patent attorney with Gulf Oil Corporation in Philadelphia.

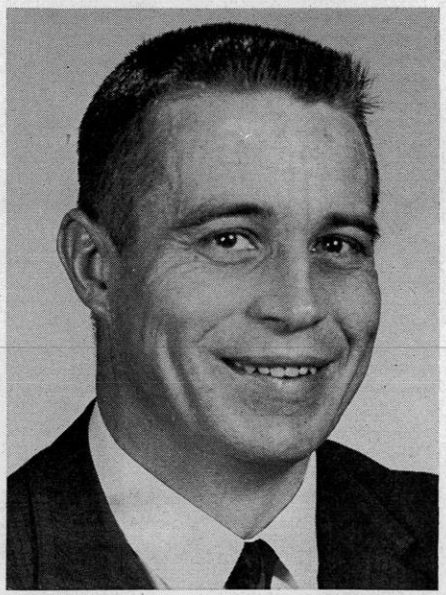
In Congress Assembled, a book covering the way in which both houses of Congress function, and emphasizing their relationships with the President, is the latest Macmillan publication of Daniel M. BERMAN '48. He is associate professor of government and public administration at the American University, Washington, D.C.

Robert A. MABIE '49, executive director of Racine United Community Services since 1959, has moved to Iowa to become executive director of the United Community Services of Greater Des Moines.

Robert ELKON '49 is in his third year as owner of an art gallery on Madison Avenue, New York, which represents several contemporary American and European artists, but also handles works by 20th century masters.

William A. ECKSTEIN '50, who has directed Du Pont's cellophane manufacturing operations at Old Hickory, Tenn., since 1961 is now assistant manager of the company's Spruance film plant in Richmond, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald T. NOLAN '50 announce the birth of their second son and third child, Terence Desmond Nolan, March 18 in Miami.



Dr. Willard F. O'Rourke '50 has joined the biochemistry research department of Eastman Company's Distillation Products Industries division in Rochester, N. Y. Dr. O'Rourke will conduct fundamental and applied research on nutrients and drugs for the feed industry. In addition, he will be responsible for dissemination of scientific information to the research staffs of customer firms in this field. Distillation Products Industries produces vitamins, a number of other food products, and chemicals used by manufacturers of foods, pharmaceuticals, and animal feeds. Dr. O'Rourke comes to Kodak from a position as director of poultry research for the Beacon Division of Textron, Inc., Cayuga, N.Y. He has held administrative and research posts with several feed manufacturing firms.

George A. KENNEDY '50 is head of George A. Kennedy and Associates, Inc., consulting structural engineers, in Chicago. The firm was structural engineer for the Chicago Child Care Society offices and nursery school, one of the two buildings named winners of the 10th annual honor awards presented by the Chicago chapter, American Institute of Architects, and the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.

1951

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas SORENSON (Juanita SUMPTER '50) have moved to Madison, where he has joined the faculty of the UW agricultural journalism department.

Franklyn I. M. HASTY was recently promoted to major in the U.S. Air Force, which he is serving as an instructor pilot assigned to an advisory unit in Viet Nam.

Arthur E. MORGAN, formerly budget coordinator in the cost control department of Cutler-Hammer, Milwaukee, is now division controller in the newly created specialty products division.

1953

Prof. Leon F. FANNIN, a consultant in youth problems, is associate professor of sociology at the University of Hartford, West Hartford, Conn.

1954

On May 1, J. Robert BURULL, former assistant professor of speech at Wayne State College, Wayne, Neb., joined the Extension information staff at Kansas State University as a radio-TV specialist.

1955

James A. LAWSON is manager of the business development department of Milwaukee Western Bank.

Carl J. OLIEN is federal contract procurement specialist in the Wisconsin State Department of Resource Development. He resigned as manager of contract administration for West Coast operations of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. to take the position.

Lee FELDMAN is director of community relations at Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center, Chicago. He formerly was public relations counsel to the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race.

1956

Capt. Martin A. RAMMER, Jr., is stationed at the U.S. Army Hospital in Ft. Rucker, Ala., following his graduation from the Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine at Brooks Air Force Base, Tex.

Eve LILL is chairman of girls' physical education at Highland Park High School (Ill.) and is a folk singer in the Chicago area.

Air Force Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Morgan (Jane CARTWRIGHT) announce the birth of a son, Robert James, on April 22, in Troy, N.Y.

1957

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. THYGESON (Marilyn FARWELL '58) announce the birth of their daughter, Karen Lyn, on Dec. 3, 1963. The Thygesons live in Racine, where he is a chemical engineer with Johnson and Sons, Inc.

John G. BOLLINGER, who is teaching mechanical engineering at the UW, was one of four outstanding young members of the UW faculty who received William H. Kiekhofer awards last month.

William J. HOLICEK has joined the marketing communications firm of Cooper, Strock and Scannell, Inc., Milwaukee, as a copywriter. He and his wife have two children.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick LEVENHAGEN (Jill MOLINARO) announce the birth of their fourth child, Timothy Christopher, on April 24. They live in Brown Deer, Wis.

1958

Howard WATERWORTH returns to Madison this summer for a visit after spending the past two years in West Berlin with the Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick WINTERBOTHAM III, Menomonee Falls, Wis., announce the April 12 birth of a son, David.

Gar ALPEROVITZ has been awarded a doctor of philosophy degree and a fellowship to King's College from Cambridge College, England. He was elected to the fellowship as a result of his dissertation on the "Influence of the Atomic Bomb Upon Certain Military and Political Questions April to September, 1945."

Mr. and Mrs. Roger GAUMNITZ (Kay MAYHEW '60) announce the birth of a daughter, Niki Lee, on April 28. The baby has a sister, Gail Sue, 2½. The Gaumnitzes live in Santa Maria, Calif.

Attorney Richard C. RUPPIN has joined a Durand, Wis., law firm.

Paul N. HERRMANN, international accountant with Johnson's Wax since 1958, has been named budget manager of S. C. Johnson and Son, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Vaughan (Barbara CHAPMAN) of Naperville, Ill., announce the birth of Cynthia Jane, on April 11. The Vaughans have a son, Stephen, 1½.

1959

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Cooper (Carol MISTACHKIN) announce the birth of their first child, Lawrence Andrew, April 5 in Los Angeles, Calif.

Jack E. JOYCE has joined a Menomonie, Wis., law firm, after serving as a military police instructor with the U.S. Army School in Oberammergau, West Germany and as assistant provost marshal, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Richard McGLAUCHLIN is assistant professor of art at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

Steve STEPHENS, basketball coach and physical education director at Beaver Dam (Wis.) high school since 1958, will become physical education and athletic instructor at the UW Center in Kenosha next September.

First Lieutenant Jon R. HOBBS has been reassigned to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, after graduation from the Air Force Squadron Officer School at the Air University, Maxwell AFB, Alabama.

Graduating from the Air University at the same time was Captain Ronald L. KLINGBEIL, who has been reassigned to Holloman AFB, New Mexico.

1960

John S. CAVANAUGH, Jr. recently joined Lederle Laboratories, a division of the American Cyanamid Company, as sales representative in the firm's Chicago region.

Lieutenant Winton E. SEVERSON has been reassigned to Lowry AFB, Colo., after graduation in April from the U.S. Air Force Squadron Officer School at the Air University, Maxwell AFB, Alabama.

Paul M. BERGE and Larry J. CARSON were both recently elected to the position of assistant cashier in the commercial loan department of the Bank of Madison.

1961

William O. NICHOLS is employed by the National Park Service as a park ranger at Shenandoah National Park, Va.

Mrs. David B. CLARKE (Mary DURFEE '58) writes that the Clarkes are in Hawaii, where he is teaching physics and math at Hawaii Preparatory Academy and she is "rather frantically" directing their first musical. Mr. Clarke was formerly a research associate in meteorology at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts. The Clarkes have three daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay FORRESTER (Julie TJOFLAT '60) announce the birth of their second child, Dagny Elizabeth, on October 11, 1963. They also have a son, Mark, 2.

Army first lieutenant Duane C. KASPER received the Purple Heart in ceremonies in Viet Nam while he was assigned to the U.S. Army Support Command there.

1962

Lee H. ZIMMERMAN has been promoted to sales engineer with the Chain Belt Company and is working out of the company's Cincinnati office.

First lieutenant Richard H. JOHNSTON has been awarded a graduate fellowship in economics at the UW for next year. He

and his wife will move to Verona, Wis., from Fort Devens, Mass., where he is presently stationed.

Dennis G. MAKI has won a five-year award worth more than $17,000 from the Life Insurance Medical Research fund. The award, one of 20 awarded to students all over the country, provides both stipend and tuition for his final three years of medical school and the two years required for completion of his Ph.D. in physiology.

R. Michael PEARCE has joined the Aero-Astronautics Department of the Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, Calif.

Air Force second lieutenant Peter R. FLEISCHHACKER has been reassigned to Reese Air Force Base, Texas, for pilot training.

First lieutenant Kenneth M. PFRANG is an Air Force pilot with a military air transport service unit at Travis Air Force Base, California.

Mr. and Mrs. David MORRIS (Sally MURPHY '61) announce the birth of their first child, Katherine Anne, March 16 in Richmond, Calif., where Mr. Morris is a process engineer with the Richmond refinery of Standard Oil. He spoke to UW engineers last December on "A New Engineer's First Impressions in Industry."

1963

Dr. and Mrs. Eli SHEFTER (Arlyne ARNOVITZ '61) are in Oxford, England. Dr. Shefter has been awarded a National Institute of Health fellowship to do X-ray crystallography research there. This past year he was a postdoctoral fellow in X-ray crystallography at UCLA and his wife was assistant to the director of the UCLA Hillel Foundation.

Carol FALK has been honored at Columbia School of Journalism where she attends graduate school. At mid-term she received an award from the professional chapter of Theta Sigma Phi journalism sorority for "demonstrated ability in journalism."

Beth GWIN, after completing her intern year in occupational therapy in hospitals in Chicago, Ann Arbor, Indianapolis, and Hartford, Conn., left for a six-week vacation tour of Europe last month.

Roger MOLANDER, working on his doctorate in nuclear engineering at the University of California, Berkeley, has received a $7000 National Science Foundation Award for two years of graduate study there.

Philip C. MARCKS is teaching social studies at Shorewood Hills School, Madison, in the UW School of Education fifth year teacher internship program.

1964

David L. LUDWIG is a special agent for the Indianapolis Life Insurance Company with a Madison agency. During his first month, he ranked seventh in production of all agents in the nation. He lives in Madison with his wife and daughter.

Newly Married

1950

June Elizabeth O'Neill and Robert William SWANSON, Los Angeles, Calif.

1956

Irene Mary Charlton and John David HALIDAY, Whitefish Bay.

1957

Anne Marie GROMME and William Alexander Ross, Wauwatosa.

1958

Jenny Ghislaine Smits and Paul Michael EBERT, Cambridge, Mass.

1959

Barbara Ann EASTMAN and Eugene W. Hungate, Fond du Lac.

Geraldine Carney and James William WEIDENFELLER, Harrison, N.J.

1960

Patricia Ann Ramsfield and Frank Ralph PARKER, Madison.

Mildred Shelton and Edward James RANDALL, Charleston, S.C.

1961

Shok-Kuen Choi and Chung Doo CHANG, Madison.

Karen Ann Ullius and Edgar L. KOCH, Edgerton.

Patricia K. Gehrer and Kendrick J. LEWANDOWSKI.

Grace Zechman and Lynn Orin SHUMWAY, Lebanon, Pa.

1962

Marcia Carlisle Fagerburg and John Thomas STODOLA, Madison.

Susan Florence SOLLENBARGER '60 and Denis Frederic THOMS, Blue Island, Ill.

1963

Jane Margaret STROUF and Guy Stanley CONRAD, Jr., Whitefish Bay.

Lynne Marlane Reinke and William Lloyd DUSHEK, Lodi.

Sherie Diane Krauss and Richard S. KRESKY, Thiensville.

Betty Rae Fincher and Philip M. MAAS, Mazomanie.

Bonnie Jeanne MALCOLM and Barry Anderson Brown, Middleton.

Lois I. Tuchel and William Joseph McINTYRE, Milwaukee.

Shirley DeMeyer and Richard Charles PAYLEITNER, South Bend, Ind.

Sandra Mohr Williamson and Ronald Robert REICHEL, Evanston, Ill.

Joanne Louise Jackl and Thomas James SMITH, Milwaukee.

1964

Mary Elizabeth HAMPEL and Kenneth A. Endres, Madison.

Necrology

Charles Henry BECKER '99, Kenosha.

Cora F. DESMOND '99, Los Angeles, Calif.

Frank Howard KURTZ '99, Minneapolis, Minn.

Louis Albert COPELAND '96, Duarte, Calif.

Mrs. James McCurrach '93 (Mary I. MURRAY), Evanston, Ill.

Mirah CONGDON '04, Los Gatos, Calif.

Carl Frederick HUTH '04, Wauwatosa.

Harvey Ray BURR, Sr. '06, Madison.

Martha NEPRUD '07, Westby.

George Walter HEWITT '08, Wheeling, W. Virginia.

Mrs. Oscar Jensen '08, (C. Gail LIBBY), Madison.

Russell Nelson CRAWFORD '09, Chicago, Ill.

Charles Floyd EVANS '09, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Ralph Wall Collie '11 (Orpha Edna JONES), Philadelphia, Pa.

James Elmer DAVIS '12, Melbourne, Fla.

Gerrie Jonathan PINCH '12, West Allis.

Mrs. James Elmer Davis '13 (Velva Myrtle BRADBURY), Fennimore.

Joseph Merrill HOEFFEL, Sr. '13, Green Bay.

Robert Mathew RIESER, Sr. '13, Madison.

Leslie Edward SCHULTZ '13, Prairie du Sac.

Walter John HOGANS '14, Geneva, Ill.

Paul Alexander KNAPLUND '14, Cambridge, Mass.

Victor MORRIS '14, Milwaukee.

Mrs. H. M. Short '14 (Jenoise BROWN), Pittsfield, Mass.

Karl Moses Christian CHWOROWSKY '15, Madison.

Henry W. LEMCKE '15, Middleton.

Hildegarde Mary MEISEKOTHEN '15, Madison.

John Peter ZENTNER '15, Milwaukee.

Mrs. C. A. Dengel '16 (Mary BOWLES), Madison.

Helen EHLER '16, New Gardens, L. I., New York.

Linwood Irving NOYES '16, Ironwood, Mich.

Benjamin Henry BULL '17, Madison.

Hazel Johanna McNAMARA '17, Springfield, Ill.

Victor Emmanuel NYLIN '17, Platteville.

Erving Henry STIBBE '18, Peshtigo.

Dr. Carroll Francis CRAIN '19, Oakland, Arkansas.

Ray De Condres FISHER '19, Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. Charles Leigh Stevens '19 (Jessica Agnes THOMPSON), Westwood, Mass.

Ralph Vernon BOGGESS '20, Milwaukee.

Mrs. Henry Sizer Campbell '20 (Elizabeth Brownlee WELCH), Marinette

Marion Elizabeth TORMEY '20, Madison.

Myron Tilman HERREID '21, Afton, Minn.

Thomas William LELAND '21, College Station, Texas.

Joseph John LISKOVEC '21, La Crosse.

Mrs. B. F. Temple '21 (Vera May TEMPLIN), Boulder, Colo.

Violet Hansa MADSEN '22, Oregon.

Lewis Charles MUELLER '22, Milwaukee.

Clarence Francie SPRESTER '22, Black River Falls.

Kenneth Shirley AMES '23, Pasadena, Md.

Kathryn Mary BRADY '23, Chicago, Ill.

Paul Hiles REHFELD '23, Madison.

Ezra Jennings CRANE '24, Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii.

Joseph E. PELNAR '24, Milwaukee.

Julius Adler STONE '24, Beloit.

Elizabeth Emily STEUCK '25, Milwaukee.

Nelson FALK '26, Hartford, Conn.

Carlton James McCAFFREY '26, Scarsdale, New York.

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Quentin Joseph MEEUWSEN '27, Oconto.

Roy William CHRISTIANSON '28, Beloit.

John Howard LASHER '28, Chicago, Ill.

George Henry SCHEER, Jr. '28, Dayton, Ohio.

Walter Joseph MULLER '29, Orlando, Fla.

Meyer Harley RESNICK '32, Milwaukee.

Roy Ivan SMITH '32, Cashton.

Harold Jacobson MALL '33, Aurora, Ill.

Howard Clark HANSEN '39, Ripon.

Albert Frank KASTNER '41, Milwaukee.

Mrs. John Manson Marshall '41 (Doris Emma SCHAUER), Brookfield.

William GILBERT '44, Neenah.

Mrs. John P. Grant '46 (Joan Heddles TECKEMEYER), New Rochelle, New York.

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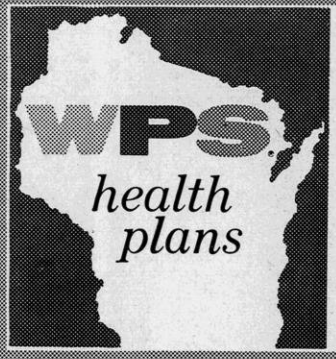

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