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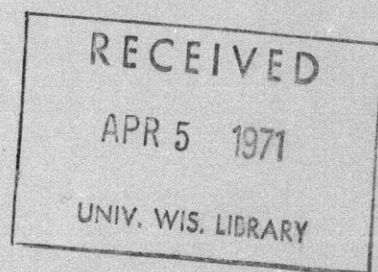
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March, 1971



A Sociologist Says "Beware of Our Drug Laws" - P. 4

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ON WISCONSIN

Just a couple of weeks ago we had a special meeting here at the Alumni House with new UW President John C. Weaver as a special guest. We called together a group of our more recent UW grads to form the nucleus of our efforts to keep your Alumni Association growing in service and scope. We call this group our Young Alumni Advisory Committee; its chairman is Eric Hagerup '58, of Milwaukee. From the caliber of those who responded to our invitation, we are confident of receiving some very worthwhile advice, indeed, on how we can be more *relevant* (if you'll excuse the overworked word) to those who join the ranks of alumni each year.

For example, one of the goals we hope to reach with the aid of our new Committee is that of showing the new graduate that he is important to the University and his fellow alumni. It's tough—we can all remember—to make that adjustment from student one day to young businessman or career woman the next. The first time we go to an Alumni Club function in a new city, it's quite normal to feel that we have nothing to contribute, no interests in common with these "older" types who have established themselves with careers and families, and who view the University of Wisconsin quite differently from the way we do. Of course that's true—the views *are* very often different. But the opinion of a young man or woman who has only recently left the campus *is one that other alumni should heed*. It's accurate, for one thing; it's more apt to be in tune with and aware of the thinking behind administrative actions. It can be a tremendous impact on helping the other older alumni to see the University as it is today.

We asked our new committee a lot of questions: how we can help new alumni keep interested; what local clubs can do to make them welcome; what we can offer on the pages of WISCONSIN ALUMNUS that will be of particular interest to them. We got good ideas on all fronts. We're putting them into effect: club officers will soon receive letters passing along the suggestions; our editor is incorporating suggestions in plans for future editions.

We feel confident that in the coming months the Wisconsin Alumni Association, on a nationwide basis, as on all local levels, will reflect the enthusiasm and vision of this Committee.

We're equally sure that President Weaver, as he walked back up Bascom Hill after the meeting, must have been extremely happy to reflect on the intelligent and constructive dialogue he had just held with this fine young group of strongly motivated supporters of our University.

Arlie M. Mucks, Jr.
Executive Director

Letters

Members Only

... We wish to register our strong disapproval of your recent policy of limiting items in the Alumni News section to members of the WAA. This is like the TIMES refusing to print news about non-subscribers. ... One of our main reasons for obtaining a Life Membership was the welcome information on the accomplishments of distant graduates. ...

Anonymous
Chicago

We don't normally print unsigned letters, but this writer's point reflects others we've had lately. First, the restriction is not a new one: only the reminder is. Each month we receive far more press releases and personal items than we can use. Since we must be selective, it seems only fair that we run news from and about those whose dues and loyalty support the WAA and the magazine. The restriction is not applied to servicemen or announcements of outstanding accomplishment of non-members. Neither is it applied to news of marriages or deaths.—Ed.

Penalty on Butler

... I hope my friend Tom Butler merely misread his notes when he quoted hockey coach Bob Johnson as saying, "Madison and Superior are the only (hockey) hotbeds because they have indoor rinks." (THE ICEMEN COMETH ON STRONG, *Wisconsin Alumnus*, Dec.-Jan.)

This comes as quite a surprise to the taxpayers who built the 5,000-seat Brown County Veterans Memorial Arena in 1958 and who go there to cheer the Green Bay Bobcats, Wisconsin's only professional hockey team. More importantly for this discussion, 1,000 boys participate in Arena-based hockey programs, compared with 400 two years ago. Hopefully, some stars are in training for Coach Johnson.

James Bartelt '49
Editorial Page Editor
Green Bay Press-Gazette

Wisconsin alumnus

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WHAT?!

YOU'RE STILL

NOT A

LIFE MEMBER?

AMERICA'S DRUG POLICIES:

Killer or Cure?

By David Joranson MS '70

America's attitude toward drugs is destructive. Based more upon punitive moral convictions than on sound information, it ignores totally the fundamental nature of drug abuse, *in reality a health and social problem*. Because of our harsh and repressive policies, we are now confronted with a stunning array of tangential crises. Here are some of them:

► **Thousands of young people who are users rather than traffickers have been dealt criminal punishment.** National data from the U. S. Government publication *Crime in the United States* shows that between 1960 and 1969, Narcotic Drug Law violations by juveniles increased 2453 per cent, reflecting primarily a high prevalence of increased marijuana arrests.

► **Users of drugs to the extent that they have a critical health problem have few, if any, places to go for help.** They are not likely to expose themselves to arrest and prosecution. Because the abuse of drugs has been viewed historically as a legal matter, the medical profession's access to the user is sharply limited, and medical facilities are inappropriate and inadequate. Research into the cause and treatment of drug abuse has been stultified.

► **Communities, hysterical about the drug issue, are wasting great effort and resources.** Community planning activities proceed at a crisis pace as though there were an epidemic. Community "experts" abound. Drug committees are everywhere. Youth in many schools have been subjected increasingly to a form of amateur, irrelevant "drug education" which only solidifies their negative feelings toward adults and adult attitudes on drugs.

► **Myths and stereotypes about drugs have further alienated youth.** The public sees a direct connection between drug use and the other generation gap issues—radicalism, "permissiveness", rebellion. This further complicates efforts to approach drug use with reason and understanding. The development by youth of their own informal resources for drug problems is an example of the polarity that has resulted.

► **Illegal drug traffic is largely responsible for the prosperity of organized crime which capitalizes both on national policies and individual problems.** Organized crime is able to flourish as it does because it provides wanted services:

gambling, prostitution, and drugs. The high risks involved in marketing illegal drugs drive up the price so that the addict must resort to crime in order to support his addiction. (The syndicate converts stolen goods or prostitution pay into the cash the addict needs to pay it for expensive drugs.) *Society's cost of supporting organized crime in narcotics abuse alone amounts to \$541 million annually!* This amounts to a tax-free, tacit conspiracy between our policies and crime, with the addict and the public caught in the squeeze.

Yet, rather than attack organized crime the Federal government gives \$1 million to Mexico to eradicate marijuana. This results in a decrease in the marijuana supply and the consequent influx of more dangerous drugs, tending to confine the supply market still more to organized crime. This highly profitable underground drug market also motivates the sale of dangerous and impure substances to presently non-using individuals, because an uncontrolled profit-making venture relies heavily on spreading the use of its product. In the context of our drug-oriented culture, the "in" nature of drugs and the rebellion fostered by policies, sensational media coverage, and scare drug programs may function inadvertently as the advertising and promotional arm of organized crime.


► **Law enforcement efforts often include conduct which many consider to be more reprehensible than the target behavior.** There is considerable feeling against such methods as illegal search and seizure, entrapment, improper arrest, electronic surveillance, abuse of the informant system, the no-knock entry. Officials who profess to be "tough on crime" clog the courts with drug-use charges against youngsters or members of minority groups, aware that the ensuing publicity will convince the public that law enforcement is handling the problem effectively.

"Prohibition" and prohibition

The gravity of the drug issue should lead the public to examine the rational basis of its drug-combating policies. An intelligent approach to marijuana is mandatory in view of its widespread use: this drug is the key issue in "drug abuse". Assuming that marijuana laws are based on utilitarian principles of protecting public health and welfare, most citizens would correctly deduce that the weed is, in fact, dangerous. Indeed, the rationale behind the Marijuana Tax Act of 1937—the federal prohibition of marijuana—was

Warning card to be placed in R. R. Train
Beware! Young and
All Walks of

Marihuana Cigarette

his  may be handed

the friendly stranger. It comes
Marihuana"-- a powerful narcotic



Part flower, female marihuana (weed).

Address: THE

We support drug laws
that punish our young
and turn away the
sick, while crime
syndicate scum grow
fat. And all because,
the author says,
Grandpa's minister
told him "where
there's smoke there's
sin."

(Incorporated not for

David Joranson, the author of this incisive report, is administrative assistant to the superintendent of Mendota State Hospital in Madison. He received his bachelor's ('68) and master's degrees from the University of Wisconsin and organized the first course in drugs at the UW Graduate School of Social Work.

Mr. Joranson is an officer of the State Council of the National Association of Social Workers, and works with the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social services to develop continuing education in drugs for mental health professionals through the Educational Telephone Network. He is chairman of the treatment and rehabilitation section of the Governor's Conference on Drugs and Alcohol; a lecturer in the National Drug Education Training Center, in Madison; and associate producer of WHA-TV's series "The Drug Problem Problem".

Beyond the state level, Mr. Joranson is active on the Washington-based Committee for Effective Drug Abuse Legislation.

that it caused immorality and violence. Acts of violence and vice being among the most offensive to society, it then seemed reasonable to end use of the drug by relying on heavy penalties. It was an expensive move: enforcement, trials and incarceration cost the public money, but we accept the burden. When we read of the arrest, prosecution and jailing of marijuana users, we feel secure in the knowledge that the law is operating as intended.

But the law of the land may be used in ways which are *not* practical or reasonable. Policy is often developed by powerful special interest groups on their own behalf. Laws can be used to censor those whose life styles conflict with ours. It's happened before in our nation's history. A good example was Prohibition—the "marijuana issue" of the '30s.

The enactment of Prohibition has been interpreted by many authorities—one among them Joseph Gusfield in his book *Symbolic Crusade*—as a censorship of the life style and behavior of urban Catholics by white rural Protestants. Catholicism, "city life" and alcohol were viewed by the WASPS as a threat to the moral fabric of their society. They focused their energies on the dangers of drinking, and succeeded in making it illegal. Thus, with Protestant morality upheld, who could doubt that urban Catholics were of less value in American society.

Only when it became clear that the law was *not* a deterrent to use of liquor while it damaged the lives of thousands, made gangsters rich, and remained unenforceable, Prohibition was repealed. The circumstances surrounding today's prohibition of marijuana are remarkably like that event in our history. As in the days of Prohibition, millions of Americans ignore the law, and illegal use of the drug is widespread. Young people are serving prison sentences for having got caught. Indignant citizens say this is as it should be—that marijuana is dangerous to society, its illegality reasonable.

▶ Yet the assumption that the law is based on fact is erroneous. Whatever the marijuana laws are, they are *not* accurate statements about the dangers of the drug. The fact of the matter is that as far as science has been able to determine, the danger potential for the individual is less from marijuana than from our two national pacifiers, alcohol or cigarettes. Marijuana does not produce physical dependence. It does not bring about the tissue damage and disease directly

associated with alcohol and tobacco. Psychological dependence may occur with marijuana as with all mind-altering substances such as alcohol, tobacco, or other stimulants and depressants. But by far the greatest danger in marijuana use lies in getting caught!

John Kaplan, in his book *Marijuana: The New Prohibition* points out that the assumption that marijuana is linked with violent crime was used to persuade Congress of the need for outlawing the drug. Several years of campaigning by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics culminated in the federal prohibition of marijuana.

"How many murders, suicides, robberies, criminal assaults, holdups, burglaries, and deeds of maniacal insanity (marijuana) causes each year, especially among the young, can only be conjectured," testified the commissioner of the Bureau of Narcotics. Indeed, every case history gathered by the bureau in evidence illustrated the "violent and immoral" effects of the drug. It must have required a good imagination and a certain moral persuasion to be convinced by this "evidence". Never was there an effort made to demonstrate a causal relationship between marijuana and violence or immorality. According to Kaplan, one typical testimony used by the bureau proclaimed:

"A citizen of Alamosa, Colorado, stated that there had been scores of cases of violent and petty crimes and insanity in southern Colorado in recent years incited by the use of marijuana. Local officials there have been seriously aroused about the problem."

It was on such statements that Congress criminalized a virtually unknown drug without opposition.

Harry J. Anslinger, now 77 years old, once assistant commissioner of Prohibition and subsequently commissioner of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics for 33 years, is generally considered to have been most responsible for the federal prohibition of marijuana. He believed, and according to recent statements still does, that marijuana is used by the psychologically and socially maladjusted, that it causes violence, and that it is an aphrodisiac. In reading his remarks one is struck by the intensity of his views and the minor role scientific knowledge about drugs plays in forming his judgments. Here are a few things he told a *Playboy* interviewer in February, 1970:

"... a young man and his girlfriend planted marijuana seeds in their backyard and when the stalks matured, they crushed the flowering tops and smoked one cigarette and then engaged in such erotic activities that the neighbors called police and they were taken to jail.

"A person under the influence of marijuana can get so violent that it takes about five policemen to hold him down.

"Alcohol is always dragged into the conversation when people are defending marijuana, but it's just irrelevant. It has nothing to do with the drug problem.

"There's no real problem of overprescribing by physicians in creating drug abuse."

A high school science class could see the scientific error in Mr. Anslinger's assumptions, yet it's quite possible that many of you reading this will be surprised that they're incorrect. You are not alone: it is on such scientifically hollow generalizations that we've been raised; it's on them that we generally concur with the country's drug policies. It's on them that we've turned a health problem into a legal cause (lately including the newer psychedelics) and delegated enforcement to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics.

How Did We Get Here?

Given our historic tradition which, generally speaking, allows the morality of those in power to be expressed through the law, the phenomenon of our drug policies can be described as having ethnocentric qualities—one group believing in the superiority of its ways and tending to reject the behavior and values of other groups having different practices and beliefs. Thus our drug laws are based upon austere and rigid concepts of right and wrong, accompanied by a fear of loss of self-control and a tight-lipped conviction that pleasure must be earned. In the context of ethnocentric and Puritan policy making, it is not surprising that the people who used marijuana before passage of the Marijuana Tax Act were largely members of minority groups.

In 1914 Congress enacted the Harrison Act to control legitimate drug traffic. This was its only function and it has been largely effective. Nevertheless, through some interpretations of this act plus several decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court, the Narcotics Division of the Treasury Department (which later became the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and is now the Bureau of Narcotics

and Dangerous Drugs), with the cooperation of the American Medical Association, removed the treatment of addicts from the medical profession. For some time after the Harrison Act was passed the medical profession made important contributions to the understanding of addiction. But there were some irresponsible physicians who drew much criticism in regard to their use of narcotics in the course of treatment. Thus the AMA requested an interpretation of the act to prevent doctors from using drugs in the course of therapy. The Narcotics Division, through two Supreme Court decisions against physicians who had abused their license to prescribe drugs (Webb vs. U. S., 1919 and U. S. vs. Behrman, 1922), was able to suppress effectively the treatment of addicts by medical practitioners. By prosecuting physicians for treating addicts and by closing down the admittedly poorly-administered addiction clinics, the Division of Narcotics brought about an interpretation of heroin addiction as primarily a legal problem.

The effect has been to make the addict a criminal by forcing him to deal with organized crime to support his habit. Given the high cost of goods and services in the underworld, the addict must usually resort to crime—robbery, hustling, prostitution—in order to pay for drugs. Moreover, he is subject to overdoses, scarcity, disease, and impure or diluted heroin, and often has to withdraw “cold turkey” in a jail cell. Even the use of the term “addict”, with its emotion-laden connotations, removes the problems of drug dependency from the realm of reason. Further, our laws and attitudes have made the drug-dependent person unemployable, have seriously threatened his health, and have generally labeled him somewhat less than human in the eyes of society. The drug related policies in the United States are totally irrational.

Where Do We Go?

It seems imperative that there be a top level federal commission appointed by the President to investigate and make recommendations to Congress and the public regarding the effects of our policies and how we must move toward rational drug control. This *has* occurred, but with curiously incomplete results.

Few are aware of the fate of the little known Ashe Council. Established early in the Nixon administration, it studied the problem and made recommendations to the President and federal

agencies. Reportedly these recommendations dealt with drug abuse as symptomatic of other ills, and pointed out the need to change drug policies. The report was submitted, but my personal efforts and those of the office of a U. S. Congressman have been unsuccessful in obtaining a copy. We have found that no one officially connected with it will discuss it. So perhaps it is not surprising that there has been little talk in Washington about drug abuse as a problem of people and policies. There is no doubt that drug abuse is a hot political issue, and ironically so, since any campaigner who would dare question the rationality of drug laws would seriously jolt his constituency's conditioned attitudes. Such questioning and change has never been more imperative, but until it happens and the laws are revised, of even greater urgency is the need to guide and educate those who are caught in the middle—families, students, professionals—who need help and answers *now*.

Some of these answers might be forthcoming from a policy statement drafted by a group of us in the South Central Wisconsin Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers for consideration at next month's national conference of the NASW. Here are some of the points of the policy:

- ▶ **The use of drugs does not represent an unexplainable, uniquely new phenomenon in society.** People of all age groups are using drugs for a variety of reasons, good, bad or indifferent, including: disease control; social relaxation; stimulation, sedation; relief from tension, pain, fatigue, boredom, anxiety; appetite control; control of hyperactivity; rebellion; curiosity satisfaction; deriving fun and pleasure; seeking new ways of experiencing self; seeking help in coping with personal and environmental difficulties; proving courage; attempts to increase sexual desire and performance; obtaining thrills; and searching for meaning in life
- ▶ **To determine when drug use becomes abuse we must be able to differentiate that which causes health problems and is therefore socially undesirable and that which is “objectionable” merely because it does not conform with another's point of view.** The Mental Health Planning Committee

of Milwaukee County has offered a definition which makes this distinction. Drug abuse, it says, is: "... any pattern of deliberate non-therapeutic use of any drug which interferes with one or more of the following areas of human functioning: physical health, psychological development, social adaptation (including family and peer group), educational performance and occupational functioning."

This definition requires that some instances of drug use be recognized as merely that instead of as "drug abuse". For instance, the use of marijuana or alcohol becomes abuse *only* when it interferes with the individual's functioning in one of the five areas of the definition.

▶ **When drug abuse does occur, it should be understood for what it is, a symptom of a deeper problem from which the individual seeks relief.** We may rely on alcohol to relax and unwind, or on barbiturates to aid sleep, but those who rely too heavily on them very often have deeper problems. Here a health condition exists which should be attended to by professionals.

▶ **There is one continuing cause of drug abuse: their availability.** Those who are responsible are guilty of exploiting personal weaknesses. Trafficking in drugs, especially those causing physical dependence, is repressive—a crime against personal freedom. Those who conduct such traffic and profit from the misfortunes of others must be removed from society.

What Can Parents Do?

Considering our drug oriented culture, our changing social norms, the experimental nature of youth and the availability of mood-altering drugs, it is important for families to be prepared to deal with a drug situation when it arises. The following guidelines have been developed by the Department of Youth Development of the University of Wisconsin Extension.

▶ **If you learn that your son or daughter has used drugs, stay calm.** Experimentation is part of the growth process, and drug experimentation does not necessarily mean that a youth has an emotional problem, although some young people who decide to use drugs will experience significant personal problems caused by or related to them. Adolescence is at best a difficult time; it can be punctuated by unwanted pregnancies, running away, drug use. Each situation must be handled with the care and concern that should exemplify the parent-child relationship.

▶ **If your son or daughter becomes a drug abuser according to some aspect of the definition offered earlier, seek outside help.** A mental health center, social service agency or a drug clinic may be helpful, as would consultation with psychiatrists, psychologists, physicians, social workers or clergymen who have relevant experience. Keep in mind that the drug experience has likely filled a gap or has helped the young person cope with life. Positive alternatives to "turning on" are probably the best solution to the problem.

▶ **The unreliable quality of drugs obtained illegally, the effects of "good" drugs on certain individuals, and the circumstances surrounding the drug experience itself may result in dangerous or frightening reactions.** These sometimes need medical management; they *always* require understanding, compassion and patience instead of moralizing and panic. A person on a bad trip may feel he is going crazy or dying. He needs to be reassured that the feeling is the effect of a drug in his system, and that it will wear off.

▶ **Educate yourself about drugs.** Share what you learn with your children, and listen to what they have to say. Don't avoid the issue, but stay away from preaching. Try not to barricade yourself behind the point of view that you as an adult feel obliged to take.

▶ **Set good examples.** If your concern is really about drug abuse instead of the life style and behaviors *commonly associated* with drugs, you must examine your own drug usage in order to be credible. Drugs found in the home are dangerous too, although legal. Diet pills (amphetamines), sleeping tablets (barbiturates), and tranquilizers are common. Hypocritical attitudes about these and about tobacco and alcohol will decrease the likelihood that your children will learn to enjoy life without the help of mind-altering substances. And if you rely on any of the "household drugs", arguing that "I need them but I know how to use them", you really have no retort—honestly, objectively or scientifically—when your youngster counters with "Pot is just as safe, and I know how to use it."

▶ **Share your feelings with your children.** Adolescent drug users often express unsatisfied needs for close and intimate relationships. Young people today are deeply concerned about communication, caring, and dealing with feelings.

What Can the Schools Do?

The goal of our schools must be to help our young

develop successful human relationships and personal strength. Rather than one-shot special assemblies and crisis programs, it has been found far more successful to sponsor small-group discussions with competent leaders. Good drug education does not consist simply of pamphlets and films. Exaggeration and sensationalism have no place in the school. School drug policies which view drugs only as a legal problem will foster fear, disrespect and alienation.

Teachers and counselors ought to learn everything they can about drugs and human relationships. State and national organizations can offer valuable assistance. (Some of these are listed on page 11.) It is also important for teachers and counselors to examine their own attitudes to determine whether they are qualified to be helpful to young people in the area of drugs.

The University of Wisconsin is a microcosm of the nation's drug policies. The Drug Information Center (DIC) has been established by the regents for the dissemination of objective, scientific information about drugs. The program focuses not only on factual information but on values and the development of effective ways to help students. But the policy of the University is contradictory. While the regents approved the DIC, they passed (in the face of very strong testimony to the contrary) new bylaws which made drug problems strictly legal, disciplinary matters. New guidelines were established forcing Dorm Fellows to report drug use, except first-time marijuana use. This atmosphere of distrust makes it impossible for Dorm Fellows to help those who have drug problems: obviously, students are unlikely to seek help from those who must turn them in. While the curious may ask for and get information at the DIC, those most in need of help are threatened with disciplinary measures and legal prosecution. The intentions behind the creation of the DIC are seriously called into question.

What Can the Community Do?

Of course there can be no set program for communities, varying as they do in size, makeup, degree of drug problem if any. However, it's safe to say that community efforts everywhere must face the most critical aspects of that problem *first*. *Priorities must be based on a thorough understanding of the local situation.* Where community education has been intelligent and objective, citizens may relax in that knowledge, if relaxation

can entail a continuing effort to learn and to be aware of any change in conditions. Other communities may require increased efforts, added expenditures and closer cooperation between law enforcement and treatment personnel in order to bring drug traffic and abuse under control. Communities where significant drug abuse exists must provide services to alleviate the present problem and attack the causes. Hospital emergency rooms should be prepared to handle drug reactions and bad trips appropriately. Twenty-four-hour emergency services should be available. Group living experiences such as Synanon may be required. Mental health centers should have staff trained in helping the drug abuser and his family. It is essential that the individual be able to approach these services without fear of prosecution. Remember, a drug abuser has a *health problem* which we have called "*illegal*". Resources must be geared to deal with that dilemma!

In developing preventive programs, probably the best cure for drug abuse is another kind of turn-on. Seymour Halleck, MD, here at the University, has observed that drug use and campus activism seem to be inversely related (*Wisconsin Alumnus*, Aug.-Sept. 1968). It may be that the drug experience is less necessary for those who are actively involved in pursuing goals such as social change. In your own community, try to involve youth in community action, political campaigns, and in their own projects and programs. In order that youth projects be meaningful it is especially important that young people have the responsibility of planning them, with adults in an advisory role.

Where there is traffic in narcotics and other dangerous drugs, there is a great likelihood that arrests are of *users*, not *traffickers*. The real culprit is protected by a network of organized crime. Rarely are any of these criminals apprehended, removed as they are from the actual sale by a chain of distributors, and shielded by their stranglehold on officials in too many cities. A community can, at a minimum, *limit* narcotics traffic if its members are collectively determined and demand action.

What Can We All Do?

Newspapers, television and periodicals have brought the drug problem into every home in the country. On one page a liquor advertisement asks

"What do you drink when you grow up?" (Arrow cordials), while another carries a warning to our children of the dangers of drug abuse. An insensitive communications media, ill informed and unadvised, can only complicate matters. In some instances drug abuse is kept an issue by nothing more than political rhetoric passed on dutifully by the media. Be discriminating about what you watch and read about drugs. Some of it is helpful; more is based on the sensationalism that sells publications and air time.

In states where drug users are being imprisoned without access to treatment services, steps must be taken to provide viable alternatives for the courts. Correctional institutions should be searched for persons whose only offense was *possession* of a dangerous drug so that these cases can be re-evaluated.

Remember in your discussions and letters that *legalization* of marijuana does not mean *advocacy* of its use.

In your state and nationally you should support—with letter-writing, telephone calls, telegrams—programs and legislation which will enable drug abusers to be *treated*, not *punished*. Here in Wisconsin new and progressive laws have been enacted so that a user of marijuana can receive a probationary sentence. If it is successfully completed, the record may be wiped clean. Legislation will be introduced here soon to make treatment and rehabilitation a reality for the abuser.

Your support is also required for federal legislation designed to prevent trafficking in dangerous drugs. Measures should be aimed at organized crime and narcotics traffic, and at the regulation of the "legitimate" drug industry and its channels of distribution. Regulation of drug traffic must be accomplished without sacrificing individual liberties guaranteed under the Constitution.

We do have a serious drug problem in this country. Strip away the sensationalism, the damaging do-gooders, the make-hay politicians, the crime syndicate; *the problem is still there*. Perhaps, next to the drug pushers, *we* are the basic cause. We are innocent in the sense that we have been bred with established attitudes. We are guilty when we refuse to discard them to be replaced with learning. If we learn, we can give to our young a society where drugs aren't needed. If we don't, I have a prediction.

If the causes of drug abuse—in the ghetto and out of it—are related to despair, frustration and hopelessness, then it is doubly disheartening to note that a recent study in New York City showed the suicide rate for blacks, aged 20–35, to be twice that of whites of the same age. These deaths are tragic in themselves; but their implication is equally so—that when the romance of drugs wears off, in the hard, cold realities of life, suicide—the ultimate escape—may logically replace drug abuse. If that happens, will America merely sigh, blame it on something or other, and warn its children of the dangers of "life abuse"? ●

For Drug Information

To identify programs and resources in your community, contact your state or local health and social service agency, or write:

The National Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse Information and Education, Inc., 1211 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

To obtain references, periodicals, pamphlets and other educational materials write:

The National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information, The National Institute of Mental Health, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015.

The Student Association for the Study of Hallucinogens, Inc., 638 Pleasant Street, Beloit, Wisconsin 53511.

Recommended Reading

"Common Sense Lives Here—A Community Guide to Drug Abuse Action", National Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse Education and Information, 1970 (address above)

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WHEN THE BOYS CAME BACK

By Keith W. Olson Ph.D. '64



Part II

OF ALL THE PROBLEMS an inadequate physical plant created, none equalled the magnitude of the housing shortage. The headlines of *The Daily Cardinal* on May 3, 1946, revealed the seriousness: "*UW Will Admit All Students It Can House*"; the want ads of the newspapers further documented the shortage; and there were tents set up on the corner of Park and University to provide veterans a place to sleep while searching for rooms.

To alleviate the housing shortage, the University leased and purchased a wide range of temporary facilities.

The first was a trailer park for veterans on the lawns and practice fields of Camp Randall. Named "Randall Park," it opened in September, 1945. The furnished one-room units required residents to carry water from one of four utilities buildings, which also provided communal bathrooms, washing machines, and ironing boards. For their trailers and utilities veterans paid \$25 or \$32.50 a month, depending on trailer size. Paramount News and Acme News photographed life in the park. *Life* and *Look* published pictures and comments. Randall Park was one of the first, if not the first, "vetsville" on a college campus. As long as the University maintained temporary housing for married veterans, the trailers at convenient Randall Park topped the list of preferred assignments.

Then in January and February, 1946, veterans moved into 113 additional trailers placed adjacent to Randall Park, and in the summer of 1946, the University spent \$85,000 to construct a trailer park on the east end of the University Hill Farm, two miles west of campus, providing sites for 125 veteran-owned trailers. That September the University paid \$35,000 for the Sullivan overnight cabins on University Avenue, and added 24 trailer sites and four quonset huts to the original 16 one-room cabins.

Close to 500 veterans moved into the partially ready Truax Field facilities in January, 1946, and by September the area housed almost 1,200 veterans in 46 buildings or building wings, each named after a University alumnus killed during the war. Opened as part of the Division of Residence Halls, the self-contained community included a post office, cafeteria, gymnasium, library, theater, and service club. The Truax project, with room rents ranging from \$13.00 to \$19.50, remained open to June, 1950, but always lacked kitchen facilities needed to accommodate couples with children.

The University opened Badger Village near Baraboo, in January, 1946, and operated the project until April, 1952. The Federal Public Housing Authority, to whom

the University relinquished control, permitted students to live at the Village until June, 1953. Badger Village had a capacity of 699 families and included a post office, fire company, drugstore, chapel, A & P, community building, barber shop, and elementary school (kindergarten through eighth grade). Rental costs varied from \$17.50 to \$29.50. Operating at capacity for several years, usually with a waiting list, the Village housed 408 veteran families as late as 1950.

VETERANS BLENDED into, and soon dominated, extra-curricular activities on campus with as much ease and achievement as they demonstrated in the classroom. As a rule, they filled student offices across campus in greater proportion than their nonveteran colleagues.

They joined fraternities, but their membership, while a financial asset, contributed to the decline of the Greek-letter organizations that had begun during the depression of the 1930's. Veterans joined fraternities for many reasons, some new to the Greek system. With housing at a premium, some joined mainly to have a bed, dresser, and desk near campus. Others, especially married veterans, affiliated chiefly to satisfy recreational needs. To accommodate demand, some fraternities markedly increased their memberships. Theta Delta Chi, for example, listed 19 members in 1940 and 80 in 1948. The increased membership helped to undermine the brotherhood theme of fraternities. There was a greater age and interest range than before. Chapters felt compelled to sponsor a wider social program to please the brothers not living in the house. Resident members often felt they ran a social center, not a fraternal organization. More important was the attitude of the veterans. Germany's slaughter of millions of Jews made the ethnic and religious discrimination clauses of fraternity constitutions repugnant to many veterans. A favorite topic of debate on the nation's campuses during the postwar years was whether fraternities and sororities should be abolished. During these attacks, veterans constituted a strong majority of membership, and they never felt the respect and loyalty for the organization as did nineteen- or twenty-year-olds.

THE HANDFUL of veterans on campus during the autumn of 1944 formed the University of Wisconsin Veterans of World War II, an organization dedicated "*to maintain good fellowship and understanding among all mankind, and to foster those rights for which the people of our nation and of Allied countries are now engaged in preserving in this war . . .*" According to Lee Alfgren, its first president, the group was "the most progressive" veterans' association in the country, one whose motto was "Not what we can get, but what we can give." President Fred, the administration,



and the faculty gave unreserved support, including a quonset hut east of Memorial Union.

Despite its initial promise and the well wishes of the University community, the organization fell apart at the peak of veteran enrollment. Before it was a year old, the group voted to avoid any issues which might "involve the organization in political controversy. The original dedication to "all mankind" became instead a "main purpose . . . to make the veterans independent on campus and to welcome and encourage them to join in all the campus activities." Since the veterans needed little help with adjustment, the services offered by the group essentially were weak duplications. Finally, in February, 1947, Shirley Kast, a news editor of the student paper, published a two-part article about the group in which she attacked it as "the poorest excuse for a veterans' organization in the nation," insisted that it was not representing Wisconsin veterans, and concluded that the club was poorly run. During the controversy that followed, Leonard Kosinski, president, boasted that "The organization is conservative. Groups that delve into issues that seem to go beyond the campus destroy themselves. This group is stable." Two and a half months later, the seven members present unanimously voted to dissolve the organization; Kosinski's conservative, stable organization which refused to concern itself with national affairs had attracted few veterans.

In October, 1946, veterans on campus organized the David Schreiner Post, No. 520 of the American Legion, but the Post failed to attract many veterans. The most newsworthy event associated with the Post was its commander's public denunciation, at a campus Young Republicans meeting, of the proposal to increase veteran subsistence payments because he did not want to support persons who "were just too lazy to work."

During the first week of August, 1946, another group of University veterans formed a chapter of the nationwide American Veterans Committee and quickly won support of a meaningful number of veterans. Many members belonged to the Madison AVC chapter and logically moved onto campus to fill the void created when the University of Wisconsin Veterans of World War II organization showed signs of ineptness. In 1946, the AVC, though only two years old, counted close to 100,000 members and 700 chapters across the country, and dedicated its efforts to peace, employment, and freedom. The success of the University chapter rested upon its program of discussing national and world problems, its concern for veteran well-being on campus, and its leadership.

At its first meeting after organization, the executive

Married students pushed the grade curves up (the finks!); vets' groups came and (some) went; and fraternities would never be the same again.



board of the University AVC authorized its chairman, Russell Wright, to make a statement of policies. "First of all," Wright subsequently announced for the organization, "AVC believes that veterans can prosper only if the American people as a whole are prosperous." The group, therefore, supported price control, government action to maintain full employment, and "adequate low-cost housing." Wright added that veterans would enjoy "their freedom" only if the civil liberties of all Americans were maintained. "The only realistic solution of international problems," the AVC chairman reported, was "United Nations cooperation for durable peace eventually growing into world government."

From 1946 to 1950 the AVC passed resolutions and submitted petitions which supported the Acheson-Lilienthal report to place all atomic energy under international control, suggested the United Nations administer the Marshall Plan, and opposed universal military training. The AVC forum, occasionally broadcast over WHA, discussed such topics as race discrimination, American foreign policy, price controls, and the Taft-Hartley Act. On campus the AVC demanded that the University raise its pay scale for part-time student employment, opposed compulsory ROTC, and supported increased faculty salaries. When the Three Bells tavern refused to serve a Negro law student during the summer of 1947, the AVC organized a boycott and asked Madisonians to "practice a little real Americanism." Although AVC refused to accept for membership "communists and fascists," and endorsed the "private enterprise system," it denounced the "proposal to bar the local chapter of the American Youth for Democracy from the campus regardless of the political complexion of its membership or leadership," and attacked a bill by State Senator Bernard Gettelman "to bar Communist students, faculty members, or regents" from association with the University.

The AVC and its speakers, forums, and positions received wide support. Typical of the leadership the organization attracted were presidents John Higham (later professor of history at the University of Michigan), John A. Gronowski (later postmaster general of the United States and ambassador to Poland), and Ivan Nestingen (later mayor of Madison and United States under-secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare).

TRADITIONALLY *The Daily Cardinal* was the most important student activity on campus. The paper reached and probably influenced more students than any other single organization and more accurately reflected the opinions of its readers than most regular newspapers. Veteran domination of *The Daily Cardinal*

in the postwar years, therefore, was a measure of veteran interest in student activities as well as a commentary of veteran attitudes and values. From April, 1945, to April, 1949, the editors of the paper were veterans, as were most of the staff.

In the editorials, columns, and news stories ran a heavy concern for national and international affairs. British socialism, the United Nations, and the Greek civil war repeatedly dominated the front page. Editorials stated the paper's position on the Tennessee Valley Authority, the farm-subsidy program, and the Taft-Hartley Act. A regular column, "Covering the Legislature," helped keep students abreast of state politics, and during 1946-1947 the paper featured Herblock's daily cartoons. Campus conditions under fire from the paper included "mass-production education," commercialism in collegiate athletics, and infringement of academic freedom.

The writings of Karl E. Meyer, the first nonveteran editor in the postwar era, reveal both the character of the paper under veteran leadership, and the respect Meyer felt for the veterans. He praised veterans for their "dissatisfaction with the status quo" and for their "real concern for basic problems of student and national welfare." In January, 1951, Meyer declared that "only three years ago the whole atmosphere of the campus was entirely different—and better," and then he paid tribute to "the last of the hell-raising veterans who once made this University a stimulating and lively place for an all-too-brief post-war period." Meyer's analysis found supporters but no dissenters.

THE EXTENT and the character of veteran participation in extracurricular activities combined with veteran academic accomplishment to produce a distinguished record. The most important, and perhaps the most remarkable, characteristic of the generation which established that record was the ability to adjust—to civilian life, to academic life, to crowded classrooms, to inadequate housing, and to close integration with younger persons without military experience.

Although the reasons for this ease of adjustment cannot be precisely measured, some observations are possible. First, there were too many veterans to create an adjustment problem. For three years (1946-1949) veterans constituted a majority of male students (82 per cent in September, 1946); they dominated the University and inadvertently forced the nonveteran student to make any needed adjustment. Second, most persons overemphasized the veteran adjustment problem. The veteran returned to a life he had known for at least eighteen years and for which he now had deeper respect

and longing. In most cases the more severe adjustment had been the change from civilian to soldier. Third, the University administration clearly worked hard to accommodate veterans and thus allayed potential trouble. In this endeavor the administration benefited from the University's tradition of open debate, non-conformity, and academic superiority. Fourth, despite the shortages, the inflation, and the uncertainty of world affairs during the immediate postwar years, veterans realized the advantage of attending the University, especially when they compared their student status with their teenage years during the Depression (with its limited job prospects) and their coming of age during years of war. And fifth, the University provided an ideal way station between service and civilian life. The impersonal aspects of a large university, the lines for food, books, and amusements, the communal living accommodations (some actually in military buildings), and the financial dependency upon the federal government all reminded the veteran of his military experience. Many of the campus buildings (quonset hut reading room, pre-fab classrooms) the opportunity for bull sessions, the convenient system to gripe against, and the acceptable wardrobe of flight jacket, khakis, and army shoes all reinforced those associations.

In addition to the example of their superior performances, the veterans left a heritage to the college generations that followed. They made the married student an accepted part of academic life and proved that marriage, age, and children are no handicaps to the person who wants an education. By their success, the veterans demonstrated that increased government support of education, specifically for minority groups who required assistance through no fault of their own, is an investment which pays rich dividends to society and to the concept of democracy. And more directly related to the University of Wisconsin, veteran enrollment and demands helped increase state financial support. This veteran heritage, however, is impossible to isolate and to measure, particularly since several other forces in society, especially the economic prosperity of the post-war era, worked toward the same ends. Because of this and because veterans demanded no structural change in the University's administration, organization, or academic process, their influence and importance remains in their performance, and such an influence is always more ephemeral than lasting. The World War II veterans who returned to the University a quarter of a century ago wanted to be treated first as students and then as veterans, and they wanted to be absorbed into the University with as little disruption as possible. They succeeded. ●



Illustration / Jim McDermott





THE UNION: DON'T BRING YOUR TUX

You won't need it to climb a mountain or show up at a sunrise ecological service.

By Jody Schmitz

TODAY'S UW student doesn't dance.

He sits on the floor of Great Hall and listens to the music, but he doesn't dance.

He's a far cry from the swinging-swaying students at Union dances during World War II and the ensuing era of the veteran!

What *does* today's student like to do after classes and on weekends?

He likes outings and outdoor sports—the kind he can participate in. He likes to help other people. He's a film buff and can't cram enough movies into one week. He's concerned about the world and his environment.

The Wisconsin Union's program has changed greatly too, over the past twenty-five years, to keep up with the times since the serviceman, and then the veteran, dominated the campus. More than any other department of the University, the Union vividly reflects the changing student.

At the end of World War II, the Union was already geared for the veteran in many ways, since it had opened its doors to the servicemen and women stationed at Truax Field and on campus during the war. All service personnel had been given memberships in the Union, and there had even been a union-sponsored regular program at Truax—movies, dances, arts and crafts workshops, and social activities.

Life at the wartime Union had revolved around military hours and servicemen's interests. "Mat (inee) Dances" were held on Saturday afternoons; on Sundays there was "At Ease," a dance and coffee hour sometimes attracting as many as 1500 people. The Union Service committee recruited and trained 700 student hostesses for these and other social events.

Even the Union kitchen was ready for the influx of veterans since it had been serving between 10,000

and 12,000 meals daily during the war. In fact, Air Force trainees stationed at the University YMCA next to the Union had used Tripp Commons as their mess hall.

In the four years of the war, the Union never closed for one day.

DURING THE veteran surge in 1946–47, the Union was used by 14,000 to 18,000 people every day. The 8,500 to 12,000 people served daily in the Union's six dining units (including Breeze Terrace cafeteria) caused lines that were sometimes two blocks long.

The two major problems were lack of meeting-room space and a shortage of parking.

Dances continued as the biggest social attraction: nearly 80,000 people went to a Union dance during the 1946–47 school year. There were between two and four of them every weekend throughout the Vet boom years. One was the now defunct "770 Club", named for the then-address of the Union. "770 Club" meant soft lights and glittering decorations, popular local bands and student entertainers. Billed as a "cabaret dance", it was held in Tripp Commons, with couples at tables ordering 3.2 beer from white-jacketed waiters. Then there were Friday and Saturday dances in the Rathskeller with recorded music, and square dancing, mixers at semester beginnings, the formal and glamorous Military Ball and Prom and—in the winter of 1947–48—the gala Centennial Ball. Dances kept large committees busy all through the year, contracting orchestras, auditioning entertainers, building showy decorations and writing publicity.

Coffee hours and discussion programs were very popular. Weekly all-campus coffee hours and Green Room (backstage) coffee hours led the circuit. The Grad Club had its coffee hour and the International Club met every Sunday night for a

Friendship Hour (which was sometimes more tense than friendly, depending upon the world situation.)

Hoofer outings and informal sports activities—hikes, bicycle trips, ski outings, rock climbing at Devil's Lake, and skating parties—drew hundreds of students. Winter Carnival with its traditional ice sculpture, ice cabaret on the terrace and ski jump meet at Muir Knoll spiced up the mid-winter slump, when the January thaw didn't occur during the same week. In the summer, canoeing and sailing filled spare hours.

What's happened in the intervening years?

Ted Crabb '54, who succeeded Porter Butts as Union director in 1968, claims that the Union's great strength is that it is one of the few remaining centers for all students.

Crabb says that students have a completely different "view of authority." Twenty years ago there were unchangeable and unchallenged house rules at the Union. Now if rules are made, the maker had better be prepared to defend his rule and interpret it. "There is a greater determination on the part of the students now to ask 'why?', but there is also acceptance of a rule if we have a good reason for it," Crabb says.

The Union has found that fewer students are willing to make long-term commitments, such as for Union committee work. They put more emphasis on education and less on extracurricular activity than the student of twenty years ago. They tend to sign up for short-term programs "where they can see a beginning and an end," Crabb has noticed. "Students are budgeting their time: more of them have jobs.

Moreover, they live off campus—many far away from the Union. "We have a 'commuter Union' now more than ever," Crabb says. The distance between the Union and



student residences, and the fact that many students live where they can cook their own meals, reflects in the Union food business. In 1946-47, 1,101,959 meals were served in the cafeteria. Last year only about 600,000 were served, Crabb said.

Dances are rare these days. Last year there were only 45 dances, open houses and other social events all together. Included in that figure are the Union's annual Fasching Party, patterned after the German pre-lenten festival; family nights, during which married students and faculty members and their children have a social fling together; style shows; a sunrise ecological service and international dinners.

One dance that has survived is the Sock Hop which started in the early '50s and which people attend informally and shoeless.

The Union's Social committee—which was once the Dance committee—last year sponsored a sunrise service on Picnic Point, an anti-litter photo display, and those occasional "dances" at which people sat and listened to the performing musical groups—concerts, really.

During the 1970 war protest the committee cancelled a terrace party called "Rites of Spring" and replaced it with the "War Fair" in which any group who wanted to discuss the Vietnam and Cambodian situation could reserve a table and rap with students and faculty. At a coffeehouse program scheduled immediately after the October, 1969 Vietnam moratorium, the committee invited students to read poetry and sing songs about the war.

Receptions, open houses and coffee hours also seem less popular now, with 35,944 attending them in 1969-70, about 10,000 less than in 1946-47.

However, more than twice as many students took advantage of Hooper outings last year than did in 1946-47. The nearly 5,000

Hooper members traveled more than 12 million passenger miles. They went backpacking in the Grand Canyon. In fiberglass canoes and kayaks they rode the Salmon River in Idaho or along Canadian waters.

Last year Outing Club members—there are 700 of them—took a trip *every* weekend and during vacations. Annually the club sponsors a championship slalom race on Wisconsin's Wolf river. Members build their own boats and are writing a whitewater boating guide.

Hoopers has the largest sailing club in the country with 1,700 members. Approximately 1,500 students learned to sail last year. The Hooper post-war fleet of ten sailboats has been increased to 68.

Members of the Ski Club number 1,600. Approximately 800 skiers were taught by Hoopers last year. They used to get maybe 120 to go on a semester break to, say, Wausau: now they spend vacations in Sun Valley, Aspen, Jackson Hole or the French or Swiss Alps, and more than 1,000 are on the travel list.

Devil's Lake is no longer the limit of the mountaineering group. They have accepted the challenge of peaks such as the Tetons, British Columbia's Setkirks, Alaska's McKinley and several Mexican volcanoes.

IF TODAY'S student isn't skiing or boating or on a community service project, he *could* be at a movie. There is no doubt that this is a film-oriented generation. Nearly one out of every two students on campus last year attended a film in the Union during the semester. A total of 115,000 people saw 1,158 showings of films in 1969-70. These included recent American and foreign movies, films featuring contemporary poets and artists, travel-adventure films and classics. "Movietime" now runs five nights a week rather than three.

Attendance at arts and crafts

programs, literary events and lectures and forums also reflects the serious interests of today's students. Oxford Debates, which were revived by the Union during the 1950's, are experiencing a new popularity with students. The topics considered during lectures and forums reveal the issues that are relevant today—peace, drugs, mysticism and ecology, to name a few.

The Union also set up an information center on courses interrupted during the strike last year, and preceded this fall's election with a nonpartisan clearing house at which students were informed about registering or voting by absentee ballot, given information on candidates and guided toward working on the campaign of their choice.

In the world of art, there are not only twice as many entries in the Salon of Art now but the physical size of the entries grew so large that the competitive show had to be limited to graphics and drawings.

Craft activity remains popular, with the Union's workshop providing a chance for *all* students—not just art majors—to try their hands at creative work. But the colorful and familiar silkscreen posters that student committees turned out by the hundreds in the workshop in post-war years have virtually been replaced by the instant print poster.

One old favorite of the fifties, the movies of UW football, still flourish, especially after an exciting game. The only change is a switch to color.

Color has also overtaken the Union's TV screens. The college generation appears to be as hooked on TV as their parents. The most popular program is the 5:30 p.m. news when the Union's main lounge is packed with students. This is when the game of "channel jockey-

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WSAF: PLUS FACTOR

by Craig R. Denny

Mr. Denny, of Watertown, is a sophomore in the School of Journalism and has done sports coverage for *The Badger Herald*.

UNDER BIG TEN rules, scholarships (or grants-in-aid) for athletes cover only the first four years of academic study here. I'd like to discuss now a worthwhile charitable program that covers the fifth year athlete here at Wisconsin.

A fifth year athlete, though no longer eligible to participate in sports, receives financial aid toward tuition. Carrying a 12-credit load and participating in intercollegiate athletics nowadays isn't easy. The student fulfilled his obligation by putting out on the field for four years, and the University is living up to its side of the agreement by providing him a degree.

The organization that is funding this five-year program is the Wisconsin Student Aid Foundation. Those of you who have contributed in the past already know that contributions thereto are tax-deductible.

An offshoot of the Wisconsin Student Aid Foundation is the Mendota Association in Madison. A lot of fans associate this group exclusively with football. However, the Mendota Association boosts all sports on the Madison campus. Groups in Milwaukee and Chicago also have these same motives in mind.

The Madison group meets every other week during April, May, June and July. A big outing that kicks off the football season is held in August. The main purpose in these summer affairs is to collect money that is delinquent.

In September, the fun begins. Every Tuesday, the pigskin clan gets together for a succulent meal at Minnick's Top Hat in Middleton, followed by talks by coaches and a re-

view of the previous week's game. It might be noted that similar organizations in Madison do this for hockey (The Blue Line Club), basketball (The Gyro Club), and track (The Winged Foot Club). However these clubs back only their respective sports, whereas the Mendota Ass'n. backs all 13 sponsored sports.

Last summer I had the opportunity to watch WSAF in action. Their statewide entourage began in late May and after several hundred miles and a few thousand handshakes later, ended in late August.

In a series published in the *Wisconsin State Journal* a few years ago, sportswriter Tom Butler noted, "Most of the athletic department budget comes from gate receipts. Football remains the principal breadwinner, accounting for from 75 to 80 per cent of the total receipts. It's the only sport that pays its own way." Lately, basketball and hockey have also carried the load to fund the entire program. Butler also brought out some interesting facts in his series of articles:

FACT. Football in the nation's major universities is big business, mainly because the entire collegiate athletic program depends on the sport for its existence. The programs provide recreation for thousands and entertainment for millions more.

FACT. American football grew up with our colleges and universities. It became uniquely part of campus life.

FACT. There exists a strong vocal minority which insists intercollegiate athletics have no place in higher education. Few, if any people have come up with a workable alternative.

FACT. Intercollegiate athletics have become a way of life in this

continued on page 30

Student standpoint

**IN WHICH STUDENTS SPEAK
OF MANY THINGS,
DIRECTLY TO YOU**

Theme: Searching for Solutions

spring women's day-1971

Tuesday, April 20

Alumni House ° Wisconsin Center ° Memorial Union

Registration and coffee service, 8:15-9:15, Wisconsin Center

MORNING PROGRAM

Wisconsin Center

Sessions at 9:30 and 10:40. You may attend two sessions

- A. *Health Care: "Working Together—Families and Health Professionals"*
Moderator, Marc F. Hansen MD, director of UW Family Health Service. Participants: Carolyn R. Aradine RN, assistant professor, School of Nursing; William H. Butterfield, assistant professor, UW Family Health Service.
- B. *Rheology: "Fascinating Demonstrations with 'Elastic' Liquids"*
Prof. Arthur S. Lodge, Engineering Mechanics and Math Research.
- C. *Ecology: "Preserving Our Environment"*
Moderator, Bernard J. Niemann Jr., associate professor, Landscape Architecture. Participants, Prof. Joseph J. Hickey, Wildlife Ecology; and Daniel E. Willard, assistant professor, Animal Ecology.
- D. *Audio Research: "Sound—To What Level, To What Effect?"*
Moderator, James H. Brandenburg MD, associate professor, surgery. Participants, Prof. Robert E. Bowman, psychology; and Prof. Francis M. Forster MD, neurology.

LUNCHEON
12:00-12:55

Great Hall
Arlie M. Mucks, Jr.
presiding

Wisconsin Center
Robert B. Rennebohm
presiding

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

Memorial Union Theater

- 1:15—*Greetings*: Mrs. John P. Reynolds, general chairman, Wisconsin Women's Day; Robert F. Draper, president, Wisconsin Alumni Association; John C. Weaver, president, University of Wisconsin.
- 1:35—"Leading Ladies of Musical Comedy"
Jane Carmichael, soloist, with Mary Mohs.
- 2:05-2:25—University Singers
Karlos Moser, Director

Seating is limited! Register today!

Fee **\$5** includes morning
coffee, luncheon

Wisconsin Women's Day
702 Langdon Street
Madison, Wis. 53706

Here is my check payable to the Wisconsin Alumni Association, in the amount of \$_____ for _____ reservation(s) @ \$5 (Sorry, only one guest per registrant.)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Circle choice of two morning sessions: A B C D

Guest's name _____; two sessions: A B C D

The University

UW Tightens Belt to Fit Governor's Austerity Program

An elaboration of the rules by which the University will achieve its budget cutbacks for the remainder of the fiscal year 1970-71 have been sent at the request of Pres. John C. Weaver to his central staff, chancellors, and vice and assistant chancellors.

In the process, Pres. Weaver indicated his deep concern that the additional austerity measures not be so severe as to do irreparable harm to the University and its program.

To be supervised by Vice Pres. Donald E. Percy, the austerity guidelines apply to all University expenditures except those supported by gifts or grants or other operations funded by outside agencies.

In addition to State-funded activities, rules also apply to auxiliary enterprise operations, such as residence halls, student unions, and parking funds. Some of these activities are encountering financial difficulties currently, and, according to Percy, "austerity is an appropriate posture for them as well as State-funded operations."

While no dollar value can be set as a goal at the outset, the letter to campus officials states that "We are committed to . . . (curtail and accept the cutback) to the best of our abilities to ease the State's financial crisis."

Six basic rules have been set, by which the University's 16 campuses can achieve savings required by Gov. Patrick Lucey's austerity program:

1. No more than one-half of the staff vacancies during the balance of the fiscal year may be filled, and these only after review and approval by the chancellor's review committee or review official. The one-half is an upper limit, not a target. Auxiliary enterprises will use one third as their upper limit.

2. Expenditures for capital equip-

The University of Wisconsin Foundation
invites you to its

Wisconsin Women's Estate Planning Seminar

Tuesday, April 27

at the

Wisconsin Center

- 8:15 a.m. Registration and Coffee
- 9:00 Orientation—Robert B. Rennebohm, Executive Director, UW Foundation
- 9:10 "Building Your Estate: Investments"—Prof. Stephen L. Hawk, UW Graduate School of Business
(Question-and-answer period follows)
- 10:10 "Safeguarding Your Estate: Insurance, Record Keeping, Income Tax Returns, etc."—Prof. Louise A. Young, UW School of Family Resources and Consumer Sciences
- 10:50 Break
- 11:00 "Disposition of Your Estate: Legal and Tax Considerations"—Prof. August C. Eckhardt, UW Law School
- 12:00 Luncheon (Wisconsin Center Dining Room)
Guest Speaker: Prof. Robert E. Gard, UW Community Arts and Development, and author of *University, Madison U.S.A.*
- 2:00–4:00 Discussion sections
Leaders: Profs. Arnon R. Allen, Law Extension; Stuart G. Gullickson, Law School; Richard M. Heins, Graduate School of Business; Louise A. Young, School of Family Resources and Consumer Sciences; and Theodore W. Zillman, University of Wisconsin Foundation.

Fee **\$5** includes luncheon and coffee

Get your reservation in the mail today!

Wisconsin Center
702 Langdon Street
Madison, 53706

Here is my check for \$_____ payable to the UW Foundation to cover the registration fee for myself and _____ guests at \$5 each for the WISCONSIN WOMEN'S ESTATE PLANNING SEMINAR on Tuesday, April 27, 1971. I understand that I will receive an acknowledgment of my reservation.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

ment and supplies and expense will be controlled at the divisional level (dean's), deferring all but the most essential of the equipment category and screening all requisitions for supplies. Budget transfers will not normally be approved during this period.

3. Out-of-state travel will be tightly controlled, with a limit of one person where travel is deemed necessary.

4. Consulting contracts will be approved in advance by the Chancellor's review official; this does not apply to one-day honoraria for visiting lecturers and speakers.

5. Only one-half the funds budgeted for classified limited term employment will be used.

6. Student help during the February–June period will be limited to funds budgeted for that purpose. Percy points out, in his detailed directive, that "It will be necessary to fill in with student employees in order to get through the regular employee shortages during the modified freeze."

Noting some exceptions to the general austerity program, the memorandum lists:

"Second semester teaching staff: The University must meet its teaching obligations to second semester students. Multi-section courses should not be closed where resources are otherwise available to cover the cost of adding needed sections. It is also expected that some single-section, low-enrollment courses may have to be cancelled in order to make faculty available for the heavier-demand courses. The 'freeze' should not 'freeze out' students where they exist in sufficient registered numbers to warrant a class section. This kind of crucial staffing exception will be confined to the February period.

"Summer session staffing: Planning and lining up staff for 1971 summer sessions must proceed outside the requirements of this extended austerity program to the extent that the most

realistic estimates of enrollment workloads justify. Caution is in order here . . . marginal programs ought not to be repeated unless there is clear evidence of renewed demand . . . Chancellors are to treat the summer sessions budget requests to a special austerity review at the time it is submitted to assure that proposed expenditures are not excessive.

"Key administrative posts: Recruiting for major administrative posts at the unit or divisional level (deanships, library directors, etc.) must, of course, proceed. Even these should be reported to the review official for an exception ruling. Central administration and service activities may not fill major administrative or any academic positions on a permanent basis for the balance of the fiscal year.

"Matching commitments: Where it can be demonstrated that a State-funded expenditure is required as part of a matching commitment upon

which the granting of certain extramural funds was conditioned, a request for an exception should be filed and will normally be honored.

"Written commitments as of January 28: Offers of employment which were made prior to the freeze extension . . . may . . . justify appointment exceptions during the February-June reporting periods. These exceptions shall be counted as part of the no-more-than-one-half-of-the-vacancies-normally-occurring."

In a separate section on hiring for next year, Percy stated that pending the formulation of the Governor's 1971-73 budget recommendations, new academic and classified staff hirings for 1971-72 will be held at 80 per cent of *currently authorized* positions, which would normally be filled with new appointees next fall.

"Thus, if a campus were projecting the filling of \$300,000 worth of open or to-be-vacant positions for the next fall," Percy says, "it should

limit that effort to 80 per cent of \$300,000, or \$240,000."

Within that allowance, he told the deans, it should be possible to appoint regular staff, as well as visiting staff to replace tenure staff on leave. He cautioned them not to hire in programs where the demands are, or will be, declining.

UW-Madison and UW-Milwaukee officials were instructed to limit 1971-72 graduate assistantships to needed reappointments of existing assistants, and to 80 per cent of the presently authorized assistantship funds that would be offered to new assistants next fall.

'You've Come A Long Way, Baby'—And All Of A Sudden, Too

For decades people—mostly female—have been working for equal rights for women. Last spring studies in various colleges and universities (among them the UW) showed that women are discriminated against in student admissions as well as in employment.

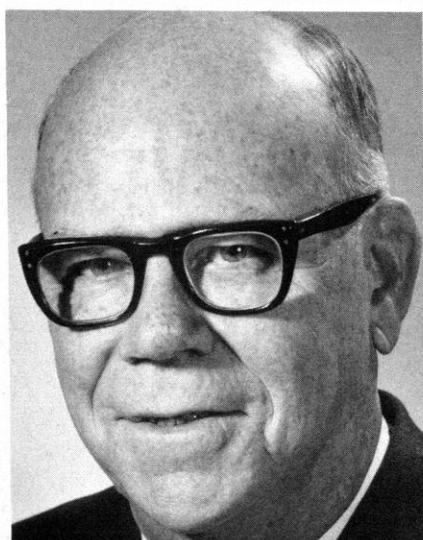
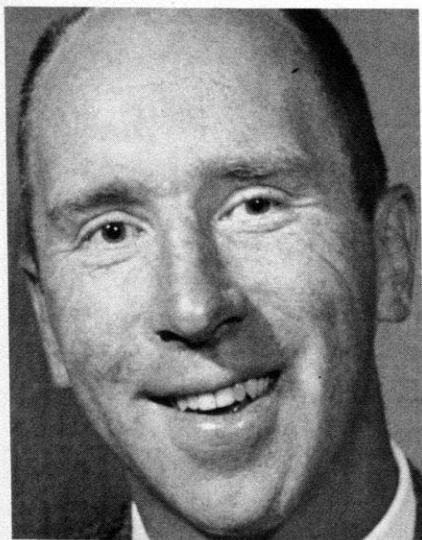
The studies generated concern but little action. What finally turned the key for the female interested in being a student or a lady professor was the dollar sign.

Suddenly shelving their bad jokes and evasions, college administrators have become concerned about the plight of women. The reason is a threat to federal contracts and grants if discriminatory practices continue and an affirmative action program is not adopted.

At Wisconsin this would mean \$60 million a year.

Don Scott of the Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) Civil Rights Office spent a week at the University at the end of January reviewing employment practices and holding hearings with civil service as well as faculty women.

Meanwhile the Association of



ONE NICE GUY & ANOTHER. Robert (Red) Wilson, left, former UW football great, Big League baseball catcher and currently first vice president of Wisconsin Alumni Association was presented in January with the "Nice Guy" Award at the sixth annual Red Smith Sports Award Dinner, in Appleton. He is president of Madison's Westgate bank. At right, Lloyd Larson observed his 25th anniversary last month as sports editor of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. Larson played football and basketball at the University, and has done a great deal of officiating over the years. He is a past president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association and of the "W" Club.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION'S

Summer Programs

IN MADISON OR ABROAD

REGISTRATION CLOSES
MAY 15
Room, Board and Tuition
—\$22.50

On the Madison Campus
COLLEGE WEEK FOR WOMEN
June 16, 17, 18

ENROLLMENT LIMITED
Tuition Only—\$7.00

3 Days of campus living in Sellery Hall during the spring-summer break. Located in the heart of the campus near Lake Mendota. Meals served in the spacious dining room.	75 Instructors from the UW faculty and others with expertise in their fields.	Leisure Time Activities An evening of theater, boat trips on Lake Mendota, and tours of the city, the Elvehjem Art Center, the State Historical Museum, the Governor's Mansion and the State Capitol.
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52 Seminars
offer in-depth study. Choose either two seminars, each totaling four and a half hours, or spend the three days in one seminar totaling nine hours.

Topics cover national and international affairs, computers, women, medicine, travel, drugs, bioethics, education, sports, architecture, communication, nutrition, the Bible, finance and investments, jazz piano, leadership, environment, photography, interior design, birds, human relations, parents and teens, writing, the Church, poetry, art and literature.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS

United Arab Republic, Lebanon and Turkey
July 7-28

Three weeks—the first in Cairo with field trips and lectures covering pyramids to modernization. Next, Beirut, with the cosmopolitan city and ancient ruins as topics. Final week, Istanbul, to study history and society of the area.

\$985 New York-New York

The Netherlands, Denmark and Germany
July 10-31

Three one-week seminars in adult education centers. Topic in Alkmaar will be the Common Market; in Copenhagen, problems of public welfare in an industrial society, and in Hamburg, the last week, East-West relations.

\$685 New York-New York

Yugoslavia, Romania and Greece
August 4-25

First week in Belgrade for a program on historic and contemporary Yugoslavia; then to Bucharest, to focus on changing patterns of the country. Final week, Thessaloniki and Athens to study art, architecture and archeology of the area.

\$865 New York-New York

Ireland, England and Scotland
August 7-28

Study of the history and contemporary culture of the country during the first week in Dublin; then to England's Stratford Festival, and the last week to Scotland for the Edinburgh Festival.

\$715 New York-New York

Wisconsin Center, 702 Langdon St., Madison, Wis. 53706

REGISTRATION FOR COLLEGE WEEK FOR WOMEN

Please send brochure listing seminars:

INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS

Please send application for the seminar indicated:

United Arab Republic, Lebanon, Turkey —

The Netherlands, Denmark, Germany —

Yugoslavia, Romania, Greece —

Ireland, England, Scotland —

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY STATE ZIP

Faculty Women called for a permanent office for women on each campus of the University as well as a committee on the status of women. Seeing the time as ripe, the same association asked that Chancellor Edwin Young of the Madison campus appoint a woman as dean of students, a post left vacant by the death of W. Eugene Clingan in December. The Association of Faculty Women also urged that women be appointed to the search committee.

24 Dissenters

Twenty-four women professors of the "teaching faculty" have disagreed with the sex-discrimination criticism leveled at the University. "We believe that the general policy of the University has been one of non-discrimination in matters of sex, race, and religion in recruiting promotion, and salary," they said in a letter presented to Chancellor Young on February 17. The statement was drafted by Elizabeth McCoy, professor of bacteriology; Clara Penniman, professor of political science and director of the Center for Public Policy and Administration; and Caroline G. Thompson, assistant professor of medicine and department of occupational therapy. The three sponsors said they had not tried to reach everyone eligible, and that the signers were a "reasonably representative number of teaching faculty women, in terms of colleges, departments, and ranks."

According to the association's statement, "no position of administrative responsibility or policy-making is held by a woman" in the UW administration except for one member of the Board of Regents.

Madison Chancellor Young responded to the association with an invitation to make suggestions for dean of students, director of Univer-

sity libraries, vice chancellor for health sciences and dean of engineering.

On February 5 Chancellor Young announced the appointment of Mrs. Cyrena N. Pondrom, associate professor of English, as his part time assistant to deal with the status of women on the Madison campus. She will work with Economics professor David B. Johnson to coordinate a campus equal opportunities employment program.

In other action, the ancient nepotism rule forbidding a woman a job if her husband worked in the same department, was dropped. President Weaver widened the area of action by sending a letter to every chancellor in the Wisconsin system asking them to set up Employee Relations committees which would include a sub-committee on women's employment.

Once moving, the UW administration seems unwilling to stop and has already achieved more progress in terms of women's rights than had been accomplished in decades—and all before the HEW report came out.

—J.J.S.

Sterling Hall, Bombed Last August, Reopens

Graduate students and faculty members in the departments of Physics and Astronomy, housed in Sterling Hall, held an open house on Saturday, February 13 to show off the amazing restoration job that has been done to repair the damage of the August 24 bombing.

All laboratories and facilities were open all day with some 40 faculty members and 150 graduate students standing by to answer questions. ●

This section is limited to news of members of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

17/30

BARRY J. ANSON '17, a research professor in the Department of Otolaryngology and Maxillofacial Surgery at the University of Iowa College of Medicine in Iowa City, is co-author of the 5th edition of *Surgical Anatomy*.

An article in the magazine section of the January 20 *Appleton Post Crescent* featured the family of **MRS. WILLIAM S. CHANDLER (VIOLA PLEUSS) '19**. Mrs. Chandler's grandsons, John and Tom Herziger, are now students at the UW, making the fourth generation of the Chandler family to attend the University. John is studying medicine at the UW and Tom is a senior in international relations. Their parents are Mr. and Mrs. **WILLIAM HERZIGER '43 (CARYL CHANDLER '42)**.

ROBERT P. GERHOLZ '22, has been elected vice chairman of the Ferris State College Board, Flint, Mich.

DONALD C. SLICHTER '22, has been elected to the board of directors of Oscar Mayer & Co. He is retired chairman of the board of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. and a former president of Wisconsin Alumni Association. He lives in Milwaukee.

Upon announcing his retirement from the private practice of internal medicine in Madison, **NELS ALFRED HILL, MD '24**, was honored at a surprise testimonial dinner in January. He will continue his position as medical director for the Wisconsin Life Insurance Co. and as a part time consultant for the Social Security Administration in Madison.

ROSE A. NATHENSON '26, who retired from federal service in 1966, is currently working part-time on a demonstration project being conducted by the National Council of Senior Citizens, Chicago.

RALPH E. McMULLEN '27, retired at the end of January after more than 41 years as chief of the contract surveillance section of the Federal Highway Projects Division, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. He started his career with the government in 1929 as project engineer on the

Plan to Attend

ALUMNI WEEKEND

May 14-16, 1971

Welcoming all alumni, but with special reunions for
Classes of 1911, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1921, 1926, 1931,
1936, 1941, 1946, and the 1915 UW Band

SPECIAL EVENTS

- Social hours, receptions, dinners by reunion classes
- Half-century Club luncheon honoring Class of 1921
- Quarter-century Club luncheon honoring Class of 1946
- Open house at the Alumni House
- Alumni Dinner in Great Hall
- Presentation of DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDS to outstanding Badger alumni

and . . .

- Annual spring football game
- Carillon concerts
- Campus tours

Use this coupon to reserve your seats for the Alumni Dinner

*Wisconsin Alumni Association
Alumni House
650 N. Lake Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706*

*Please send me _____ tickets for the 1971 Alumni Dinner to be held on
May 15 at 6:30 p.m. @ \$6.00 per plate. I enclose my check for _____.*

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Class

Reunion

Chairmen

1911: Emil Rauchenstein
16705 Merriman Rd.
Livonia, Michigan 48154

1915, 1916 and 1917: Ruth Glassow
1615 Norman Way
Madison, Wis. 53705

1921: Philip H. Falk
3721 Council Crest
Madison, Wis. 53711

1926: Ralph A. Jacobs
Route 1
Verona, Wis. 53593

1931: Mrs. John H. Shiels
4926 Sherwood Rd.
Madison, Wis. 53711

1936: John W. Fish
P. O. Box 535
Madison, Wis. 53701

1941: Newell J. Smith
48 Applewood Dr.
Madison, Wis. 53711

1946: Joseph A. Melli
119 Monona Ave.
Madison, Wis. 53703

If you have not been contacted about
special events for your class, contact
the Alumni office

Westside Highway in Mt. Rainier National Park, Washington. In 1931 and 1932 he was project engineer for the construction of the final 10.2 mile gap on the Going-to-the-Sun Highway through the mid-portion of Glacier National Park.

Retired after 41 years with the A. O. Smith Corporation, Milwaukee, is **MERRILL A. SCHEIL '27**. Scheil is an inventor, author, scientist and one of the country's leading metallurgists. In 1961 he received a distinguished service citation from the University. He joined the A. O. Smith Corp. in 1929 as a metallurgist and in 1969 was named senior metallurgical consultant and assistant to the vice president of research and development. His wife is the former **MARION GLADYS KRUG '28**.

JOHN A. KEENAN '30, has been named president of the Speidel division of Textron, Inc. in Providence, Rhode Island. He was previously president of the W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., which is a part of Textron, Inc.

41/50

PHILIP K. DRESSLER

'41, recently completed a two-year term as president of the Wisconsin Trustees Association. He and his wife, the former Florence Leidersdorf, recently observed their second wedding anniversary. They live at Wales, Wis.

ALFRED C. INGERSOLL '42, is associate dean for continuing education, School of Engineering and Applied Science, University of California in Los Angeles. He was previously teaching at the University of Southern California and Caltech.

New member of the three man Wisconsin State Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission is **PHILIP E. LERMAN '46**. A Milwaukee tire dealer, Ler-

man has "an outstanding record in the field of labor and human relations," according to Wisconsin governor, Patrick Lucey, whom Lerman helped during his campaign.

CARL W. GOLDBECK '48, president of Virden Lighting, Cleveland, has been elected president of the American Home Lighting Institute, national association of home lighting fixture manufacturers and merchandisers.

The new executive vice president of The Interstate Corporation of Chattanooga, Tenn. is **REYNOLD H. RUSCH '48**, who was formerly president of the American National Bank & Trust Company of South Bend, Indiana.

JEAN APPENZELLAR '49, Poughkeepsie, has been appointed to the Historical Records committee of the Eastern Association of Physical Education of College Women.

JAMES R. MORGAN '50, who was Wisconsin's top tax administrator as secretary of the State Revenue Department under the administration of Gov. Warren Knowles, has returned to private life as vice president of research for the Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance, Madison.

51/60

DONALD W. FINK,

MD '53, chief of radiology at St. Luke's Hospital in Denver, has been made assistant clinical professor of radiology on the volunteer faculty of the University of Colorado School of Medicine.

DR. GAYLORD A. JENTZ '53, professor of business law and chairman of the Department of General Business of the University of Texas at Austin, is serving as state vice president of the Texas Association of College Teachers. He is also

president-elect of the American Business Law Association and is editor-in-chief of that organization's national publication.

ROBERT W. POHLE '54 has been elected president and chief executive officer of the Bank of Madison. He was formerly vice-president and trust officer.

Newly promoted to second vice president and head of the advanced sales department of Connecticut Mutual Life in Hartford is **GERALD J. RANDALL '54**. His wife is the former **BEVERLY GEHRIG '53**.

DORIS DOYLE Arnold '55 is a Peace Corps nurse in Nairobi, Kenya where she is teaching at the Kenyatta National Hospital School of Nursing. She writes that: "Nairobi is a beautiful city—wide boulevards, beautifully landscaped parks and very modern—even to a traffic jam on Uhuru Highway every day at 5 p.m. . . . Nairobi is 5,000 ft. in elevation and the temperature stays between 65-85 every day. Much bright sunshine, beautiful and colorful flowers and blue skies. . . . Have been to one game park near Nairobi—saw many giraffe, monkeys, gazelle, ostrich, wildebeest, etc. Better than any zoo we have."

VIRGINIA T. PINGEL '56 was married Jan. 23 to Harold S. Hall, Lake Geneva.

61/70

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN

GIBBS DUBOIS '62 have announced the birth of their first child, Jennifer Alden, on Dec. 26. Mr. Du Bois is employed as flight officer for United Airlines and is based in Seattle.

JOHN J. WIEDENFELD '62 has been promoted to buyer in the merchandising—plumbing, heating and electrical department of Wickes Corporation in Saginaw, Mich.

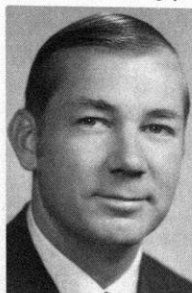
GOLDBECK '48



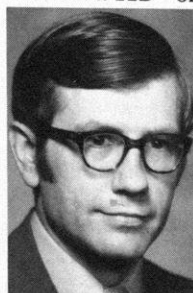
RUSCH '48



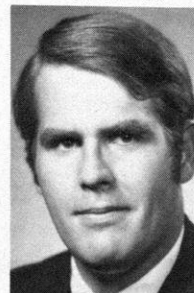
RANDALL '54



WIEDENFELD '62



DUNN '67



TONEYS '70



1971 University of Wisconsin Home Football Ticket Applications

Camp Randall Stadium

Reserved seats \$6

Make check payable to UW Athletic Department, and mail to: University of Wisconsin Athletic Ticket Office, 1440 Monroe St., Madison, Wis. 53706

Please detach and mail entire section

1. NORTHERN ILLINOIS

September 11

1:30 p.m.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State, Zip _____

----- Tickets @ \$6 \$-----

Add postage & handling charge .50

TOTAL \$-----

2. LOUISIANA STATE

September 25

1:30 p.m.

(Band Day)

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State, Zip _____

----- Tickets @ \$6 \$-----

Add postage & handling charge .50

TOTAL \$-----

3. INDIANA

October 9

1:30 p.m.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State, Zip _____

----- Tickets @ \$6 \$-----

Add postage & handling charge .50

TOTAL \$-----

4. MICHIGAN STATE

October 16

1:30 p.m.

(Parents Day)

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State, Zip _____

----- Tickets @ \$6 \$-----

Add postage & handling charge .50

TOTAL \$-----

5. PURDUE

November 6

1:00 p.m.

(Homecoming)

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State, Zip _____

----- Tickets @ \$6 \$-----

Add postage & handling charge .50

TOTAL \$-----

6. ILLINOIS

November 13

1:00 p.m.

(W-Club Day)

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State, Zip _____

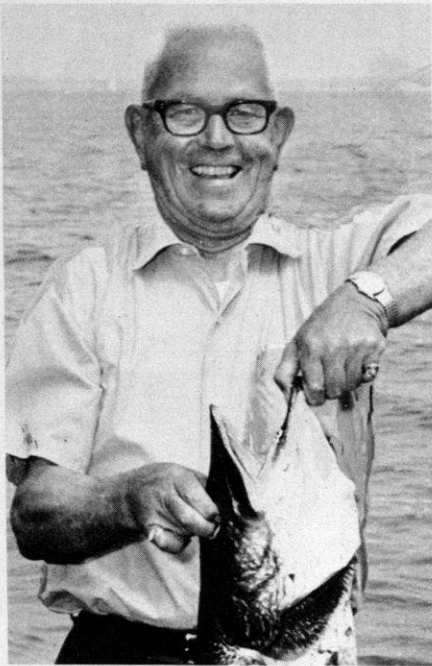
----- Tickets @ \$6 \$-----

Add postage & handling charge .50

TOTAL \$-----

Note time change for last two games.

March, 1971



Host Hans Sorenson

FISH THE LAND OF THE CARABOU!

We're going back for another 4-day fishing tour at Reindeer Lake, on the edge of the Arctic Circle!

JULY 3-6

What a package! Round-trip charter flight from Minneapolis. Three full days of fishing, with a boat and guide for every two fishermen. We'll stay at the comfortable Arctic-Get-Away lodge on Tate Island, in Reindeer Lake (with all meals included in the rate). Your catch will be filleted, wrapped and frozen. Tour limited to 30 people.

Complete \$350

\$50 deposit holds your reservation.

Arctic Get-Away
650 N. Lake Street
Madison 53706

Save me a spot on that fishing trip!
Here's my \$50 deposit.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Captain LARRY A. PARENT '63 has been decorated with the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal for action in Thailand. He is now stationed at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. J. MICHAEL MARTYN '64 have announced the birth of a daughter, Lynn Michelle, on January 23. Mr. Martyn is manager of Market Management Systems of the Burroughs Corp. in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. JAMES E. DESHUR '66 (PENELOPE KLEIN '65) of Milwaukee are the parents of a daughter, Sandra Beth, born on January 12.

THOMAS A. DUNN '67 has been named an associate of the Madison general agency of National Life Insurance Company of Vermont. He is married to the former JOAN ICKE '63.

Mrs. LUCY WILKIE Lloyd '69 has been appointed administrative assistant to the director of admissions at Ohio State University in Columbus.

CHARLES RUDOLF '69 recently received his second award of the Army commendation medal while serving with the 23rd infantry division near Duc Pho, Vietnam.

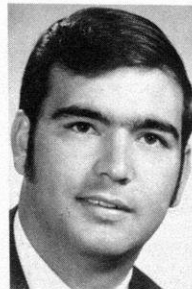
Formerly with a New York City law firm, KEVIN B. CRONIN '70, is assistant district attorney for Rock County (Wis.).

Private RODNEY B. EVERSON '70 recently completed nine weeks of advanced infantry training at Fort Polk, La.

THOMAS F. GONDOLFI '70 has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force after graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. He is being assigned to Elgin Air Force Base, Florida.

LISKA '70

WALGENBACH '70



Assigned to Grissom Air Force Base, Indiana, after graduating from the Air Force data processing machine operator course at Sheppard Air Force Base in Texas is JAMES H. HAUBRICH '70.

Private HENRY KOGAN '70 recently completed the basic Army administration course at Fort Ord, California.

After completion of basic training at Lackland Air Force Base, Airman ROGER J. LISKA '70 has been assigned to Lowry Air Force Base in Colorado for training in the munitions and weapons maintenance field.

LEONARD "AL" MEYER '70 has joined the sales force of O and O Realty in Madison.

Air Force Second Lieutenant M. THOMAS MILBOURN '70 has graduated from the Defense Information School's course for information officers at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

LARRY RICHTER '70 and GERALD E. ZIEMER '70 have been named field engineers with General Electric's Installation and Service Engineering Department in Chicago.

Assigned to Columbus Air Force Base, Miss., for pilot training is MICHAEL L. TONEYS '70 who has been commissioned a second lieutenant after graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland Air Force Base.

E. T. WALGENBACH '70 has been appointed Technical Sales representative, Agricultural Products and Services of Union Carbide Corporation. He will headquarter in Sacramento, Calif.

Newly Married

1962

Mary Therese Conforti and Thomas Lloyd MASSEY, Whitefish Bay

1965

Judith Nancy HORWITZ and Philip Aaron Schaefer, Oshkosh

1967

Sharon Kay Schwoegler and James Charles SCHROEDER, Madison

continued on page 31

This Is The Tour To Think About When You Think About The Tour You've Always Wanted

HURRY! Only a few
Spaces left!

Twenty-three Days through some of the most beautiful Lands and Waters in the World, VIP Treatment, fully Escorted from Start to Finish, and at a Sensible Price!

The Wisconsin Alumni Association's
**SCANDINAVIAN/RUSSIAN
HOLIDAY**

August 5-28, 1971

Via Pan-American World Airways to

- Norway
- Sweden
- Denmark
- Finland
- Russia
- Accommodations at finest hotels, including two daily meals, tips, luggage handling (two items per guest.)
- Deluxe sightseeing tours to major attractions (with admission paid!) in each city.

\$1,674 *from New York*

\$1,754 *from Chicago*

*Think about it with the
full-color brochure in your hand!*

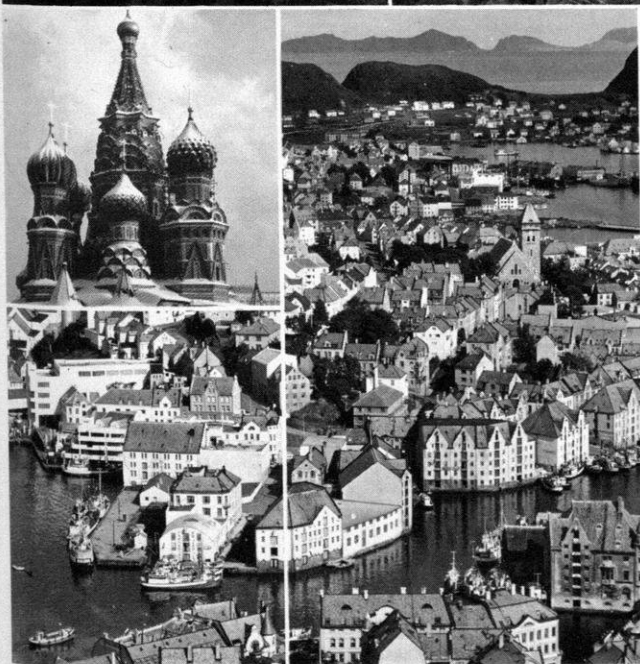
Wisconsin Alumni Tours
650 N. Lake Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Please send the colorful brochure with itinerary
for your SCANDINAVIAN/RUSSIAN HOLIDAY!

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____



The Union

continued from page 18

ing" is at its height as students try to change the channel to their favorite newscaster.

A NEW AREA of activity which today's student has added to the list of extracurricular efforts is community service. The UW student now likes to spend time helping other people. The Union's Special Services committee helps students and community organizations get together. Their records show that last year 1,200 University students offered their services on a regular basis to help other people through the Union. (No one knows how many others volunteered as individuals.)

Over 200 students tutored elementary school children and high school pupils. Over 50 worked with pre-school children in day care centers and neighborhood centers. One hundred-plus volunteered to tutor fellow University students. Others tutored adults through the Office of Economic Opportunity programs.

Another 480 worked with the mentally and physically handicapped and many taught in special schools and classes for handicapped children. Some 70 UW men students volunteered to be Big Brothers to fatherless boys and 50 women were Big Sisters to girls. Other students served as "Pals" and "Gal Pals" through the YMCA and YWCA.

In addition to the relevance which community volunteer programs hold for students, these service projects have the advantage of providing great personal gratification and a feeling of worth.

Although some of the older generation may think he's dull, there's no question that today's student is of the no-nonsense variety and would choose a rap session over a rhumba any day. ●

Student Standpoint

continued from page 19

country. They are an integral part of our educational system and economy, besides carrying the load in our international competition. The latter has become increasingly important since World War II. Athletic success enhances national prestige and provides tremendous propaganda impact.

FACT. Most athletes recruited today come from families who can use help in educating their children. A good share of these boys never would go past high school if it wasn't for athletics.

Recently the University of Illinois was embroiled in another athletic crisis. This one was over its football coaching staff. A few years back, the Illini slush fund broke into the headlines, and the University of Illinois was placed on probation for its recruiting habits.

Bert Bertine of the *Champaign-Urbana Courier* penned, "The final irony of the illegal money is that what remained of it was turned over to the U. of I. Foundation towards legal athletic grants-in-aid. Had the money been thus disposed in the first place, of course, there would have been no scandal."

So I'll make no bones about it. The Mendota Ass'n as well as the Student Aid Foundation are both legitimate. Also, no tax revenue from the state is used in supporting the UW athletic department.

Those are some of the points I wanted to bring out about something that is definitely a plus factor in our backyard. As Bing Crosby used to croon, "Accentuate the Positive. . . ."

There has been a great deal of publicity about this institution that many of us hold in high esteem. Some of the articles have been favor-

able, some unfavorable. The same could be said for any aspect of life, whether it be a political belief, an industrial policy, a labor union endorsement of a candidate, or the modernization of education. However, as a member of the fourth estate, I'll agree that the unsavory elements of our society usually get the most attention.

But if one were to weigh the news content on the scales, the good far outweighs the bad. Right now, the University of Wisconsin as well as its athletic department is pressed for funds during the 1969-71 biennium. A contribution now probably won't go as far as one to the United Fund where many agencies benefit, but then again an athlete wouldn't want it that way. His satisfaction is participating in what one scribe called the "last bastion of sanity." ●

Newly Married

continued

1968

Gail Louise BEHRENS and Richard Kent Robinson, Sterling, Ill.
Andrea GURBITZ '70 and Abby G. HYMOWITZ, New York City

1969

Ramone N. BELCHER and H. L. Singer II, Atlanta
Kirby Lee OTTESON and Paul Martin BOUTHILET, Madison
Sandra Lee KOCHA and David H. COLLITON '70, Green Bay
Donna Ann LEWIS '70 and Jeffrey Harland PORTER, Skokie
Linnea Kay Larson and David Brian URBEN, McHenry, Ill.
Linda Lee WALTHER and Robert David Kelley, Milwaukee

1970

Barbara Jeanne GARNETT and Mark Henry FOLCO, Madison
Judith Ann Blumberg and Robert Louis KAPLAN, Milwaukee
Lynne Roxanne Prescott and Leslie M. HEPLER, Hales Corners
Patricia Ann HILTZ and Peter W. JACOBSEN, Brookfield, Wis.
Nancy Lee Littel and John Robert PRINGLE, Madison
Signe Lea SCHROEDER and Edward G. Vesely, Jr., Oregon, Wis.
Holly Jean Marks and Philip Alan SMITH, Kingston, Ontario
Marilyn Wang and Eric Peder SMITH- RUDE, Mineral Point

1971

Susan Stahl BERKOWITZ and Richard D. Maness, Milwaukee
Cheryl Sue Kreier and Michael Joseph WEBER, Madison

Deaths

Mrs. Frederick S. Sheldon (Mabel E. FLETCHER) '00, Rutland, Vermont
Mrs. William Frederick Kachel (Ellen Jessie CORSE) '06, Milwaukee
Julia Florence TORMEY '06, Madison
Alfred William BECHLEM '07, Plymouth

Mrs. M. H. Hegge (Elvina Bertine ANDERSON) '07, Stoughton
Grace Raymond CADY '09, Reedsburg
George P. HALVORSON '11, Minneapolis

Fred HAUCK '11, Hamburg, N.Y.
Robert Marshall MURPHY '11, Knoxville, Tenn.

Mrs. Harry Charles Kruger (Harriet Ruth HERRMAN) '14, Sparta

Mrs. Bert Leo Larkin (Amelia Victoria KLEINHEINZ) '14, Two Rivers
Alice Veronica BRADLEY '15, Santa Barbara

Felix Gustaf GUSTAFSON '15, Ann Arbor

Walter William HEINECKE '15, Hinsdale

Victor Clarence JACOBSEN, M.D. '15, Troy, N.Y.

Mrs. Isabelle (HOUGEN) Schofield '15, Alhambra, Calif.

Erskine LaVerne JAY '16, Ladysmith
Wallace MEYER '16, Chicago, in Sun City, Ariz. Mr. Meyer was active in alumni affairs, and for many years was a member and director of WARF, and chairman of its publication committee

Dana Wykoff WALSH '16, Los Angeles
George Howard LOVEQUEST '17, Detroit

George John SILBERNAGEL '18, Wausau, in San Francisco

Rev. Milton Albert HAKER '19, Minneapolis

Anna Bergitte BREIDABLIK '21, Bloomington, Ill.

Ernst A. GUILLEMIN '22, Wellesley, Mass.

Stuart Crocker KNILANS '22, Sheboygan

Alva Shirley KROTZ, Jr. '22, Erie, Pa.
Eugene Allen GILMORE, Jr. '24, Iowa City

Herman Arthur SCHMIDT '24, Lake Mills

Howard Wesley ROPER '25, Amityville, N.Y.

Isaac George BRADER '26, Madison
Morris William CHAPLIN '26, Hartford, Wis.

Mrs. Maurice W. Schuetz (Velva Marie PIERSTORFF) '26, Verona

Walter Stockton TAINTOR '26, Oak Park

Mrs. Harry Bannon (Clara Julia RYAN) '27, Sauk City

William Bright FRACKELTON '26, Killingworth, Conn.

Robert Mela KRAUSKOPF '28, Milwaukee

Seymour Morton KORMAN '30, Los Angeles

Mrs. Mona Hickman COULSON '31, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Catherine Mary DUNEGAN '31, New York City

Arnold Julius KLETTKE '33, Milwaukee

Corwin Edward SHELL '34, Madison
Kenneth Gordon SPAULDING '36, Sanford, Fla.

Robert Stephens BALDWIN '37, Madison

Emil Christian KNOSPE '38, Green Bay

Charles Warren STOOPS '39, Madison
Allan Kenneth SCHNEIDER '41, Wilmington, Dela.

Mrs. Harry Theobald (Melva Edith WILLIAMS) '41, Ridgeway

Kenneth Peter RIESCH '43, Slinger

Theodore John WYSOCKI '45, Madison

Carol Louise HAGEN '47, Milwaukee

Mrs. Charles Howard Murphy (Ardith Annette HUCKSTEAD) '47, Wausau, Wis.

Norman Hanrahan BUDDE '49, Chicago

Mrs. Monroe Vaughn EVANS, Sr. (Blanche Enterline) '49, Fairfax, Va.

Arnold Carl WITTKOP '49, Milwaukee

Everett Bennett CHAPMAN '50, Viroqua

Wayne Irving THISSELL '50, Newark, Dela.

Mrs. Phyllis Sherbondy ELLIOTT '60, Lake Placid, N.Y.

FACULTY DEATHS

DOROTHY E. REID '18, Ardmore, Okla. After obtaining her master's degree in 1934, Miss Reid was an instructor in medical technology in the Medical School for ten years.

CARL E. BRICKEN, 73 years old, in Sweetbriar, Va. A Pulitzer Prize winner in 1929 in music, Prof. Bricken served on the faculty of the School of Music and as conductor of the University Symphony from 1938-1944.

Former state Supreme Court justice EMMERT L. WINGERT, in Madison, at 71 years of age. He was a lecturer in the Law School in 1927 and occasionally since then, and in recent years served as special counsel for the regents of the State Universities System.

Veterinarian FRANCIS BILKOVICH, 39 years old, in Lagos, Nigeria. He had been on leave there since 1968 from the School of Agriculture, with which he'd been associated intermittently since 1961.

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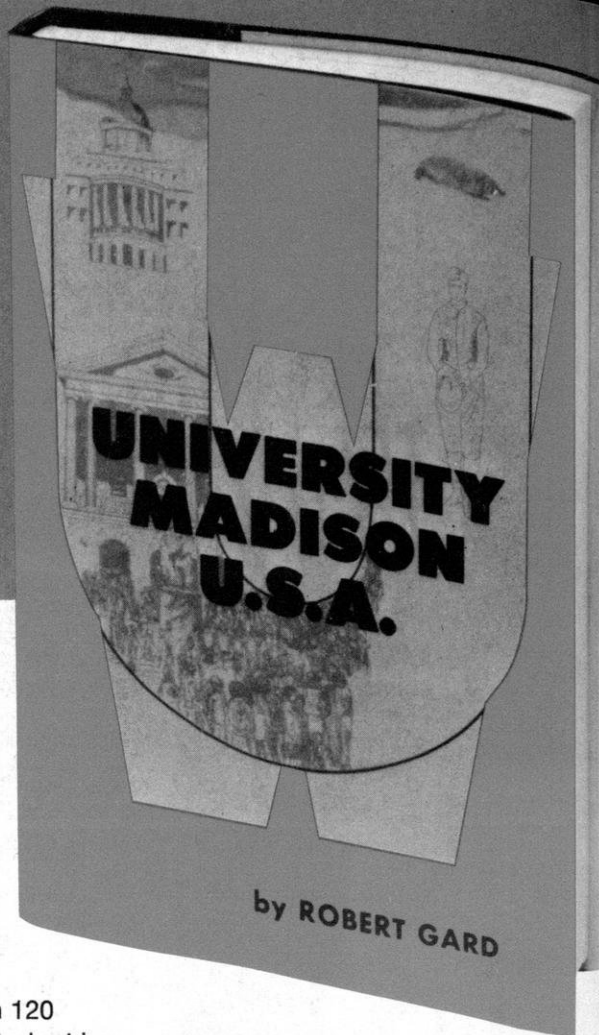
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Robert E. Gard was educated at the University of Kansas and at Cornell University. He came to Wisconsin in 1945 to found the Wisconsin Idea Theatre at the University of Wisconsin; to establish the Wisconsin Regional Writers Association; and to lead a movement to root native theatre and arts in Wisconsin communities. His work in indigenous arts and culture has become internationally known. Professor Gard has also been a leader in the collection and publication of Wisconsin folklore. His love for Wisconsin has emerged in his productions for the Holiday Folk Fair in Milwaukee, and in his books on Wisconsin lore and tradition. He is director of Community Arts Development and Wisconsin Idea Theatre, at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.



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