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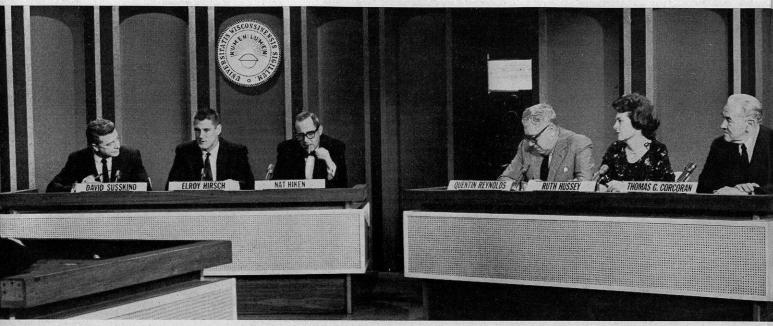
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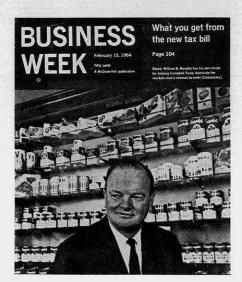
"Alumni Fun"
Champs

—page 2



Wisconsin's Elroy Hirsch responds to a question as the Badgers topple Brown University in the semi-finals of "Alumni Fun."

"Alumni Fun" Champions



William B. Murphy, president of Campbell Soup Co., was a member of the team that beat the University of the Pacific on the opening show in January. In February, Murphy and his company were the subject of a cover story in Business Week magazine.

THEY did it.

Nat Hiken '36, Elroy Hirsch '46, and David Susskind '42 brought home \$15,000 for the University by winning the championship on this season's "Alumni Fun" television show. The CBS television show, sponsored by American Cyanamid and moderated by Clifton Fadiman, noted author and critic, was a 13-week series information game featuring prominent college and university alumni teams competing for financial grants to their alma maters.

Wisconsin opened the series with a victory over the University of the Pacific. They then drew a bye into the semi-final round where they defeated Brown University, and climaxed their efforts with a victory over Dartmouth College in the finals.

For the opening show, the Wisconsin team was composed of: Nat Hiken, creator of the "Sgt. Bilko" and "Car 54" television series; William B. Murphy '28, president of Campbell Soup Company; and David Susskind, president of Talent Associates Ltd., and producer of the critically acclaimed "East Side, West Side" television

show. Murphy could not be present for the tapings of the semi-finals and finals matches, so Elroy Hirsch, former Wisconsin and Los Angeles Rams football great who is now assistant to the president of the Rams, filled in with an impressive display of intellectual dex-

The Badger alumni won out over a distinguished collection of opponents as the following list indicates: University of Pacific—Janet Leigh, motion picture actress; Darren McGavin, television and stage star; and Richard Pedersen, assistant to UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson. Brown University-Ruth Hussey, stage and motion picture actress; Quentin Reynolds, famous author and lecturer; and Thomas Corcoran, Washington attorney. Dartmouth-Robert Ryan,, distinguished motion picture actor; Sylvester "Pat" Weaver, former president of NBC who is now president of Subscription Television Inc.; and Cong. Thomas Curtis

The national champion Wisconsin team will be in Madison on May 13 for the presentation of the \$15,000 grant to the University by representatives of American Cyanamid.

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come back to Wisconsin for

Alumni Weekend

CONTINUING the pattern established last year, the University and the Wisconsin Alumni Association encourage all Wisconsin alumni to return to the campus in June. Naturally, the customary class reunions are being planned, but there are many activities scheduled which are designed to include all alumni. And there is the lure of Madison in the spring, plus the chance to see a growing, changing campus to make you want to come back.

The official activities begin on Friday, June 5, with the Half Century Club luncheon honoring the class of 1914, this year's inductees into that select group of Badgers who have been graduates of the University for 50 years or more. Five

outstanding Wisconsin alumni will be presented Distinguished Alumni Awards at the Alumni Dinner on Saturday evening, June 6. The classes of 1904, 1914, 1917, 1919, 1924, 1929, 1934, 1939, 1944, and 1949 have all planned reunions for the weekend.

Make your plans now to be in Madison on Alumni Weekend and attend the many activities highlighting the climax of the University's regular academic year. Alumni are advised to make hotel or motel reservations early, as space is at a premium during the weekend. The Madison Chamber of Commerce will supply a list of local hotels and motels on request.

Alumni Weekend Timetable

All Day	Friday, June 5 Registration, Union	6:30 p.m.	ALUMNI DINNER, Great Hall, Memorial Union	7:00 p.m.	Twilight Band Concert, Union Terrace
12:15 p.m.	HALF CENTURY CLUB LUNCHEON, Great Hall, Memorial Union	0.00	Sunday, June 7	8:00 p.m.	President Harrington's Reception, Union
5	Alumni Day—June 6	9:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m.			Monday, June 8
All Day	Registration, Union, Events arranged by vari-		mencement, Pearse Field	9:00 a.m.	111th Commencement, Stadium, (10 a.m. in the
12:30 p.m.	ous reunion committees Class Luncheons	4:00 p.m.	Honors Convocation, Union Theater		Field House in case of rain)

send in your reservation NOW!

ļ	
	Please reserve place(s) for me at the Alumni Dinner in Great Hall at 6:30 p.m. on Saturday, June 6 at \$4.00 per plate. Check enclosed.
	Name Class
į	Address
 	City ZIP NO
i !	Mail to: Wisconsin Alumni Association, 770 Langdon St., Madison, Wis. 53706

ALUMNI DINNER

On Wisconsin

by Arlie M. Mucks, Jr., Executive Director



THE MAIN LINK between an alumnus and his university is the alumni magazine. During the past two years, your Wisconsin Alumnus has assumed a new look as we strive to present the issues confronting the University of Wisconsin in an aggressive manner.

In portraying the continuing nature of the University, we have tried to make each issue of the Alumnus a special issue, devoted to exploring in detail some facet of the University's development. This issue of the Alumnus, for example, features a special insert dealing with the costs of higher education—Who is going to provide that necessary element that will insure educational opportunities for millions of young Americans? It also features a report on the important student Symposium, "Discourses in Dissent."

Over the past three issues, we have been concerned with evaluating the student and his important role in the continuance of the Wisconsin tradition. The more we understand the student and his part in our University, the more we can accurately conceive of the purpose of the University. The student, as our end product, is a reflection of how we are fulfiling our assignment of preparing young people to meet the demands of our modern society.

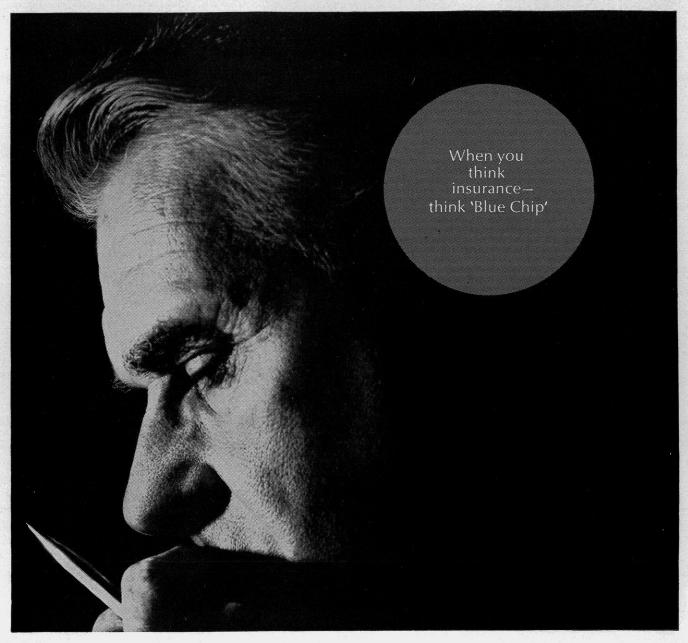
In an effort to bring you these reports on current and critical issues confronting the University, we have not devoted as much space to class news and club activity as some alumni publications. We feel that it is our mission to inform you of the many stresses and strains of growth that are marking this period of the University's history. For this reason, more weight has been given to reporting these events than to the sometimes prosaic happenings that do not properly convey the dynamism of our great University.

We feel that the success of an alumni magazine rests with the way in which it aggressively deals with the issues at hand. To ignore these developments and portray the University simply as a place where gossamer-clad coeds frolic gayly through the sylvan glades on fair Mendota's shores would be a tragic disservice to you as an alumnus who is interested in the future of Wisconsin. Your director and editor both feel that this magazine must be the place where alumni can expect to find an objective reporting of the events, good or bad, happening on the campus—whether it be a story about the change in women's hours, or the future role of fraternities and sororities in campus life. We will continue to explore this aggressive approach in bringing you news about your University.

Speaking of aggressive attitudes and determination, we want to salute our "Alumni Fun" team. Four Badgers-Dr. William Beverly Murphy, David Susskind, Nat Hiken, and Elroy Hirsch-summoned up their collective wits and, after three national television appearances won the championship (see page 2). It was my good fortune to observe these men in action under intense pressure as they won all their matches to capture a \$15,000 grant from American Cyanamid Company for Wisconsin's alumni fund. These men, who volunteered their services and took time off from a busy schedule, worked together with determination to win out over the University of the Pacific, Brown University, and Dartmouth College. No group we saw in the competition worked harder as a team. Several times, as the other team was answering a question, our men were in a huddle, talking over the selection of their next category of questions and mapping out their strategy. They attacked each question with enthusiasm and aggressiveness. It's a great feeling to be part of a national championship team and we salute these outstanding Wisconsin alumni for their important part in bringing our University and State appropriate recognition.

In my travels around the State and nation during this Founders Day banquet season, I have sensed a feeling of excitement about the progress of our University among alumni. Here on the Madison campus, everyone is casting an eager eye to the future. Students, faculty, administrators, and Regents are responding to the challenges with an aggressive approach to the increasing needs of higher education. They all realize that the future must be approached with a vital program of action if we are not to be overwhelmed by the forces that are daily changing our lives.

President Harrington, in an informal statement to the Regents at their March meeting, explained the need for aggressive action. The intensity of the expansion of our University in all areas is something which must stimulate a positive response. The challenge is everywhere and we as alumni have a most important part in solving the problems. Our club programming and our Association activities will be geared to a maximum participation in helping influence the progress of our University. We of Wisconsin are being summoned to a test of greatness. We have accomplished our goals in the past and, with an aggressive approach, we will do so again.



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news and sidelights

... about the University

Announce Change in Student Affairs

PLANS for consolidation of all non-classroom student activities and services on the Madison campus into a single Division of Student Affairs headed by a new Madison campus dean of student affairs were reported to the Regents' Educational Committee in March by Vice Pres. Robert L. Clodius, acting provost of the Madison campus.

Under the reorganization (see February Alumnus), University Dean of Student Affairs Martha Peterson will maintain her concern for these activities on all campuses. The new dean of student affairs for the Madison campus will replace Acting Dean of Students Lewis E. Drake who wishes to return to his post as director of the Student Counseling Center.

Under the new Division of Student Affairs will be grouped all the present activities of the Dean of Students, plus responsibilities for the functions and activities relating to student life and interests of Residence Halls, the Wisconsin Union, Protection and Security, and Student Health. The Registrar and Admissions offices also will move into the division, and coordination of the University recreation program also will be lodged in the division. Present dean of student activities to be included concern counseling, off-campus housing, scholarships and loans, placement, foreign student adviser, student activities adviser.

Dr. Clodius said that consolidation of student financial aids—scholarships, loans, employment, and financial advising for individuals—into a single area is anticipated. He said this should aid the student in search of help and enable the University to

provide combinations of such aids to meet individual needs.

He suggested that the new Division of Student Affairs would undertake a variety of studies and research to guide its various operations, and predicted that the reorganization would strengthen the policy functions of the various faculty committees concerned with student activities and services.

Distinguished Professorship in the Humanities

THE REGENTS have approved establishment of a Distinguished Professorship in the Humanities on the Madison campus at an annual salary of \$30,000.

No candidate to occupy the post has been selected, according to Dr. Robert L. Clodius, UW vice president of academic affairs and acting provost, Madison campus. When chosen, the scholar will be affiliated with the Institute for Research in the Humanities, established on the Madison campus in September of 1959 to serve as a center for scholars in humanistic research, especially in history, philosophy, and language and literature. The institute occupies the historic Washburn observatory building, famed in song and story.

Described as "an organization unique in the United States," the institute came into being "at a time when the University was criticized for having slipped from its position of pre-eminence in the social sciences and humanities."

Institute professors devote full time to research but are available for limited teaching assignments or participation in joint institute courses or seminars. Visiting professors also share their research and scholarship in public lectures.

Present members of the institute, and their special fields of research, are Prof. Marshall Clagett, director, history of science, who is leaving to join the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton; Prof. Emmett L. Bennett, classics; Prof. Germaine Bree, French and Italian; Dr. A. C. Jordan, African Area Studies; Roland Mousnier, H. F. Johnson visiting professor from Paris; Prof. Ricardo B. Quintana, English; Alain Renoir, English, visiting professor from the University of California, Berkeley; Friedrich Solmsen, classics; Julius R. Weinberg, philosophy; and Robert Scholes and Stanley Rosen, post-doctoral fellows.

Junior Year in Germany

HORIZONS have widened again for Wisconsin students with establishment of a Junior Year in Germany, to begin next fall.

Students who will be juniors and who possess the necessary qualifications may spend the year in Freiburg attending Albert-Ludwigs University, one of the outstanding West German educational institutions. Located in the Black Forest region, the university has five faculties including law and political science, mathematics and science, medicine, philosophy, and Catholic theology.

Prof. Sieghardt M. Riegel of the UW department of German, assistant dean of Letters and Science, has been named the first director of the program to spend the 1964–65 academic year in Freiburg. His wife will assist him in advising students on courses, housing, and adjusting to life in a new country.

To be eligible for the program, students must have a minimum of two years of college German and a "B" or better average for their first two college years; be able to represent American youth effectively; and present recommendations from advisers, deans, parents, and family physicians.

The Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin are collaborating in presenting this new opportunity, as they have on the Junior Year in France. For the German year, Wayne State University at Detroit has joined as co-sponsor. Fifteen students from each institution will be selected. Authorities point out that students choosing the program pay the regular tuition fees at their universities, and living costs are about the same as on their home campuses.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk was in Madison early in March to speak at the First Congregational Church as a part of the centennial anniversary of the University YMCA. In his talk, the Secretary defended the United States' foreign aid programs, saying that they are a valuable weapon in the fight against communism.



Who Goes to the Doctor Most Often?

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL background often influences the way in which a person reacts to illness, according to Dr. David Mechanic, associate professor of sociology at the University.

He urged physicians and medical students to watch for this influence when making a diagnosis. There appear to be traditional patterns of illness behavior which determine how various groups of people will use medical facilities and respond to illness in general, he observed.

Prof. Mechanic noted findings which showed that physicians' diagnoses were to some extent influenced by the way in which patients expressed their symptoms. For example, patients who expressed their complaints more freely and in whom the medical findings were negative, were more likely to be evaluated as needing psychiatric care than those who were more stoical about their symptoms.

In another study, upper economic class persons reported themselves ill more often and were more likely to seek treatment than lower class persons. While having more actual symptoms, lower class persons were least likely of all persons to visit a physician.

Whether an individual actually takes to his bed when he feels ill depends upon a number of factors, such as the person's age, sex, and his position at home or on the job, according to Dr. Mechanic. If a man's failure to appear at work—even for one day—results in hardship for his family, it is likely he will not see a doctor. But if time and money are available, the person is more likely to seek medical advice, get into bed, and take time away from his responsibilities to recover.

Statistics Help Emphasize University's Stature

IF STATISTICS are a correlative measure of excellence, then some recently released figures help empha-

size Wisconsin's standing among major universities.

According to a new book, Wisconsin plays a leading role among American institutions of higher learning in educating graduates who become top-flight federal government executives.

Of 881 federal executives with doctorates, 64 of them received the degree at Wisconsin, giving the UW third ranking among the 2,000 colleges and universities listed in a social and psychological study conducted by W. Lloyd Warner, Orvis F. Collins, Norman H. Martin, and Paul P. Van Riper. Their findings have been published by the Yale University Press, and titled The American Federal Executive.

Only Harvard and Chicago lead Wisconsin in granting doctorates to these executives. The UW also ranks eighth in producing civilian federal executives with a bachelor's degree, with 130, and is among the top 10 producing M.A.s, along with Minnesota, Michigan, and Ohio State, showing the significant part played by Midwestern universities in this concentration.

In another area, Wisconsin ranked first among Big 10 universities in 1961–62 in granting bachelor degrees and second in awarding doctorates, according to a recent survey.

The UW, with 3,201 bachelor's degrees, led the Big 10. In doctorates, Wisconsin, with 435, trailed only the University of Illinois with 444. Wisconsin's 1,360 master's degrees brought fourth ranking in this category.

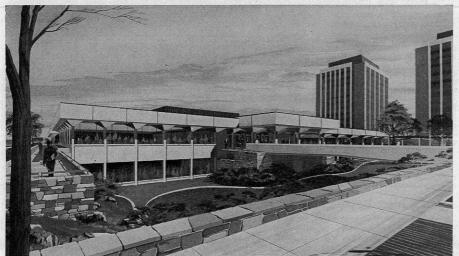
Regents Approve Apartment Construction

THE FIRST apartment building for 400 single undergraduate women on the Madison campus has received its initial authorization.

The Regents authorized preparation of preliminary plans and specifications. The structure is to be located in the 600 block of West Johnson, across the street from Witte Hall, presently under construction. Both Witte Hall and the proposed apartment building will



This is Architect Eugene Wasserman's rendering of the proposed sixth married student apartment unit at Eagle Heights on the western edge of the Madison campus, final plans for which were approved by the Regents in March. To cost approximately \$1.4 million, the unit will provide 114 two-bedroom apartments for married students and their families. The first five units in the complex, completed since 1957, total 750 apartments. Like the other units, the sixth will have a brick exterior and pitched roofs. It is expected to be ready by late summer, 1965, and will be financed by loans to be repaid through occupant rentals.



Gordon Commons, a new dining facility for 3,200 students, is shown in this architect's rendering. The Regents have approved final plans and specifications for the food service building. Part of the University's Southeast Dormitory and Recreational Area complex, Gordon Commons will consist of one main floor and a basement area, providing six dining rooms, two meeting rooms, offices and conference areas, plus kitchen facilities. Features of the \$4.2 million project include a sunken courtyard (shown at left), a bridge over Lake Street leading to Witte Hall, and promenades leading to Sellery, Witte and Ogg halls. Ogg Hall, a twin-tower, 13-story residence unit to be started later this year, may be seen in the right background. This view looks southeasterly from West Johnson Street. The dining facility was designed by architects J. and G. Daverman, Grand Rapids, Mich., who also designed Sellery Hall, completed last fall, and Witte Hall, scheduled for completion this summer. The entire series of residence halls and Gordon Commons is being financed by loans to be amortized through student rentals.

be part of the University's Southeast Dormitory and Recreational Area.

The apartment project, estimated to cost \$2.3 million, including land purchases, outlines 100 low-rise units, each to take care of four students. It has not yet been determined whether the structure will be three, four, or five floors in height. As with other residence halls, the cost will be amortized with student rents.

Witte Hall, expected to be completed before next September, will consist of two adjacent dormitories, one for 486 single men, the other for 630 single women students. It is located within the area bounded by Lake, Dayton, Johnson and Frances Streets.

The Regents' executive committee also reported that the Building Commission had granted authority to the University to construct up to 12 tennis courts and six basketball courts south of the Elm Drive Dormitories in Madison. To be built with intercollegiate and gift funds, the facilities will be used for both recreation and physical education purposes.

UW Researcher Investigates Smoking-Cancer Link

THOUGH MUCH of the detail is still lacking, a shrewd estimation of how tobacco smoke goes about promoting lung cancer has been provided by a University of Wisconsin cancer researcher.

Using conclusions drawn from many years of research, Dr. Roswell K. Boutwell of the McArdle Memorial Laboratory for Cancer Research points out that there are three distinct steps in the production of cancer, a process called carcinogenesis.

On the basis of these, Dr. Boutwell can explain certain aspects of the cigarette-lung cancer relationship that are not readily apparent without knowledge of the three steps.

For example, why are persons who quit smoking still more susceptible to lung cancer than folks who never started the habit in the first place? Also, why do only a portion of those who smoke cigarettes die of lung cancer—about 40,000 a year—and not everyone who uses them?

The steps involved, according to Dr. Boutwell, are given the names of initiation, conversion and propagation. Each represents a stage in the production of a tumor and they must occur in this order.

The first step, initiation, causes a heritable change in a cell by one means or another, yet a change that is masked, not able to put the cell in any immediate danger of becoming malignant.

In cigarette smoke, Dr. Boutwell says, the strongest initiating agent is a chemical called benzpyrene for short. Upon exposure to this substance, lung cells are initiated almost instantaneously and remain so forever. "Once a cell is initiated, it's always initiated," he goes on.

Step two, conversion, is a long term process that transforms an initiated cell into a dormant cancer cell. In the case of smoking, conversion requires a long exposure to certain chemicals and irritants in cigarette smoke. In effect, these substances unmask the information contained in the initiated cell, he says. The step is reversible, he continues. Once exposure to the converting substance stops, the cell goes back to the initiated stage.

Together, these two steps largely explain why non-smokers who never started are better off than non-smokers who quit. "Any time you stop, you're stopping with fewer initiated cells," Dr. Boutwell states. Though stopping halts the process of conversion, anyone who ever smoked has many initiated lung cells, and the longer he smoked the more he has.

Factors other than cigarette smoke, such as motor vehicle exhaust and industrial fumes, can do the job of conversion. Thus, having as few initiated cells as possible is the only sure way to be safe, he explains.

The third step, that of propagation, is the actual transformation of a dormant cancer cell into a growing one. Again, a number of things can do it. Overly long exposure to the converting chemicals in smoke is often sufficient.

In recent experiments, Dr. Bout-well showed that strong irritations caused by wounds was enough to propagate converted cells. He made incisions along the skin of two groups of mice, one just initiated with a chemical, the other initiated and then converted by a different substance. When healed, the wounds on the initiated mice were normal. On the converted mice a line of tumors appeared.

In other recent work, he was able to breed two types of mice from a single strain—one type quite resistant to tumor formation, the other easily susceptible. This work, the first of its kind, clearly shows that susceptibility or resistance to the steps in carcinogenesis is to a large extent genetically determined, he explains.

Furthermore, it strongly suggests that some persons are simply too resistant to get lung cancer from cigarettes, while others are practically doomed to it if they smoke, he points out.

Alumni Seminar Program

A VACATION TRIP into the exciting world of ideas is again being planned in the summertime-learning program of the Wisconsin Alumni Seminars. Now in its sixth year, this vacation-with-a-purpose will again offer six weeks of intellectually stimulating programs not only to Badger alums, but all curious adults who are seriously interested in a better understanding of this complex twentieth century.

Make your plans now to attend one or more of the six programs. As in the past, participants will be housed in Lowell Hall, the luxurystyled dormitory overlooking Lake Mendota, and ample time will be allowed in the schedule for a delightful blend of recreation and learning.

The six programs are:

July 5-11—The United Nations at Work in the Far East under the expert guidance of Prof. Eugene P. Boardman, UW's authority on East Asian Studies. At the close of this one week session, Professor Boardman will board a plane with twenty members of the Study-Tour of the Orient group which he is guiding for the UW Extension Division's summer study-tours abroad.

July 12–18—Hazel Stewart Alberson, associate professor of comparative literature and popular instructor of previous Alumni Seminars, will return again, this time to head up the program Cultural Change and Interchange—East and West. Professor Alberson has traveled extensively in the Orient and has an unusual depth of understanding of its people and culture.

July 19–25—The popular Cornelius Golightly of the UW-Milwaukee philosophy department believes that more and more Americans, in being called upon to explain the democratic philosophy, find their own understanding to be shallow and inadequate. By organizing his course around American Democratic Ideals and Institutions he feels that it makes possible the inclusion of several quasi-philosophers such as Emerson, Thoreau, Jefferson, Veblen, and even the present day popular philosopher Walter Lippmann, in ad-

dition to the bona fide members of the academic philosophical fraternity. An examination of these philosophies gives insight into the broad philosophical base on which our democracy is built.

July 26-Aug. 1-Africa: Independence and After explores the upheaval of a previously colonial continent plunged into the problems of twentieth century independence. The course is taught by Prof. M. Crawford Young, an addition to the UW political science department in 1963 who spent three years with an international university organization traveling in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. For one year he did field work in Belgium and the Congo gathering material for his doctoral dissertation at Havard and returned to the Congo in the summer of 1963 as a consultant for the Department of State. He is the author of a forthcoming book on the politics of decolonization and independence in the Congo.

Aug. 2–8—Appropriate for an election year is the topic of Prof. Ralph K. Huitt—Choosing a President: The Quadrennial Crisis. Professor Huitt's qualifications came not only from the academic arena as a professor of political science, but from a rich variety of personal experience in practical politics as well.

Aug. 9-15-Last seminar in the 1964 program is Which Road to Economic Freedom-Key Ideas and Issues. As discussion leader this session has one of the foremost authorities in labor economics with wide service to both government and labor groups. Prof. Jack Barbash of the UW Extension Division has successively been an economist with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor; staff director, U. S. Senate, Subcommittee on Labor and Labor Management Relations: an economist in the law office of the now Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg; and the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO.

Further information and application blanks for one or more sessions are available from Dr. Robert Schacht, Director of the Wisconsin Alumni Seminars, Wisconsin Center.



Wisconsin Senator Gaylord Nelson (center) was the keynote speaker of the Symposium.

Students Accentuate Wisconsin Tradition Through Symposium On

Discourses in Dissent

IT WAS Henry David Thoreau who epitomized the tradition of American dissent when he wrote, "If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music which he hears, however measured or far away."

Since Thoreau's time, we have alternately condoned and discouraged the role of the dissenter in our society. Recently, forthright and honest dissent has often been mistaken for subversion or sedition.

Wisconsin has an honored tradition of dissent. In an eloquent statement by the 1894 Board of Regents, that tradition was memorialized in these words: "We believe that the great State University of Wisconsin should ever encourage that continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone the truth can be found."

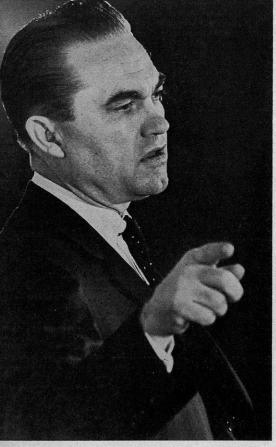
In an effort to re-assert the Wisconsin belief in dissent, University students organized their fifth annual Symposium around the subject, "Discourses in Dissent." Steven J. Sacher, executive chairman of the program, explained its purpose this way: "The right to dissent, the right to disagree with the majority, is part of our American Heritage and a well known, often exercised University of Wisconsin tradition.

"By presenting to the students and the faculty . . . a thought provoking and stimulating program, by showing the 'other side' of several controversial issues, we hope to emphasize once again the value and importance of dissent in a free society."

In a series of lectures and seminars held in late February, the following speakers presented their views on the subject of dissent to Wisconsin audiences: Sen. Gaylord Nelson, former governor and now junior senator from Wisconsin; George C. Wallace, governor of Alabama and an outspoken advocate of states rights; Dwight Macdonald, author and magazine writer; Milton Mayer, author and college professor; Herbert Aptheker, director of the New York School of Marxist Studies; Prof. James Silver; John Rousellot, a governor of the western branch of the John Birch Society; and Louis Lomax, Negro author and lecturer.

It was Sen. Nelson who keynoted the Symposium and remarked that "the role of the dissenter is to probe the weaknesses in society," to force society to recognize the need for change.

How is the dissenter doing in this country today? Not so well thinks Sen. Nelson. The status of the dissenter is diminished in our conforming society. The only significant dissent evident today is in the civil rights movement which has served as a proving ground for courageous leaders who have learned to make the voice of dissent heard in a "comforted and contented society."



Gov. George C. Wallace

James Silver



While there are vast areas of weakness in our system today, the voices of dissent are muted, if they are heard at all. The "Establishment" is well off and they like things the way they are. Sen. Nelson feels that we aren't "tooled-up," politically or intellectually, to meet the revolution of change that is sweeping our society.

Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, whose trip to Wisconsin to speak at the Symposium was followed shortly by a surprise trip to register for the April primary, warned his audience about the dangers of the pending civil rights bill, as he sees them.

He is particularly concerned because he feels people don't really understand what the bill is all about. "Civil rights is but the cloak for that bill," he claimed. "Unrestricted federal power is the body." If people understood this, "their indignation and ire would form a great protest." Blocks to this kind of understanding are news media and "other selfappointed social engineers," he said.

Wallace is particularly anxious that people understand how the civil rights bill's passage would "take over and control free use of private property in this country." He also cited the dangers for our educational structure (people miles away will tell us how to run our schools), labor unions (seniority would go in favor of other considerations), housing (people should be able to rent to whomever they want), and for farmers. Here he offered the hypothetical situation that if the civil rights bill is passed, a Wisconsin cotton farmer couldn't hire all Chinese laborers if he wanted to because this would be discrimination against other groups.

Before he swung into his prepared speech on civil rights legislation, Wallace was greeted politely by his audience and he told them he was glad they were in a good humor. There was an unsympathetic reaction when he explained that his stand on segregation didn't mean he rejected the Negro.

In support of his statement, Wallace reported that he is on the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, the distinguished Negro educational institution, adding that even Martin Luther King can't claim that distinction. Wallace also pointed to several accomplishments of his administration in the field of educational opportunities for both Negroes and whites, including the establishing of trade schools or junior colleges within bussing distance of every Negro or white student in the state.

Dwight Macdonald began his presentation by throwing a form of curve ball at the audience when he stated that he dissented to the Symposium itself. He said that the standards of the University, its faculty, and its students are debased when a "racist-bigot and a demagog, and a spokesman for a crackpot, lunatic fringe group like the John Birch Society" are invited to speak on the campus. And, completing the circle and the indictment by referring to the appearance of Herbert Aptheker, he maintained that "Anyone who, after the experiences of the last 25 years, is sympathetic to communism can hardly command much intellectual or moral respect."

Macdonald noted that it is "always students who invite these people . . . Students are pretty dumb if they have to be exposed to [people like Wallace, Rousselot, and Aptheker] to find out what they are like."

Then, moving to his subject, "The Importance of a Cultural Elite in Society," Macdonald pointed out that for a long time, we have had two cultures in our society—a high culture and a mass culture which is manufactured for popular consumption. It is this latter culture that Macdonald feels is especially deleterious to our present society because "mass culture is bad in a new way in that it doesn't have even the potential of being good . . . It tries to sell a manufactured commodity to as many customers as possible and has no standard but popularity." He labels mass culture as "anti-art," and thinks that all it offers its customers is "soothing distraction" which "asks nothing of the audience and, of course, gives nothing."

Because of this condition, Macdonald obviously feels that the state of our culture today leaves a great deal to be desired. In order to improve it, he sees two possible solutions. The first is a democratic attempt to include everyone in our culture. The second is an attempt to recognize and encourage the difference between high and mass culture. This is not so easy today because culture is being given the 'hard sell" which is taking effect on "highbrow suckers" who are not interested in art for itself, but as a snobbish symbol of intellectual or social superiority.

Macdonald feels that most people don't care about culture anyway. But, he explains, "I see nothing bad about this . . . Where did this idea get around that we all have to be cultured?"

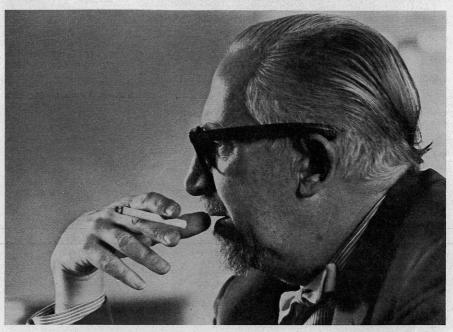
MILTON Mayer, contributing editor of the *Progressive* magazine and professor at New York University, made what he called "an extravagant proposition" in his address on the necessity of dissent.

His proposition was that because "the individual must be willing to





April, 1964



Dwight Macdonald

surrender his liberty to any state or overthrow that state," and because "there is no way to reconcile liberty and the state," man must choose between the totalitarian state or a free, anarchical mankind.

"German, Russian, or American, I am at the mercy of state power anywhere, anytime," he said. "Every state is totalitarian in a degree," according to Mayer, who says, "even the United States suppresses liberty."

For example, he said, "every one of our liberties falls before national emergency to whatever degree the National Security Council decrees." The national emergency which Hitler once declared by way of taking over power lasted for twelve years, he said. "We like to think that what Hitler did can't happen here. I see no reason whatever for arguing that it can't," he added.

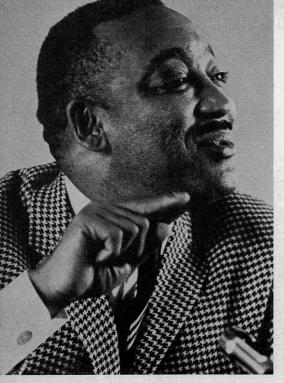
Mayer then recalled the mass "relocation" of 140,000 Japanese-American citizens from the Pacific Coast in March of 1942. Ten years later, he said, the Supreme Court took no action on those people's behalf, though, Mayer pointed out, quoting Justice Felix Frankfurter's dissenting opinion, "This is a mass abrogation of human rights."

Mayer finds little comfort in the idea of majority rule and representative government. "Conscience is not a majority's, it's a man's," he said. The American government, he feels, is a tyranny of the majority. He also believes that the defense of human liberties is the defense of one man—the defense of an unpopular man, a man whose liberty needs defending.

Mayer votes for the free anarchical man, not only because he believes in "follow not a multitude to do anything," but also because he says, "if we love our country, we must choose liberty or we destroy its liberty by destroying our own."

In an intellectualized discussion of his subject, Herbert Aptheker presented his view of American foreign policy which he feels is founded on the motive of "profit domination." The new emphasis on our traditional foreign policy is using dollar diplomacy to achieve a hegemony and therefore becomes committed to the maintenance of existing "colonial systems."

Claiming that ideas represent basic socio-economic structures, Aptheker said that for over 50 years the basic American idea has been "monopoly capitalism" and that a



Louis Lomax

foreign policy that makes America loved in the palaces and hated in the hovels of foreign countries requires massive doses of demagogy.

Citing several examples, especially in Latin America, Aptheker stated that "American foreign policy, insofar as it has been colonial, has moved from one dismal failure to the next."

Then, after concluding that the "vast majority of American people, surely, do not want war," he said that "The work for peace must be on a level comprehensible to these vast millions." This is affected by

the fact that today's world is basically new because: (1) imperialism no longer dominates it and (2) the basic machinery of war now makes annihilation possible.

To achieve peace and make the world free from poverty and hunger, we should take immediate steps to do away with all nuclear testing, outlaw all weapons systems and the means for their delivery, work for general disarmament and the establishment of atom free zones throughout the world, sign a non-aggression pact with the Warsaw Pact nations, recognize the peoples' governments of Cuba, China, and East Germany, halt the wars of aggression in Viet Nam and Angola, and work for the end of stationing forces outside of their territorial boundaries.

James Silver, history professor at the University of Mississippi, won a standing ovation from the Symposium audience for his informal remarks about being a dissenter. Silver, an outspoken foe of former Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi and segregation, calls Mississippi "the closed society" and "the closest thing to a police state that we have ever had in this country."

Silver also called advocacy of states-rights a cover-up for maintaining white supremacy and the caste system. "A states-righter is somebody whose friends are not in control in Washington," he said.

Though Silver has always been firmly anti-segregation, he was not always the active and articulate spokesman for integration which he is today. The shocks he had when James Meredith became the first Negro ever admitted to the University of Mississippi made the difference, he said.

The first shock came when the "Ole Miss" Board of Trustees said they refused to admit Meredith because he was not qualified, not because he was a Negro. Silver knew this statement to be untrue and was further shocked and disgusted when one university official said to him, in regard to the Trustees' stand, "Now the White Citizens Council can look up to us for leadership."

Silver was shocked again when he watched college students battle it out with federal troops in ensuing riots on the campus. Seeing college students throwing things at troops of the United States "struck me as being pretty close to juvenile delinquency," he said wryly. The third shock came when Silver heard (from its perpetrators) of a plot by university officials to blame organization of the riots on the Kennedys and federal marshals to give them an excuse to come in and destroy Mississisppi.

"I have listened patiently for 25 years to pro-slavery arguments," Silver said, "but these incidents changed my life." The dissenter, now an active worker to open the "closed society," feels he is on the winning side. He may never see it, and it will undoubtedly take blood-

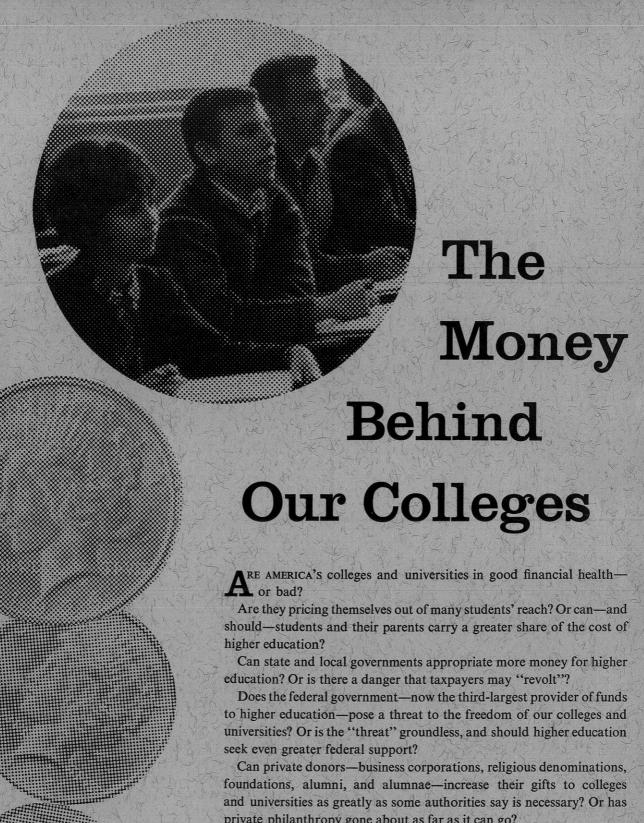
Continued on page 31

John Rousselot



Herbert Aptheker





private philanthropy gone about as far as it can go?

There is no set of "right" answers to such questions. College and university financing is complicated, confusing, and often controversial, and even the administrators of the nation's institutions of higher learning are not of one mind as to what the best answers are.

One thing is certain: financing higher education is not a subject for "insiders," alone. Everybody has a stake in it.



Where U.S. colleges and universities get their income THESE DAYS, most of America's colleges and universities manage to make ends meet. Some do not: occasionally, a college shuts its doors, or changes its character, because in the jungle of educational financing it has lost the fiscal fitness to survive. Certain others, qualified observers suspect, hang onto life precariously, sometimes sacrificing educational quality to conserve their meager resources. But most U.S. colleges and universities survive, and many do so with some distinction. On the surface, at least, they appear to be enjoying their best financial health in history.

The voice of the bulldozer is heard in our land, as new buildings go up at a record rate. Faculty salaries in most institutions—at critically low levels not long ago—are, if still a long distance from the high-tax brackets, substantially better than they used to be. Appropriations of state funds for higher education are at an all-time high. The federal government is pouring money into the campuses at an unprecedented rate. Private gifts and grants were never more numerous. More students than ever before, paying higher fees than ever before, crowd the classrooms.

How real is this apparent prosperity? Are there danger signals? One purpose of this report is to help readers find out.

How Do colleges and universities get the money they run on? By employing a variety of financing processes and philosophies. By conducting, says one participant, the world's busiest patchwork quilting-bee.

U.S. higher education's balance sheets—the latest of which shows the country's colleges and universities receiving more than \$7.3 billion in current-fund income—have been known to baffle even those men and women who are at home in the depths of a corporate financial statement. Perusing them, one learns that even the basic terms have lost their old, familiar meanings.

"Private" institutions of higher education, for example, receive enormous sums of "public" money—including more federal research funds than go to all so-called "public" colleges and universities.

And "public" institutions of higher education own some of the largest "private" endowments. (The endowment of the University of Texas, for instance, has a higher book value than Yale's.)

When the English language fails him so completely, can higher education's balance-sheet reader be blamed for his bafflement?

IN A RECENT year, U.S. colleges and universities got their current-fund income in this fashion:

20.7% came from student tuition and fees.

18.9% came from the federal government.

22.9% came from state governments.

2.6% came from local governments.

6.4% came from private gifts and grants.

- 9.4% was other educational and general income, including income from endowments.
- 17.5% came from auxiliary enterprises, such as dormitories, cafeterias, and dining halls.
- 1.6% was student-aid income.

Such a breakdown, of course, does not match the income picture at any actual college or university. It includes institutions of many shapes, sizes, and financial policies. Some heat their classrooms and pay their professors largely with money collected from students. Others receive relatively little from this source. Some balance their budgets with large sums from governments. Others not only receive no such funds, but may actively spurn them. Some draw substantial interest from their endowments and receive gifts and grants from a variety of sources.

"There is something very reassuring about this assorted group of patrons of higher education," writes a college president. "They are all acknowledging the benefits they derive from a strong system of colleges and universities. Churches that get clergy, communities that get better citizens, businesses that get better employees—all share in the costs of the productive machinery, along with the student "

In the campus-to-campus variations there is often a deep significance; an institution's method of financing may tell as much about its philosophies as do the most eloquent passages in its catalogue. In this sense, one should understand that whether a college or university receives enough income to survive is only part of the story. How and where it gets its money may have an equally profound effect upon its destiny.



PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS: 34.3% of their income comes from student fees.

from Students 20.7 per cent

AST FALL, some 4.4 million young Americans were enrolled in the nation's colleges and universities—2.7 million in public institutions, 1.7 million in private.

For most of them, the enrollment process included a stop at a cashier's office, to pay tuition and other educational fees.

How much they paid varied considerably from one campus to another. For those attending public institutions, according to a U.S. government survey, the median in 1962-63 was \$170 per year. For those attending private institutions, the median was \$690—four times as high.

There were such differences as these:

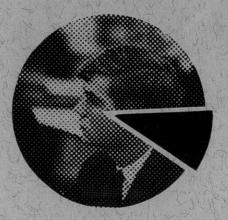
In public universities, the median charge was \$268.

In public liberal arts colleges, it was \$168.

In public teachers colleges, it was \$208.

In public junior colleges, it was \$113.

Such educational fees, which do not include charges for meals or dormi-



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS: 10% of their income comes from student fees. Are tuition charges becoming too burdensome?



tory rooms, brought the nation's public institutions of higher education a total of \$415 million—one-tenth of their entire current-fund income.

By comparison:

In private universities, the median charge was \$1,038.

In private liberal arts colleges, it was \$751.

In private teachers colleges, it was \$575.

In private junior colleges, it was \$502.

In 1961-62, such student payments brought the private colleges and universities a total of \$1.1 billion—more than one-third of their entire current-fund income.

From all students, in all types of institution, America's colleges and universities thus collected a total of \$1.5 billion in tuition and other educational fees.

NATION puts more stock in maximum college attendance by its youth than does the United States," says an American report to an international committee. "Yet no nation expects those receiving higher education to pay a greater share of its cost."

The leaders of both private and public colleges and universities are worried by this paradox.

Private-institution leaders are worried because they have no desire to see their campuses closed to all but the sons and daughters of well-to-do families. But, in effect, this is what may happen if students must continue to be charged more than a third of the costs of providing higher education—costs that seem to be eternally on the rise. (Since one-third is the average for all private colleges and universities, the students' share of costs is lower in some private colleges and universities, considerably higher in others.)

Public-institution leaders are worried because, in the rise of tuition and other student fees, they see the eventual collapse of a cherished American dream: equal educational opportunity for all. Making students pay a greater part of the cost of public higher education is no mere theoretical threat; it is already taking place, on a broad scale. Last year, half of the state universities and land-grant institutions surveyed by the federal government reported that, in the previous 12 months, they had had to increase the tuition and fees charged to home-state students. More than half had raised their charges to students who came from other states.

CAN THE RISE in tuition rates be stopped—at either public or private colleges and universities?

A few vocal critics think it should not be; that tuition should, in fact, go up. Large numbers of students can afford considerably more than they are now paying, the critics say.

"Just look at the student parking lots. You and I are helping to pay for those kids' cars with our taxes," one campus visitor said last fall.

Asked an editorial in a Tulsa newspaper:

"Why should taxpayers, most of whom have not had the advantage of college education, continue to subsidize students in state-supported universities who have enrolled, generally, for the frank purpose of eventually earning more than the average citizen?"

An editor in Omaha had similar questions:

"Why shouldn't tuition cover more of the rising costs? And why shouldn't young people be willing to pay higher tuition fees, and if necessary borrow the money against their expected earnings? And why shouldn't tuition charges have a direct relationship to the prospective earning power—less in the case of the poorer-paid professions and more in the case of those which are most remunerative?"

Such questions, or arguments-in-the-form-of-questions, miss the main point of tax-supported higher education, its supporters say.

"The primary beneficiary of higher education is society," says a joint statement of the State Universities Association and the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

"The process of making students pay an increasing proportion of the costs of higher education will, if continued, be disastrous to American society and to American national strength.

"It is based on the theory that higher education benefits only the individual and that he should therefore pay immediately and directly for its cost—through borrowing if necessary. . . .

"This is a false theory. . . . It is true that great economic and other benefits do accrue to the individual, and it is the responsibility of the individual to help pay for the education of others on this account—through taxation and through voluntary support of colleges and universities, in accordance with the benefits received. But even from the narrowest of economic standpoints, a general responsibility rests on society to finance higher education. The businessman who has things to sell is a beneficiary, whether he attends college or not, whether his children do or not"

Says a university president: "I am worried, as are most educators, about the possibility that we will price ourselves out of the market."

For private colleges—already forced to charge for a large part of the cost of providing higher education—the problem is particularly acute. As costs continue to rise, where will private colleges get the income to meet them, if not from tuition?

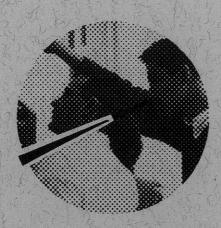
After studying 100 projections of their budgets by private liberal arts colleges, Sidney G. Tickton, of the Fund for the Advancement of Education, flatly predicted:

"Tuition will be much higher ten years hence."

Already, Mr. Tickton pointed out, tuition at many private colleges is beyond the reach of large numbers of students, and scholarship aid isn't large enough to help. "Private colleges are beginning to realize that they haven't been taking many impecunious students in recent years. The figures show that they can be expected to take an even smaller proportion in the future.



Or should students carry a heavier share of the costs?



PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS: 1.4% of their income comes from the states.

"The facts are indisputable. Private colleges may not like to admit this or think of themselves as educators of only the well-heeled, but the signs are that they aren't likely to be able to do very much about it in the decade ahead."

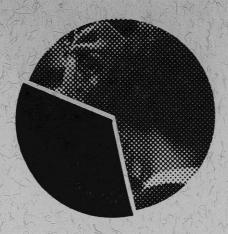
What is the outlook at public institutions? Members of the Association of State Colleges and Universities were recently asked to make some predictions on this point. The consensus:

They expect the tuition and fees charged to their home-state students to rise from a median of \$200 in 1962-63 to \$230, five years later. In the previous five years, the median tuition had increased from \$150 to \$200. Thus the rising-tuition trend would not be stopped, they felt—but it would be slowed.

THE ONLY alternative to higher tuition, whether at public or private institutions, is increased income from other sources—taxes, gifts, grants. If costs continue to increase, such income will have to increase not merely in proportion, but at a faster rate—if student charges are to be held at their present levels.

What are the prospects for these other sources of income? See the pages that follow.

22.9 per cent



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS: 39.7% of their income comes from the states.

from States

Colleges and universities depend upon many sources for their financial support. But one source towers high above all the rest: the American taxpayer.

The taxpayer provides funds for higher education through all levels of government—federal, state, and local.

Together, in the most recent year reported, governments supplied 44.4 per cent of the current-fund income of all U.S. colleges and universities—a grand total of \$3.2 billion.

This was more than twice as much as all college and university students paid in tuition fees. It was nearly seven times the total of all private gifts and grants.

By far the largest sums for educational purposes came from state and local governments: \$1.9 billion, altogether. (Although the federal government's over-all expenditures on college and university campuses were large—nearly \$1.4 billion—all but \$262 million was earmarked for research.)

STATES HAVE HAD a financial interest in higher education since the nation's founding. (Even before independence, Harvard and other colonial colleges had received government support.) The first state university, the University of Georgia, was chartered in 1785. As settlers

moved west, each new state received two townships of land from the federal government, to support an institution of higher education.

But the true flourishing of publicly supported higher education came after the Civil War. State universities grew. Land-grant colleges were founded, fostered by the Morrill Act of 1862. Much later, local governments entered the picture on a large scale, particularly in the junior-college field.

Today, the U.S. system of publicly supported colleges and universities is, however one measures it, the world's greatest. It comprises 743 institutions (345 local, 386 state, 12 federal), compared with a total of 1,357 institutions that are privately controlled.

Enrollments in the public colleges and universities are awesome, and certain to become more so.

As recently as 1950, half of all college and university students attended private institutions. No longer—and probably never again. Last fall, the public colleges and universities enrolled 60 per cent—one million more students than did the private institutions. And, as more and more young Americans go to college in the years ahead, both the number and the proportion attending publicly controlled institutions will soar.

By 1970, according to one expert projection, there will be 7 million college and university students. Public institutions will enroll 67 per cent of them.

By 1980, there will be 10 million students. Public institutions will enroll 75 per cent of them.

THE FINANCIAL implications of such enrollments are enormous. Will state and local governments be able to cope with them?

In the latest year for which figures have been tabulated, the currentfund income of the nation's public colleges and universities was \$4.1 billion. Of this total, state and local governments supplied more than \$1.8 billion, or 44 per cent. To this must be added \$790 million in capital outlays for higher education, including \$613 million for new construction.

In the fast-moving world of public-college and university financing, such heady figures are already obsolete. At present, reports the Committee for Economic Development, expenditures for higher education are the fastest-growing item of state and local-government financing. Between 1962 and 1968, while expenditures for all state and local-government activities will increase by about 50 per cent, expenditures for higher education will increase 120 per cent. In 1962, such expenditures represented 9.5 per cent of state and local tax income; in 1968, they will take 12.3 per cent.

Professor M.M. Chambers, of the University of Michigan, has totted up each state's tax-fund appropriations to colleges and universities (see list, next page). He cautions readers not to leap to interstate comparisons; there are too many differences between the practices of the 50 states to make such an exercise valid. But the differences do not obscure



Will state taxes
be sufficient to meet
the rocketing demand?

State Tax Funds For Higher Education

	Fiscal 1963	Change fro	m 1961
Alabama	\$22,051,000	-\$346,000	- 1.5%
Alaska	3,301,000	+ 978,000	+42%
Arizona	20,422,000	+ 4,604,000	+29%
Arkansas	16,599,000	+ 3,048,000	+22.5%
California	243,808,000	+48,496,000	+25%
Colorado	29,916,000	+ 6,634,000	+28.25%
Connecticut	15,948,000	+ 2,868,000	+22%
Delaware	5,094,000	+ 1,360,000	+36.5%
Florida	46,043,000	+ 8,780,000	+23.5%
Georgia	32,162,000	+ 4,479,000	+21%
Hawaii	10,778,000	+ 3,404,000	+46%
Idaho	10,137,000	+ 1,337,000	+15.25%
Illinois	113,043,000	+24,903,000	+28.25%
Indiana	62,709,000	+12,546,000	+25%
lowa	38,914,000	+ 4,684,000	+13.5%
Kansas	35,038,000	+ 7,099,000	+25.5%
Kentucky	29,573,000	+ 9,901,000	+50.25%
Louisiana	46,760,000	+ 2,203,000	+ 5%
Maine	7,429,000	+ 1,830,000	+32.5%
Maryland	29,809,000	+ 3,721,000	+20.5%
Massachusetts.	16,503,000	+ 3,142,000	+23.5%
Michigan	104,082,000	+ 6,066,000	+ 6%
Minnesota	44,058,000	+ 5,808,000	+15.25%
Mississippi	17,500,000	+ 1,311,000	+ 8%
Missouri	33,253,000	+ 7,612,000	+29.5%

continued opposite

the fact that, between fiscal year 1961 and fiscal 1963, all states except Alabama and Montana increased their tax-fund appropriations to higher education. The average was a whopping 24.5 per cent.

Can states continue to increase appropriations? No one answer will serve from coast to coast.

Poor states will have a particularly difficult problem. The Southern Regional Education Board, in a recent report, told why:

"Generally, the states which have the greatest potential demand for higher education are the states which have the fewest resources to meet the demand. Rural states like Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and South Carolina have large numbers of college-age young people and relatively small per-capita income levels." Such states, the report concluded, can achieve educational excellence only if they use a larger proportion of their resources than does the nation as a whole.

A leading Western educator summed up his state's problem as follows:

"Our largest age groups, right now, are old people and youngsters approaching college age. Both groups depend heavily upon the producing, taxpaying members of our economy. The elderly demand state-financed welfare; the young demand state-financed education.

"At present, however, the producing part of our economy is composed largely of 'depression babies'—a comparatively small group. For the next few years, their per-capita tax burden will be pretty heavy, and it may be hard to get them to accept any big increases."

But the alternatives to more tax money for public colleges and universities—higher tuition rates, the turning away of good students—may be even less acceptable to many taxpayers. Such is the hope of those who believe in low-cost, public higher education.

EVERY projection of future needs shows that state and local governments must increase their appropriations vastly, if the people's demands for higher education are to be met. The capacity of a government to make such increases, as a California study has pointed out, depends on three basic elements:

- 1) The size of the "stream of income" from which the support for higher education must be drawn:
 - 2) The efficiency and effectiveness of the tax system; and
 - 3) The will of the people to devote enough money to the purpose.

Of these elements, the third is the hardest to analyze, in economic terms. It may well be the most crucial.

Here is why:

In their need for increased state and local funds, colleges and universities will be in competition with growing needs for highways, urban renewal, and all the other services that citizens demand of their governments. How the available tax funds will be allocated will depend, in large measure, on how the people *rank* their demands, and how insistently they make the demands known.

"No one should know better than our alumni the importance of having society invest its money and faith in the education of its young people," Allan W. Ostar, director of the Office of Institutional Research, said recently. "Yet all too often we find alumni of state universities who are not willing to provide the same opportunity to future generations that they enjoyed. Our alumni should be leading the fight for adequate tax support of our public colleges and universities.

"If they don't, who will?"

To some Americans, the growth of state-supported higher education, compared with that of the private colleges and universities, has been disturbing for other reasons than its effects upon the tax rate.

One cause of their concern is a fear that government dollars inevitably will be accompanied by a dangerous sort of government control. The fabric of higher education, they point out, is laced with controversy, new ideas, and challenges to all forms of the status quo. Faculty members, to be effective teachers and researchers, must be free of reprisal or fears of reprisal. Students must be encouraged to experiment, to question, to disagree.

The best safeguard, say those who have studied the question, is legal autonomy for state-supported higher education: independent boards of regents or trustees, positive protections against interference by state agencies, post-audits of accounts but no line-by-line political control over budget proposals—the latter being a device by which a legislature might be able to cut the salary of an "offensive" professor or stifle another's research. Several state constitutions already guarantee such autonomy to state universities. But in some other states, college and university administrators must be as adept at politicking as at educating, if their institutions are to thrive.

Another concern has been voiced by many citizens. What will be the effects upon the country's private colleges, they ask, if the public-higher-education establishment continues to expand at its present rate? With state-financed institutions handling more and more students—and, generally, charging far lower tuition fees than the private institutions can afford—how can the small private colleges hope to survive?

President Robert D. Calkins, of the Brookings Institution, has said:

"Thus far, no promising alternative to an increased reliance on public institutions and public support has appeared as a means of dealing with the expanding demand for education. The trend may be checked, but there is nothing in sight to reverse it....

"Many weak private institutions may have to face a choice between insolvency, mediocrity, or qualifying as public institutions. But enlarged opportunities for many private and public institutions will exist, often through cooperation.... By pooling resources, all may be strengthened.... In view of the recent support the liberal arts colleges have elicited, the more enterprising ones, at least, have an undisputed role for future service."



	Fiscal 1963	Change fro	om 1961
Montana	\$11,161,000	-\$ 70,000	- 0.5%
Nebraska	17,078,000	+ 1,860,000	+12.25%
Nevada	5,299,000	+ 1,192,000	+29%
New Hampshire	4,733,000	+ 627,000	+15.25%
New Jersey	34,079,000	+ 9,652,000	+39.5%
New Mexico	14,372,000	+ 3,133,000	+28%
New York.	156,556,000	+67,051,000	+75%
North Carolina	36,532,000	+ 6,192,000	+20.5%
North Dakota.	10,386,000	+ 1,133,000	+12.25%
Ohio	55,620,000	+10,294,000	+22.5%
Oklahoma	30,020,000	+ 3,000,000	+11%
Oregon	33,423,000	+ 4,704,000	+16.25%
Pennsylvania.	56,187,000	+12,715,000	+29.5%
Rhode Island.	7,697,000	+ 2,426,000	+46%
South Carolina	15,440,000	+ 2,299,000	+17.5%
South Dakota.	8,702,000	+ 574,000	+ 7%
Tennessee	22,359,000	+ 5,336,000	+31.25%
Texas	83,282,000	+16,327,000	+24.5%
Utah	15,580,000	+ 2,441,000	+18.5%
Vermont	3,750,000	+ 351,000	+10.25%
Virginia	28,859,000	+ 5,672,000	+24.5%
Washington	51,757,000	+ 9,749,000	+23.25%
West Virginia.	20,743,000	+ 3,824,000	+22.5%
Wisconsin	44,670,000	+ 7,253,000	+19.5%
Wyoming	5,599,000	+ 864,000	+18.25%
TOTALS, \$1	,808,825,000	+\$357,499,00	0 7

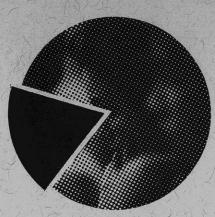
WEIGHTED AVERAGE

+24.5%

18.9 per cent from Washington



PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS: 19.1% of their income comes from Washington.



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS: 18.6% of their income comes from Washington.

I SEEM TO SPEND half my life on the jets between here and Washington," said an official of a private university on the West Coast, not long ago.

"We've decided to man a Washington office, full time," said the spokesman for a state university, a few miles away.

For one in 20 U.S. institutions of higher education, the federal government in recent years has become one of the biggest facts of financial life. For some it is *the* biggest. "The not-so-jolly long-green giant," one man calls it.

Washington is no newcomer to the campus scene. The difference, today, is one of scale. Currently the federal government spends between \$1 billion and \$2 billion a year at colleges and universities. So vast are the expenditures, and so diverse are the government channels through which they flow to the campuses, that a precise figure is impossible to come by. The U.S. Office of Education's latest estimate, covering fiscal 1962, is that Washington was the source of \$1.389 billion—or nearly 19 per cent—of higher education's total current-fund income.

"It may readily be seen," said Congresswoman Edith Green of Oregon, in a report last year to the House Committee on Education and Labor, "that the question is not whether there shall be federal aid to education."

Federal aid exists. It is big and is growing.

The word aid, however, is misleading. Most of the federal government's expenditures in higher education—more than four and a half times as much as for all other purposes combined—are for research that the government needs. Thus, in a sense, the government is the purchaser of a commodity; the universities, like any other producer with whom the government does business, supply that commodity. The relationship is one of quid pro quo.

Congresswoman Green is quick to acknowledge this fact:

"What has not been . . . clear is the dependency of the federal government on the educational system. The government relies upon the universities to do those things which cannot be done by government personnel in government facilities.

"It turns to the universities to conduct basic research in the fields of agriculture, defense, medicine, public health, and the conquest of space, and even for managing and staffing of many governmental research laboratories.

"It relies on university faculty to judge the merits of proposed research.

"It turns to them for the management and direction of its foreign aid programs in underdeveloped areas of the world.

"It relies on them for training, in every conceivable field, of government personnel—both military and civilian."

THE FULL RANGE of federal-government relationships with U.S. higher education can only be suggested in the scope of this report. Here are some examples:

Land-grant colleges had their origins in the Morrill Land Grant College Act of 1862, when the federal government granted public lands to the states for the support of colleges "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," but not excluding science and classics. Today there are 68 such institutions. In fiscal 1962, the federal government distributed \$10.7 million in land-grant funds.

The armed forces operate officers training programs in the colleges and universities—their largest source of junior officers.

Student loans, under the National Defense Education Act, are the major form of federal assistance to undergraduate students. They are administered by 1,534 participating colleges and universities, which select recipients on the basis of need and collect the loan repayments. In fiscal 1962, more than 170,000 undergraduates and nearly 15,000 graduate students borrowed \$90 million in this way.

"The success of the federal loan program," says the president of a college for women, "is one of the most significant indexes of the important place the government has in financing private as well as public educational institutions. The women's colleges, by the way, used to scoff at the loan program. 'Who would marry a girl with a debt?' people asked. 'A girl's dowry shouldn't be a mortgage,' they said. But now more than 25 per cent of our girls have government loans, and they don't seem at all perturbed."

Fellowship grants to graduate students, mostly for advanced work in science or engineering, supported more than 35,000 persons in fiscal 1962. Cost to the government: nearly \$104 million. In addition, around 20,000 graduate students served as paid assistants on government-sponsored university research projects.

Dormitory loans through the college housing program of the Housing and Home Finance Agency have played a major role in enabling colleges and universities to build enough dormitories, dining halls, student unions, and health facilities for their burgeoning enrollments. Between 1951 and 1961, loans totaling more than \$1.5 billion were approved. Informed observers believe this program finances from 35 to 45 per cent of the total current construction of such facilities.

Grants for research facilities and equipment totaled \$98.5 million in fiscal 1962, the great bulk of which went to universities conducting scientific research. The National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Atomic Energy Commission are the principal sources of such grants. A Department of Defense program enables institutions to build facilities and write off the cost.

To help finance new classrooms, libraries, and laboratories, Congress last year passed a \$1.195 billion college aid program and, said President

Can federal dollars properly be called federal "aid"?



FEDERAL FUNDS continued



38% of Federal research funds go to these 10 institutions:

U. of California
Mass. Inst. of Technology
Columbia U.
U. of Michigan
Harvard U.

U. of Illinois Stanford U. U. of Chicago U. of Minnesota Cornell U.



59% of Federal research funds go to the above 10 + these 15:

U. of Wisconsin
U. of Pennsylvania
New York U.
Ohio State U.
U. of Washington
Johns Hopkins U.
U. of Texas

Yale U.
Princeton U.
Iowa State U.
Cal. Inst. of Technology
U. of Pittsburgh
Northwestern U.
Brown U.
U. of Maryland

Johnson, thus was "on its way to doing more for education than any since the land-grant college bill was passed 100 years ago."

Support for medical education through loans to students and funds for construction was authorized by Congress last fall, when it passed a \$236 million program.

To strengthen the curriculum in various ways, federal agencies spent approximately \$9.2 million in fiscal 1962. Samples: A \$2 million National Science Foundation program to improve the content of science courses; a \$2 million Office of Education program to help colleges and universities develop, on a matching-fund basis, language and area-study centers; a \$2 million Public Health Service program to expand, create, and improve graduate work in public health.

Support for international programs involving U.S. colleges and universities came from several federal sources. Examples: Funds spent by the Peace Corps for training and research totaled more than \$7 million. The Agency for International Development employed some 70 institutions to administer its projects overseas, at a cost of about \$26 million. The State Department paid nearly \$6 million to support more than 2,500 foreign students on U.S. campuses, and an additional \$1.5 million to support more than 700 foreign professors.

B^{UT} the greatest federal influence, on many U.S. campuses, comes through the government's expenditures for research.

As one would expect, most of such expenditures are made at universities, rather than at colleges (which, with some exceptions, conduct little research).

In the 1963 Godkin Lectures at Harvard, the University of California's President Clark Kerr called the federal government's support of research, starting in World War II, one of the "two great impacts [which], beyond all other forces, have molded the modern American university system and made it distinctive." (The other great impact: the land-grant college movement.)

At the institutions where they are concentrated, federal research funds have had marked effects. A self-study by Harvard, for example, revealed that 90 per cent of the research expenditures in the university's physics department were paid for by the federal government; 67 per cent in the chemistry department; and 95 per cent in the division of engineering and applied physics.

Ts THIS government-dollar dominance in many universities' research budgets a healthy development?

After analyzing the role of the federal government on their campuses, a group of universities reporting to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching agreed that "the effects [of government expenditures for campus-based research projects] have, on balance, been salutary."

Said the report of one institution:

"The opportunity to make expenditures of this size has permitted a

research effort far superior to anything that could have been done without recourse to government sponsors. . . .

"Any university that declined to participate in the growth of sponsored research would have had to pay a high price in terms of the quality of its faculty in the science and engineering areas. . . ."

However, the university-government relationship is not without its irritations.

One of the most irksome, say many institutions, is the government's failure to reimburse them fully for the "indirect costs" they incur in connection with federally sponsored research—costs of administration, of libraries, of operating and maintaining their physical plant. If the government fails to cover such costs, the universities must—often by drawing upon funds that might otherwise be spent in strengthening areas that are not favored with large amounts of federal support, e.g., the humanities.

Some see another problem: faculty members may be attracted to certain research areas simply because federal money is plentiful there. "This... may tend to channel their efforts away from other important research and... from their teaching and public-service responsibilities," one university study said.

The government's emphasis upon science, health, and engineering, some persons believe, is another drawback to the federal research expenditures. "Between departments, a form of imbalance may result," said a recent critique. "The science departments and their research may grow and prosper. The departments of the humanities and social sciences may continue, at best, to maintain their status quo."

"There needs to be a National Science Foundation for the humanities," says the chief academic officer of a Southern university which gets approximately 20 per cent of its annual budget from federal grants.

"Certainly government research programs create imbalances within departments and between departments," said the spokesman for a leading Catholic institution, "but so do many other influences at work within a university.... Imbalances must be lived with and made the most of, if a level of uniform mediocrity is not to prevail."

THE CONCENTRATION of federal funds in a few institutions—usually the institutions which already are financially and educationally strong—makes sense from the standpoint of the quid pro quo philosophy that motivates the expenditure of most government funds. The strong research-oriented universities, obviously, can deliver the commodity the government wants.

But, consequently, as a recent Carnegie report noted, "federal support is, for many colleges and universities, not yet a decisive or even a highly influential fact of academic life."

Why, some persons ask, should not the government conduct equally well-financed programs in order to improve those colleges and universities which are *not* strong—and thus raise the quality of U.S. higher education as a whole?



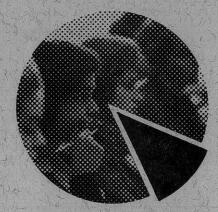
90% of Federal research funds go to the 25 opposite + these 75:

Pennsylvania State U. Duke U. U. of Southern Cal. Indiana U. U. of Rochester Washington U. U. of Colorado Purdue U. George Washington U. Western Reserve U. Florida State U. Yeshiva U. U. of Florida U. of Oregon U. of Utah Tulane U. U. of N. Carolina Michigan State U. Polytechnic Inst. of Brooklyn U. of Miami U. of Tennessee U. of Iowa Texas A. & M. Col. Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst. U. of Kansas U. of Arizona Vanderbilt U. Syracuse U. Oregon State U. Ga. Inst. of Technology U. of Virginia Rutgers U. Louisiana State U. Carnegie Inst. of Technology U. of Oklahoma N. Carolina State U. Illinois Inst. of Technology

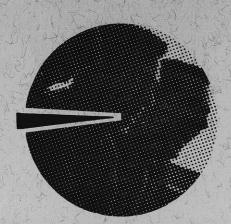
Wayne State U. Baylor U. U. of Denver U. of Missouri U. of Georgia U. of Arkansas U. of Nebraska Tufts U. U. of Alabama New Mexico State U. Washington State U. Boston U. U. of Buffalo U. of Kentucky II of Cincinnati Stevens Inst. of Technology Oklahoma State U. Georgetown U. Medical Col. of Virginia Mississippi State U. Colorado State U. Auburn U. Dartmouth Col. Emory U. U. of Vermont Brandeis U. Marquette U. Jefferson Medical Col. Va. Polytechnic Inst. U. of Louisville Kansas State U. St. Louis U. West Virginia U. U. of Hawaii U. of Mississippi Notre Dame U. U. of New Mexico Temple U.

This question is certain to be warmly debated in years to come. Coupled with philosophical support or opposition will be this pressing practical question: can private money, together with state and local government funds, solve higher education's financial problems, without resort to Washington? Next fall, when the great, long-predicted "tidal wave" of students at last reaches the nation's campuses, the time of testing will begin.

6.4 per cent from Gifts and Grants



PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS: 11.6% of their income comes from gifts and grants.



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS: 2.3% of their income comes from gifts and grants.

As A SOURCE of income for U.S. higher education, private gifts and grants are a comparatively small slice on the pie charts: 11.6% for the private colleges and universities, only 2.3% for public.

But, to both types of institution, private gifts and grants have an importance far greater than these percentages suggest.

"For us," says a representative of a public university in the Midwest, "private funds mean the difference between the adequate and the excellent. The university needs private funds to serve purposes for which state funds cannot be used: scholarships, fellowships, student loans, the purchase of rare books and art objects, research seed grants, experimental programs."

"Because the state provides basic needs," says another publicuniversity man, "every gift dollar can be used to provide for a margin of excellence."

Says the spokesman for a private liberal arts college: "We must seek gifts and grants as we have never sought them before. They are our one hope of keeping educational quality up, tuition rates down, and the student body democratic. I'll even go so far as to say they are our main hope of keeping the college, as we know it, alive."

From 1954-55 through 1960-61, the independent Council for Financial Aid to Education has made a biennial survey of the country's colleges and universities, to learn how much private aid they received. In four surveys, the institutions answering the council's questionnaires reported they had received more than \$2.4 billion in voluntary gifts.

Major private universities received \$1,046 million.

Private coeducational colleges received \$628 million.

State universities received nearly \$320 million.

Professional schools received \$171 million.

Private women's colleges received \$126 million.

Private men's colleges received \$117 million.

Junior colleges received \$31 million.

Municipal universities received nearly \$16 million.

Over the years covered by the CFAE's surveys, these increases took place:

Gifts to the private universities went up 95.6%.

Gifts to private coed colleges went up 82%.

Gifts to state universities went up 184%.

Gifts to professional schools went up 134%.

Where did the money come from? Gifts and grants reported to the council came from these sources:

General welfare foundations gave \$653 million.

Non-alumni donors gave \$539.7 million.

Alumni and alumnae gave \$496 million.

Business corporations gave \$345.8 million.

Religious denominations gave \$216 million.

Non-alumni, non-church groups gave \$139 million.

Other sources gave \$66.6 million.

All seven sources increased their contributions over the period.

BUT THE RECORDS of past years are only preludes to the voluntary giving of the future, experts feel.

Dr. John A. Pollard, who conducts the surveys of the Council for Financial Aid to Education, estimates conservatively that higher education will require \$9 billion per year by 1969–70, for educational and general expenditures, endowment, and plant expansion. This would be 1.3 per cent of an expected \$700 billion Gross National Product.

Two billion dollars, Dr. Pollard believes, must come in the form of private gifts and grants. Highlights of his projections:

Business corporations will increase their contributions to higher education at a rate of 16.25 per cent a year. Their 1969–70 total: \$508 million.

Foundations will increase their contributions at a rate of 14.5 per cent a year. Their 1969-70 total: \$520.7 million.

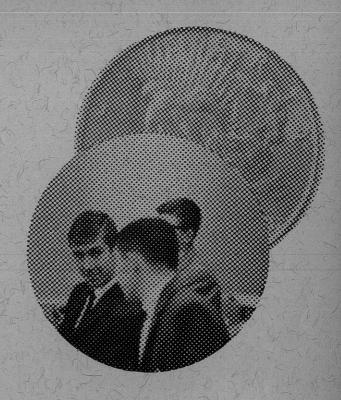
Alumni will increase their contributions at a rate of 14.5 per cent a year. Their 1969-70 total: \$591 million.

Non-alumni individuals will increase their contributions at a rate of 12.6 per cent a year. Their 1969–70 total: \$524.6 million.

Religious denominations will increase their contributions at a rate of 12.7 per cent. Their 1969–70 total: \$215.6 million.

Non-alumni, non-church groups and other sources will increase their contributions at rates of 4 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively. Their 1969–70 total: \$62 million.

"I think we must seriously question whether these estimates are realistic," said a business man, in response to Dr. Pollard's estimate of 1969-70 gifts by corporations. "Corporate funds are not a bottomless pit; the support the corporations give to education is, after all, one of the costs of doing business. . . . It may become more difficult to provide for such support, along with other foreseeable increased costs, in setting product prices. We cannot assume that all this money is going to be available simply because we want it to be. The more fruit you shake from the tree, the more difficult it becomes to find still more."



Coming: a need for \$9 billion a year. Impossible? But others are more optimistic. Says the CFAE:

"Fifteen years ago nobody could safely have predicted the level of voluntary support of higher education in 1962. Its climb has been spectacular....

"So, on the record, it probably is safe to say that the potential of voluntary support of U.S. higher education has only been scratched. The people have developed a quenchless thirst for higher learning and, equally, the means and the will to support its institutions adequately."

ALUMNI AND ALUMNAE will have a critical role to play in determining whether the projections turn out to have been sound or unrealistic.

Of basic importance, of course, are their own gifts to their alma maters. The American Alumni Council, in its most recent year's compilation, reported that alumni support, as measured from the reports of 927 colleges and universities, had totaled \$196.7 million—a new record.

Lest this figure cause alumni and alumnae to engage in unrestrained self-congratulations, however, let them consider these words from one of the country's veteran (and most outspoken) alumni secretaries:

"Of shocking concern is the lack of interest of most of the alumni.... The country over, only about one-fifth on the average pay dues to their alumni associations; only one-fourth on the average contribute to their alumni funds. There are, of course, heartwarming instances where participation reaches 70 and 80 per cent, but they are rare..."

Commenting on these remarks, a fund-raising consultant wrote:

"The fact that about three-fourths of college and university alumni do not contribute anything at all to their alma maters seems to be a strong indication that they lack sufficient feeling of responsibility to support these institutions. There was a day when it could be argued that this support was not forthcoming because the common man simply did not have funds to contribute to universities. While this argument is undoubtedly used today, it carries a rather hollow ring in a nation owning nearly two cars for every family and so many pleasure boats that there is hardly space left for them on available water."

Alumni support has an importance even beyond the dollars that it yields to higher education. More than 220 business corporations will match their employees' contributions. And alumni support—particularly the percentage of alumni who make gifts—is frequently used by other prospective donors as a guide to how much they should give.

Most important, alumni and alumnae wear many hats. They are individual citizens, corporate leaders, voters, taxpayers, legislators, union members, church leaders. In every role, they have an effect on college and university destinies. Hence it is alumni and alumnae, more than any other group, who will determine whether the financial health of U.S. higher education will be good or bad in years to come.

What will the verdict be? No reader can escape the responsibility of rendering it.

The report on this and the preceding 15 pages is the product of a cooperative endeavor in which scores of schools, colleges, and universities are taking part. It was prepared under the direction of the group listed below, who form EDITORIAL PROJECTS FOR EDUCATION, a non-profit organization associated with the American Alumni Council. (The editors, of course, speak for themselves and not for their institutions.) Copyright © 1964 by Editorial Projects for Education, Inc. All rights reserved; no part may be reproduced without express permission of the editors. Printed in U.S.A.

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shed to do it, but, Silver feels, "integration will come to Mississippi."

OHN ROUSSELOT, speaking on the John Birch Society, elicited the most pronounced audience reaction to his views. At the beginning of his presentation, Rousselot briefly outlined some of the purposes of the John Birch Society, explaining that it was a group of Americans who have banded together voluntarily to combat the evils of International Communism, reverse the trend towards collectivism, and reinstitute the moral principles on which the country was built. The long range goals of the Society, he said, are "less government, more individual responsibility, and a better world.'

Then, in a tempestuous question and answer period that featured many pointed remarks from the audience. Rousselot made his views on specific issues more apparent. He responded to one question by stating that he agrees with about 90% of Prof. Revilo Oliver's article which claims that President Kennedy was assassinated by the Communists because he was behind in their timetable for the takeover of the United States. But, Rousselot was careful to add, "I do not believe President Kennedy was a Communist or anything like it."

What about segregation? "We think all Americans, regardless of race, color, and creed are important." Would you care to name some of the Communists in our government today? "I think that's the job of the FBI, not John Rousselot."

How can the John Birch Society place itself in judgment of equating certain dissenters with Communists? "Dissent alone doesn't make a person a Communist." Is an atheist un-American? "No." How then can we tell if a person is a Communist? If a person has joined over 50 known Communist organizations might be a starting point; and if he has gone to Communist party conventions, or to Moscow. Actually, this is the job of the attorneys general of the vari-

ous states. "You can never take a man's mind and open it up and say he is a Communist," because most Communist activity is clandestine.

In what major U. S. policies have Communists had a direct influence? In foreign aid to Communist countries. Is it necessary to go to total war to defeat communism? "No, I don't believe that the only alternatives are total surrender or total war."

Louis Lomax, the final speaker on the Symposium program began by saying that he hoped that "the university will assume the leadership in challenging the soul and the hearts of society."

"Somehow, we're going to have to teach people how to live together," he said as a preamble to his discussion of "The Negro in America Today." Then he went on to explain that the current "Negro revolt is a part of the American tradition," and that "America is the westernmost outpost in man's odyssey away from tribalism to a world more universal."

He next made note of the fact that "The men who wrote [our Constitution and] that 'all men are created equal' had slaves;" that these men, who formed a sort of "country club" made up of White Anglo-Saxon Protestants, knew not what they did, "yet they wrote a constitution that is a noble document of man's yearning to be free."

In America today, the black man is saying, "White man move. Give me back my dignity, my masculinity, my integrity, my self-respect." And "America is the place where the question of color must, once and for all, be put on the table."

Lomax then went on to explain to the students that he felt sorry for them because, "One of the afflictions of being white is that nobody told you that all of this must be undone, brick by brick, and that the temple of America would have to be put together again . . . Nobody prepared you to be an American . . . You've not taken on any responsibilities to make this a better nation than it was

when you got here. And so now the Negro revolution has caught you flat-footed . . . You have no choice but to deal with it.

"Let the dialogue of democracy—black to white, white to black—begin by your getting to know me."

Refuting any recent African ancestry, Lomax explained that the American Negro is second only to the Indian in tenure in America. "We are the result of 500 years of illicit, and sometimes forced, relationships between white men and Negro women." He emphasized the point by explaining that his own name was Dutch and not Congolese. Then he went on to assert, "We've had integration by night in this country for 500 years . . . what we're trying to do today is get it by day in the schoolroom which is where it belongs."

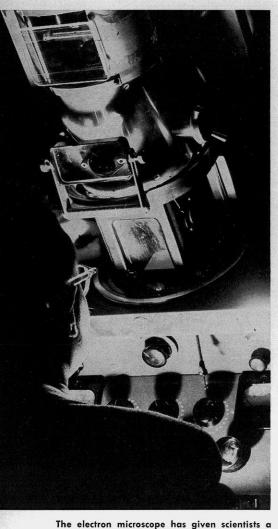
Closing, his sonorous voice casting a silence over his audience, Lomax warned that "The time of brotherhood, the time of some kind of universal man is here. Shall it go forward with your help, or over your dead body? . . . You must make your commitment, and I must make mine."

The public reaction to the speakers who appeared on the program was as varied as their points of view. Most who spoke out approved of the Symposium and its ideals. But, like the panelists, there were those who dissented. One Wisconsin citizen wrote a letter to the Waukesha Daily Freeman and said, "There is no question but that the idea of 'sifting and winnowing to get the truth' is admirable, but from activities at Madison for many years, it is obvious that either the sieve is full of holes or is in the wrong hands."

The *Cardinal* saw it a different way: "What is clear is that a Symposium is not the place for timidity in challenging and disagreeing with a point of view. It is an area for the open, unfettered clash of ideas. If a little extra heat is the result, it is a small price to pay for the right to hold such a forum."

The Chemistry of Life

by James A. Larsen



tremendously powerful new tool for detailed studies of the intricate structure of the living cell. Extreme magnifications now possible have made visible many of the molecular clusters responsible for life processes.

Third in a series on research in basic sciences at the University of Wisconsin, this article concerns work conducted at the forefront of biology—the biochemical investigations of the structure and function of the hereditary material and the proteins which lend the "spark of life" to the living cell.

WITH THE DAWN of intelligence, one of the first things man must have recognized was that two great classes of objects exist on the surface of the earth—the one living, the other non-living. From the earliest civilizations come records of speculation concerning the nature of life and man's relation to the universe.

Not until recent centuries, however, have men begun to look into the detailed nature of the living substance itself. By the 1800s it had become apparent to chemists that life can be studied as a biochemical system. A few biochemical reactions had been duplicated in the test tube by the early 1900s.

Only within the last two or three decades, however, has it been possible to begin to study life chemistry in great detail and to describe it in terms as rigidly defined as those employed in the physical sciences.

Powerful new research tools—chromatography, spectroscopy, radioisotopes—have given biologists and biochemists opportunities to explore the complexity of organic materials at the level of atoms and molecules, a level long ago open to the inorganic chemist and the physicist. Now, these too—like the atom

and its nucleus—have begun to yield to analysis.

One of the principles apparent to all is that the chemistry of life depends upon the same physical and chemical laws that hold true in all fields of chemistry and physics. It appears that fundamentally the only difference lies in the complexity which gives cells the power of movement, biochemical self-maintenance, and reproduction required for the perpetuation of life.

Four biochemical processes appear basic to life. All are closely related, but biochemists have separated them out primarily in an effort to simplify the difficulties encountered in laboratory study. These concern (1) the transfer of hereditary characteristics; (2) the synthesis of proteins and similar cellular building blocks; (3) the transformation of energy from simple food substances-glucose-into forms utilizable by the cell, and (4) maintenance of balance and harmony between the many and varied chemical systems working together in the cell.

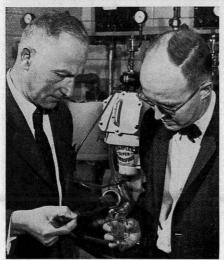
Many basic and important problems remain to be solved, but there is a new excitement in the world's biological laboratories because it appears that many of the questions puzzling scientists for a century are about to be answered. As one Wisconsin scientist has said: "Admittedly we do not know all of the answers. But we know most of the questions that remain to be answered, and we can ask them in great detail."

Perhaps within a decade or two, many of the fundamental life processes will hold no greater mystery than the more complex fields of physics. Indeed, it is precisely the knowledge made available through studies of the atom that is now being applied so successfully to the study of life.

Within recent years, scientists in the United States and England have elucidated the way in which the genetic material—the chromosomes—carry the information required for reduplication of the organism from generation to generation. DNA molecules form a code employed in construction of templates (RNA), which in turn build proteins essential to the cell.

Proteins are the framework of life. Complex organic chemicals, they are the substances giving living cells their basic structure. They are also the materials of which are built the enzymes—the chemical assembly lines which literally lend the spark of life to the complex but orderly biochemical reactions of the cell. Cellular synthesis of proteins has remained one of the great biological mysteries. It is known that the sites of cellular protein synthesis are the ribosomes—very small organelles found in all cells. Here, with the RNA templates, the enzymes build proteins, segment by segment, from amino acids.

Two Wisconsin scientists, Profs. David E. Green (left) and Robert Bock, are among those conducting work on the basic chemical processes of the living cell. Here they inspect a preparation of mitochondria prepared from beef heart muscle.



An unusual photograph taken in Wisconsin laboratories of the basic protein-synthesis units. The round objects are ribosomes. Those shown in clusters are aligned along the short ribbon-like strands of RNA which constitute the templates for protein synthesis. Together, RNA and the ribosomes are capable of synthesizing proteins constituting the basic molecular structure of living cells. (Electron microscope photo by Hans Ris; slide preparation by Leon Marcus.)

Studies at Wisconsin have indicated that the basic RNA template is a single continuous chain of nucleotide "words," free of breaks over an entire length of as many as 4,000 units. Each template is employed in synthesis of short pieces of protein known as polypeptides. Assembled polypeptides are then linked together in the even longer protein molecules.

The process of protein synthesis—and all of the other life processes—require energy. This must be extracted from food in the case of the animals, or manufactured from sunlight, carbon dioxide, water, and minerals in the case of the plants.

The key reaction—basic to all life on earth—is photosynthesis, and the carbohydrates manufactured by plants are utilized in two ways. In one process they are burned for energy. In the second, they are used to build fats and amino acids. In conducting its fat and protein synthesis, the cell uses the energy obtained from the burning—the oxidation—of carbohydrates.

DURING RECENT years, much of the mystery surrounding photosynthesis has been dispelled. Much also has been learned concerning the methods by which cellular oxidation is accomplished. Energy extracted from oxidized carbo-

hydrates is stored in molecular "batteries" known as ATP. This is accomplished by transferring the energy obtained from oxidation to molecules known as ADP, thereby converting them to the ATP highenergy storage units. Energy required for all life processes—from the function of a liver cell to impulses generated by nerve junctions of the brain-is obtained from ATP storage molecules. The high-energy unit is tapped, the energy is shunted into metabolic processes, the ATP is changed into ADP, which is then capable of being "recharged" to ATP.

Wisconsin scientists have recently isolated the specific cluster of molecules responsible for this unique capacity of the living organism to extract the energy from carbohydrate foodstuffs and convert it into the utilizable form—ATP. The whole complex reaction proceeds with a beauty and precision that is surely one of the wonders of nature. The research leading to its understanding undoubtedly is one of the major biochemical accomplishments of the decade.

The biochemical system capable of carrying on this complex transfer of energy is known as the electron-transport system. The fundamental electron-transport unit, isolated by Wisconsin scientists, contains com-

ponents bearing such names as cytochrome, flavin, coenzyme Q—the purpose and function of all of which have been elucidated to a considerable degree.

Today the fourth great puzzle in studies of life chemistry is the means by which the cell manages to follow a regular growth cycle-from birth to ultimate maturity. Throughout its life cycle, each cell possesses readily identifiable characteristics. These make every stage different from all other stages. There are now clues in the behavior of DNA and RNA which give scientists some idea of how the biochemical signals are called that carry the cell from stage to stage in the irrevocable progression from youth to maturity to old age and ultimately death.

A rather intricate theory has been worked out to account for the built-in capacity of life to follow its hereditary patterns, and Wisconsin scientists have conducted a number of the crucial experiments leading to the development of this idea. Further work will show whether the theory is correct, and will fill in many of the details now lacking.

All of the basic processes described above have been demonstrated primarily in single-cell organisms—in such forms as bacteria and yeast, largely because they are easiest to work with in the laboratory. These processes, however, are all present without modification in the cells composing the organs of the higher forms of life. At this level, other and tremendously complex inter-relationships of vast variety come into play between the organs and tissues of the body.

In health, the harmonious interaction of the many and various organs and tissues is controlled largely by hormones and other regulatory substances. In many of the most difficult diseases, these have been upset by hormonal deficiencies or imbalances. Some are even the result of hereditary "accidents" in which genes have been lost or transformed.

Now that the infectious diseases largely have been conquered, these diseases of the genetic material, of the energy-transforming systems,

and of the hormonal balance constitute medicine's most serious problems.

Once the basic processes of the cell have been rather completely understood—and this may be accomplished in the not-too-distant future—then it is conceivable that the outlines of chemical control on the larger scale—for example, how hormones work—may come rather quickly. The practical results in terms of medical application will be tremendous.



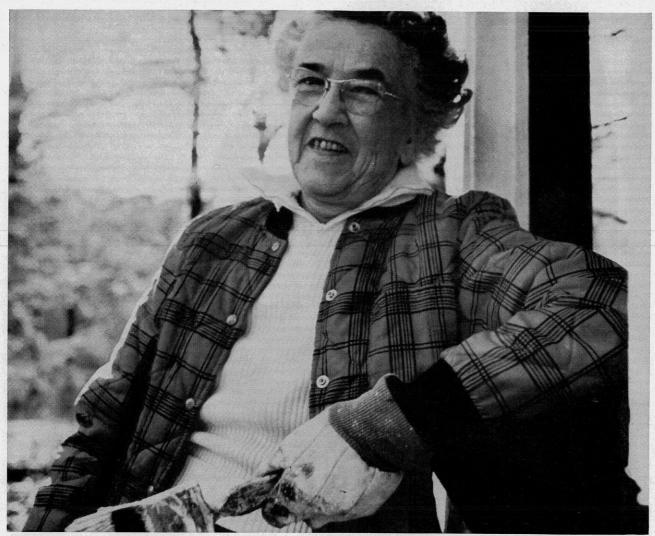
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Is it news that a leading maker of spacecraft alloys had a hand in dolling up Mildred Kinne's potting shed?

It isn't really surprising that a single U.S. corporation provided the metal for the outer skin of Mercury space capsules. It's perfectly natural to be called in on that kind of a job when you lead the nation in developing a line of alloys that resist extreme heat, wear and corrosion.

You'd also expect that a leading producer of petrochemicals could develop a new base for latex paint—called "Ucar" latex—since paint makers are among its biggest customers. Now Mildred Kinne can paint right over a chalky surface without priming. It's dry in minutes. And her potting shed will look like new for many New England summers and winters.

But it might indeed be surprising if both these skills were possessed by the same company. Unless that company were Union Carbide.

Union Carbide also leads in the production of polyethylene, and makes plastics for packaging, housewares, and floor coverings. It liquefies gases, including oxygen and hydrogen that will power rockets to the moon. In carbon products, it has been called on for the largest graphite shapes ever made. It is the largest producer of dry-cell batteries, marketed to millions under the trade mark "Eveready." And it is involved in more atomic energy activities than any other private enterprise.

In fact, few other corporations are so deeply involved in so many different skills and activities that will affect the

technical and production capabilities of our next century.

It's already making things a great deal easier for Mildred Kinne.

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UNION CARBIDE

Badger Athletic Teams Have Mild Winter

IT WAS a mild winter in Madison and the mildness characterized the type of success that Badger winter sports teams enjoyed.

The highlight of the season was the showing of Coach "Rut" Walter's indoor track team. Undefeated in dual meet competition, the Badger thinclads placed second to Michigan in the Big Ten meet. Actually, the Badgers were expected to win the Big Ten championship, but a strong showing by Michigan, combined with key injuries to outstanding Wisconsin personnel, resulted in the 67–48 final point difference.

First place finishers for Wisconsin were Billy Smith, who repeated as 70 yard low hurdles champion, Tom Dakin, who won the 70 yard high hurdles, and Badger Olympic-hopeful Elzie Higginbottom, who won the 440 in a blazing time of 47.9 seconds.

Al Montalbano, who recorded the fastest 600 yard run in the conference earlier in the season, finished second in that event while teammate Billy Beuer was third. Don Hendrickson, defending Big Ten shot put champion, finished second in his event and Bill Holden, defending Big Ten high jump champion, dropped to third this year. Other Badgers who scored in the meet were: Dave Seiberlich, second in the pole vault; Mike Manley, second in the mile; Barney Peterson, third in the 1,000 yard run; and Tom Dakin, fifth in the low hurdles. The Badger mile relay team finished third.

The Badger hockey team, in its first season of intercollegiate competition since 1935, finished with a surprising 8–5–3 record. With a limited amount of talent to draw from, coaches John Riley and Art Thomsen put together an aggressive unit that never flagged in its desire all season. It was only during the latter part of the season that the Badgers' lack of depth and relative inexperience began to show as leading scorer Ron Leszczynski was lost and Tom French, second in

scoring, was sidelined with a case of mononucleosis.

Fred Greenberg, writing in the Daily Cardinal, paid the following tribute to this year's hockey team: "From the beginning they were all class, from the most accomplished players on down. The hell-for-leather attitude that characterized each member of the team, and thus the team as a whole, was a page torn from the Golden Age, when a man gave no excuses, and came to play because he loved the game. This was the only prerequisite asked of anyone who wanted to put on equipment, and when these guys came out and said they had it, they weren't kidding."

The biggest disappointment of the season was the basketball team. The Badgers entered the second semester with a 7–8 record. Things looked bright. Jack Brens, 6–8 senior center, returned after clearing away scholastic problems and it looked as though Wisconsin would be able to capitalize on the added heighth. The Badgers travelled to Minneapolis where they lost to Minnesota, 111–92. But they came back to Madison and whipped Purdue, 81–80, in a downto-the-wire thriller that was seen on regional television.

Then the roof fell in. Wisconsin didn't win a game for the balance of the season and finished in the basement of the Big Ten with a 2–11 record, and an 8–16 record for the season.

At the end of the season, sophomore forward Ken Gustafson was named most valuable player by his teammates and senior guard Mike O'Melia was elected team captain.

In other sports action, the gymnastics team acted as host for the Big Ten meet in Madison and placed fourth in the event after completing a 10-5 season. Badgers placing in the Big Ten meet were: Fred Roethlisberger, first in the long horse, third in all-around and parallel bars, tie for third in floor exercise and horizontal bar, and ninth in still rings: Jim Hopper, second in still rings; Jerry Zovne, fourth in parallel bars; Pete Bauer, fifth in trampoline and tenth in long horse; Rick Porte, seventh in tumbling; and Dave Wtipil, ninth in floor exercise.

Badger swimmers, concluding their first season in the new pool on the west end of the campus, wound up their dual meet season with a 5–4 record and placed 6th in the Big Ten meet at Minneapolis. Sophomore Bob Blanchard won an individual championship by placing first in the 100 yard breaststroke.

Wisconsin hosted the Big Ten wrestling championships this year and gained one title and tied for fifth place in the process. Heavyweight Roger Pillath decisioned Michigan's Bob Spaly to recapture the title he originally won in 1962 as a sophomore. Other Wisconsin point getters were: Brekke Johnson, second in the 177 lb. class, and Elmer Beale, fourth at 167. The Wisconsin dual meet record for the season was 7–6.

The fencing team had a disappointing season as they finished with a 5–10 overall record and placed last in the Big Ten competition at Champaign.

Alumni News

Up to 1900

Alonzo A. CHAMBERLAIN '99 retired in January after practicing law for 62 years in Huron, South Dakota.

1911-1920

Miss Esther LEHMANN '11, music director of South Division High School, Milwaukee, for 35 years, was honored in January for her years of service to the

school and the community. Many of Miss Lehmann's students now are prominent conductors, teachers, professional musicians, and composers.

Frederick C. SEIBOLD retired last month after thirty years as editor of Wisconsin Reports, the official publication of all the decisions of the State Supreme Court.

As editor, his most important task

was writing "head notes," synopses of each court decision, and in thirty years he put out 84 Wisconsin Reports and wrote some 7,000 "head notes".

Miss Florence Rose KEELEY '18 is 82 years old and lives in a rest home in Baldwin, Wis. She retired from teaching ten years ago, but on the request of her school board, returned to work for eight more years. Now she is tutoring both the daughter of one of the rest home nurses and the head nurse. Miss Keeley recently warmed our hearts by taking out a five year subscription to the Alumnus magazine.

Dr. Louis FAUERBACH '18 is leading a busy life in Madison, continuing his practice of medicine, working with the City Health Department, and presiding over the

Fauerbach Brewing Company.

The late Glenn L. GARDINER '18, who died August 6, 1962, has been honored by Rutgers University, which has made the management unit of the building for the Institute of Management and Labor Relations a memorial to him. Mr. Gardiner, when he was president of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, saw through the enactment of the legislation which created the Institute in 1947. The Gardiner Center is to be a tribute to the memory of a pioneer in industrial relations as a potential national center at which university research and teaching can be applied to the solution of practical problems faced by labor and management groups, government, and the public at large.

William BALDERSTON '19, who continues to take an active role in civic and state affairs in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, was recently appointed to the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority. Mr. Balderston, who is president of the Wisconsin Club in Philadelphia and a director of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, retired in 1957 from "active duty" with the Philco Corporation, which he served as vice-president in charge of the Government Division during the war, as president from 1948 to 1954, and as chairman of the board from 1954-57. He joined Philco in 1930, and pioneered the introduction of the automobile radio.

Dr. and Mrs. Dillman S. BULLOCK '20 are on the staff of "El Vergel," a demonstration farm of 3,800 acres that is three miles from Angol, Chile. El Vergel ("Garden of Paradise") was organized by the Methodist Centenary Movement at the close of World War I to help alleviate the poverty of rural masses by sending them missionaries specifically trained in agriculture.

1921-1930

Philip D. REED '21, chairman of General Electric Company from 1939 to 1958, was recently re-designated as board chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Mrs. Joseph C. Dean (Alice O'NEILL '28) married Major General Ralph M. IM-MELL '21 in Madison Feb. 8. The Immels are spending the winter in Arizona, California, and Florida.

Bernard MAUTZ, Sr. '22, founder of the Mautz Paint and Varnish Co., Madison, and former president, is now chairman of the board of directors.

Lewis Adelbert SCHMIDT, Jr. '23, former engineer for the Tennessee Valley Authority, was recently named Engineer of the Year by the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Engineers Club. He is presently chairman of the board of his own engineering firm in Chattanooga.

Walter E. PFLEGER '23, project engineer at the Ansul Chemical Co., Marinette, retired in February after 38 years with the

company.

Jerome A. STRAKA '24, president of Chesebrough-Ponds, Inc., and formerly an executive vice-president with Colgate-Palmolive Co., has been elected a director of the One William Street Fund, Inc., one of the major mutual funds in the country.

Charles E. NELSON, Jr., '27, president of the Waukesha Motor Co., Waukesha, has been elected a director of Employers

Mutuals of Wausau.

Charles DOLLARD '28, president of the Carnegie Corporation from 1948-1954, and outstanding expert on education, has been elected to membership on the Roosevelt University board of trustees, a position he also holds with Bennington College. Mr. Dollard was assistant to the director of the Wisconsin Union and was assistant dean of men at the University before joining the Carnegie Corporation as assistant to the president in 1938.

Dr. Paul C. CROSS '30, president of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., is chairman of the American Chemical Society's Division of Physical Chemistry for 1964.

1931-1940

Henry BEHNKE '31, former executive vice-president of Mautz Paint and Varnish Co., Madison, was recently named presi-

Norman STOLL '33 is an attorney in Portland, Ore., and is a Democratic na-

tional committeeman for Oregon.

R. W. STALLMAN '33, professor at the University of Connecticut, is writing a biography of Stephen Crane for publication by Holt, Rinehart and Winston and has recently published three volumes of Crane's writing. His son is a freshman at Wisconsin.

William KESSELMAN '35 is the owner of Prescription Chemists and Sickroom Service and director of the National Convalescent Center, Milwaukee.

Mrs. Louis A. Weisfeldt (Geraldine Helen SMITH '35) married Chicago corporation and bank attorney Charles Aaron on Feb. 3. The Aarons will live in Chi-

Captain George L. CALVY '35 is commanding officer of a naval medical research laboratory at Camp Lejeune, N.C. where he is exploring the possibilities of prediction and prevention of heart attacks. He recently presented a report to the American Heart Association on tests conducted by him which show it is possible for persons to predict and prevent heart attacks.

Reginald C. PRICE '35 is deputy director for the California Department of Water Resources.

Dr. and Mrs. Maurice O. BOYD '35 (Eleanor FERGUSON '37) returned from their year's trip of Austria with their three children in time to present their 15th Boyd Family Vesper Concert at the State University College at Oswego, Oswego, N.Y. in December. Dr. Boyd is director of the College's symphonic choir.

Ralph O. CHRISTOFFERSEN '36, principal of Madison West High School since 1943, will retire at the end of this

Dr. Philip E. SVEC '37 is chief of staff of the California Hospital, Los Angeles.

Pennsylvania State University awarded a Master of Science degree in clothing and textiles to Mrs. Cyril Hager (Margaret WOOD '37) on Dec. 14, 1963.

Mrs. Jean L. Glen (Jean PAUNACK '38) is breeding prize Arabian horses on her 88 acre farm near Holy Hill (Wis.) and is considering returning to her former profession of fashion designing with the idea of creating a new style in "riding habits."

Dr. James D. D'IANNI '38, associate director of research at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, is chairman of the Division of Rubber Chemistry of the American Chemical Society for 1964.

Dr. William L. KOLB, presently chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology at Carleton College, has been named dean of Beloit College, and will take office June 15.

Edwin George ROBERTS '40 is president of Franklin Simon Department Stores, an eastern chain headquartered in

New York.

Ellwood Lewis BARTZ '40 is currently president of the Real Estate Association of Hawaii.

1941-1945

Lawrence HALPRIN '41 is an architect in San Francisco and has contributed to the urban landscape of San Francisco, Berlin, Chicago, Tel Aviv, Seattle, and Waipio, a new city taking shape in Hawaii. Recently appointed by the State of California as freeway design consultant to the State Highway Commission, Mr. Halprin was on the Design Advisory Board of the Seattle World's Fair and is serving as an advisor to the civic plans for redeveloping San Francisco. He was a principal speaker at the American University's three-day seminar on designing the urban environment this month in Washington.

Curtis G. WHITE '26, secretary-treasurer of the Outdoor Writers of Ohio, Inc., with offices in Akron, writes that Clarence A. SCHOENFELD '41 was a judge for the Outdoor Writers annual writing com-

George C. HARDIN, Jr. '42 will serve as secretary-treasurer on the 1964-65 executive committee of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. He is a partner of Hardin and Hardin, Houston, Tex.

Attorney Thomas M. ANICH '42, Ashland (Wis.), is U.S. commissioner for the Western District of Wisconsin. He has practiced law in Ashland since 1948 and has been a municipal judge there.

Dr. Raymond FRIEDMAN '43, vicepresident for research and head of the kinetics and combustion division at Atlantic Research Corporation, Alexandria, Va., has been elected 1964 chairman of the American Chemical Society's Division of Fuel Chemistry.

Dr. Merle L. BROSE '44, after practicing medicine in Irwin, Pa., for 13 years, has returned to Wisconsin to practice medicine in Menomonee Falls.

O. M. TURNER '44 is vice-president for manufacturing of Granger Associates, San Carlos, Calif. and has charge of the company's production departments for radio communication equipment and aviation products in Stanford Industrial Park and San Carlos.

1946-1950

Earl C. JORDAN '46, general agent for the Earl C. Jordan Agency of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., Chicago, was recently elected president of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, the state's largest, privately owned, nonsectarian child welfare agency.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith BROWN '46 (Jean Van OUWERKERK '47) and their five children moved from Dearborn, Mich. to Bay Village, Ohio, the first of this month. Mr. Brown has been promoted by Mobil Oil Company to industrial sales manager for the state of Ohio, with offices in Cleveland.

Frederick KIEFERNDORF '46 is associate professor of art at Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Mo., where he went in 1961 as education curator for the Springfield Art Museum. Since 1950 his works have appeared in many regional art exhibitions.

Clifford A. NELSON '47 was recently elected vice-president and re-elected treasurer of the West Bend Company, West Bend, Wis.

Harry F. HUNTER, Jr., '47 is general manager of the Chicago office of Ruder and Finn, Inc.

Herbert E. FRANCIS '48, assistant professor of English at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., will be a Fulbright guest lecturer at the University of Cuyo, Mendoza, Argentina, from July-December, 1964. He will lecture in Spanish on the modern American and British theater.

Mr. and Mrs. Cal LARSON '48 have been named man and woman of the year in Southwest Denver, Colo. where they were honored for their outstanding contributions in civic and governmental affairs. The Larsons formerly lived in the Wisconsin Fox Valley, where both worked for the *Appleton Post-Crescent*. Mr. Larson is presently attending law school and working fulltime at journalism.

Dr. Paul G. SORENSEN '48 has joined Univac Division, Sperry-Rand Co., New York, as a staff member of manager-personnel development. His work as personnel consultant, clinical and research psychologist, and personnel development advisor has taken Dr. Sorensen to the Middle East, Europe, England, and the Caribbean area. He was formerly working for Standard Oil on the island of Arbua before he joined Sperry-Rand.

Richard CARNEY '48 has founded two music companies named after his two daughters and is writing songs, including "Who Put the Devil in Evelyn's Eyes," which sold more than 250,000 copies in the United States after being recorded by the Mills Brothers. "Far Away Star" was a 300,000 seller for the writer-publisher a couple of years ago. The Kati Kriss Music Company and the Kelli Green Record company are headquartered in Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Gordon F. JOHNSON '49 has been named comptroller at Gerber Products Co., the Fremont, Mich., based baby foods manufacturer. He joined Gerber in 1954 as a staff accountant.

Ralph NOWLAND '49 is president of the Craftwood Corp., Oconomowoc, Wis., nationwide sales and distribution firm serving hardware and building material jobbers, and is a professional speaker and consultant in the field of communications.

Morton J. WAGNER '49 started the Morton J. Wagner Companies, Inc. last month when he bought the creative, selling, and producing divisions of the Peter Frank Organization. The new radio program organization, of which Wagner is president, will be strictly a holding company, and its operations will be handled by subsidiaries or divisions.

Dr. Rolf E. JOHNSEN '49 was recently named the outstanding young man of the year by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Monterey, Calif., where Dr. Johnsen, his wife, and three children have lived for six years.

Dore ASHTON '49, New York art critic and author of several books of art, is now a freelance writer and critic for *Arts and Architecture*. Her husband is New York artist Adja Yunkers.

Anne GEYER '49 is director of nursing education and nursing services at the Methodist Hospital, Madison.

Dr. Morton SMUTZ '50, assistant director of the Ames Laboratory of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Ames, Iowa, is 1964 chairman of the American Chemical Society's Division of Nuclear Chemistry and Technology.

Vaun SPRECHER '50 is an assistant secretary of Central Life Assurance Co., Des Moines, Ia.

Robert E. WESTERVELT '50 is president of Bell and Farrell, Inc., Madison's

oldest and largest locally owned full-time investment firm.

Lawrence E. STOUT, Jr., '50 is a senior project manager in Monsanto Chemical Company's central research department, St. Louis, Mo.

Prof. Fred L. PATTERSON '50 is assistant dean of the Graduate School at Purdue University and on the faculty of the department of horticulture.

Dr. Albert R. KRALL '50 has been promoted to associate professor in the School of Medicine at the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.

Norman GAFFNEY '50 is serving with the U.S. Peace Corps until 1965.

John F. ROOB '50 is credit manager of the Hamilton Beach Division of the Scovill Manufacturing Corp., Racine.

1951

Dr. Robert H. ELLIS is director of operations research division of The Travelers Research Center, Inc., Hartford, Conn., and lives in Simsbury, Conn. with his wife and two children.

James F. KRESS, president of the Green Bay Packaging Co., Green Bay, recently won the Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award in his community.

Robert BARTH is treasurer of the Mautz Paint and Varnish Co., Madison.

Frank BENCRISCUTTO is director of the University of Minnesota concert band.

Douglas SORENSON, managing editor of the Wisconsin Agriculturist since 1958, has joined the University faculty as assistant professor of agricultural journalism.

1952

Dr. Donald C. KUESEL, manager of product research for Campbell Soup Co. for nine years, is now director of research and development for The Larsen Company, Green Bay.

Thomas S. TAYLOR recently opened Taylor's infant and children's clothing

store in Marshfield, Wis.

The latest book of Eugene (Gene) SMITH, a biography of Woodrow Wilson entitled When the Cheering Stopped, is this month's selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

Norman W. BOYLE is editor of the Maytag Bulletin, weekly employee magazine of the Maytag company, and is working in Newton, Ia., where he recently received the Junior Chamber of Commerce's Distinguished Service Award.

Gaylord M. JOHNSON and Howard C. ROSS have both been added to the central engineering staff of Amoco Chemicals Corporation, Chicago.

1953

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. WHEELER II (Nannine HAYNES '55) and their three young sons moved to Pasadena, Calif., last

month, where he is vice-president of the Pacific Coast Mortgage Co., Los Angeles.

Robert C. DELK has been awarded one of ten post-doctoral fellowships awarded under the National Defense Education Act for the study of non-western languages and cultures. He will study Arabic at the Middle East Center of the University of Utah this summer and during the next academic year. He is currently professor of history, Wisconsin State College, Oshkosh.

Tom HUTCHISON, former state editor of the *Green Bay Press-Gazette*, is now editor of the *West Allis Star*. He, his wife, and five children moved to West Allis this

month.

1954

Prof. Carol EDLER Baumann is director of the Institute for World Affairs education at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Her husband is personnel director of Marquette University.

Lester H. REINKE is division controller for Dow Corning's consumer products di-

vision, Midland, Mich.

Marie GADSEN, a nationally known expert on teaching English as a foreign language, has been appointed a training officer with the Peace Corps program. She will arrange, prepare, and supervise Peace Corps training programs at American colleges and universities.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. TOMLINSON (Gina JOHNSON '55) and their daughters

are in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, where he is attached to the African-Mediterranean division of Mobile International.

1955

Kenneth G. PFISTER is assistant cashier and manager of the credit department of American State Bank of Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Meanwell (Jean DOPP '55) have named their second son, born Feb. 24 at Methodist Hospital in Madison, Mark Alan.

Orville E. ARNOLD and Thomas C. O'SHERIDAN '56 are partners in a new Madison firm which will furnish structural design and supervision as a service to architects and engineers.

Jack O'BRIEN has joined the staff of the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., as convention sales manager. He has been convention manager for the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, for the past three years, and he, his wife, and two children live in Silver Spring, Md.

Lt. Col. James C. LARSON is operations officer at the Mobility Department of The Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga. He came to Ft. Benning from India, where he was a member of the U.S. Military Mission.

Working out of San Francisco, Ned E. BELLERUE is metallurgical representative to cover the western sales region for the Standard Steel Division of Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp., Burnham, Pa.

1956

Robert J. SAUTER is a social worker in child therapy at St. Michael's Home for Children in La Crosse, Wis.

1957

Norm BARTON, who is married and has two children, works in Berkeley, Calif., as a personnel management specialist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Thomas E. BERG has returned to the University to complete his master's and doctor's degree after making his third trip to Anarctica.

Senior analyst in the Data Processing Department of Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., is Louise M. AMUNDSON.

Douglas J. STEPHENSON is working with the Dow Chemical Company in the Rocky Flats division near Denver as a design engineer in the engineering services department.

1958

Charles H. HAJINIAN was recently promoted to senior economist at the U.S. Public Health Service's regional office in Kansas City, Mo. He, his wife, and two children live in Prairie Village, Kansas.

Robert E. WESNER and his wife have moved from Ripon (Wis.) to Racine,

Proposed Constitution Changes

IN COMPLIANCE with the constitution of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, which states that all proposed constitution changes must be published sixty days in advance of their being considered for adoption, we hereby publish the following suggested changes to the constitution which will be voted on at the June meeting of the Board of Directors:

Article III, Section 1

The officers of the Association shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Chairman of the Board. The outgoing president each year would become the Chairman of the Board for the year immediately following his term of office as president. The other officers shall be chosen by the Board of Directors from its membership at the June meeting of the Board. All such officers shall serve for a term of one year and shall not immediately succeed themselves in the same office more than once, except that the treasurer may serve for five consecutive terms of one year each.

Propose change from June to a spring meeting of the Board of Directors in conjunction with reunion weekend.

Article IV—Directors—Section 1

The Board of Directors shall consist of the following, all of whom must be active Association members:

- 1. Thirty directors at large—Ten of these directors shall be elected annually in accordance with the By-Laws of the Association. Their terms of office shall begin on July first immediately succeeding their election and continue for three years.
- 2. Alumni Club Directors—Each alumni club which meets membership and activity standards established by the Board of Directors may elect or appoint one director of the Association. The term of office for each director shall start on July first and continue for one year.
- Senior Class Directors—The Senior Class each year may elect or appoint one director of the Association whose term of office shall begin upon graduation and continue for three years.
- 4. Past presidents of the Association.

Propose a fifth category of Directors to consist of a representative from each of the approved constituent societies provided for in Article XV of the by-laws.

Our Travelling Representatives visit major cities frequently. Times and places upon request.



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where he is now an accountant with the I. I. Case Co.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas SADOWSKI (Ann STEFFEN '59) announce the birth of their second son, Daniel Steffen, on Feb. 7. Dr. Sadowski is a research engineer for Atomics International, Canoga Park, Calif.

Joseph P. BROM has joined Bankers Life, Nebraska, as a senior investment analyst in the financial department.

1959

Mr. and Mrs. George LONGENECKER (Caryol MAGNUSSEN '60) announce the birth of a daughter born September 4. The Longeneckers are living in Lima, Pa., where he is assistant director of the John J. Tyler Arboretum.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip SCHRAGER (Lois KODNER '61) announce the birth of their second son on January 11, 1964. Their other son is Jeffrey Jerome, 3. The Schragers live in Omaha, where he is president of the Kenron of Nebraska corporation.

William DYKE has resigned as administrative assistant to Lt. Gov. Jack Olson to devote more time to his law practice.

The new supervisor of mechanical engineering at Snap-On Tools Corp., Kenosha, is GENE E. OLSON.

Lt. and Mrs. James W. HEEGEMAN (Margo TWISS) are living in Newport, Rhode Island, where Lieutenant Heegeman is currently chief engineer on the de-

stroyer U.S.S. Barry (DD 933).
Richard C. HARTWIG received his master's degree in business administration in January and is now with the Inland

Steel Company, Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank ARNESON (Elaine ZELLINGER '56) announce the birth of a daughter, Karen Kirsten, in January. The Arnesons have two other children, Eric and Laura. Mr. Arneson is public information manager for the Automatic Electric Co., North Lake, Ill.

Dr. Paul Allen WEINHOLD is a research fellow in biological chemistry at

Harvard Medical School.

1960

William C. KOMSI is director of business affairs at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Robert R. LEU has been promoted to senior producer-director at WHA-TV, the University's educational TV station.

J. R. (Jay) SCHUCK, former public relations director for the G-E-X Milwaukee Corporation, is now administrative assistant to Wisconsin lieutenant governor Jack B. Olson.

Gerald KOLPITCKE completed 18 months with the Navy at Sasebo, Japan,

last month.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry RODESCH (Caroljean KORES) have spent the past two years in Montreal, where he was viceconsul in the foreign service. They are now in Arlington, Va., studying Italian at the Foreign Service Institute until the State Department sends Rodesch and his family to a new post in Florence, Italy, on August 1. The Rodeschs have a son, Michael, 3.

Carol L. HANSEN is assistant consumer education director of Johnson's Wax, Racine.

John J. KLEMENT has been promoted to senior engineer in the research department of the Standard Oil Company, Cleveland.

Richard L. COONS, research geophysicist, Gulf Research and Development Laboratory, Madison, will speak at an international gathering of geologists in Toronto this spring. Coons and two other researchers have done basic research on the way in which computers can organize the raw data from measurements of the earth's gravity and come up with a meaningful interpretation of the nature of rocks at depth.

1961

"Circus Memories," a half-hour film created by George W. SCOTT when he was a graduate student here has won the Jesse L. Lasky intercollegiate competition award, including a medallion and the opportunity to work for six months in film production at a Hollywood studio. Scott is now in Germany studying television facilities.

Mary CARLSON left last month for Frankfurt, Germany, where she will do research at the Max Plank Institute for Brain Research.

Kenneth WILLIAMS is off on a motorcycle tour of Guatemala, the Yucatan, and Central America.

George H. LEMMER has joined the scientific staff of Shell Development Company's Emeryville, Calif. research center as a metallurgist.

Thomas J. MISKE is a dealer specialist in the Madison sales office of The Trane Company.

1962

Henry L. (Hank) FEUERZEIG, Capital Times city hall reporter in Madison, has won a 1964–65 Congressional Fellowship award sponsored by the American Political Science Association. He will join eight political scientists, six journalists, and one law school faculty member in Washington, D.C. next September for a year of training and full-time work in the office of senators and members of the House of Representatives.

Ronald W. GIBSON is with the Milwaukee plants of the AC Spark Plug Division of General Motors as project engineer.

Lt. John P. McGINTY is a psychiatric social work officer at the Mental Hygiene Clinic, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. He is also a full-time student at St. Mary's University Law School, where he is on the dean's list. In addition, he is providing part-time casework services for the Family Welfare Association of San Antonio.

Howard S. BAKER, junior in the University Medical School, has been awarded a \$1,449 fellowship which will enable him to broaden his clinical training by assisting for ten weeks this summer at a mission hospital in Southern Rhodesia, Africa.

1963

Dan HANSEN is teaching ninth grade math at Plymouth (Wis.) High School.

Second Lt. Michael C. RAYMAKER completed a five-week officer orientation

course at the Army Quartermaster School, Ft. Lee, Va., last month.

Second Lt. John R. THEORELL is in U.S. Air Force pilot training at Laredo AFB, Tex.

Second Lt. William P. CORNELL is a personnel officer at Elmendorf AFB, Alaska.

Second Lt. Charles A. SPECTOR completes his officer orientation course at the Army Air Defense School, Ft. Bliss, Tex., March 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton E. OLSON (Barbara Anne SWANK '62) have moved to Rochester, Minn., where he is a metallurgical engineer with the IBM Corp.

Beverly KLUMPH recently received her certified public accountant license, She is living in Madison.

Newly Married

1952

Joan Grace Beiro and Arthur William NEUSES, Jr., Alexandria, Va.

1953

Sandra Bob Guest and Jack Daniel STEINHILBER, Oshkosh.

1954

Mrs. Marilyn Johnson Ray and Atty. Arthur H. LAUN, Jr., Mequon.

1956

Barbara Stern and Atty. William Howard FERNHOLZ, Shorewood.

Caroline KAREL and Ronald Keith Boyer, Anna Maria, Fla.

Rosemary Farabaugh and Dennis Mead TAYLOR, Madison.

1957

Nancy Lee ANDRINGA and Dr. Dean Furry, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Susan Marie Bussey and James Edward KOWALSKY, Madison.

Ruth Ellen Botham and Theodore Thomas TRULSON, Madison.

1958

Ann Elizabeth AAGESON and William Wilkins Kimbrough, Denver, Colo.

Irene Mary Olah and Thomas Earl BECKER, Phoenix, Ariz.

Aleta Lucille Nelson and William James MURRAY, Madison.

Deborah Ann Love and Ralph Henry OLSTAD, Biddeford, Me.

1959

Karen Ann GREENWOOD and James Allen FERRY, Madison.

1960

Joyce Hall and David Erick ASPNES, Salt Lake City, U.

Jane Agnes Grever and Daniel F. BARBER, Newport, Ky.

Carolyn Lee Temple and Louis Martin BRUGER, S. Charleston, W. Va.

Colette May JOHNSTON and Wayne Evans Hedien, Glenview, Ill.

1961

Paula Elizabeth Clark and Lt. William Alexander GREENYA, Sacramento, Calif. Patricia Nash Knode and Andra James HERRIOTT, Lima, Peru.

Jo Ann Helen LOWER and Lt. Comdr. Duane James Hofhine.

Janet Mae MILLIS and Gerald W. Nelson, Black River Falls.

Kathleen Frances Marr and Richard Anthony OBERHOFER, Milwaukee.

Janet Mae OTT and A. M. Rumkow, Ft. Atkinson.

Judith Ann GREGG '62 and Gerald Herbert WILLE, Wauwatosa.

1962

Betty Jane Strohbusch and Kenneth Wayne ARMSTRONG, Madison.

Sylvia Elinson and Joel Michael FISH-MAN, White Plains, N. Y.

Marcia M. Phillips and Thomas Lindsey MASON, Baton Rouge, La.

1963

Dianne Farrell and Michael A. COSEN-TINO, Prairie du Chien.

Nancy Carol GREENYA and Robert Allen Jorgenson, Northridge, Calif.

Barbara Armentin and Richard Herbert KURTH, Chippewa Falls.

Bari Lee Millstein and Howard OLEV-SKY, Chicago, Ill.

Sharon Derks and Paul F. POEL-LINGER, Appleton.

Joanne Louise Milbauer and Sam Alfred RULSEH, Marion.

Bonnie Lou Tesch and Erland R. SANDSTROM, Schofield.

Barbara Ann Woller and Richard Paul VOIGHT, Merrill.

Marian Jane VOYTOVICH and John Joseph Walsdorf, Stanley.

Necrology

William Frank ELLSWORTH '92, Oak Park. Ill.

August William KREHL '92, Madison. George Parrott WALKER '99, Anaheim, Calif.

John William TAYLOR '02, Maywood,

George Addison PERHAM '03, Iron, Minn.

Walter DREW '04, Crandon.

Mrs. Madge Gilman '05 (Madge M. PARKER), Seattle, Wash.

Paul B. ROGERS '05, Sarasota, Fla. Mrs. Osmund M. Jorstad '06 (Marie TIRRILL), Pittsburgh, Pa.

Roy Richmond BARTLETT '07, South

Burlington, Vt.

John Robert HAYES '08, Rice Lake. William KELLEY '08, Milwaukee. Edwin Roy SHOREY '08, Madison. Mrs. Frederick W. Colbeck '09 (Josephine D. HUDSON), Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Chester C. Waters '10 (Marjorie G. STRONG), St. Paul, Minn.

Frank Joseph HALLAUER '11, Madi-

Elmer Jackson LAWRENCE '11, Monroe.

Byron Sears POTTER '11, Western

Springs, Ill. Donald Francis WILEY '11, Skokie, Ill. Harry John BLUST '12, Sheboygan

Peter Paul DREWES '12, Fond du Lac. Rudolph Arthur RUEGE '12, West Al-

lis. Minnie Julia TALBOT '12, Berlin. Lawrence WASHINGTON '12, Mou-

gins, France.

Dexter Hathaway WITTE, Sr. '12, Milwaukee.

Leta Grace STOWELL '13, Port Washington.

Harry Noble BUTZ '14, Mazomanie. Edith CLARKE '14, Clarksville, Md. Earl John HEWIT '14, Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Ralph E. Hyde '14 (Elizabeth McDANIEL), Taunton, Mass.

Eva Lou JOLIVETTE '14, La Crosse. Kurt Theodore WIEGAND '14, Cleve-

James Kerr LOWRY '15, Waukesha. Clarence Smith MacBRIDE '15, Forest Grove, Ore.

J. Milton SINGLETON, Jr. '15, Shawnee Mission, Kansas.

Cyrus Lanyon WHITE '15, Mineral Point.

William Amberg MARTIN '16, Shawano.

Grant COOK '17, Chicago, Ill.

Arthur John HAMANN '17, Lake Mills. William George DORMEYER '18, Miami Beach, Fla.

Frederick William FUHRMANN '18, Dubuque, Ia.

Christian George HECK '18, Princeton,

Earl Parker KEMP '18, Portland, Ore. John Garver KERCH '18, Akron, Ohio. William Harold COLEMAN '19, Lewisburg, Pa.

John Bryant IVES '19, Oak Park, Ill. Robert Harrison FISCHER '20, Shawano.

Rose Bacharach MEYERS '20, Kansas City, Mo.

Lawrence Edson BLAIR '21, Madison. Charles McCoy CHAPMAN '21, Madi-

William Frederick RUBERT '21, Wilmette, Ill.

Richard BRYAN '22, Chicago, Ill. Neill Smith GRAHAM '22, Chicago, Ill. Basil Francis McKENZIE '22, Appleton,

Thomas John WATSON '22, Washington, D. C.

Paula BLANK '23, Milwaukee.

Pearl L. HAGÉNS '23, New York, N. Y. Mrs. William F. Selsmeyer '23 (Margaret E. THORKELSON), Sheboygan.

Rozillian Francis BRADFORD Madison.

Farnham Adelbert CLARK '24, Menom-

Harold Edwin DANIELS '24, Milwau-

Mrs. Mariam Luek '24 (Mariam L. NAHOLD), Madison.

Mrs. Lewis G. Jacobs '25 (Catharine Mary FEENEY), Palo Alto, Calif.

George S. LOCKWOOD '26, Skokie, Ill.

Pedro Cuevas MEDINA '26, Baltimore, Md.

Arthur Barry SOLON '26, Bethesda, Md.

Donald Arthur MITCHELL '27, East Troy.

Lloyd Charles MORGAN '27, Madison. Carl William SCHMIDT '27, Wauwa-

Mrs. Lorelle Arthur Wolf '27 (Katie L. ROBERTSON), Madison.

Parvin Bradley EVES, Sr. '28, Watsonville, Calif.

Robert Thatcher MORSE '28, Washington, D. C.

Rudolph Anthony VaSALLE '28, Chicago, Ill.

Rov Ellsworth ANDREE '29, Cary, Ill. James Earl McCLINTOCK '29, Columbus, Ohio.

Kenneth Willard MUNSERT '29, Wheaton, Ill.

Louise Miles ROOD '29, Northampton,

Joseph Arthur ARNDT '30, LaGrange, Ill.

John F. BURKE '30, New York, N. Y. David Nathaniel DANIELSON '30, Wilmette, Ill.

John Bryant MILLER '30, Maywood,

Harry Louis MILSTED '30, Madison. Nathan Roy BELLER '31, Chicago, Ill. Samuel Herbert FREED '31, Chicago, Ill.

Seng Anton SCHAGER '31, Wilmette, Ill.

Stephen HART '32, Oak Park, Ill.

Francis Edwin KERNS '32, Amarillo,

Parnell William NELSON '32, Madison. Bert Joseph YONKO '32, Phoenix, Ariz. Rudolph BLAHA, Jr. '33, Berwyn, Ill. James Harrison DUNBAR '33, Chicago,

Fred Warren SWANSON, Ir. '33, Des Moines, Ia.

Mrs. Ronald Gilpin Crozier '34 (Ruth Minerva HUNTINGTON), Greenwich, Conn

Thomas Aloysius HOLLAND '35, Chicago, Ill.

James Miller VINJE '36, Davenport, Ia. Benjamin Henry GAFFIN '39, Elmhurst, Ill.

Mrs. Rodney Keller Peterson '39 (Janet Maud NELSON), Stoughton.

Leo Julius THEINERT '39, Beloit. Clifford August BEILKE '42, Highland,

Franklin John HOLEHOUSE '42, Mil-

Alexander DWORKIN '43, Chicago, Ill. Richard Alan LAUBERSTEIN Northridge, Calif.

Frank Henry BOEHRER '47, Tipp City, Ohio.

James MacKerones GOODE '47, Waynesville, Ohio.

Mrs. Edward John Donahoe '48 (Mary Catharine HARNEY), Superior.

Mrs. Charles Swain '48 (Lenore E. ZIMMER), Waterford.

Marjorie Joan SCHAFFER '49, New York, N. Y.

Philip Louis SCHNELL '49, Warwick, R. I.

Selby O. McGEE '50, Tulsa, Okla. James Russell HANSON '53, Everett, Wash.

James Eugene KLOSTERMAN '53, Richardson, Tex.

Louis Fernald FOSTER, Jr. '49, Lansing, Mich.

Charles Hammond L'HOMMEDIEU. Jr. '51, Berkeley Hgts, N. J.

Mrs. T. P. Webb '51 (Joanne Louise BUEHNER), Wausau.

Lorraine Jennie MARQUARDT '52, Moorhead, Minn.

Mrs. Edgar Allan Eisenstadt '54 (Clara Josephine HELGEBY), Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Thomas Martin Hinnenthal '60 (Joan Dorothy FISCHER), Wayzata,

Walter Felix RONN '62, Cincinnati, O.

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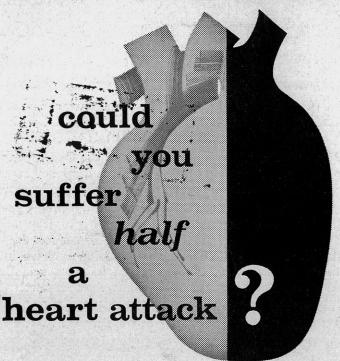
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