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## Cue. Volume IV, Issue 10 July 11, 1969

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# CUE

PUBLISHED BY AND FOR THE  
PATIENTS BI-MONTHLY.

VOLUME IV

July 11, 1969

Issue 10

## THE CUE VISITS THE CANTEEN

"When the Canteen first opened up we were in a small room in the old administration building, says Mrs. Bernice Frey in an interview for the Cue.

August 4, 1952, is the first record of the Canteen being in operation.

At that time, there was only one full-time employee and one to relieve her on her days off. Now, the Canteen with a staff of five has advanced to a beautiful spacious area with tables and cheerful curtains on the windows.

Cosmetics, jewelry, toy animals, and magazines and greeting cards are just a few of the items sold. Ice cream sundaes and cones plus fresh pop corn are some of the main attractions.

An important part of the Canteen operations is the Canteen service to the Wards. At present, Kempster, Sherman and Gordon Halls are serviced. Service to the Wards was originally a project of the O. T. Department before it was taken over by the Canteen.

Esther Schiller services the Wards regularly. Other Canteen personnel consist of Mrs. Bernice Frey, Mrs. A. Block, Mrs. Adeline Sude, and Miss Linda Bauer. Mrs. Frey has been a state employee for thirteen years; Mrs. Alice Block has been there for ten years...a Canteen worker... for 8 years. Miss Schiller has been in state service twenty-two years, 5 years of which she has spent as a Canteen employee. Mrs. Sude has been a Canteen employee for two years. Miss Bauer is a Wisconsin State University student, working evenings and week-ends. The Canteen, is under the supervision of Mr. Emil Loos of the Business Office.

Canteen hours are Monday thru Friday 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday and Sundays... 9 a.m. thru 4:15 p.m. (cont'd page 2.)

## OUT FOX THE FOX

Readers who enjoyed the Dr. I.Q. radio quiz show some years ago, will be interested in the CUE'S coming stage show production, "Out Fox The Fox." This new show is similar in format and offers prizes to all winning contestants in the audience.

The challenge is in its name: You must "Out Fox -- the Fox," and the prize is awarded to the first member of the audience who answers correctly the question asked by the "Fox." Several questions are asked during each show, and everyone has a good chance of winning a prize

When we say everyone, we mean every patient who attends the Sunday evening performance. At present, we plan to use the auditorium. If there is a change from this plan, it will be announced in our next.. issue.

Prizes will be awarded in a wide variety of categories to insure that, regardless of your education or stock of general information, you will have a chance to win a prize.

This new quiz show is not designed for only high school graduates. Nor will the questions have ambiguous meanings. They will be clear and concise and some will refer to events around the hospital.

For more information on "Out Fox the Fox," plus helpful hints, and how the quiz show actually operates, be sure you read the next issue of CUE, published July 25th. Answers to some questions to be asked during the first show are contained in this current issue, so read it carefully and jot down what you believe will be the correct answers to some of the questions to be asked by the "Fox."

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IN THIS ISSUE: A Special Edition on SPORTS ... plus many more special articles and interesting columns.

# IT'S WHAT'S HAPPENIN'

As we all know summer is here and to find out what's happenin... We'll have find out from the TEENS all about fashions...music...and all of the groovey...goins on.

As far as fashion goes for girls... the guys bellbottoms are really in.

They're truly the big thing this year...To go with them are the long chains...any fashion. The Indian look is battling it's way into fashion of today. Wild psychedelic patterns and ... flowers...and pastels are in. Anything different is out of sight. So ... dig in your closets and put a few of your clothes together. Anything new ... and different is what's happenin ... so go ahead and do your thing.

The music of today...soul...blues ...rock and roll have the beats all people like. Some of the records on the Juke Box in the Canteen could be changed ... to some of the more up-to-date music ...because some of the songs on it are old news. According to some of the ground teens up here...some of the latest groups are 1910 FRUIT GUM COMPANY, MONKEES ... SUPREMES ... and all kinds of Soul.

To quote many ... some of the Teens favorite records are IN THE YEAR 2525... PROUD MARY...PUT A LITTLE LOVE IN YOUR HEART...and MOONFLIGHT...are on there way UP...OR ARE THERE ALREADY.

To these platters you can jive and dance the slide...skate...bounce, four corner...and really be outa sight. You can also come up with your own kind of dance...We all know everyone isn't the same.

So...get with it...and make the scene...and if it's your thing be proud of it!

Donna  
Teen-Age Editor

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(NOTE: Send us your letters and comments regarding this page...what you like and dislike...and tell us why. We will publish your letter only if you sign your name to it. Send your letters to CUE'S Teen-Age Editor. No stamp is required. So...write today!)

# 'PLAIN' TALK'

Amateur musicians outnumber professionals 170 to one and account for 99 percent of all instrument sales. Of the 43,900,000 amateur musicians in the United States, 17,100,000 are between four and 21.

Discipline is love and training to dignity, maturity and all other of society's features.

Style is wearing what looks good on you as well as what appeals to you ... complementing what you have, compensating for what you lack.

BUMPER SNICKER OF THE WEEK: "Those who indulge ... BULGE!"

At 25, Bobby Vee is a vet of the pop music set, still spinning winning platters, headlining stage shows coast to coast and around the world as well.

"Kids today are much more intelligent, honest and hip than those of the early sixties," Bobby declared. "Maybe everybody is. There isn't as much hypocrisy as there used to be. It's almost too good to be true."

Our Canteen is our teen center in our community. It has the atmosphere... and it's up to you to maintain a proper atmosphere. Look happy as you zip a coke. Smile and the World smiles with you!

Most boys like a girl to be natural ...There's nothing that turns a guy off more than a pretender. Learn to emphasize your finer qualities. At the same time, be considerate. Compliment a guy on his good qualities.

What we have before us is an experiment in human emotions. Let's hope that we may learn from them and adopt the best while eliminating the rest.

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(CONTINUED FROM Page 1, Column 1.)

Profits from the Canteen go to pay salaries of Canteen employees. Other uses of the proceeds go for items like recreational equipment, purchase and maintenance of television sets, and ... sundry items.

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Love is a game for all seasons. The CUE is more than a game. It's a MUST!

## C U E

The Patient's Newspaper  
Winnebago State Hospital

## EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Helen \_\_\_\_\_ Chief Contributing  
Editor. Margie \_\_\_\_\_; Gail \_\_\_\_\_; Ele-  
anor \_\_\_\_\_, Dick \_\_\_\_\_, Contribu-  
ting Editors.

Donna \_\_\_\_\_; Teen Age Editor.

Roy \_\_\_\_\_; Associate Editor.

Chuck Lemieux, Advisor.

## TO LOOK A HORSE IN THE MOUTH

Barry Farrell of Life Magazine says: "The really good columnists all have the knack of seeing aspects of life that aren't moving smoothly with the flow. Your opinion is the best and most personal thing you can offer so why pretend that it doesn't consist of confusion and panic as well as whatever intelligence and solid instincts you might have."

We recently has the pleasure to read "Men in Groups," an extraordinary book written by a Canadian social anthropologist, Lionel Tiger. It has nothing to do with "group therapy," although social scientists whose ... education in biology was finished in their high school years will with ponderous authority speak of Social Darwinism.

Robert Ardrey, book reviewer, playwright, and an anthropology enthusiast, says in his review of "Men in Groups;" "The most scathing comment on our pervasive intellectual system. one compounded of hypocrisy, self-righteousness, self-delusion and cliché, is that an idea which could have been inspired by little more than common sense and common observation must be labeled as news, as revolutionary, even Too Hot To Handle." The book concerns what the author calls the male bond. Ardrey writes, "But what's so remarkable about the male bond?" Equalitarians will condemn it as wrong-headed, as reactionary, as irresponsible. Tiger's thesis is so transparently true that it can be

attacked, like a clean window, only with stones."

"Tiger is the first anthropologist to present a major study of man inspired by such students of animal behavior as Konrad Lorenz and Niko Tinbergen. He has looked to the male bonding of animals to reveal the msle bonding of men. But he has looked farther to ethology, which presents always the hazard of false if persuasive analogy.

"He has mastered the intricacies and penetrated the controversies of human evolution as it is being revealed and disputed along a buried African battlefront. Ten thousand years ago a few Middle Eastern pioneers began the domestication of our food supply, but for no more than 5,000 years have a significant number of men been farmers and herders. For 500,000 years we were hunters.

"In the hunting life lay the making of man as we know him. Ninety-nine percent of human evolution is enough to suggest that the way of the hunter must have left some mark on man. The marks may be many and arguable. The male bond, it seems to me, is not. The successful hunting of an animal larger and more formidable than the hunter demands the cooperative skills of a hunting band.

"On the success of this hunting band of adult males rested the survival of our earlier societies. Tiger demonstrates convincingly that had women joined the hunt, than the vulnerability of their relative weakness, together with the neglect of slow-growing young, would have lowered the chance of survival. Division of labor between the sexes must therefore be as old as the hunting way. And the all-male hunting band, excluding females, developed leadership, cooperation, special communication and mutual trust of an order separate from the society as a whole. Had such qualities failed in a band facing faily transactions with danger, then humankind would have become extinct in the heart of the Pleistocene.

"So evolved the male bond, to the exclusion of females, as society's spine. Tiger, making use of the radically new evolutionary approach to human understanding, illuminates an area of social behavior previously obscure. He also roots out what has been regarded as a cultural prejudice

(Turn to Page 4. Column 1. Cont'd)

(Continued from Page 3. Column 2.)

in the stubborn soil of our evolutionary heritage...he challenges the most profound assumptions of the social sciences.

"The reader should be warned that this is a scholarly book. It is also a book for the disenchanted. It is a book for the honest citizen who, surveying the social chaos and the insoluble questions of our time, must suspect that a few of our enshrined answers are more precious than precise. Above all, it is a book for the iconoclast willing to look a horse in the mouth. The lesser spirit may, of course, be carried out in a dead faint. But for the reader with courage to equal his concern, here is a work of courage with few equals in our time."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Lionel Tiger challenges "the most profound assumptions of the social sciences." We, therefore, offer a brief article on Sociology, written by William E. More, Professor of Sociology, Princeton University.)

#### SOCIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES

The field of sociology as a whole is not highly standardized and systematic. Concepts, theories, and methods of study vary considerably among scientists in the field, and are subject to relatively rapid change. These conditions arise in part from the recency of a scientific approach to social phenomena, in part from the complexity of the subject itself. It is possible, however, to state some of the major principles that are well established.

The conventional history of sociology trades heavily on the invention of the name by Auguste Comte (1798-1857), a French philosopher and social reformer. Comte's declared purpose and approach were scientific, but also political in the broadest sense. By laying down what he conceived to be the objective characteristics of society, he hoped to use the principles as a basis for social reconstruction of a somewhat rational character. Few of Comte's alleged principles of social structure and change have survived as predictive laws, but the broad scope of his writing and his insistence on a science of society were undoubtedly important influences in an era burgeoning with the spirit

of rational inquiry. Comte had his predecessors, of course, and differing conceptions or approaches would trace their origins to quite different founders. The problem of moral conduct, for example, is central to contemporary sociological theory as the problem of good and evil, it is as old as human society attempts to establish a scientific theory of morals may perhaps be traced to moral philosophers of the 17th and 18th centuries, but again the origin is somewhat arbitrary.

Three principal approaches marked the early stages of modern sociology: (1) emphasis on the biological characteristics of man; (2) explanation in terms of nonhuman environment; and (3) interpretations of social behavior by assigning primary significance to some limited set of key variables within the social system itself. Each of these and particularly the third, can be further subdivided for a more complete classification of theories, but the general divisions will serve to order the more significant approaches.

Among contemporary scholars, Earnest A. Hooton, has attempted to establish a relationship between physical and social types, explaining deviant behavior such as crime in terms of physical and physiological abnormalities.

Although the human species does have certain common drives of a biological character, these are rather unstructured and depend upon learning for their exact expression, which is thus socially variable. There is among men no complex unlearned patterns of behavior that is universal and invariant to the species, comparable, for example, to nest building among birds.

The biological characteristics of the human species prevent an explanation of most aspects of human behavior and its varieties on biological basis. The human infant at birth is unable to sustain life unaided. The organism has wide capacities and few useful skills without social learning. The human species is therefore in a special sense a social one, for its survival depends upon the care of the young through a long period of infancy and the integration of the young into an environment that is in most important respects man-made.

(Turn to Page 5. Column 1. Cont'd.)

(Continued from page 4. Column 2.)

Modern sociology owes much to the older social theories and to the schools of partial interpretation. It also owes much to some leading theorists who attempted more comprehensive systems of analysis with primary attention to the distinctively social aspects of human conduct. A review of alternative theoretical systems would be more significant as intellectual history than as sociology, but some of the major contributions of a limited number of writers may be sketched briefly.

Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) a philosophically trained French Sociologist, combined general theory with carefully factual data, and left a lasting impression on contemporary sociological thought.

Max Weber (1864-1920) inherited the intellectual tradition of German idealist philosophy and historical theory, and also their variant forms created by Marx. Unlike Marx, he explicitly maintained the independent variability of ideas and values.

Herbert Spencer was strongly influenced by Darwin, and vice versa. Most of his theories have been rejected.

Of American sociologists, several pioneers are of special importance. They include Edward Ross, Albion W. Small, Robert E. Park, and William Graham Sumner who shared the prominent intellectual interest in social evolution around the latter part of the last century. Finally, William I. Thomas (1863-1947) had a major and immediate influence on research methods with his use of case studies systematically compared for the deviation of generalized relationships. His principal books, published before 1925, were, in a sense, ahead of their time in the exploration of the relations between social situation and individual personality. Although some sociologists and psychologists have been interested in this problem for a long time, the conceptualization provided by Thomas was not generally taken up by either until very recently.

Clearly the human individual depends for survival on food and minimum protection against the elements, and the human species upon procreation. These may be viewed as direct biological sources of social activities, al-

though they never account for the precise form of those activities. Infant incapacity, sex differentiation, and the variation of abilities with age provide indirect sources of social uniformities.

Whether psychological characteristics represent an independent level of analysis, or are reducible to the biological and sociological, is a moot point among social theorists. There is some indication, however, that human psychological characteristics set limits on social variability. Thus, experimental evidence suggests the inability of the individual to sustain complete uncertainty on the one hand and endless repetition on the other.

There are, finally emergent characteristics of social systems derived from the joint circumstance that human life is social and based on learning rather than instinct. The continuity of society thus depends upon communication, the provision of appropriate motivation, and solutions to the problems of order.

Authorities differ on the minimum list of essential social functions, in part because of the incomplete development of systematic comparison and in part because of difference in classification. The evidence on known societies, together with various theoretical considerations, indicates that the following functions must be performed for any society to continue as a social system. (1) Legitimate reproduction (2) Socialization (3) The assignment of positions and roles. (4) The assignment and control of power (5) The assignment of resources, goods, and services (6) The maintenance of values (7) The maintenance of motivation.

The subject of groups and organizations is concerned with the classification and analysis of concrete membership units, called groups or organizations. Since much of sociology is still unstandardized, no taxonomy of groups and organizations has gained universal acceptance.

Subjects covered in widely used text books and the research specialties of professional sociologists indicate that a classification along the following lines has considerable acceptance.

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(Continued from Page 5. Column 2.)

(1) The structure of small groups. Current research is often based on experimental groups for purposes of testing specific hypotheses about interaction, communication, or group decision processes. Quantitative recording and analysis have been developed.

(2) Locality groups—an illustrative simple principle of locality group structure is that density of settlement is closely associated with specialization of social positions.

(3) Interest groups and associations. That the official objective of the association often does not correspond with the individual's motives for participation, and that such organizations are central to the life organization of only a very limited number of members, who constitute the active center essential for continuity.

(4) Administrative Organizations. The large work organizations that include the majority of the working population in industrial societies incorporate a number of common structural principles regardless of their public or private character or the particular mission of the organization.

The theory of social change is now commonly recognized as a major weakness in sociology. It is now clear, for example, that there are a number of sources of change within any society. All social systems have potential internal tensions and strains, deriving partly from conflicting demands on the individuals time, resources, or loyalties.

Most sociological predictions of future changes are necessarily contingent. They take the form, "If ... then ..." This is true of any scientific prediction, but in social science the relevant variables are usually more numerous and less subject to control. The challenge of history is still largely unmet. Some historical predictions, however, can now be made with some confidence. There will almost certainly be violent revolution in areas where an attempt is being made to combine urban industrialization with severe racial repression. And the diversity of the world's culture will almost certainly become smaller with the steady spread of the industrial system of production. The nature of human society is such that both predictions could conceivably be defeated by purposive effort, but neither is likely to be.

## AIDES ARE VALUABLE

John Nowak, an affable man, works as an aide on Wards 1-2 Sherman Hall. Mr. Nowak is one of several aides in the hospital, but we selected him for personal mention as we know him and have witnessed the manner in which he assists patients, who for some reason or another need help.

There was a case where one of the patients received a letter announcing the death of a loved one. Mr. Nowak was immediately approached and counseled the man on steps to be taken so he would be able to attend the funeral. At the time, the patient's social worker was off duty and the nurse was busy with other duties. This is just one instance where an aide proved valuable. The aides are the first to be approached when a patient has a problem, especially during hours when no other personnel is available. It appears a man-to-man talk is one of the best ways to ease any problem.

The CUE salutes John Nowak and the aides on duty in the hospital.

\* \* \* \* \*

## YOUR DOLLAR

Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor has compiled "the value of the dollar" table-based on the Consumer's Price Index. All figures are the average for each year:

1939	100 cents
1945	77.2 cents
1950	57.8 cents
1955	51.9 cents
1959	47.7 cents
1962	45.9 cents
1963	45.4 cents
1964	44.8 cents
1965	44.1 cents
1966	42.8 cents
1967	41.6 cents
1968	40.0 cents

It makes one wonder what the value of the dollar will be in 1970.

C -- cynosure—meaning center of attraction.

U -- Understanding - meaning knowledge gained.

E -- Entertaining - meaning interesting and pleasing.

Now...YOU KNOW WHAT CUE MEANS!  
If it's NEW ... You'll find it in CUE!

# WHERE THE JOBS ARE -

(Editor's Note: This is the third of a series of articles regarding JOBS and where to find them.)

"By next year, one fourth of the nation's labor force will be employed in semiprofessional, technical jobs that didn't even exist in 1930," says University of Michigan technical education expert Dr. Norman C. Harris.

However, one must heed the radical change in the character of work and prepare for it. Manual work is disappearing; only one-third of working Americans labor at "production" jobs making cars and furniture, digging coal from the ground, building roads and houses. The other two-thirds are largely in non-manual work: teaching or supervising us, doctoring us, selling things to us, entertaining us.

Between the idle and a job stands a wall -- that of education and training. The greater the education and training, the easier it is to get over the wall -- and the more rewarding the job on the other side.

Some 50 percent of the work force hold "middle manpower jobs" -- ranging from technical to clerical and sales. These will require at least a high-school diploma and up to two years of college or technical training.

An estimated 26 percent, high-school and vocational-school graduates, are doing skilled work (carpentering, automobile repair) or semi-skilled work (factory production, gas station tending.) This leaves only six per cent of the work force for the unskilled jobs that machines can't do -- and require no more than a grade-school education.

Please note that 94 percent of the jobs in this working world around the corner will require a high-school education or better.

The need for more and better education is within the reach of more and more Americans, much of it free for the asking. So, for today's young ...opportunity knocks twice: first, with a job; second, with the training

to fit one for the job.

Barring a depression, (and this appears unlikely at present) some 13 million new jobs will open next year-- 75 percent of them in private industry ...the remainder in local and state governments, schools, colleges, hospitals.

In the private category, great new industries are rising. Consider the new growth industry, "research and development." Only 30 years ago, the money spent each year on searching out nature's secrets and developing them into new technologies and products came to some 570 million dollars. This

expenditure has since multiplied 35-fold, and is today several billion dollars larger than the 1940 budget!

Lustiest infant is the electronics industry. Already past the ten-billion-dollars-a-year sales mark, and currently employing 800,000 men and women, is growing so fast that by 1970 its sales are expected to double and its employment to rise 39 percent.

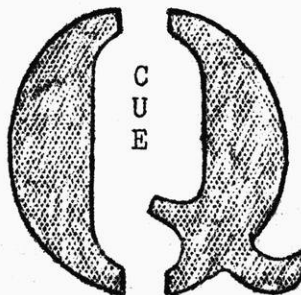
Another new business is the vacuum freeze-drying of foods; by next year this market is expected to top two billion dollars.

The high-school graduate who once started his working life as an unskilled file clerk may now start in the semiskilled job of punch-card operator or automatic-equipment operator. From this he may work up to the job of computer programmer.

READ

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# FOSTER HOMES

The Winnebago County Foster Adult Project expanded last November to include Winnebago State Hospital, yet it has only placed three former patients in the last eight months.

The foster care coordinator, Miss Anita Wochinski, states there are major difficulties in these and any placements and this regards the program's requirement that the foster adults personalities match their sponsors' as closely as possible.

It all starts, this so called matching process, when a state hospital social worker refers a patient who is a Winnebago County resident and who is ready for discharge, to the three-member foster care team.

The tedious process continues when one of the "team" checks the referral sheet against the file of existing foster adult homes. After she has found several which she believes might be right for the patient, she discusses the matter with her supervisor.

If they should agree on a particular home, she visits the sponsor and explains the patient's history and needs. If the sponsor is agreeable, the patient comes for a short visit. If appropriate, of course, this may be followed by a 30-day trial visit.

During that month, the caseworker evaluates the way the sponsor and the patient gets along. If the arrangement works out, the patient is discharged and placed in the home as long as deemed necessary.

The social worker will continue to visit the patient to help him and his sponsor with any problems that may arise.

Again if after a time, all three concerned feel the adults adjustment to the community has been adequate and he is gainfully employed, he may wish to find a room or apartment and again assume full responsibility for himself. However, if he wants to remain in the foster home permanently, he can do that. It appears it's all up to the released patient.

Another program similar to the foster adult program is the state hospital's family care program. It places patients, who have improved enough to leave the hospital but who still need its services, in carefully selected private homes whereas the "foster program" places discharged patients.

Those who "need services" placements depends on their doctors' recommendations and the availability of homes. It seems the hospital prefers homes where the family will include the patient in activities and household duties, where he "will experience the warmth of a near normal life in which he can regain his sense of personal importance."

Homes are recruited, usually through county Social Services departments or newspaper, radio and television announcements, and finally evaluated plus having another social worker pay a visit to explain the patient's history. Once again, the patient arrives for a trial visit.

If this all works out, he is placed there indefinitely depending on his needs. His caseworker is assigned to closely follow his progress. From time to time he may return to the hospital for medical attention, and possibly his doctor's evaluation. If his behavior continues to be what is called "normal", he will be discharged. If follow-up is necessary, he will be handled through the hospital's out-patient clinic.

The family care coordinator said that the hospital usually has 16 patients in its family care homes at any one time. They range in age from 19 to 50 and one either working or training for jobs at Work Adjustment Services, Inc., in Oshkosh or Menasha or Goodwill Industries. A couple recently were attending Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh and an area Technical school.

(Editor's Note: The Cue has a strong feeling that a better public relations department is a prime requisite if the "foster care program" is to prove successful. There is something essentially lacking in the program's operation. Why not have the prospective foster family visit the hospital, talk with patients on the Wards, and possibly have dinner with them? Let

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them have a first-hand introduction to the situation, rather than listen to one of the "team" read a type-written history of the individual. What about the three-member foster care team? Are they personable salesmen selling the fact that all patient's are not necessarily psychopathic in behavior? That many are victims of circumstance and are no different than people living normal lives under the stress and strain of modern living. We need an intelligent individual to take the "bull by the horns" and conduct an aggressive public relations campaign, including the use of all communication media. Press releases should be issued regularly. Qualified members of the staff should appear on radio and T V with a message that could be understood by the average listener. The public should be informed that patient's in a mental hospital need the understanding that is given to those ill in regular hospitals. That mental patients do recover and live normal lives after discharge without ever again undergoing psychiatric treatment.

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THERE'S MORE TO LIFE THAN MEETS THE EYE.

A school for the blind is located in the Los Angeles area and is known as the Foundation for the Junior Blind. It may interest you to know that the development of their recreational activities are most impressive.

A method using a photoelectric cell allows the blind person to shoot an arrow from the bow and hit a target he could not see, but was able to score it himself as well.

Besides archery, the youngsters of the Foundation also play baseball by sound rather than sight. They learn to operate a "ham" radio set and develop physical co-ordination. They also learn to dance and play musical instruments. In a word, they are learning many ordinary things in an extraordinary way; but most important they are developing into well-adjusted self-reliant young adults.

Makes you think that our troubles are quite minor in comparison, doesn't it?

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Your \$10 bill is now shrinking 5 cents each month.

ARE YOU DEPRESSED?

When it grows dark is the time to start looking for stars. When a day or a succession of days is difficult, just remember that difficulty brings you nearer to some great thing.

One of the surest ways of having good days for yourself is to help other people have good days for themselves. It always works.

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How efficient is the average executive after fifty? Tests made by Dr. Willard A. Kerr of the Illinois Institute of Technology and Dr. Ward C. Halstead of Chicago on 424 aging executives revealed that they averaged as much mental agility as a group of medical students averaging 25 years old. It is emotional strain rather than mental work that is exhausting. Says Dr. Kerr, "It takes less energy to think...than it takes to spit."

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WHY DISCUSS YOUR PROBLEMS WITH OTHERS?

In talking over the problem with someone else, you are forced to consider aspects that you might otherwise skip over. The presence of a listener provides a powerful feedback mechanism which quickly exposes obscure or inconsistent points in your reasoning.

In general, these precepts can be reduced to two: Look before you leap. Then, if you find yourself bogged down try another approach. Remember, you cannot force a solution to come to mind. So, keep your mind open for new combinations and do not waste time on repeated unsuccessful attempts. Reasoning, at least in part, is the overcoming of habit.

I used to think I was poor. Then they told me I wasn't poor, I was needy. Then they told me it was self-defeating to think of myself as needy, that I was culturally deprived. Then they told me deprived was a bad image, that I was underprivileged. Then they told me underprivileged was over-used, that I was disadvantaged. I still don't have a dime, but I do have a great vocabulary.

Real freedom is won through self-government not through self-expression.

If its's NEW...you find it in CUE

# CHAPLAIN'S MESSAGE

Isn't it strange that Christians are often of the opinion that "Follow-Jesus" should exempt them from trouble suffering, or affliction even though God makes the observation that afflictions are common to all men, Christians included? True, we do not have the same troubles. One may be sick; another may have lost his possessions by fire or flood; another may be downcast, etc. Jesus assures us that each person and each day has its own trouble.

What are we to do when afflictions come? The world suggests that we seek a change of scenery, or that we associate with cheerful friends. They venture the advice that "Time will heal all wounds". But God gives us the better advice. He tells us to pray-to have a heart-to-heart talk with Him, for in reality it is He who CAN and WILL help us personally or through others. "Pray", that is His best prescription.

This means, first of all, that we do not resort to complaining. We are tempted to find fault with God when we are called upon to bear some burden; to find fault with God when our sufferings are severe and of long duration. We ask: "Why should this happen to me?" We think that we are deserving of better treatment by God. We imagine that there is no need for God to chasten, to purify, to discipline us. We are inclined to believe that God does not love us. And such thoughts only serve to make our griefs more grievous! Let us remember that the "Lord disciplines him whom He loves, and chastises every son whom He receives". We should realize "That in all things God works for good with those who love Him". God knows what will seeve us best in our daily lives, and he may send some afflictions to bring about the needed help.

What, then, are we to do when afflictions come? James says: "Is any among you afflicted? Let him pray." That is the safe thing to do, for he assures us that "The prayer of a righteous man has a powerful effect". God is our dear Father, our Friend our

Helper, our Physician, our Savior, the Almighty. Our prayers to Him in Jesus' name will naturally accomplish great things. David prayed, and his affliction was removed. Paul prayed, and his affliction remained, but God gave him strength to bend it. We pray in Jesus' name and God will bless the efforts of those who are concerned about our welfare, doctors, nurses, aids, chaplains, etc., giving them insight, concern, aptitude, a kind disposition, an appropriate word, and so on. Through them God may remove our afflictions or help us to bear them.

We are afflicted with sin and it it is not removed, it will destroy us. Only God can remove it, and He will do so. When we pray: "God be merciful to me, a sinner," God answers: "For the sake of Jesus I forgive you all your sins. Go in peace."

There is ample reason, therefore when we are afflicted, that we should pray.

Chaplain Louis A. Winter

## \$2,000. ISN'T POP-CORN - OR IS IT?

The CUE has learned that \$2000.00 is spent yearly on Popcorn for Ward use! DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU'RE GETTING YOUR SHARE? is the question this editorial poses. Some of the members of the CUE staff have done research on the wards and have found a variety of different answers.

One of the answers coming from Ward 1, Sherman Hall is "No, I only get about 10 to 15 cents worth once a week." (H. H. Haen). Some other answers from Ward 1 are: "No!! I'm not getting my share of the popcorn. This comes from John . . . John . . . says "No, we don't get a lot. William . . . says: "No!! I haven't had any since I was on the ward. David . . . ei . . . says "No, I'm not getting enough." Then there's Jim . . . who says, "Who are you kidding? No!"

Now, we turn to a survey of some of the ladies we have interviewed, in our roaming and visiting around Sherman Hall. Some of the answers we came up with were: "Yes", from Fran . . .

# on the Sober side

## WE'RE LUCKY

Would not the cancer sufferer, facing a lonely painful death, gladly take our place? Or the sufferer from a heart condition, knowing the end will come suddenly and without warning be glad to change with us? Or the cripple facing a life of pain and immobility, wish he were an alcoholic instead?

The cancer victim can rarely escape his fate; the heart sufferer though he spends his fortune, knows his days are numbered; the cripple must for ever be cared for, and be dependent on others and provided with special equipment, all of which must be paid for.

But we alcoholics, don't have to spend a penny, and our sickness need never cause us and suffering or pain, never need any treatment and will certainly never kill us-unless we let it.

All we have to do is to go one day without one drink! We're lucky.

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## NONSENSE AND SENSE

A drunk fell off the Chrysler building and bounced from awning to awning and finally sprawled in the gutter. A crowd gathered. Someone helped the poor drunk up and asked, "What happened?"

The drunk looked around and mumbled, "I don't know, I just got here."

Two drunks tottering down the street when one said, "It's windy today!"

To which his drunken friend replied, "Hell it isn't Windy, it's Thursday!" Whereupon the first one answered, "Yeah, I'm thirsty too, let's get a drink."

The judge fined Harry \$100 for driving under the influence. Harry paid his fine and was presented with a receipt. He stared at it for a moment and asked "What am I supposed to do this?"

"Keep it, "the clerk replied, "When you get four, you get a bicycle."

Two drunks were rowing back from fishing. One says to the other "Did ja mark, that spot so's we can find it again."

"Sure, "the other drunk replies, "I put a great big X on the side of boat."

"You numbskill, "retorted the other, "How do you know we'll get this boat the next time?"

## YESTERDAY--TODAY--TOMORROW--

There are two days in every week about which we should not worry, two days which should be kept free from fear and apprehension.

One of these days is YESTERDAY with its mistakes and cares, its faults and blunders, its aches and pains. YESTERDAY has passed forever beyond our control.

All the money in the world cannot bring back YESTERDAY. We cannot undo a single act we performed; we cannot erase a single word we said. YESTERDAY is gone.

The other day we should not worry about is TOMORROW with its possible adversaries, its burdens, its large promise and poor performances. TOMORROW is also beyond our immediate control.

TOMORROW'S sun will rise, either in splendor or behind a mask of clouds-but it will rise. Until it does, we have no stake in TOMORROW, for it is as yet unborn.

This leaves only one day TODAY. Any man can fight the battles of just one day. It is only when you and I add the burdens of those two awful eternities, YESTERDAY and TOMORROW that we break down.

It is not the experience of TODAY that drives men mad--it is remorse or bitterness for something which happened YESTERDAY and the dread of what TOMORROW may bring.

# PULSE

DID YOU KNOW? Color TV, in a crude state, was demonstrated in 1928 . . . nearly 8 years before regular TV broadcasting began. WBAY-TV in Green Bay made its first telecast in 1953. WMBV-TV, now WLUK-TV, (Channel 11), originated in Marinette, Wisconsin, and started operations in 1954.

The origin of the modern day umbrella was a sunshade, used by nobility in ancient Egypt.

Wisconsin is known as the muskellunge capitol of the Nation. Indiana is known as the Hoosier State. Maine is called the Pine Tree State. Niagara Falls is located in New York State. The Great Salt Lake is located in Utah. The Redstorn Arsenal is located at Huntsville, Alabama. The third largest city in the West, is San Diego, California, celebrating its 200th Anniversary this year. Maryland is called "America in Minature."

HISTORY OF ARCHERY: Against the famous Richard the Lion Hearted's Crusaders, the Moslem archers used a highly reflexed composite bow of more than one hundred pounds draw. Its range was better than a quarter mile and its arrows could pierce the finest English mail. A typical Moslem exercise consisted of riding at full gallop between two rows of targets, loosing arrows alternately left and right and scoring with each shot.

OUR HOSPITAL: There was a time, not too many years ago, when families would rather see a relative "in his grave" than admitted to a "mental hospital." What medieval nonsense this ultra-modern psychiatric hospital would convince even confirmed skeptics of the progression accomplished in the treatment of patients who are in need of psychiatric assistance. The whole atmosphere of this hospital is along family motel lines and most patients feel as guests. We have groups of ladies and gentlemen who display impeccable demeanor in their daily routine of hospital living. You hear excellent language and words such as "Sir," "Miss," "Mrs.," and "Mr.," are quite common in ordinary conversation.

Adult residents are not handled as "delinquent children" as many outsiders believe after viewing distorted TV dramas regarding mental hospitals and reading books based on fictional characters. Of course, we have patients who are ill and they receive the best of treatment.

We have visitors who come inside our modern lobbies for the first time. It is interesting to study these people. They are invariably embarrassed, converse in low tones, and regard all of us except their patient-relative with dubious misgivings. However, after the first visit, their attitude changes completely. They talk to you freely and smile frequently as they pass you in the lobby or in one of our Wards. They learn that we are normal human-beings who happen to have an illness that needs the type of treatment our hospital provides.

Many residents here have full liberty and sometimes a great deal of responsibility. The CUE has never resorted to propaganda to paint a picture in a different hue. We rest our defense on our own contents in each issue. We need not defend ourselves, at this point, against the charge that it is heartless to be amused at anything a mental patient does. Our defense is that many of the patients we knew personally since our admission, have already gone out of this hospital . . . cured and sane. In other words, most forms of mental illness have lost their element of hushed shame and horror-pity by the fact that modern psychiatry has proved them curable.

This being true, we add that a good deal of stuff that goes on in our hospital is funny, defacto, whether it ought to be or not, and that any picture which leaves it out would be sentimental buncombe.

Keep reading the CUE and you will see it as it is in one of the most modern mental hospitals in America.

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Did you know that women's greatest indoor sport is . . . Shopping?

# BLIND MEN ARE MADE

More than 800 social service organizations and programs seek to help the approximately one-million blind men, women and children in the United States. According to a devastating and controversial new survey of how the blind are treated, most of these well-intentioned service groups actually encourage a sense of helplessness and dependency on the part of their clients. In *The Making of Blind Men*, Princeton Sociologist Robert A. Scott contends that the agencies have paid far more attention to helping society tuck the social problem of blind people out of sight than to meeting the needs of the afflicted.

"The overwhelming majority of people who are classified as blind can in fact, see and function as sighted persons in most important areas of everyday life," writes Scott. "There is nothing inherent in the condition that requires a blind person to be docile, dependent or helpless. Blindness is a social role that people must learn to play. Blind men are made."

The making begins with an arbitrary definition; a person possessing 10% or less of normal vision is legally blind: with anything more than that, he merely has "a difficulty seeing." He may be expected to learn Braille, even though special glasses would enable him to read ordinary or enlarged print."

As for clients who resist agency proposals; they are often labeled as "unsightful," assigned low priorities for job programs and all but written off as hopeless cases. The result, says Scott, is that "the alert client quickly learns to behave as workers expect him to." Too many agencies for the blind offer their clients few choices for job training except a "heltered workshop," where they make simple handicrafts and numily acquire "skills and methods of production that may be unknown in most commercial industries." Before long, the trap has quietly closed. Now psychologically blind, Scott charges, the patient is "maladjusted to the larger community, and can function effectively only within the agency's contrived environment."

Scott admitted that the agencies are not exclusively to blame. Many of them have tried genuine rehabilitation with their patients and have been rebuffed. There is an unacknowledged desire on the part of the public to avoid contact with blind persons, a covert yet stubborn resistance to any genuine movement for blind people from the agency back into the mainstream of community life. Although such public distaste is deep, Scott says, the agencies have made few educational efforts to change it. He also contends that the agencies tend to restrict their services to those blind people whom the public finds most acceptable; Children with no other handicaps and employable adults. The result is that even the occasional benefits of agency programs are generally not available to such groups as women and the elderly, who make up roughly 80% of all blind people in the United States.

Scott's attack on help for the blind raises larger questions than those he studied specifically. Most notably, do the same stereotyped expectations that make the blind dependent on the agencies that serve them apply also to programs designed for the mentally retarded, the physically handicapped and even the ghetto poor.

(Continued from Page 10)

, also a "Yes from Debra . . . seems to think she gets her fair share, as do Laverne . . . and Alice . . . The majority of the ladies from Ward 5 are of the opinion that they are getting plenty of popcorn. These ladies are Betty . . . , Joan . . . Marilyn . . . , Margie . . . , Marie . . . One gal who prefers to remain anonymous says "Heavens Yes, I only eat the top off my bag anyway." One girl who hails from Ward 8 says, "Definitely!"

One young fellow by the name of Richard . . . expresses his feelings about this question in this way: "I think its a lot of money to be spent on Popcorn. It seems to me there could be a better way to spend that amount of money, such as repairing things around the hospital especially the sprayer in the Sherman Hall kitchen.

But we think the best answer of all came from Helen . . . of North Cottage. To quote Helen: "I would dislike having this privilege discontinued because of apparent misuse or abuse of the privilege, by a few.

<h1 style="margin: 0;">MEDICAL STAFF CHANGES</h1>	<h1 style="margin: 0;">HAPPY BIRTHDAY</h1>
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A series of medical staff changes has taken place at Winnebago State Hospital, beginning June 16th. Some of the doctors within the institution have changed services and some received promotions. New doctors have joined the staff and one doctor is leaving WSH. Three doctors are receiving training in the Residency Training Program.

The changes are as follows:

Dr. Case will be half time on 3K Kempster and half time on the Child-Adolescent unit.

Dr. Hoyer--promoted to Chief of Staff of the Geriatric Service at Gordon Hall effective June 16th.

Dr. Kubiak--promoted to Chief of Alcohol Service, Gordon Hall Effective July 1st.

Dr. Bachhuber--was made Chief of Service of female adult psychiatric service at Sherman Hall effective August 1st.

Dr. R. Seif--joined the medical staff 6/20 and was assigned partly to the Alcoholic Unit and partly to the Kempster Hall Service.

Dr. W. Kracen--joined the medical staff 6/23 and was assigned to the Alcoholic unit.

Dr. E. Meyer--joined the medical staff 7/1 and is assigned to Kempster Hall adult admission services.

Dr. I Hague--joined the medical staff 7/7 and is assigned to male adult service at Sherman Hall.

Dr. J. Dzubay--joined the medical staff 7/7 and is assigned Chief of male psychiatric service at Kempster Hall.

Dr. Maluég. is leaving WSH to continue his private practice at Riverside Clinic, Neenah.

Dr. Brenner, Dr. Derboven and Dr. [name] are receiving training in the Residency Training Program at WSH.

Women

- 5 Alma
- 7 Joyce
- 8 Marie
- 10 Alberta
- 11 Elizabeth
- 12 Janice
- 13 Margaret
- 14 Gorgene
- 16 Laura
- 17 Helen
- 19 Carol
- 23 Iris
- 24 Germaine
- 24 Ann
- 25 Karen
- 28 Sharon
- 29 Mary
- 29 Iva
- 30 Margaret
- 31 Alice

Men

- 2 Paul
- 5 Ernest
- 6 Arnold
- 7 Glen
- 10 Thomas
- 12 Herschel
- 13 Mark
- 13 John
- 15 Frederick
- 15 Gerald
- 20 Fred
- 20 Marvin
- 21 Darrell
- 21 Steven
- 24 Thomas
- 24 Donald
- 24 James
- 25 Hubert

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These days, researchers are slowly waking up to waking up. For yet unexplained reasons, some 20% of Americans enjoy accurate internal alarm clocks that wake them automatically in the morning. A study made of 600 people who woke up most happily were the ones accustomed to regular sleeping habits. Humorist Robert Benchley's secretary used to wake him up with such snappy lines as "The men have come to flood the bed for ice skating."

# SMARTEENS

by Donna

"You can beat city hall," says TEEN. "It's the goingest happening around!"

Teens with a cause are fighting and winning a year-old battle against a hitherto unyielding system. Join them, if you care, help them if you dare, but before you plunge in, THINK -- because this challenge is different -- a rather groovy kind of square.

A narcotics movement for sure but against the system, against stupidity, against the degrading trend of the zealous few. SMARTEENS, completely Teen oriented, Smarteens stands as the only successful instrument in breaking down the pothead run.

As dissenters against dissension, these young crusaders are helping to turn the tide against an ever onrushing drug scene. They slight the "newest play game for little boys and girls in asking, "Is your present gang worth dying for?" Posters bucking the swingers who seek drug aligned thrills pop up everywhere. "Life's hard enough, why blow it?" one reads.

Not goody goodies, these youngsters come from all backgrounds and are bound together by the common search for a place in life. Their aim is "to eliminate the use of drugs and narcotics through education, common sense and social pressure."

Although Smarteens is barely a year old, it's membership has soared. Originally restricted to a pilot group of 16 students in the Lynwood, California area, these SOSer's (club motto SOS means "stamp out stupidity") have established clubs in schools across the country with a central office located at Hollywood and Vine.

The man behind the scenes is not to be ignored. A gentle, soft-spoken retired businessman and inventor, Robert Squire believes in the integrity of youth. As a businessman he knew that anything could be sold; the problem with dope was in the method of presentation. Everything had been tried and all had failed, so he decided to find out how kids would buy an anti-dope program. Once he found out, he followed through and gave

them what they wanted. At the initial meeting students were presented with a general format, poster ideas and a campaign theme. It was up to them "to reject what they didn't like, say what they wanted and suggest an approach," Squire said.

After the program was established, pressure was reversed. This time the potheads had to come up with the answers. They lost status and everyone was laughing and making fun of them.

But is Smarteens really all that cool? Is there really a narcotics problem among Teenagers? Or is this whole thing just another freak-out? Teenagers answer for themselves. (Editor's Note: Read "Issues and Answers" in the next issue of CUE for reaction in this hospital.)

Concern is growing and Smarteen is rapidly establishing a new mod --- a whole NEW way of thinking. Now it's cool not to smoke pot and posters carry the message to make sure word gets around.

But there's much more to being a Smarteen than putting up groovy posters. Most teenagers are sick and tired of being labeled square simply because they don't use drugs and narcotics. It's plain stupid to smoke marijuana or use heroin.

Members recognize pot smokers and narcotic users as phonies, but there's more to dope than phonies. It's against the law!

(Read the story of a girl, hooked on drugs, now in a Wisconsin jail, in the next issue of CUE)

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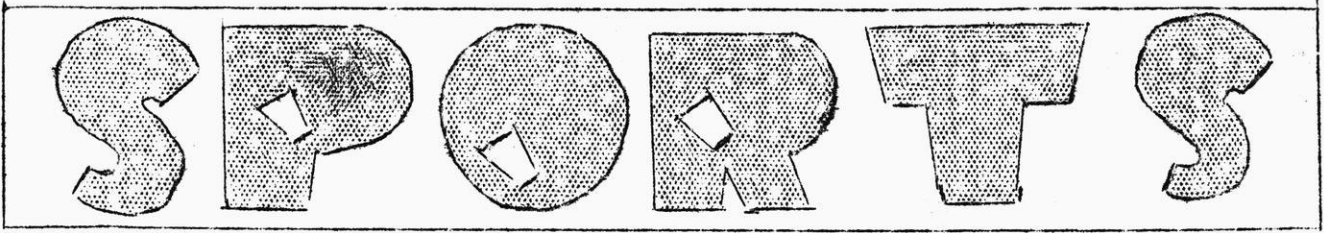
"What Young People Think." We now invite you to use our "Youth Service" and read Donna's column and other stories and articles relating to Teen-Agers.

Making people feel better can make you feel better.

We believe the failure to communicate a serious problem among people. Everybody worries about it. Here at our hospital, you can help do something about it.

Our policy is not to get our readers emotionally disturbed....that's why we present the facts on any subject.





## A DAY WITH DAGGETT

Some men satisfy their sporting instincts in various ways; playing golf, baseball, softball, going hunting and fishing, and perhaps some like to lose themselves in a game of checkers or watching televised sports.

David Daggett chose a different way. Dave is a member of the WSH physical education staff and also hurls for the Winnebago Local 48 slow-pitch soft-ball team. You've read about Daggett in the CUE'S sports coverage of league games in the past several issues and so the CUE decided it was time for a personal interview with Dave.

One look at this man, and you see athlete written all over his rugged face. He looks athletic from the way he walks and talks, and there is no question he would give a good account of himself in whatever sport he participated in, even today. A native of Omro, Daggett played football for Wisconsin State University Oshkosh and his truly memorable adventure was when he tossed the winning touchdown during a game against Stout University. A regular half-back for Oshkosh, he had his share of exciting football throughout his school days. Football is one game where a man has to show a degree of toughness and Dave continues to maintain a great deal of hardiness at the present time.

The hospital strongly believes a patient has a better chance of recovering his mental health if he keeps physically fit. There are three physical education teachers at work here; Al Pils1, John Voorhees and David Daggett. Their classes are similar to those offered in public schools.

Daggett works in recreation with adolescents. His students, all between 14 and 17, "are tough," Dave appends. He explained that he particularly wants them to have pride in their class. "Hence," he reported, "I expect them to meet and maintain high standards of physical good health." Proper physical

health is a requisite in the complete rehabilitation of patients in the adolescent group.

Most of the activities for the youngsters are strenuous, Dave points out. During the winter months, they include basketball, volleyball, running and competitive sports in the spacious Hughes Hall gymnasium. Some of the lads acquire skill in gymnastics during this period. When spring arrives, outdoor track and field events are in order. These events provides an attraction for spectators and it's not unusual to see a large group of liberty patients watching the events with great interest.

Daggett opines that such physical exercise provides an outlet for the excess energy the young patients store up due to the confines of the hospital.

"They cannot hold after-school jobs or participate in the range of activities teen-agers in the average community can," he asserted.

"And their doctors believe that they are easier to treat and have a better chance of recovery if they remain active," he appended.

David Daggett is quite a man. Merely interviewing him makes you feel alive and this scribe will always remember that feeling. It's great to feel alive! (RM)

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## CONTESTS

The term athletic sports may be interpreted variously, depending upon the construction put on its component parts, sports and athletic, as well as on their conjunction.

Among the definitions of sport are: (1) That which makes mirth, pastime, amusement. (2) Some particular play, game, or amusement, such as racing, games, hunting, fishing. (3) Any game or contest, particularly one involving physical prowess and individual skill. Thus sports with these collective interpretations, include almost every known pastime from bridge (Continued on Column 1. Page 17.)

(CONTESTS ... continued from page 16, 2 column.)

to wrestling and from checkers to basketball.

The qualifying word athletic, however, restricts the scope. The word athlete is of Greek extraction and meant in classical times, one who contends for prizes in the public games ...and private contests.

Today the accepted definition of an athlete is one trained or fitted to contest in exercises calling for physical agility, stamina, and, often, strength. Athletic, in turn, is that pertaining to athletes (in this modern sense) or to exercise practiced by them. (To be continued.)

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# ANDY'S SINK LOCALS 29 - 4

The slow-pitch loop had Andy's Library playing the Winnebago Local 48 in a nightmare, Friday, June. 27. Tornado warnings had plagued the day continually and it seemed the wind got behind the ball every time Andy's came up to bat. Would you believe they gathered in 11 runs in the third inning? And grabbed 7 more runs in the 4th, plus 5 additional runs in the 5th inning! What else but the wind could account for this catastrophe? The only bright spots in this twilight disaster was when Dave singled and homered and Norm Bauman tripled, to account for three of the seven hits Local 48 managed to get as they settled for four runs while Andy's bombarded the 48'ers with 24 hits to amass an unbelieving 29 runs. This is one game best left for faint memory.

'Twas Sad

Winnebago Local 48	011	100	1 -4	7
Andy's Library	1411	751	x 29	24

Batteries: Local 48 Dave Daggett and Ron

Home Runs: Dave

# LOCALS DROP TOUGH CONTEST

One bad inning, the 6th, when Jackie's Beauts managed a four run rally, was the difference of an otherwise equal performance, Saturday, June 28, between Winnebago Local 48 and the Beauts. The final tally was 10-7.

The game appeared bright at the end of the fourth inning when the Locals topped a 7-5 score. It looked like Winnebago's night even after the fifth when Jackie's managed a single run.

Local 48 smashed 8 hits, including doubles and singles by Dave Daggett and Norm Bauman while Jim picked up a pair of singles. Top hitters for Winnebago were Dave Daggett and Jim, who each went two for three.

Winnebago Local 48	501	100	0	7	8	4
Jackie's Beauts	041	014	x	10	9	4

Batteries: Dave Daggett and Ron  
Leading Hitters: Dave Daggett 3x4 ;  
Jim 3x4 ; Norm 2x4.

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CONTESTS - continued from col. 1.

Athletic sports, therefore, may be restricted to only those sports calling for a measurable degree of physical skill and prowess and the scope of this article is confined to such.

They embrace, among others, track and field sports, rowing, boxing, wrestling, swimming, skating, fencing.. archery, skiing, such games as baseball ...softball, basketball, various types of football (American Rugby, English -- Rugby, association football or soccer) ...ice and field hockey, LaCrosse, polo ...cricket, handball, volleyball, golf and numerous racket games, such as table and lawn tennis, badminton, and squash.

(To be continued in the next issue.)

P.S. See you there!

*Memo!* July is Hot!  
Enjoy a delicious Ice Cream Sundae or flavored Cone at the Canteen

THE WEEK AHEAD

HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE WEEK OF JULY 14 - JULY 20, 1969

July 14 Monday	1:15 pm 2:30 - 4:00 pm 6:30 pm 7:00 pm 7:00 pm	SH 5-6 HH Music Rm. Kempster Wards SH 7-8 GHSG	Menasha Red Cross Record Listening Book Cart Outagamie Red Cross Altrusa Club
July 15 Tuesday	10:30 am 2:30 - 4:00 pm 7:00 pm	GHS HH Music Rm. SH 1-2	Lutheran Ward Service Rev. Winter Record Listening Grey Men
July 16 Wednesday	1:15 pm 2:30 - 4:00 pm 3:00 pm 3:45 pm 4:30 pm	SH 7-8 HH Music Rm. Kem. Rec. Rm. Auditorium HH Cafeteria	Appleton Red Cross Record Listening Patients Planning Catholic Mass Canteen Social Chairmen Dinner Meeting
July 17 Thursday	10:00 am 2:30 - 4:00 pm 7:00 pm 7:15 pm	GHS HH Music Rm. Canteen HH Gym	Protestant Ward Service Rev. Windle Record Listening Sing-A-Long Movie - Blue
July 18 Friday	2:30 - 4:00 pm 4:00 - 8:00 pm	HH Music Rm. Canteen Open	Record Listening closed all day
July 19 Saturday	9:30 am 9:30 am 10:00 am 6:00 pm 6:30 pm	<u>SOFTBALL</u> Kemp. Diamond Main Ball Park GHS Auditorium Auditorium	KH & GHSP vs HHB & Ward A-2 HHA & GHNP vs Sherman Favorite Hymn Recital Catholic Confession Catholic Mass
July 20 Sunday	8:45 am	Auditorium	Protestant Service Rev. Pohl

Canteen Hours - 9:00am - 8:00pm Mon. thru Thurs.  
4:00pm - 8:00pm Friday  
9:00am - 4:15pm Sat. & Sun.

*Handwritten:*  
Miss Juliana Favre, R.N.  
Nursing