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WISCONSIN *Alumnus*

JANUARY 1960



Rose Bowl Edition

dear editor

"All Our Girls . . ."

I was very pleased to read the article on page 23 of the November 1959 issue of the "Wisconsin Alumnus" concerning the Wisconsin Union Theater and its really impressive array of dramatists, musicians and civic organizations.

As a former "Haresfooter" and vice-president of that organization, I was shocked to find no mention of this historical musical-comedy club. Since 1898 "Haresfooters" have been a very formidable arm of public and alumni relationships on behalf of the University and a very worthwhile part of the liberal education of its members. I am sure that the annual Haresfoot production has been on the boards of the Union Theater since its completion in October of 1939.

How did you miss the color and nostalgia of "All our girls are men, yet everyone's a lady"?

Lowell A. Reed, Jr. '52
Philadelphia, Pa.

Chadbourne Reaction

This is a letter of protest concerning the way in which material on the new Chadbourne Hall was handled in the November copy of the *Wisconsin Alumnus* which we received today. I write as an alumnus of the University, and also as the wife of the Architect for Chadbourne Hall, Stanley L. Nerdrum.

Why would you give attention to a building as outstanding as this without even mentioning the name of the Architect? The contractor who carried out the design and plans of the Architect was mentioned, and there were pictures of the housemother, the cooks, etc., but no mention of the man who was the inspiration for this building. Would you think of featuring the work of any other alumnus, a painter, a musician, a writer, without identifying the work with the artist? . . .

Eleanor Wooster Nerdrum '27
Madison

Regretfully, we also omitted the name of Donald Halverson, former director of Residence Halls, who was hired by the University to serve as a planning consultant for the new Chadbourne.—Ed.

In your November issue, p. 9, featuring the new Chadbourne Skyscraper Dormitory, you call the original Hall "a decrepit grand-ma." Really now! Let me give you a glimpse of student life in those old days.

When I was 18 years old in 1893, my parents brought me to Madison and placed me in a room on the top or fourth floor of the old Hall. In horse and buggy and gaslight

days, this was an event of first magnitude. Built of rough-faced stone, its wood facings were painted a sad brown. The dark halls had only a stairway and a freight elevator. Thrice daily a gong announced meals which were ready in the diningroom. The food was clean and wholesome, only like *Oliver Twist*, we would have liked more! All life in the University was then modeled on Puritanism. The preceptress, Miss Alma Frisby, a lady with bright brown hair and eyes, was a New England gentlewoman.

But there were compensations. For we students lived in the great days of Queen Victoria's empire, filled with dazzling art. A few of us had a small literary society which was allowed to meet at night in some vacant room on the campus. In it were Willard Bleyer, Ernst Kronshage, Charles Vilas, the lovely Freeman girls, Charlotte and Mary, the Harper girls, Mary Spence, and the writer. Once President and Mrs. Adams, who lived in a handsome home staffed with servants where the Memorial Union now is, invited our group to dinner. We saw many of the treasures which they finally gave to the State Historical Society.

One night in the spring of 1897, when the Macmillan Company had just brought out Kipling's "Barrack-room Ballads," our member, Charlie Vilas had the floor, and with Kipling unforgettably made the dawn "come up like thunder outa China 'crosst the Bay!" Some of us stumbled through the dark back to old Chadbourne Hall just about breathless after the visions we had been made to see.

Annie S. McLenegan '97
Beloit, Wisconsin

About the cover

When the Badger football team returned from Minnesota with the Big Ten Championship and a trip to the Rose Bowl, a host of happy fans met the team at the Madison airport. Here, head coach Milt Bruhn receives a rose and an appreciative smile from "Miss Wisconsin", Mary Alice Fox of Sheboygan.

photo by Duane Hopp

Next month:

A Special Issue for Founders Day

Planning for the University of Tomorrow

with contributions from leading
University of Wisconsin officials

watch for this important issue !

It's time to stop this nonsense

From every college in the nation comes the warning, "We're losing good professors faster than we can find them, yet our classrooms are growing more crowded each year. What will be the effect on our country, and on its citizens, if this trend continues?"

The warning has sound basis. Low salaries—characteristic in teaching—are driving gifted instructors and professors into other fields, and are discouraging promising young people from taking up academic careers. Classrooms and laboratories are overflowing now with students, and yet applications are expected to double in the next 10 years.

It's amazing that a nation such as ours, strengthened and enriched by our institutions of higher learning, should allow any-

thing to threaten these wellsprings of our progress.

It's time to stop this nonsense.

In a very real sense, our personal and national well-being depends on the quality of learning nourished and transmitted by our colleges and universities. They need the help of all who love freedom, all who hope for our continued advancement in science, in statesmanship, in the better things of life. *And they need it now!*

If you want to know more about what the college crisis means to you, send for the free booklet "The Closing College Door" to: Box 36, Times Square Station, New York 36, N. Y.

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WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSN.



Regents, Rabbits, and Elephants

*at their December meeting
the regents discussed many topics
important to the future of the University*

At their December meeting in Milwaukee, the Board of Regents engaged in a heated debate, made an appeal on behalf of the University faculty, and took significant actions to solidify the position of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

The debate occurred over a resolution voicing Regent opposition to the affidavit and oath provisions of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. This Act stipulates that all students applying for a loan of federal funds be required to sign a loyalty oath as evidence of their allegiance to the government of the United States. The Regent resolution of opposition feels that the "oath provisions of the act are suggestive of a trammeling of inquiry by subjecting thoughts, research, and learning to political restrictions and are, therefore, contrary to the sound principles of academic freedom upon which the leadership of the University of Wisconsin, in independent research and in scholarly learning, has been grounded."

In a carefully delivered assessment of the resolution, Regent Robert Bassett, Milwaukee, termed such a statement as the "height of pseudo-intellectualism." He argued that this oath was, in spirit, the same as the one taken by those who hold a public office or serve in the armed forces. The student recipients of the loans are "participating in the largess of the government," he pointed out. In opposing the Regent resolution, Bassett argued that it would "protect the very people who would destroy the United States."

Bassett's remarks brought a counter-argument from Regent Arthur DeBardeleben, Park Falls. "These students are not mendicants or beggars," he said. "I don't think they should be degraded by

being described as the recipients of largess. It would be a shocking thing," DeBardeleben went on, "if this Board of Regents were to say, by rejecting this resolution, that the colleges and universities of this country are suspect and that the students of those colleges and universities are suspect."

Siding with DeBardeleben on the issue, Regent Wilbur Renk, Sun Prairie, said, "I think that we are comparing rabbits and elephants when we compare administrators and students."

Regent Oscar Rennebohm, Madison, opposed the resolution because he thought that it should contain some mention of thanks to the government for making the funds available. When a vote was taken on the question, the resolution was adopted by a 5 to 2 margin. Those voting for the resolution were Regents DeBardeleben; Renk; A. Matt Werner, Sheboygan; George Watson, Madison; and Carl E. Steiger, Oshkosh, president of the Board of Regents. On the opposition side of the ledger were Regents Bassett and Rennebohm.

After the smoke had cleared from the debate over the loyalty oath question, the Regents adopted a resolution showing their concern over the failure of the Joint Committee on Finance to recommend an 8% faculty salary increase to the Legislature. The Regents, as a result, resolved:

"1. That the Joint Committee on Finance and the Legislature be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to restore to the budget the 8% salary increase for faculty members as recommended by the Governor.

2. That the citizens of Wisconsin give serious consideration to the relative expenditures for education and for other activities, both public and individual,

keeping in mind the serious consequences resulting if our institutions of higher education cannot maintain quality and at the same time meet the heavy demands which will be placed upon them in the next four years. For if the quality of our faculty is impaired it will take many years and many additional dollars to build it back to the stature that our citizens want."

In other actions, the Regents accepted two federal grants to the UW-M totalling \$85,500. One of the grants, for \$39,400 will support a six-week long institute in field biology for 40 high school teachers, beginning June 20. The other grant, in physics, is for \$46,100 and is similarly designated for an institute for high school teachers.

"These are the first major federal grants to be received by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and naturally we are pleased and gratified," UW-M Provost J. Martin Klotsche told the Regents. "We are confident that this marks the beginnings of a broad program, in addition to current class offerings, in our summer sessions."

After the adjournment of the formal meeting, the Regents, in an informal session, were shown a plan for the future development of the UW-M. The plan, similar to that for the lower campus in Madison, explained by Kurt Wendt, dean of the College of Engineering, and chairman of the campus planning committee, was the result of exhaustive research by Leo Jakobson, institutional planner for the University and his staff, including Thomas Dyckman, Richard Tipple, and Thomas Favour.

In an appraisal of the plan, Karel Yasko, state architect, said that it was an "exciting challenge."

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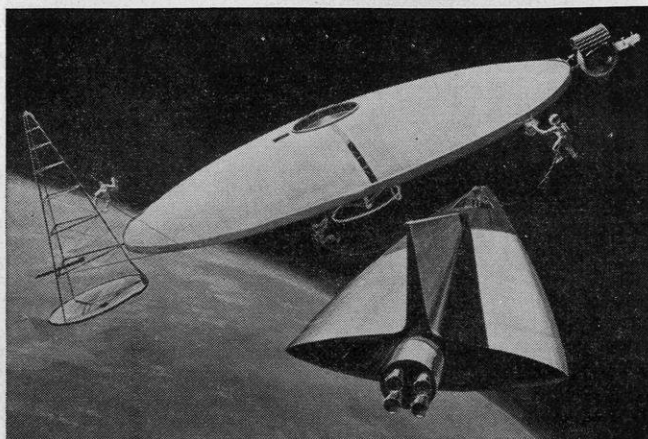
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Space-age careers at Boeing



This year, engineering and science alumni will find more challenging and rewarding careers than ever at Boeing. Advanced missile and space-age programs are expanding, and the proportion of engineers and scientists to Boeing's total employment is growing steadily. Boeing programs include the Dyna-Soar boost-glide vehicle, Minuteman solid-propellant ICBM, BOMARC defense missile system, B-52G missile bomber, KC-135 jet tanker-transport, the Boeing 707 jetliner, and lunar, orbital and interplanetary systems and advanced research projects. A few of the many immediate openings are listed below:

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SEATTLE AREA

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BOEING

Wisconsin Alumnus, January, 1960

Keeping in Touch with Wisconsin

Two Headaches

If this monthly message seems more rambling than usual, there are two reasons for it: (1) Wisconsin's Rose Bowl trip and (2) University budget problems in the fall session of the legislature.

As usual, the Rose Bowl has produced its customary headaches. Some of these headaches, of course, are due to the fact that all Rose Bowl plans have to be developed and worked out in approximately five weeks. Because of this time factor, the Rose Bowl ticket announcement mailed to members of the Wisconsin Alumni Association included this instruction: "Any application to be considered must be in our office not later than Monday, December 7, 1959."

All ticket announcements and official order blanks were mailed by the U. W. Athletic Department by *first class mail*. Even so, some alumni did not get their official order blanks until December 7 - - and then my phone started ringing. The U. W. Athletic Department assured me that orders postmarked December 7 would be treated the same as those received by this December 7 deadline. Oscar Damman, ticket sales manager, reports that all orders from WAA members were filled.

Most of our Rose Bowl headaches, however, come from Wisconsin's limited ticket allotment. Reports from West Coast Badgers show that Washington got more than three times as many tickets as Wisconsin. Wisconsin's allotment was only 13,000 tickets. Reports from reliable West Coast sources indicate that Washington got "over 40,000 tickets". This produces a real problem because California alone has 7,162 Wisconsin alumni. There are 2,981 alumni in Los Angeles County. With a total ticket allotment of only 13,000 this means that a lot of Badgers on the West Coast are very unhappy. (Some end-zone tickets came in later.)

These facts suggest that this ticket problem should receive special attention

if and when the Rose Bowl contract is renewed. The Wisconsin-Washington game on January first marks the end of the current contract. When this renewal was considered last spring the vote was a tie—5 to 5. If this contract is renewed the Big Ten should insist on *more* and *better* tickets for the Rose Bowl game. The current ticket ratio is clearly unfair to the Big Ten.

While the Athletic Department was struggling with its Rose Bowl problems, President Elvehjem and the Regents were running into stiff opposition on their budget requests for 1960-61. The University asked for \$28,764,371 for 1960-61. This request included salary increases for faculty members - - a very important item in keeping Wisconsin in the top ten among American universities. In his budget message to the legislature, Governor Gaylord Nelson recommended a state appropriation of \$27,276,565 for the University - - approximately \$1.5 million less than the University's request.

On December 2 the Joint Finance Committee of the legislature cut the University budget by \$1,278,057, thus eliminating the proposed 8% pay raise for the faculty. This is bad news for the University because these salary increases are highly important.

When this salary question was under discussion some time ago, one legislator suggested that faculty members should be satisfied with present salaries because they were about "average", as compared to salaries in other Big Ten universities. President Elvehjem answered this proposal by saying that he did not want to be president of an *average* university. He wanted to be president of "the *great* University of Wisconsin".

President Elvehjem needs your support in keeping Wisconsin in the top ten. This select group consists of *great* universities - - not average universities. The first essential for a great university is a great faculty. - - John Berge, Executive Director.

ENGINEERS PHYSICISTS MATHEMATICIANS

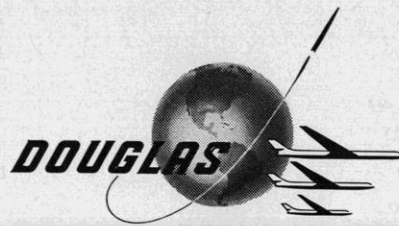
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Flanked by co-captains Bob Zeman and Jerry Stalcup, "Miss Wisconsin" greets the Badger team on their return from Minnesota. After a rest period, the team resumed its drills for the Rose Bowl.

The History of a Champion

After three years of growth and development, the 1959 Badgers pick up all the Big Ten football marbles

"A VISITOR arriving at the University of Wisconsin . . . was immediately struck by the solid virtues of the school and its team. It was evident that the stately campus on the south shore of Lake Mendota was permeated not only with a sense of the university's stature but also with the historic idea at the core of its achievements. Everywhere you heard about the Wisconsin Idea—a concept which originated before the turn of the century and has come to have a two-pronged meaning: first, public service and, second, freedom of thought.

"To a remarkable degree the Wisconsin football Badgers have mirrored, in their own way, the fundamental virtues that the Idea bespeaks in academic terms. The university has not won its distinction in a flashy way, and neither have the 1959 Badgers."

from "Solid Virtue in Wisconsin"
by Kenneth Rudeen

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IN ANY LIGHT, the Wisconsin football team should be considered representative of the State and its people. This team is essentially the same gang of sophomores that broke into the lineup early in 1957, the year after Milt Bruhn's rather unfortunate debut as head coach when his team had a 1-5-3 record. The 1957 team, justifiably overlooked by the bulk of the pre-season surveys, surprised everyone by winning their first three games by convincing scores—and then surprised even more people when they split their remaining six conference games to conclude the season with a respectable 6-3 record.

The 1958 Badgers, as forecast, were even better. Solid now, and poised with the experience gained from the previous year, the fledgling sophomores jelled into quite an awesome unit of football power. They traveled to Miami and wreaked their own sort of hurricane on their Florida hosts; they humbled Marquette in Madison; and then they proved to be an indecorous host to the Purdue Boilermakers. With slightly over two minutes of playing time elapsed in the game, a trio of red-shirted heavies burst through the Boilermaker line and converged on the Purdue punter. Guard Jim Fraser leaped up to block the punt and the pattern of the afternoon was established as the Badgers took advantage of their breaks and won 31-6.

Then misfortune struck as Iowa came to town and took the measure of the Badgers, 20-9. The following week, the team was still in the doldrums and was tied by Ohio State, 7-7. But the Badgers snapped back and won their remaining four contests to give them a fine season.

1959 was the year then that the sophomores of 1957 were to come to their full maturity. Although such dependables as Sid Williams, Jon Hobbs, Jim Fraser, Dave Kocourek, Dick Teteak, and Early Hill were gone, it still was a comfort to know that 23 lettermen were returning from the excellent 1958 squad. This truly was the year for the *Wunderkind* of two years previous to prove their mettle.

Whenever Wisconsin received the kick-off in 1959, nine seniors were in the starting lineup, the only outsiders being guard Ron Perkins and end Henry Derleth. This predominance of seniors prevailed throughout the season.

In 1959, the Badgers not only had

their opponents to account for, but the elements as well. During the first game against Stanford, rain came down sporadically until, in the second half—"whoosh"—the sky fell in. The down-pour wasn't sufficient to extinguish the fire of an aroused Stanford ball club. It was all the Badgers could do to contain the aerial game of Dick Norman and win 16-14. The following Saturday was again overcast but the rain held off until Wisconsin had registered a 44-6 victory over Marquette. The next week, gloom and the rain were heavier than ever as the Badgers were inundated by Purdue. Since 1945 the Boilermakers had been trying to beat Wisconsin and their 21-0 victory momentarily set the Badger title hopes awash. At that point in the season, it appeared as though the clouds would never lift and there was doubt about the actual capabilities of the 1959 Wisconsin football team.

These doubts were erased the next week as the Saturday morning of the Iowa game dawned bright and clear. The Badgers, winning 25-16, proved to be as bright and snappy as the day despite the fact that Iowa quarterback Olen Treadway established a new Big Ten passing mark (26 completions in 41 attempts) in the game. The gloom returned for the Ohio State game and so did the doubt. A Wisconsin team hadn't won against the Buckeyes since 1946, and it was a tie with the Buckeyes in 1951 and 1957 that precluded the Badgers winning, or at least sharing, the Big Ten title. But the seniors proved to be equal to the occasion as they out-bruised the Buckeyes in the chill and rain. When the game was over, the image of Wisconsin tackle Dan Laphear stood over the Camp Randall stadium like a colossus. He had played a savage game at his position; he had blocked a punt which resulted in a safety against Ohio; he had recovered a fumble deep in enemy territory; and he was tackling so hard that the Ohio players often wished they could stay down for the remainder of the afternoon. For his play in this game, he was named *Sports Illustrated's* lineman-of-the-week and has since been named to virtually everybody's All-American team.

Then Wisconsin traveled to Michigan with the overcast weather prevailing. Michigan, in a rebuilding year, was supposed to be somewhat of an

easy touch for the Badgers but novitiate coach "Bump" Elliot and his Wolverines were of contrary opinion and proved it as they employed three platoons of inspired footballers to keep the Badgers honest for the afternoon. Wisconsin used only twenty-two men in the game while Michigan made wholesale substitutions in an attempt to wear the Badgers down. The strategy almost worked but Wisconsin managed to endure the continued shuffling of players and won 19-10.

This set the scene for the momentous tussle at Northwestern's Dyche Stadium. The Wildcats had become the darlings of the poll-takers after winning six games in a row, including an impressive victory over Oklahoma. The Badgers, still smarting from the Purdue defeat, and numbed by the Michigan encounter, had to be in top condition mentally and physically—and they were. In a game that featured more thrills than Burt L. Standish could ever concoct for Frank Merriwell, Wisconsin squeaked by Northwestern 24-19 and tied for the Big Ten lead.

Tired, but pleased with their victory, the Badgers returned to Madison to prepare for homecoming and Illinois as a November snow covered the ground and an unseasonable cold spell set in. The Wisconsin-Illinois game opened rather shakily as Illinois struck with a long pass that almost resulted in a score and then trapped the Badgers for a safety shortly after the game had begun. But Wisconsin came back with a touchdown on a fake field goal play and the game began to stabilize as the Illini mounted continued threats but lost the ball on breaks at crucial points. Then, after being denied all afternoon, the Illini started an 81 yard scoring drive in the closing minutes, capping it with a touchdown on the last play of the game. The Badgers were down again. At this juncture, they were tied with Northwestern and Michigan State for the conference honors.

The concluding week of the season, in a nationally televised game, Wisconsin faced Minnesota with the knowledge that they would have to win to gain even a share of the crown. The people in the northland were talking upset even though the Gophers had won only one conference game all season. It looked as though their predictions might come true as, shortly after the opening TV

commercial, Minnesota scored on a long pass up the middle. However, the Badgers rallied, hung on with bulldog tenacity, and scored 11 points in the second half to best the stubborn Gophers. Meanwhile, Illinois was obligingly thumping Northwestern and, as a result, handing Wisconsin its first undisputed Big Ten championship since 1912.

So the Badgers, who had been oft plagued by bad weather and were the victims of two frustrating defeats, never gave in to despair. When they had to, they came back. They won the Big Ten title and the opportunity to go to the Rose Bowl because of their ability, and, most of all, because of their character.

Recognition of the Badger's triumph came fast on the heels of the announcement that they had been selected to represent the Big Ten at the Rose Bowl. At the annual football banquet, 1,100 Badger supporters honored the championship squad. Speaking for the University, Pres. Conrad A. Elvehjem congratulated head coach Milt Bruhn and his team on their achievement and then asked for a little help. "I remember quite distinctly, Milt, that you and I had an agreement to keep things in balance here in the University. Wisconsin has long been rated academically in the top ten, and we agreed that the football team should have like standing. This you accomplished quite well—a little too well, if I may be critical at such a happy time. You have brought your team out at the head of the conference and I am having a bit of trouble getting our professors' salaries out of the second division. At the moment our professors are in sixth place, our associate professors in seventh, and our assistant professors in eighth place in the Big Ten salary league. So, Milt—and your friends—if you have a little spare time before getting the team ready for the Rose Bowl, will you give me a little coaching, perhaps a few plays, for our negotiations with the Legislature?"

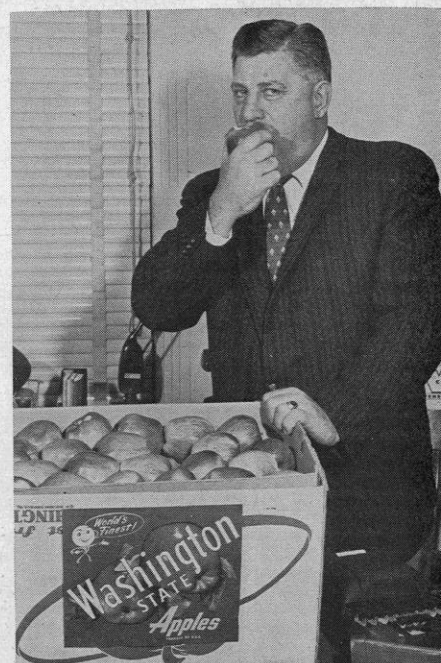
Coach Bruhn followed with a thank you to the University and the adminis-

tration for its support. He then paid a special tribute to his coaching staff of Deral Teteak, LaVern Van Dyke, Paul Shaw, Fred Jacoby, Fred Marsh, and Clark Van Galder. Bruhn also felt that the names of Bob Odell and Perry Moss, who are now coaching elsewhere, should be included because of their help in building the present team.

Bruhn then praised his seniors who have been instrumental in Wisconsin's football successes over the past three years. They have a 20-6-1 record for their three years of competition. The seniors include co-captains Jerry Stalcup and Robert Zeman, Bob Altmann, Dale Hackbart, Ed Hart, Jim Heineke, Bill Hobbs, Jim Holmes, Karl Holzwarth, Lowell Jenkins, Dan Lanphear, Bob Nelson, Jim Rogers, Allan Schoonover, Charles Sprague, and Peter Zouvas. This year Stalcup was named most valuable by his teammates and Zeman was voted the Ivan Williamson award for sportsmanship.

After the accolades had been bestowed, it was business as usual on the practice field. On December 14, the Badgers began a series of jarring drills designed to prepare them for the Washington Huskies. The squad practiced in Madison until Friday Dec. 18 and then left for California the following day. Drills were resumed on a two-a-day basis on Dec. 21 at the campus of East Los Angeles Junior College. Christmas brought a welcome pause in the hard hitting sessions as the team began to taper off in anticipation of the final week before the game.

And then, on New Year's Day 1960, the people on the West Coast got an opportunity to see this steadfast group of Wisconsin seniors play in their last football game. Once again the football Badgers, the representatives of the University administration, the alumni, and the students proved that, while it is a complexity of elements, a university is made great by the character of its people.



HOW 'BOUT THEM APPLES? Milt Bruhn samples the tasty Washington product with an eye peeled towards the Badger's opponent in the Rose Bowl.

Happy Badgers follow the sun to California

victory inspires jubilant celebration
and then results in hard work for many



ON SATURDAY, November 21, the news of the Badger victory over Minnesota, a subsequent Big Ten championship, and a trip to the Rose Bowl started UW students on a celebration that spread rapidly from Langdon Street to the Capitol Square. Over 3,000 happy students and well wishers snaked their way through the streets as they sang, cheered, and just generally took delight in the achievement of their football team. The spirit was infectious and many townspeople found themselves joining in the merriment as the students filled the downtown area of Madison.

While the celebration was large, it never became riotously destructive. Madison police were on hand for any emergencies but their participation in the event was, for the most part, in a spectator's role. Throughout the duration of the merry-making, there was only one incident of property damage and that came when a student became so engrossed in his cheering that he stepped through a window he hadn't noticed in Chadbourne hall. The impromptu hilarity took a while to run its course, but began to fade with the late afternoon sun and Saturday night resulted in more insular and organized expressions of happiness as the celebrants moved indoors.

Sunday, the team and coaches were received by a large group of fans at the Madison airport. During the melee of this celebration, cooler heads were moving rapidly to place the University in a favorable position to handle the numerous details necessary to get the team, the students, the alumni, and other loyal Badger fans to the West Coast for the New Year's Day classic. On this same Sunday, President Elvehjem named a seven-man Rose Bowl committee and

charged it with the responsibility of planning and making all arrangements for the University's participation in the Tournament of Roses. Named to the committee were LeRoy Luberg, dean of students (chairman); John Berge, executive director, Wisconsin Alumni Association; Prof. Frank J. Remington, Big Ten faculty representative; Prof. Marvin A. Schaars, chairman of the athletic board; A. W. Peterson, vice president of business and finance; Robert Taylor, assistant to the president; and President Elvehjem as ex-officio member.

On the following Tuesday, over 500 students and fans flocked to the lake terrace of the Memorial Union for a special pep rally in honor of the team. The weather was cold but the Badger fans were warm in their support and the strains of "California Here I Come" sounded cheerily through the crisp air. That evening the team received another tribute from the 1,100 people attending the football banquet.

As much of the excitement over the fact that the Badgers had won the Big Ten championship and a Rose Bowl bid began to subside, the hard planning and arranging began. The President's Rose Bowl committee met often and in long sessions; the athletic department, staggered by requests, wracked its collective brains for an equitable ticket policy; the students began cracking open their piggy-banks, hoping to find enough money for the holiday trip to California; and the various alumni clubs in this area and on the West Coast began making their plans for the run for the Roses.

UW students, eager to heed Horace Greely's advice, made a total of 2,093 Rose Bowl ticket reservations as compared to 1,905 for the 1953 game. The next preference of tickets went to fac-

ulty and staff members with the remaining tickets being distributed among regular members of the Alumni Association, regular season ticket holders, and "W" men. A tremendous response was displayed for the annual Big Ten banquet held in the Biltmore Hotel and featuring Bob Hope as 600 tickets for the event were purchased from the Wisconsin Alumni Association by Badger backers.

Special trains to the Rose Bowl became big news as the Madison and Chicago Alumni Clubs jointly sponsored a train, the Milwaukee Alumni Club sponsored a train, and the Wisconsin Student Association sponsored two trains, the Cardinal and the White, for students. To supervise the students on the trains, Theodore Zillman, dean of men and chairman of the Rose Bowl committee for student transportation and housing, named 19 University personnel to serve as faculty advisers and chaperones on the trip. Those named represented a wide sampling from the University community and had just as much fun as the students.

The Rose Bowl enthusiasm generated by the students and faculty soon spread to the State Legislature. Moving swiftly, they voted an \$18,000 appropriation for a float to represent the State of Wisconsin in the Tournament of Roses parade. A similar float, featuring "Alice in Dairyland", had been one of the highlights of the parade in 1953.

To most Badgers, the California sojourn was filled with sunshine, sight-seeing, and good times. The way out and back was filled with memories of new sights, new friends, and new experiences which will make the Rose Bowl of 1960 an occasion which Badger fans will often recall and fondly cherish.

Rose Bowl Dates

December 25—Christmas Party, held at the individual hotels and arranged by the University Entertainment Committee.

December 27—Tournament Director's Dinner, Huntington-Sheraton Hotel.

December 28—Cardinal and White student trains arrive. Los Angeles Chapter, Sports Writers Luncheon.

Times Sports Award Dinner.

December 29—Coronation of Rose Bowl Queen and Grand Ball.

December 30—Big Ten Dinner, sponsored by the Big Ten Alumni Association with Bob Mac-Reynolds as emcee and Bob Hope providing the entertainment.

December 31—Los Angeles Breakfast Club, honoring faculty representatives, athletic directors, and coaches.

Kick-Off Luncheon, attended by 2,500 sports fans.

*January 1 Tournament of Roses Parade
Rose Bowl Game: University of Wisconsin vs. University of Washington.*

UW Band works hard for Pasadena appearance

Getting the UW band to Pasadena was no small matter—it took the efforts of many loyal Badger fans who considered the appearance of the band tantamount to that of the football team.

After an unsuccessful search for an angel to pick up the complete tab for sending the 161 man organization to the Rose Bowl, it was obvious that the funds for the trip would have to be amassed from individual contributions. With the assistance of the UW Foundation, the band began its fundraising campaign. Keeping within its own family at first, the band sent letters to the members of the 1953 band that made the Pasadena trip and appealed for contributions. Then a special TV show and appeal along with two benefit jazz concerts on the campus brought in more funds. The Student Senate provided an assist when it created a special committee to encourage student support and experienced a very satisfactory response.

The largest single donation for the band trip came from the UW athletic board which voted a contribution of \$5,000. Other single contributions were as large as two and three thousand dollars.

As the departure time for the Rose Bowl became imminent, the band fund received several eleventh hour donations which buoyed up its spirits and its bank account. And all Badger fans agree with pride that it was a great thing to see the University of Wisconsin band making a brilliant account of themselves in California on New Year's Day.

Rose Bowl Trip...second recent California visit for Elvehjems

For Pres. and Mrs. Conrad A. Elvehjem, the Rose Bowl trip was their second appearance in California in as many months. Earlier in the fall, Pres. Elvehjem was a special speaker at the inauguration ceremonies for Dr. Emil M. Mrack, food scientist and administrator, as chancellor of the University of California at Davis. The theme of Pres. Elvehjem's address was "The Continuing Challenge to the Land-Grant Universities."

During his first California visit, Pres. Elvehjem also received an honor which will mutually benefit the Universities of California and Wisconsin. Dr. Peter P. T. Sah, an internationally known organic chemist and longtime friend of Pres. Elvehjem, has named five new drugs after the president of the Uni-

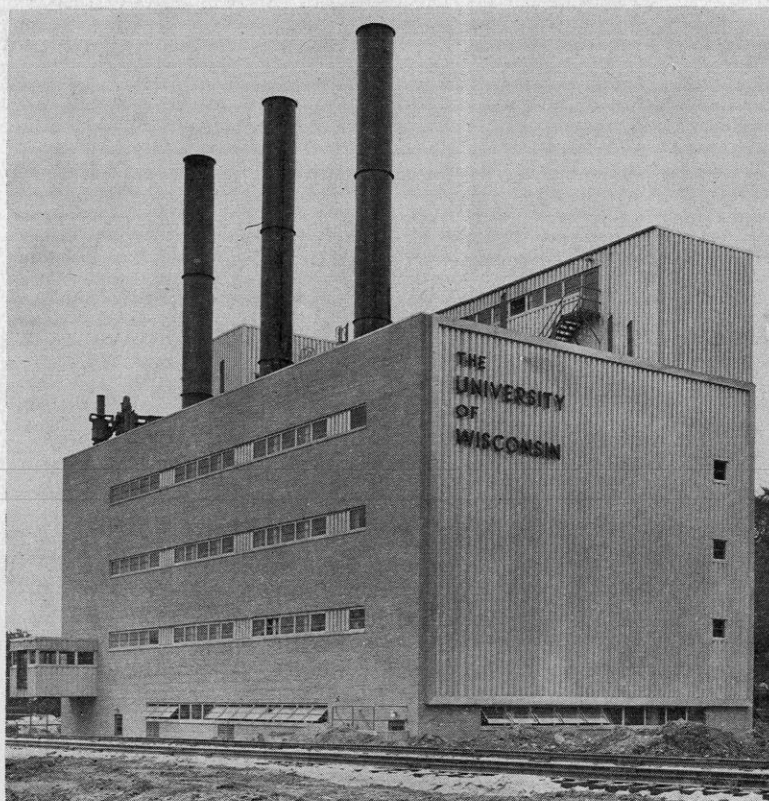
versity of Wisconsin. Known as the "CAE" (the President's initials) drugs, they are expected to produce generous royalties which will be shared by the two schools and will go toward the establishment of research funds to continue the development of non-toxic drugs for the treatment of dangerous diseases, with particular emphasis on cancer. These drugs are reported to be 10 to 20 times more effective in the treatment of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases than the present "wonder drug" antibiotics.

During this first trip, Pres. and Mrs. Elvehjem were cordially received and entertained by the UW Alumni Club of Northern California represented by W. Edward Searing, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ellis, and Pat O'Dea.

On their second trip to California, the Elvehjems participated in a whirlwind of events focused on Wisconsin's participation in the Rose Bowl. Wednesday, December 30, was a busy day beginning with a tea at the Biltmore Hotel for the President sponsored by the West Coast Alumni. This was followed with the Big Ten Dinner in the Biltmore Bowl. Thursday began with the Los Angeles Breakfast Club, after which the President attended the "stag" Kickoff Luncheon while Mrs. Elvehjem was the guest of Mrs. Raymond A. Dorn. In the afternoon, the Elvehjems attended a tea at the Wrigley Mansion along with the president of the University of Washington, and Vice-President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon. Friday it was the Tournament of Roses parade and the thrilling Rose Bowl game between Wisconsin and Washington.

On Saturday, January 2, after their busy but enjoyable sojourn in California, the Elvehjems returned to Madison.

New University Heating Plant Begins Operation



THIS WINTER, steam heat for the steadily expanding University of Wisconsin is being generated in a new heating plant located at the corner of Charter and Dayton Streets. The heating equipment for this new plant was originally the property of the Hudson Division of American Motors in Detroit and was purchased by the University when Hudson suspended its operations.

The total cost of dismantling the plant in Detroit and re-erecting it in Madison was \$2,501,360. This did not include the cost of the land, site preparation, and the piping necessary to connect the old plant with the new plant. The new plant is capable of producing 300,000 pounds of steam per hour. (This is a nominal sustained capacity; the short duration capacity is 20% higher.) Before the Hudson plant became available, the original plans to increase the heating capacity were centered around the installation of a new 150,000 pound capacity boiler to be run in tandem with the old heating plant. This would have resulted in a yearly operating cost of \$97,000 more than the present requirement. Thus, the University was indeed fortunate to secure this new plant with a 300,000 pound capacity for roughly the same cost of the originally

planned 150,000 pound addition to the University's heating system.

The building for the new heating plant was constructed by the Detroit firm of Hawley-Mally under the direction of consulting architects and engineers, Boddy, Benjamin & Woodhouse.

The steam which heats the University's buildings is generated at 600 pounds per square inch and a temperature of 720 degrees F. At present, it is estimated that it will take about 50,000 tons of coal per year to operate the heating system. The current cost of coal to fire the three huge boilers of the heating plant is \$3.95 per ton but an additional \$4.60 is added to that figure for transportation, bring the total cost per ton to \$8.55. To build up a stockpile for the new plant, 40 carloads of coal arrive weekly, delivering approximately 2,000 tons. It is planned that the new stockpile will be maintained at a level of 15,000 tons, enough to run the heating plant for 45 days.

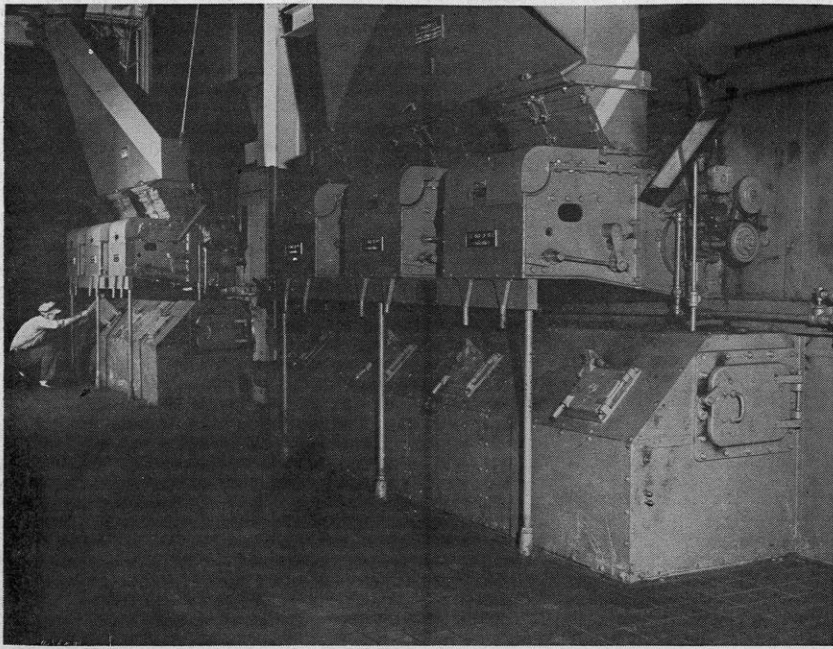
In addition to its steam equipment, the new heating plant has an electric turbine-generator capable of generating about one-third of the campus electrical demands on an emergency basis.

The new heating plant was erected at its present location for two reasons: (1)

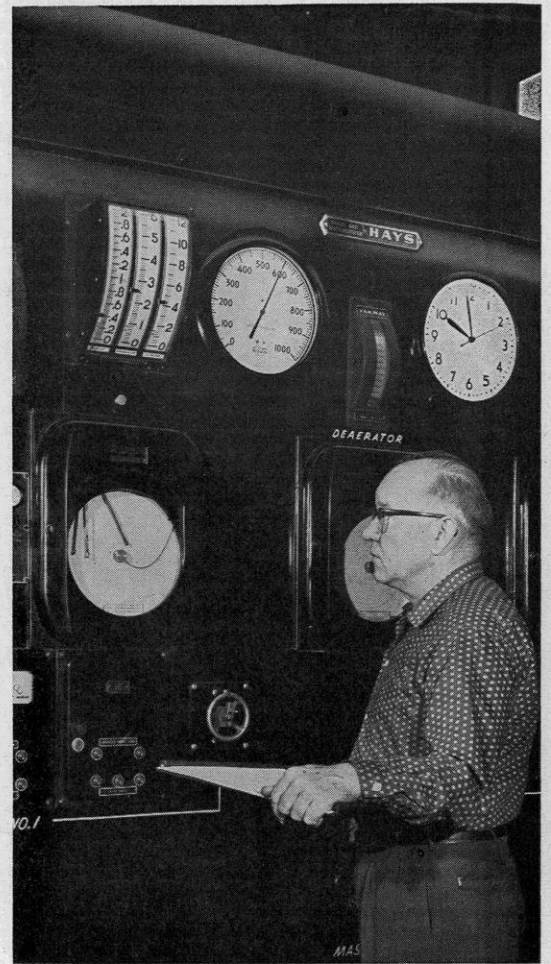
it is felt that the building program of the University can no longer afford to extend itself in an easterly or westerly direction and that the bulk of future expansion will be in a southerly direction from the present campus, thus placing the new plant in the approximate center of the load, and (2) the plant is accessible to the railroad which runs directly diagonal to the block on which the plant is located.

A. F. Ahearn, superintendent of buildings and grounds, and Richard Woroch, chief mechanical engineer for the University, point out that the new plant is designed to meet future expansion. Allowances have been made so that the north wall of the plant can be removed to make room for a boiler which would provide an additional 150,000 pounds of steam per hour. Both Ahearn and Woroch feel that the present facilities are large enough to accommodate the University's needs until 1962 and then steps will have to be taken to increase the present load capacity.

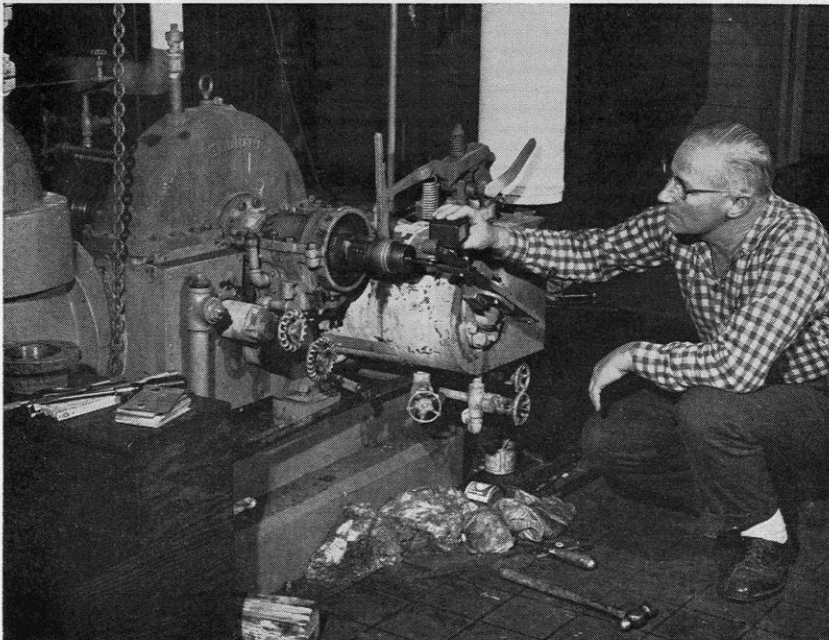
The fate of the old heating plant located at University Avenue and Orchard Street is still uncertain. It will be kept on a stand-by basis until 1963 and then a decision will be made as to its disposal.



Fred Stamper checks the flame in one of the three huge boilers in operation at the new heating plant. The boiler fronts are equipped with mammoth coal distributing hoppers and coal spreading mechanisms.



Charles A. Johnson, chief operating engineer, making a check of combustion controls and gauges.



Ted C. Hilgers performs a speed reading on the turbine governor for the boiler feed pump.

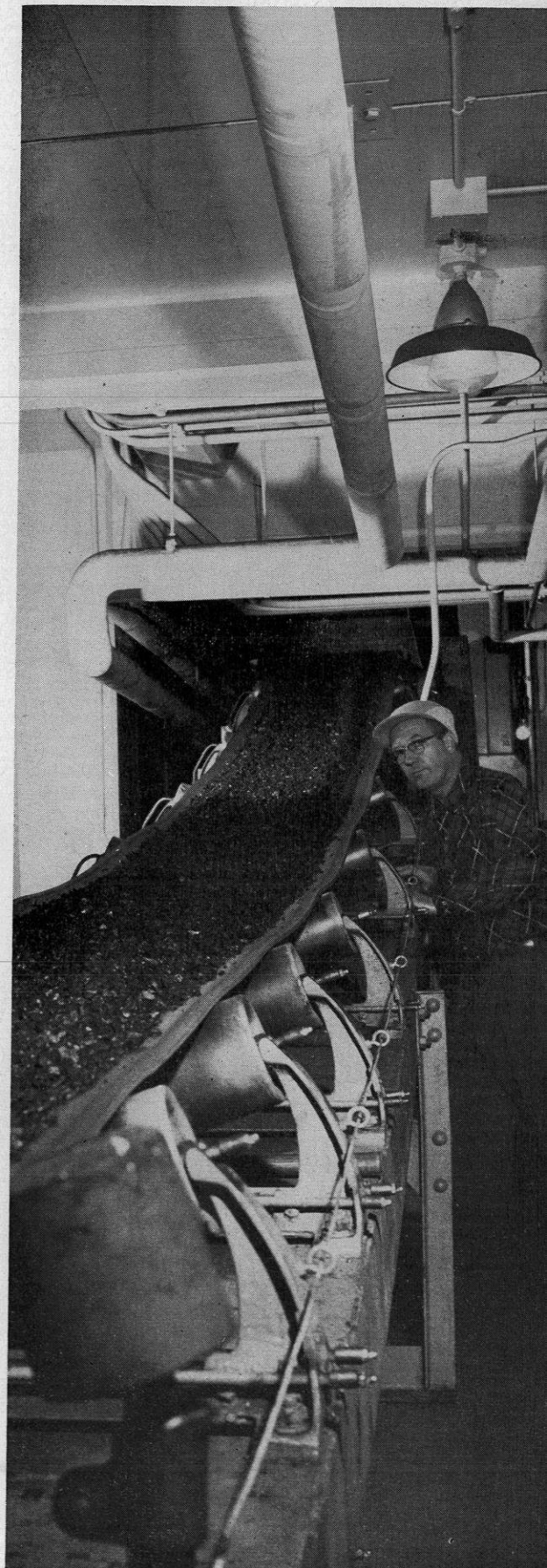
photos by Duane Hopp

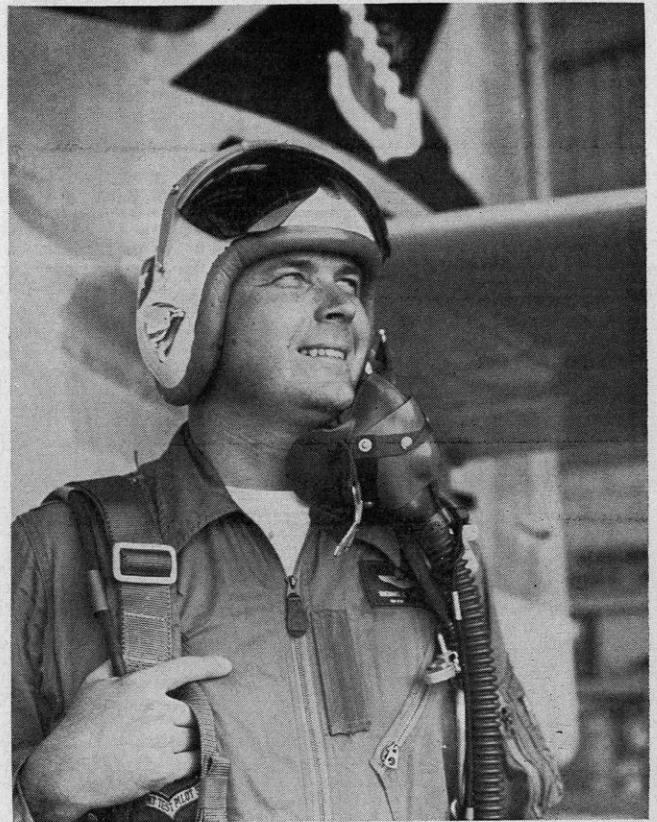


The coal storage pile with track unloader (left) and track hopper (lower right). Nearly 15,000 tons will be in storage when the stockpile is filled to capacity.

Kermit Hanson inspects the coal as it is conveyed from the track hopper to the coal elevator. This coal conveyor is capable of handling 75 tons per hour.

Wisconsin Alumnus, January, 1960





Major Richard Lathrop head man at the USAF Test Pilot School

Edwards Air Force Base, on the flats of the Mojave Desert in California, is the home of the Air Force Flight Test Center. An integral part of this Flight Test Center is the United States Air Force Experimental Flight Test Pilot School whose recently appointed Commandant is Major Richard C. Lathrop, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

Major Lathrop, who was formerly chief of the school's Training and Operations Branch, came to the Air Force Flight Test Center in October 1955 as a student test pilot, and has remained there since that time, being appointed an instructor on the school's staff after graduation as a test pilot. Previously, he had been assigned to the Directorate of Flight and All-Weather Testing at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

A Command Pilot, Major Lathrop has accumulated over 3600 flying hours in nearly fifty types of aircraft. During World War II he completed two combat tours in the Pacific and flew 46 low level skip bombing and strafing missions with the 345th Bomb Group,

Wisconsin Alumnus, January, 1960

5th Air Force. Among his decorations, Major Lathrop holds the Air Medal with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters, the Pacific Theater Ribbon with 6 battle stars and the Philippine Liberation Awards.

After World War II, Major Lathrop returned to the University of Wisconsin where he received his Bachelor of Science degree in electrical engineering in 1948 and, subsequently, earned his MA in 1949 and a PhD in 1951, the same year that he was accepted into the Air Force as a regular officer.

Major Lathrop is a member of Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, and Sigma Xi, honorary engineering, electrical engineering and graduate scientific societies. He also holds a membership in the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

He is married to the former Barbara J. Cousins of Mobile, Alabama, a captain in the Air Force Reserve who served on active duty as an Air Force Flight Nurse from January 1953 until December 1956.

The Test Pilot School, part of the Air Force Flight Test Center, has as its mission the training of select pilots to conduct flight tests of experimental and production aircraft. The test pilot has the important and highly technical job of evaluating the new types of airplanes and equipment; he must know the language of the engineer as well as be an exacting pilot with the ability to measure the qualities of the aircraft in flight. The school was established in 1951 and numbers among its distinguished graduates such men as Lt. Colonel "Chuck" Yeager, Colonel "Pete" Everest, Captain Milburn Apt, Bill Bridgeman, and Lou Schalk.

Because of the USAF Experimental Flight Test Pilot School is a USAF school, this means that the curriculum, the final selection of students, and the assignment of graduates are controlled directly by Headquarters USAF. The responsibility for the operation and administration of the school has been delegated to the Air Research and Development Command, and further delegated to the Commander Air Force Flight Test Center.

To qualify for admission into the Flight Test Pilot School, a prospective student must be able to meet exacting requirements. He must be serving on active duty with the Air Force in the

grade of major or below; he must be currently on flying status as a pilot, with a minimum of 1500 hours of diversified flying time; he must be between the ages of 25 and 33; and he must possess certain minimum educational qualifications in mathematics, mechanics and aerodynamics. A typical student stacks up something like this; he is a captain with over 2000 flying hours, is jet qualified, has combat experience, and a degree in aeronautical engineering.

Each class consists of a maximum of sixteen students, the majority of whom are USAF officers. Occasionally, those civilian pilots employed by USAF contractors are invited to attend, and sometimes openings are made available to military pilots of other NATO nations.

Once a student is accepted, he is put through a rigorous eight months course. This course is divided into two distinct four month phases called the Performance Phase and the Stability and Control Phase. New classes enter the Performance Phase every four months; this means that two classes are normally in session simultaneously—one in each phase.

The Performance Phase is broken down to include classroom lectures in the following subjects: mathematics and physics review, aerodynamics, and the theory and practice of performance flight testing. The flying program during this phase includes transition and qualification in the School aircraft, demonstrations, practice flights, and performance data flights.

The Stability and Control Phase is similar in format, including both classroom work and actual flight tests. Among the tests flown by each student are: longitudinal static stability, maneuvering flight, elevator power, stalls, side-slips, aileron rolls, asymmetric power, dynamics, spins, trim changes, and transonic handling tests—all of which are designed to test the capabilities of various aircraft. To prove that he understands the significance of these tests, each student is required to conduct qualitative evaluations of at least two types of aircraft.

A weekly seminar program is conducted for the students of both classes. This program usually features a guest lecturer who is a prominent figure in some area of aircraft flight testing.

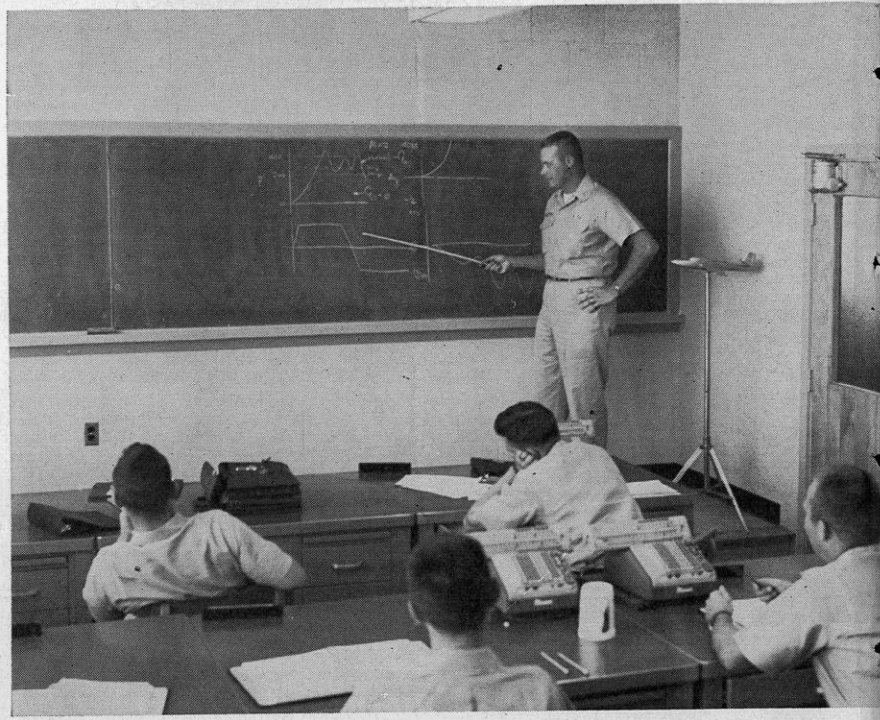


The Flight Test Pilot School is fortunate to be located in a building which was designed especially for that purpose and which includes classrooms, a large auditorium, staff offices, a library, a pilot's lounge, and a locker room. The library is well stocked with a fairly complete collection of technical books, periodicals, and reports.

The school inventory of aircraft includes 17 aircraft of 5 different types, including T-28 propeller-driven trainers, T-33 jet trainers, F-86F jet fighters, B57 multi-jet bombers, and a TF-102A delta-wing interceptor. These aircraft are reserved for the exclusive use of the school and are equipped with special instrumentation, including photo panels and recording oscillographs.

The instructional staff of the school consists of USAF officers who are selected from among the outstanding graduates of the school. In addition to Major Lathrop and his Training and Operations Chief, who frequently participate in the instruction, there are six instructors assigned, three in each phase. The instructors conduct both the flying and classroom instruction, this done primarily to provide a high degree of continuity between theory and practice. Most of the instructors have advanced degrees in engineering, and have had experience or advanced training in aircraft flight testing.

Major Lathrop best sums up the purpose behind the school he heads when he points out that "The business of test flying today is an exacting, technical, and often tedious pursuit, while the demonstration of structural integrity still plays a small but important part in an aircraft's test program, it is certainly not typical of a test pilot's activities. Today's successful test pilot is a competent engineer as well as skillful pilot; he is characterized by discipline and precision as well as bravery."



On the field, in the classroom, or in the air,
being commandant of the USAF Experimental Flight Test Pilot School
is a demanding responsibility for Major Richard C. Lathrop
---and, although the coffee breaks are few, they're welcome!



United States Air Force photos



Horace Gregory

poet with a
Wisconsin heritage

THE AFTERNOON was unusually cold for November and the warm office of Louis Kaplan, director of the Memorial Library, seemed particularly agreeable for an interview. Seated next to a row of windows that looked out on State Street was Horace Gregory, Wisconsin poet, class of 1923. Behind him, the gray afternoon began to fade and the stark outlines of the bare-branched trees gradually blended into larger masses of shadow.

Mr. Gregory, who answered questions willingly, spoke enthusiastically about his new book, *The World of James McNeill Whistler*, soon to be published by Thomas Nelson. The new book is a critical interpretation of Whistler, couched primarily in terms of his paintings. Elaborating on Whistler as a painter, Gregory pointed out that much of the impetus for American Abstractionism comes from Whistler who gave a character to the movement when he described his classic portrait of his mother as a study in gray and black. Whistler must be considered a studio painter because he created his pictures from memory rather than from life.

When asked how he happened to stray from his field of *belles lettres* and write about a painter, Gregory explained that, when he was a young man, his aunt had a print of a Whistler painting hanging in her front parlor. This print caught his imagination and filled him with a desire to find out more about the noted American painter.

With a smile of remembrance, Gregory recalled that his first experience in formal education was at the Milwaukee School of Fine Arts. When he discovered that his talent was not as a painter, Gregory switched to writing

and has since established his reputation in that field. In the early 1930's, when he was art critic for *The New Republic*, Gregory claimed he made more enemies than at any other time in his career. As an art critic, he remarked, "You can say all you want about the talents of novelists and poets, but you can't sully the name of a painter and expect certain people to feel kindly toward you."

The question, "What about other current projects?" brought forth this answer from Mr. Gregory. "Well, I'm working on a new book of poems and Grove Press is planning to publish a collection of my essays."

A nod from Mr. Kaplan then signalled that it was time to adjourn to the fourth floor of the library where Mr. Gregory was scheduled to give a lecture on "The Heritage of the 20th Century Poet." The lecture, sponsored jointly by the Library Committee and the English department, attracted an overflow crowd of students and faculty.

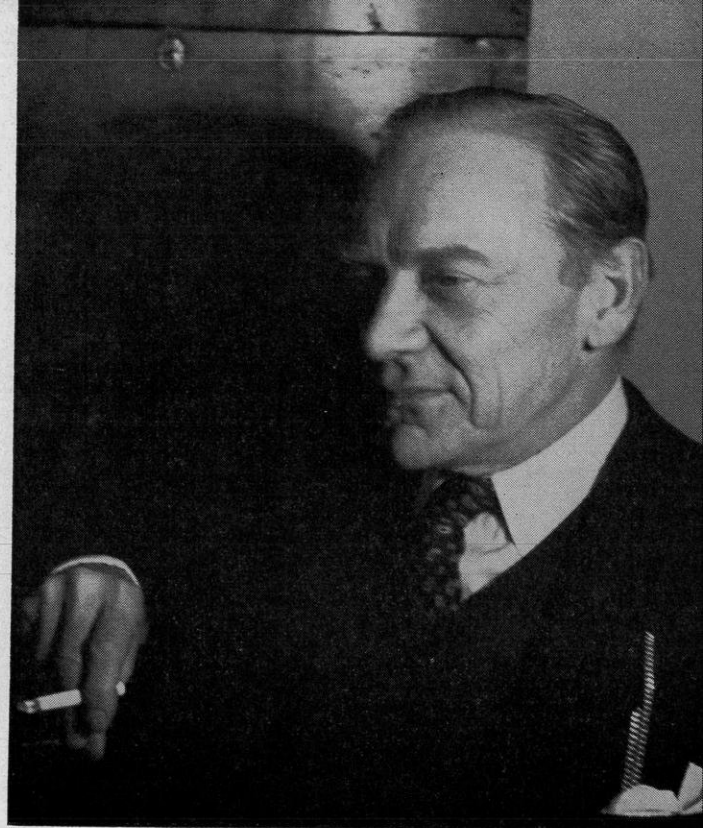
Gregory opened his lecture with the statement that "part of any poet's heritage comes from his family." (Gregory comes from an Anglo-Irish family and considers himself "romantic in temperament" but explains the classical bent in much of his work is derived from his

early explorations through the Irish family library that was a part of his home.)

Going on to relate his own Wisconsin heritage to the more general pattern of American poetry in the 20th Century, he said that the "fusion" of cultures and families in the Midwest created a particular atmosphere which was not characteristic of other regions of the country. In this respect, many Midwestern writers did not take their regionalism literally and often looked to Europe for their influences. Gregory also noted that, while many writers emigrated from the Midwest, they still retained certain influences which must be characterized as typically Midwestern.

Speaking of his days in Madison, he said, "Here at the University I felt very strong debts of gratitude to my professors, especially M. S. Slaughter and William Ellery Leonard."

Then, to illustrate the Midwestern influence in his work, he read from three of his poems: "Elizabeth at the Piano," "Aquarium," and "Boris MacCreary's Abyss," a monologue with two characters. Mr. Gregory closed his lecture by saying, "A Midwesterner often goes to far places to find his home and hopes that what he brings back may be of value to the place where he was born."



photograph by John Gruen



The quality of the entries made the choice of works for exhibition difficult, the jury for the Silver Salon agreed. They are shown here in the Union gallery with just a few of the 550 entries from which they chose 102 for exhibition. Left to right are Orazio Fumagalli, sculptor and curator of the Tweed Gallery in Duluth; Byron Burford, painter and associate professor at the University of Iowa; and Ray French, printmaker and associate professor of art at Depauw University.

photo by Duane Hopp

A Silver Anniversary

for the Salon of Art

by Alyce Weck

IF AN ARTIST had tried to depict the quarter of a century which the 25th annual Wisconsin Salon of Art marked this year with an exhibition of work by 84 Wisconsin artists in the galleries of the Memorial Union, he might well have had one of the most interesting entries in the exhibition.

The portrayal would have involved many elements, including philosophy, action, participation, impact, and human interest, for the Salon in its quarter of a century has included all of them.

The Salon was created in 1934 when John Kienitz, now professor of art history at the University, then student chairman of the Union Gallery committee, felt there was a need for an exhibition which would show a cross-section of the work being accomplished by Wisconsin artists.

Porter Butts, Union director, agreed that such an exhibition would fill a dual purpose: "to bring the University into a more vital relationship with art activities in the state and to give artists an opportunity to exhibit their most recent work."

Once the philosophy was established, action began. And the conviction that having such an exhibition was necessary became even stronger when the first obstacle in staging the initial Salon was encountered—who were Wisconsin's artists?

The Union group, particularly Porter Butts, who completed his graduate degree in art history and who ultimately wrote *Art in Wisconsin*, culled old newspapers, other art show catalogues, and art schools' lists of graduates living in Wisconsin.

Student participation was a keynote in the first Salon, as it has continued to be in following years. The Union Gallery committee wrote letters, made trips around the state, and finally were in touch with more than 500 artists.

With Grant Wood as one of the judges, the first Salon opened on November 15, 1934, exhibiting 99 works by 46 artists. A total of \$125 was awarded in prizes, with the \$1535 awarded in the present Silver Salon indicating the degree to which interest in the annual exhibition has grown.

The aspect of student participation which figured in the first Salon as it does now, caught the attention of the *Art Digest* in 1935.

A writer for the magazine commented, "From beginning to end, the arrangements are conceived and executed by University students working voluntarily as a committee of the Wisconsin Union, aided by the Union staff. In this way, the Salon is becoming a fertile seeding ground for a future leadership in the cultural life of the state—an authentic and influential enacting of the function a university is expected to serve."

For the 25th Salon, students again made the arrangements. They sent brochures to all artists who were eligible for competition: those with three years' residence in Wisconsin, including the past year; out-of-state artists who had ten years' residence in Wisconsin; faculty members or students of Wisconsin art schools.

Members of the Union Gallery committee also selected judges for the show, aided by their advisor, Elliot Starks, art director of the Union.

The judges included Ray French, printmaker and associate professor of art at DePaul University; Orazio Fumagalli, curator of the Tweed Gallery, Duluth, and assistant profes-

sor of art history at the University of Minnesota, Duluth; and Byron Burford, painter and associate professor at the University of Iowa.

When artists began bringing and sending in their works, students were responsible for getting the entries to the gallery and for marking them by numbers before giving them to the judges for consideration.

Jury members worked independently of each other as they voted on each entry as being in or out of the show. Two "in" votes or a meritorious vote by any one judge resulted in an entry being exhibited.

In addition, each judge marked those entries he felt were particularly meritorious, with any entry receiving a meritorious vote or three "ins" automatically becoming eligible for awards. From this group the judges worked together to name the award-winning works.

"There is much good work being done in Wisconsin," the judges agreed after choosing for exhibition 102 works by 84 artists and awarding prizes to 19 of these artists. The judges also credited the students who staged the Salon with "working long and arduous hours in organizing this exhibition. The fact that some of them are not art majors or are not in any other way involved with art makes their efforts doubly impressive."

More than 20 of the 84 artists represented in the exhibition were students, so students also participated in the Salon by entering their work. Among those whose work was selected for exhibition was a member of the Badger football squad.

Thousands of artists across the state have also participated in the Salon over the years by submitting their work, with virtually all famous Wisconsin artists exhibiting work in the Salon at one time or another.

Some of them like John Wilde, Sylvia Fein, James Watrous, Charles LeClair, and Dudley Huppler received their first critical recognition through Salon awards.

Art patrons in the state enter the participation picture, too. The Salon opens each year with a reception which gives them the opportunity to meet the artists whose work appears in the exhibition. It is these patrons who in the Salon's silver anniversary year contributed the highest award total in its history—\$1535 in cash and purchase awards.

The impact of the Salon may be gauged in a number of ways. For example, Gallery committee members have the experience of preparing and hanging a show which is one of the largest in the state. Several have become so interested, and competent, they have gone on into art gallery careers.

And all students at the University are able to become familiar with the Salon work long after the exhibition has come down because many of the entries go to the Union's own collection through purchase awards.

The Union's own purchase award of \$300 is awarded annually for the purpose of buying the top work in the show, with two of the other top purchase awards also designating that the purchase work go to the Union collection.

The Union's philosophy of taking art out of the museum and getting it out among people is implemented by making many of the collection works available to students for display in their own rooms on a semester rental basis for a nominal charge.

photos by Gary Schulz



Coming from Brooklyn, N. Y. for the Salon's opening reception was Martin Stanford '49, humanities editor for the college department of Appleton-Century-Grofts, Inc., New York City. Stanford, who visits comparable exhibitions across the country, terms the Salon "one of the best I've ever seen." Elizabeth Hunt Antonius (left), chairman of the fifth Salon, and Mrs. John Kienitz (right), wife of the chairman of the first Salon, acted as hostesses.

The Union Purchase award for the Silver Salon was received this year by Willis Nelson, Platteville, for his "Point of Separation," an oil painting.

James Trissel, Beloit, was awarded the \$250 Milwaukee Journal Purchase Award for the Union Collection for his oil, "I Have Known Romantic Poets." The \$100 Oscar Mayer Foundation Award for the Union Collection went to Valfred Thelin, Milwaukee, for his entry in the graphics division of the show, "Bayou Boats."

Two of the highest awards in the exhibition went to University faculty members, with Donald Anderson, professor of art education, receiving the \$150 Gerald A. Bartell Award for his watercolor, "The Valley" and Leo Steppat, associate professor of art education, receiving the Madison Art Association award of \$100 for his sculptured work, "Atargatis."

Though the impact of the Salon is perhaps most often felt in Wisconsin, it has reached as far as Alabama. When Charles LeClair, former Gallery committee member and frequent Salon prize-winner, became a professor at the University of Alabama he organized a state salon there, patterning it after the Wisconsin version.

The Salon has had its share of human interest, too. For example two exhibitors in the Silver Salon could look back to the initial show and recall that both of them received notice from the judges for their work.

It was the work of Santos Zingale and Alfred Sessler in the first Salon during the depression years that led the judges to comment that "economic unrest is pervading even the usually placid field of art." Zingale and Sessler were among the ten faculty members who had their work in the Silver Salon, with four of them receiving awards.

For Milwaukee artist John Colt, one of 18 artists who had two of his works in the 25th exhibition, the Salon has had special significance. In 1934 his father, Arthur N. Colt, won a top award in the first Salon and twenty years later in the 1954 Salon he himself received the top award in the show.

Appropriately, it was James S. Watrous—an early student chairman of the Salon, a frequent exhibitor, in 1936 the first Wisconsin artist to win the same Salon award twice in succession, and now chairman of the University's art history department—who presented the awards at the Silver Salon reception.

His talk recalling the Salon's history climaxed this year's activity of students and artists and opened the exhibition to the public from November 23 through December 14.

And though it didn't include a canvas or a piece of sculpture depicting the 25 years which the Wisconsin Salon of Art has spanned, the Silver Salon exhibition itself represents the result of a quarter of a century of fostering art in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Alumnus, January, 1960

The Silver Salon and the first Salon in 1934 are represented by Betsy Johnson (left), Madison, presently student chairman of the Union Gallery committee which stages the annual competitive Show. At far right is Arthur Colt, Madison, who won a major award in the first Salon and saw his son John (center), Milwaukee, receive the top award twenty years later in the 1954 competition. In the background is one of the younger Colt's two works, an oil painting, which appeared in the 25th exhibition.



Hundreds of art patrons, representing town, gown, students, and communities throughout the state viewed the Salon on its opening day as many of the works evoked provocative discussions.



Union Director Porter Butts (second from right) was one of the initiators of the Salon of Art. With Butts at the Salon reception were (left to right): Scott Cutlip, professor of journalism and Union Council member; Gerald A. Bartell, donor of a \$150 purchase award; and John Shaw, manager of the Co-op.

Wisconsin Alumnus, January, 1960



here are excerpts from the chronicle of a recent Russian tour written by a Wisconsin alumnus

On Mad Russians and Dumb Yankees

by Ralph E. Nuzum



Ralph E. Nuzum, president of the Vernon County Alumni Club, is a lumber dealer in Viroqua, Wisconsin and a 1916 graduate of the University. While in school, he majored in journalism and, under the name of "The Montana Misogynist", contributed to the Skyrocket Column appearing in the Auk, the Wisconsin Literary Magazine of the time.

After recently returning from a Russian tour, Ralph Nuzum wrote and published a volume of his experiences during the trip and entitled it Dumb Yankees and the Mad Russians. In commenting on his reasons for producing such a volume, he says "I guess I just do it for my own amazement."

The following is taken from that volume and is presented in the hopes that it may provide our readers with a fresh view point on the enigmatic subject of Russia and its challenge.

FOREWORD

On our recent Russian tour, our In-tourist guides all gave us the very best line of Red propaganda, which was about as fishy, it seemed to us, as a can of caviar. We were sure that even a child could detect it.

None of us fell for it, of course, but we do feel that our western world would do well to avoid becoming so absorbed with their squirrely antics that we stupidly allow our own free government to be undermined.

We have lately been promoting the church in every way possible as a bulwark against atheistic-communism, but we must never break down our complete separation of the church from the state, which was so wisely planned by our founding fathers. This would certainly end our vaunted democracy, and head us into political oblivion.

Of this we are sure. The Russians are not at all afraid of our thundering theological curses, or daily prayers for their dissolution. Neither are they impressed by pious people who act like saints in order to win power, and then behave like the devil when they have gained that power.

We hold no brief for the Mad Russians, but as long as we in our smug western world live high in a haze of happiness, forever dreaming we are celestially right as the centuries roll on, there is only one name for us—Dumb Yankees!

Wisconsin Alumnus, January, 1960

THE RUSSIANS have an ancient saying that the Kremlin stands over Moscow, and over the Kremlin there is nothing but the stars. Then, facetiously and paradoxically, they add that because of Russia's amazing success in the last forty years, it is plain that the gods are on the side of the atheists!

The Kremlin, which is built on high ground, was once a forest fortress to protect the Muscovites from barbarian hordes. It covers sixty-seven acres in the center of town, but today its nineteen towers and thick masonry walls no longer protect anything but the past. It is now a show place of Russian greatness. The palaces where the Czars once lived in splendor are now historical museums full of priceless treasures. They are full of icons, murals, ceramics and ancient manuscripts. The high-living Marxist masters and top cops of the party are also housed in the Kremlin. It is from here that the inner clique of the eight million card-carrying party members dominate and enslave the two hundred million people of the Soviet Union.

The onion-shaped domes of the Kremlin cathedrals are pointed like chocolate buds, or scaled like a fish. Thrones, jewels, dishes, silverware and vestments stiff with precious stones are on display. Even carriages, chariots, saddles and harnesses are shown. People patiently queue up in long lines to see these royal and churchly treasures because the museum is now the church of modern Russia. Muscovites are proud that the priceless property of church and state today belong to everyone.

Almost on the very day of our arrival in Moscow, we heard about the gremlin in the Kremlin. This gremlin is a kind of half beast and half goblin that is friendly and good natured to your face, but bad humored and ill-mannered behind your back. The Russians claim that it is always nice and kind, but we were told that this is the very same gremlin that came crawling home from Hungry on a Red Russian morning completely covered with innocent blood. It had been pretending for all the world to be like an amiable, tail-wagging lap dog, but was actually a vicious killer! Today, they assure us it is completely under control, but we are riddled with doubts about it, and are afraid that some day it may go on a killing foray against us too, without even a



warning hiss or snarl. The gremlin is apt to do almost anything in times of tension, when terror walks the streets.

The Russians like to think of their very vast nation as the Great Russian Bear which may be a bit bumbling and awkward, but is truly a living saint, if there ever was one. Their current leader is of course perfection itself, and all the lesser lights of the Kremlin loyally and gladly support him. Anyone who doesn't has got a hole in his head, or soon will have. The peasants are constantly kept in line by a few pointed remarks about the cold swirling snows of Siberia.

The Red Square is right in front of the Kremlin. It is the center of social and political life not only for Moscow but for the entire country. Along the Kremlin wall is the Lenin-Stalin Mausoleum. This is a severely simple black stone structure made of diorite from the Ural mountains. In it, under a blaze of lights, lie the gruesome twosome, Lenin with his domed forehead, sharp nose and pointed chin, and Stalin, (Man of Steel) short, squat, and paunchy, with pock-marked face. They seem so life-like you can almost see them breathe. It is probable that Stalin, once a demigod who glorified himself with colossal lies and distortions, may not be allowed to lie much longer along side of Lenin be-

cause at long last he has lost his reputation of being an inspired leader, and has been debunked as a hopeless bungler.

THERE IS NOTHING dainty about Russian peasant women. Half of Russia's working force is made up of stout and stocky women. Some of the hardest manual labor in the Soviet Union is done by gangs of them. Their hands are gnarled and work-worn. Their faces are wooden and expressionless—stolid slavic faces with high cheek bones. Women are used in order to save wear and tear on Russia's antiquated machinery. The wheezing old elevators still in operation there are usually manned by women. When working outdoors, women wear kerchiefs drawn tightly under their chins. Their faces are leathery and weather-beaten, and to make them still more glamorous they are quite likely to have a mouth full of steel teeth. Russian peasant women are shapeless, dumpy and dismally unattractive. Actually they are robust and husky, thick set and muscular but they appear sallow, tired, and older than their years.

Here and there one of them may be wearing a "Mother Heroine" medal for raising a family of ten or more children. Others may proudly wear the decoration

of a brigade leader. They use no lipstick or make-up. Everywhere one sees these plain, heavy women sweeping the streets with big, bushy-looking twig brooms. Because wars have killed so many men in Russia, women are today greatly in the majority. For example, in the thirty-year age bracket, there are now seven women for every man. Women in Russia are as expendable as June bugs!

The men wear course gray or black suits which always look drab and often shabby. On festive days they are likely to appear with a chestful of shiny medals. There are decorations and medals for high production records, for loyal and patriotic service to the party, or for being war heroes. They may also be ablaze with badges of distinction and party emblems. There are also distinguishing buttons for the Young Pioneers and Komsomols, the juvenile groups for the godless. The Russians are immensely proud of their privations, hardships and endless self-denial, and their medals prove to the world that they can "take it."

The real rough-hewn Russian peasants never sip vodka. They gulp it, and the fewer places it hits on the way down, the better. Vodka is indispensable in chilly Russia, and even though they may never know a free life there, they like to believe they can always have a full one. To them, a bottle of vodka is a bottle of bravery. Life may be rough and tough, but thanks to vodka, who cares? It gives them courage and strength and is always available when there is nothing else to buy. A vodka party calls for an endless exchange of toasts to peace, freedom and friendship. After that they drink to the health of their wives and sweethearts. In fact, they drink to the very good health of everyone else, and just about ruin their own. A drinking party is not a success unless everybody goes home drunk.

There is little laughter and lightheartedness among the older men in Russia. They show no exuberance or gaiety and rarely smile. Somehow or other in that spiritless land of hardship and austerity, jokes and songs are out of place, especially for the older peasants. Patient, and completely cowed, they live in silent subjugation, knowing they will never live to see the happy days they were promised. Their only hope is that their sons and grandsons may some day enjoy them.



The wages for men are purposely kept below bare subsistence levels in order to force women into the labor market. As we said, Russian men pride themselves on being strong enough to stand the hardships necessary to bring about a Utopia on some bright tomorrow. They are hard and humorless and live up to their reputation of being mad, moody Muscovites. Also they see to it that their sons do not become hot-house flowers. Russian boys are never panty-waists, and never develop any dangerous softness.

Each year both young and old workers are sent at state expense to southern Sanatoriums of Culture and Rest. These are not hospitals. In fact, when communism is completely in flower, and Russia becomes a perfect non-competitive state, the comrades will never be fighting each other, and therefore will never develop ulcers or have mental breakdowns in the way we poor Yankees do. When the halcyon day arrives, the

Russians will never again build a hospital or asylum because they will no longer be needed, they hope!

The Russians love to put up pretentious buildings and then let them go to pot. They seldom repair anything. This may be because so many forms must be filled out that repairs are always slow and expensive. A year or more is required to put up an apartment building for workers. Because their jerry-built construction is about the world's worst, and because of the drastic economy used in materials, all their buildings look "beat up" even before they are finished. Moreover, contractors are foolishly granted extra pay for saving on materials, with the result that concrete construction often carries a lot of sand and gravel which should have been cement. Flaking and cracking of walls and ceilings quickly result.

We observed that we were routed over roads on which the best and biggest building developments and factory projects were under construction. We also had a feeling that we were kept away from spots where the housing squeeze was bad, where living space was limited, and the workers were jammed in tight, cramped quarters. What buildings are now being built are usually of heroic proportions and designed to dazzle one with the power and might of Russia. One gets the impression that all this pompous architecture is built as a big show-off. The splendor of their imposing facades, and the run-down condition one sees on close inspection, make one wonder if we should not always be on the lookout for a false front on almost everything the Russians do and say. Most buildings, incidentally, are built of brick made from the salvaged rubble of their bombed-out cities. Some of their "Hero Cities" during the war were from fifty to eighty-five per cent destroyed.

WE NEVER did get adjusted to the square, king-size pillows they have on all the hotel beds in Russia. Neither could we get used to the way a large bulky comforter was neatly tucked inside a trick cover made out of bed-sheeting.

An almost complete lack of soap might have presented a problem if we hadn't brought along a supply of our own. Even when Russian soap was furnished, we couldn't make it lather. You

could take a hot bath with it and come out still qualified as a member of the great unwashed. Speaking of bathrooms, we shall always remember the gasping and gurgling of the plumbing fixtures. For a while we tried to call the plumbers but they couldn't come, wouldn't come, or felt that things were not too badly out of order. So we put up with the wheezing, snorting and continuous running of water, and finally all these sounds blended beautifully with the dulcet snores of our room mate. From then on we often dreamed we were camping down on the sleepily old Kickapoo River, near a pond booming with big fat bull frogs.

The food in Russia is meager and monotonous. It consists mainly of black bread, potatoes and kvass, which is a sour-sweet beer. Meat and eggs are scarce. Cucumbers are eaten like apples, and the inevitable cabbage is always present in their miserable, low-standard diet. Potato soup, sour cabbage soup, and borscht are often on the menu, even in the so-called luxury diet for deluxe tourists. Russia is no place to go if you don't like soup.

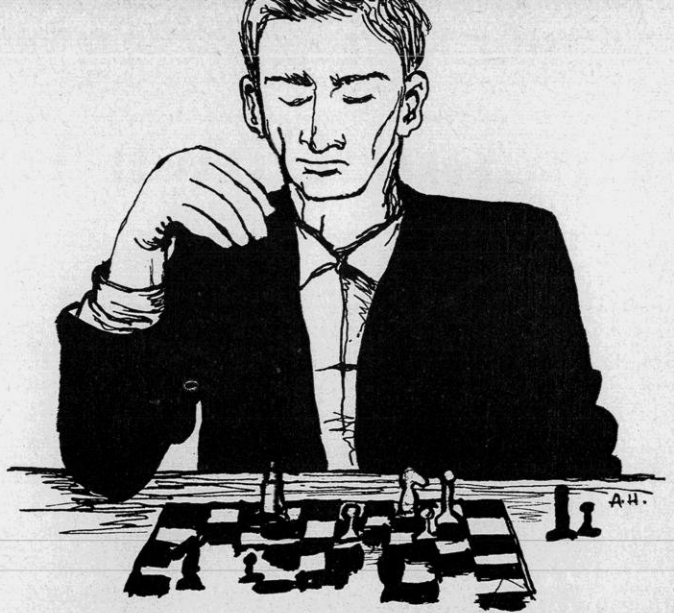
Chopped spring-onion tops are added to every kind of salad mixture, while dried-apple compote is usually the dessert, if one happens to be served. Yogurt and sugar are sometimes eaten in the morning, while smoked fish and black caviar from Volga sturgeon are available, but seldom seen by the Muscovites themselves. We were frequently served hot chai, which is Russian tea, made on a charcoal samovar. It is served in glasses set in metal holders. Between meals the Russians may munch away on sunflower seeds, but seventy per cent of the calories they consume are in black bread, and ten per cent is made up of potatoes. This doesn't leave much for other kinds of food. They adore ice cream the year round. This was first introduced by the father of Soviet ice cream, "Mad Dog" Mikoyan.

If the Russians cared to be truthful, they could easily say of the Soviet Union, "Propaganda is our most important product!" In their distorted press, Yankees are always pictured as wicked warmongers. Fear of Yankee imperialism is used to whip up the collective farmers and prod the socialized labor force. Communists make a bogey man of Uncle Sam, and conduct a year-round hate campaign, but at any rate

there is method in their madness. Trumped-up hatred is used as an excuse for shortages, tight dictatorship, and the heavy production of war products instead of urgently needed consumer goods. It is used to divert attention from Russia's internal troubles such as unrest among her satellites, industrial discontent, and passive resistance of the farmers.

Communists tell farmers and workers to forget their heavy Red yoke, the relentless discipline and terrific sacrifices, and work still harder because the Yankees are breathing down their necks! Yet in spite of all this propaganda, the older Russians well remember what we did for them when they were starving. Of course, their official papers never say anything about that, or about the eleven billion dollars which Russia was loaned on lend-lease. Thus Russia goes on swaggering, and blustering like a small boy whistling past a grave yard. It is a hard job for the few card-carrying, dyed-in-the-wool communists to make two hundred million Russians believe all the lies they are told. It is even harder to make them believe those lies when they have traveled outside of Russia, or even read the truth about liberty in a free land.

The Russian people are hungry for news about us. They are warm hearted and generous, and their eyes are alight with eager interest and friendly curiosity. They are unfailingly polite to Americans, and think they are "really cooking with gas" when they do things the Yankee way. The men love to play chess, which they say is more taxing intellectually than bridge. Few women



play chess at all, and those who do never play it dashing. They explain this by saying their intelligence is still higher than that of men. Most women, they say, are too smart to play the fool game in the first place.

Russians go for one-ring circuses, of which they have many. Puppet shows are also popular, and of course the ballet. The fast young group of "jet set" love rock 'n' roll, hot jazz and stuff like that, which they get from the Voice of America.

The Russians are unendingly patient. With slavish resignation they stand in queues for hours like patient dogs. They are accustomed to waiting. The old habits of slavery are still there. Surprisingly our group never waited long in line. We were always escorted almost to the front of it, and there was never a scowl from anyone anywhere along the line. A Russian tourist group could never get away with anything like that while traveling in our America. Russia makes no play for tourists. There are no tourist traps, hot spots or clip joints, and little or nothing to buy in the way of souvenirs.

All writers in Russia must follow the Marxist-Leninist line if they expect to get anything published. There are few "boys meets girl" stories because the love bug is usually thrown out the window. All the boy ever meets is his quota, and his only love is for dear old Mother Russia. Poet and Peasant overtures are seldom seen and heard in Russia, not even Boris Paternak's salute to life, which he wrote in his dacha, or summer villa, near Moscow.

Up and Down the Hill

MEDICAL LIBRARY—Contributions for construction of the Middleton Medical Library have reached \$400,000. Wisconsin industries have provided nearly \$150,000 and over \$250,000 has been contributed by alumni and faculty. The Middleton library will replace inadequate library facilities now housed within University Hospitals.

GENEROUS BLOOD DONORS—UW students and faculty-staff members gave 955 pints of blood to the Red Cross Badger Regional Blood Bank in their annual fall all-university blood donation. The five-day donation was the largest since 1951 when, during the Korean War, a record of 992 pints was set.

BUSINESS BOWL—Commerce representatives from the University of Wisconsin and eight other universities have launched competition in a new educational league—The Business Bowl. Five UW graduate students and two professors represented the Wisconsin School of Commerce team at the recent competition in Chicago which was hosted by the International Business Machines Corp.

The main objectives of the Bowl were to introduce some of the top Midwest graduate business students to the organization and operation of computers; to test business decisions in the world of mathematics before making commitments in the real world of profit and loss; and to further the faculties' knowledge of computers as educational tools.

HISTORY CONFERENCE—UW faculty members and students were in attendance at a recent conference for high school history and social studies teachers held on the campus. The conference, one of many in a national program to inform teachers of new content in their fields of specialization, focused on four general areas of history: 20th Century international relations; recent economic history; Wisconsin history;

and recent social and intellectual history. Keynote speaker for the conference was Dr. Fred H. Harrington, UW vice president of academic affairs and professor of history.

SEEING STARS—Madison people are viewing the stars again on the UW's man-made "sky." Friday night public lecture-demonstrations on "The Planets" are being held in the University's new Planetarium on the sixth floor of the Sterling Hall addition.

GRADUATE STUDIES BY TV—Graduate credit through correspondence study is available for the first time through a University of Wisconsin experimental television-correspondence study course in audio-visual aids. The course provides in-service training for intermediate grade teachers in methods of improving classroom procedures through audio-visual aids. Effective use of films, maps, globes, community studies, radio, and television will be included in the 42 half-hour television lessons and 10 written correspondence study assignments.

HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS TESTED—Some 7,000 to 8,000 seniors in high schools scattered throughout Wisconsin recently took a new college test. The test was given under the new American College Testing (ACT) program. Some 23 of the 38 colleges and universities in Wisconsin participated fully along with several hundred other public and private colleges and universities in 13 other Midwestern states, according to Prof. Paul Trump, University of Wisconsin registrar and state coordinator for the program.

High school students pay a \$3 fee to take the test. As a part of the fee, their scores may be sent to three colleges which they designate for enrollment in 1960.

The test is designed to measure general intellectual ability through testing competence in English, mathematics, so-

cial studies, and natural sciences. The total score of the individual testing areas will provide a comprehensive indication of the student's general scholastic ability—hence his chances for college success.

Trump said that Wisconsin colleges plan to experiment with test results and study their usefulness for admission and placement purposes, for granting scholarships, loans and other awards, and for counseling purposes.

RENAISSANCE SCHOLARS GATHER—The recent Renaissance Symposium at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee attracted scholars from throughout the Midwest to hear analyses of politics, history, science, and literature in the 14th, 15th and 16th Centuries. The symposium was sponsored by the Medieval-Renaissance Guild of the UW-Milwaukee and the Humanities Division of the University. Prof. James A. Brundage of the UW-M history department was chairman of the committee planning the event.

Among the scholars who presented papers at the gathering were Profs. Garrett Mattingly and Paul Oskar Kristeller of Columbia university; Earl Rosenthal, and Bernard Weinberg, University of Chicago; Edward Rosen, College of the City of New York; and Harry Levin, Harvard university.

The symposium also featured an appearance of the great American harpsichordist, Fernando Valenti, who presented "music in the medieval manner" in a concert held at Plymouth Church in Milwaukee.

FOREIGN SERVICE—In an article entitled "Rebuilding the Foreign Service," appearing in the November issue of *Harper's* magazine, UW political science Prof. James L. McCamy voices some cogent arguments for the creation of a staff of foreign service officials who would be "specially chosen, trained, and experienced in long-range foreign policy."

TV FILMS AND TAPE—According to H. B. McCarty, director of UW's division of radio-television education, kinescope films shown over closed circuit television from the University's Television Laboratory has opened a new door in on-campus instruction.

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Speaking on the cost of the films, Prof. Raymond J. Stanley, project director of the UW Television Laboratory, noted that, "Kinescope films are much less expensive than motion pictures since we have less editing and super-imposing to do. We produced a 45-minute kinescope film for \$1,100 as opposed to a usual motion-picture charge of from \$2,000 to \$3,000."

The Television Laboratory also has a new videotape recorder, a gift from the Educational Television-Radio Center, the Ford Foundation, and the University of Wisconsin. Stanley listed the major advantages of the recorder as: (1) immediate playback; (2) re-usability of tapes; (3) better quality than kinescope films; and (4) easier editing than films. The tape is economical when it is re-used—for example, a 30-minute tape costs around \$140 and may be repeatedly erased and re-used.

TELEVISION POTENTIAL—Television is a promising medium of great potential in strengthening, expanding, and furthering the University's programs of instruction, research, and service, according to a faculty committee which is headed by Prof. Henry L. Ahlgren, agronomy, and includes Profs. Ralph K. Huitt, political science, Wilson Thiede, extension education, and Raymond Myers, of UW-M.

Development of television as an integral and important part of the University's "kit of educational tools" should go forward on a progressive basis as rapidly as funds and other resources permit and as experience in its use warrants, the committee suggested. Among their major recommendations were:

1. Creation of a Radio-Television committee, broadly representative of the faculty, to consider policy, with possible subcommittees for the Madison campus, for Milwaukee, and for Extension Centers;

2. Assignment of responsibility for leadership, development, and implementation for all aspects of the University's TV program in the Division of Radio and Television Education, and within the Division to a qualified member of the staff who would devote full time to this activity;

3. Development by the administration of a policy statement on TV, including the role of the individual faculty mem-

ber, and defining clearly a "released time" policy;

4. Provision of means for training faculty members in the use of television; and

5. Agreement between the Division of Radio and Television Education and the Mass Communication Research Center on the type of research each will conduct, the use to be made of personnel and facilities of the TV Research Laboratory, and ways in which staffs and facilities can be mutually supporting.

WALKER LECTURESHIP—Funds to establish the John C. Walker lectureship in plant pathology at the University have been presented by the Racine Chamber of Commerce. The lectureship is named in honor of the UW plant pathology professor who is credited with saving a cash crop industry worth more than \$17 million a year in Wisconsin. He developed disease resistant strains of cabbage, onions, peas, beets, beans, and cucumbers.

The Racine Chamber of Commerce presented approximately \$8,000 to honor Walker who was born and educated through high school in Racine. The funds will be invested by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation—investment earnings will pay for the lecture series.

UW-M SCHOLARSHIPS—The Board of Regents have accepted an \$11,260.10 bequest from the late Dr. Mirian Silveus, professor of history at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, for UW-M student scholarships. Dr. Silveus stipulated that the principal, representing her State Retirement System death benefit, be invested and the income allowed to accumulate until two scholarships are possible. The scholarships to full-time UW-M students shall be known as the Ura M. and John G. Silveus Scholarships.

THREE IMPORTANT GRANTS—The University has received three important grants designed to aid scientific research.

The National Institutes of Health have announced a grant of \$97,000 for the construction and equipping of laboratories in the research unit of the new chemistry building. NIH previously granted \$400,000 for the laboratories.

The National Science Foundation has announced a grant of \$305,000 for the fifth Academic Year Institute for high school science teachers. The grant will enable 50 high school teachers of science to take UW graduate courses during the 1960-61 academic year. NSF explains that the program is "to provide high school teachers of science and mathematics with better knowledge of their subjects and means of improving their capabilities."

The Ford Foundation has provided a grant of \$60,000 for the development of personnel in the atmospheric sciences. The money will be used for fellowships and loans for promising graduate students during the next five years.

SCIENCE BUILDING—The Board of Regents have approved final plans and specifications for a \$2,694,000 Science Building on the UW-Milwaukee Kenwood campus. The building, scheduled for probable completion in September of 1961, will be the first major building constructed on the UW-M campus since the institution was formed in 1956.

ODDS AGAINST THE GAMBLER

—Philip G. Fox, a statistics professor from the UW School of Commerce, uncovers some interesting facts about gamblers with a system in an article entitled "A Primer for Chumps" appearing in a recent issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Prof. Fox says, "I have studied most schemes ever concocted and I never have seen one that gave the player a remote chance to break even in an honest game, much less show a profit. I've never seen a system worth the pencil used to work out the calculations."

TEACHING RETARDED CHILDREN

—Generous, federally-financed fellowships for teachers working to teaching mentally retarded children are ward advanced degrees in the field of available at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee according to Robert L. Erdman, chairman of the department of exceptional education.

The UW-M is at present the only public institution in Wisconsin to offer graduate work in exceptional education, which has been a strong point of the institution (and its predecessor colleges) at the undergraduate level since 1929.

Winter Sports Review

by Ron Corwin

ICY JANUARY not only ushers in the New Year but also heralds a host of athletic activity which finds five Wisconsin teams in the thick of intercollegiate competition. The most common malady of the 1960 Badger teams is in the lost-to-graduation department.

Heavy losses will be felt by all the units with swimming, fencing, and wrestling serving as the chief sufferers while basketball and gymnastics are not crimped too badly.

Head coach John Erickson leads his "new look" basketball quintet into Big Ten competition for the first time on January 2 in a televised contest. Last year's Big Ten hoop champions, the Spartans from Michigan State, will provide the competition as the Badgers seek to revenge last season's humiliations. Under Erickson's stern tutelage, the Wisconsin five has been working hard on their running game. Sophomores have figured prominently in the pre-conference schedule and the names of Marty Gharrity, Tom Hughbanks, Bill Nelson, and Jack Ulwelling are being mingled with such stalwarts as Rick Murry and Bob Barneson. The return to the lineup of Jim Biggs, lost for the earlier part of the season because of an operation, will help the Badgers in their quest for a better season record.

Four seniors are gone from the fencing squad which led the Big Ten and copped seventh place in the Nationals at Annapolis last year. This year, Stan Schmidt, Neil Payne, Larry Hirschfield, and Russ Johnson will form the nucleus of the team. According to fencing coach Archie Simonson, the team is "young and green with a lot of new and untried talent." This "untried talent" may or may not develop but the swordsmen's hopes for another big year hinge on the abilities of this fresh talent.

George Martin has predicted a gloomy year for his wrestling squad which finished sixth in the Big Ten last season. "This is going to be one of our poorest years in a long time. It's just one of those seasons when a weak freshman squad and heavy losses (six men from a first team of seven) will hamper our chances. We have some good boys but they won't be in sufficient number to constitute a well-balanced squad," Martin concluded. However, according to Coach Martin, this year's freshman group is big and strong with good potential for succeeding seasons.

"We'll be about the same as last year," was Dean Mory's outlook for the pending gymnastic season. The loss of Dale Karls who was outstanding for the team last year will hurt the squad but Captain Jon Stillman, Lew Reinstra, Joel Jennings and Clay Stebbins, Jr. will tighten some of the slack caused by Karls' graduation. Stebbins, a junior, is very promising and the tumbling unit should be much stronger for this season. "Of course, you can look as good as the opposition lets you look", Coach Mory reflected.

Swimming coach John Hickman laments the loss of All-American Fred Westphall, but he feels optimistic over a sophomore group that "looks real promising." Tom Dewing, Dennis Mietzel, Eric Skalinder, and Ron McDevitt all received praise from the coach. Co-captains Kline Wilson and Bob Morris will form the backbone of the squad with Tom Watts and Tom Wissing also on hand to help the team splash to a better finish than last year's seventh place. According to Hickman, the team is young and in the building process but it will continue to progress as the season unfolds.

- 2 *Basketball*, Wisconsin vs Michigan State, Field House, 3:30 p.m., adm. \$1.50.
- 4 *Classes resume*.
- 4 *Basketball*, Wisconsin vs Iowa, Field House, 8 p.m., adm. \$1.50.
- 4-15 *National Security Seminar*, Wisconsin Union Theater, attendance 400-500.
- 6-7 *14th Annual Pesticide Conference* with Industry, Wisconsin Center, attendance 200-250.
- 7-8 *Boxing*, Contenders Tournament, Field House, 8 p.m., adm. \$1.00.
- 8 *Planetarium*, "Orion and the Winter Constellations," 6th floor, Sterling Hall (new wing), 8 p.m., free.
- 8-10 *Midwinter Music Clinic*, Wisconsin Union and Wisconsin Center, attendance 1,000.
- 9 *Mid-Year Senior Convocation*, Wisconsin Union.
- 9 *Wrestling*, Wisconsin, Ohio State, Wheaton College and UW-Milwaukee, Field House, 10 a.m., adm. 50¢.
- 9 *Mid-Year Senior Reception*, President's House, 130 N. Prospect Ave., 3:15 p.m.
- 11 *Basketball*, Wisconsin vs Northwestern, Field House, 8 p.m., adm. \$1.50.
- 12 *Gymnastics*, Wisconsin vs Illinois, Armory, 2 p.m.
- 12-13 *Engineering Institute*, Industrial Wastes, Wisconsin Center, fee \$25, attendance 40.
- 12-14 *Conference for Directors of Schools of Professional Nursing*, Wisconsin Center, attendance 60.
- 14-15 *Instructors Workshop on Mental Retardation*, Wisconsin Center, attendance 20-30.
- 18 *Management Institute*, Sales Clinic, Theater and Great Hall, Wisconsin Union, fee \$12, attendance 600.
- 18-20 *Engineering Institute*, Hydro-Electric Plant Operation, Wisconsin Center, attendance 40.
- 18-29 *Wildlife Conservation Short Course*, Babcock Hall, attendance 25.
- 21-22 *Engineering Institute*, Industrial Power Systems, Wisconsin Center, fee \$25, attendance 40.
- 25-29 *Farm and Home Week*; general sessions at Wisconsin Union.
- 26 *Wisconsin Soil Scientists Workshop*, Wisconsin Center, attendance 30-35.
- 27 *Basketball*, Wisconsin vs North Dakota, Field House, 8 p.m., adm. \$1.50.
- 30 *Gymnastics*, Wisconsin, Michigan State, Ohio State, Armory.
- 30 *Founders Day*, State Historical Society, Tripp Commons, Wisconsin Union, 6 p.m.
- 31 *UW Concert Band*, Sunday Music Hour, Wisconsin Union Theater, 3 p.m.

Tom's Vikings Reciprocate

Scandinavian
Badgers offer
a scholarship to a
University student

FOR SOME time now, a select group of Scandinavian students have been spending a year studying at the University of Wisconsin. These students have been sponsored by Thomas E. Brittingham, Jr. and have come to be known as "Tom's Vikings." The Brittingham program is designed to bring the select young men of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland to this country for a year—in that time it is hoped that they will assimilate much of our American culture and, when they return home, will be able to carry an understanding of our country to the peoples of Scandinavia.

Since the inception of the program, 53 of Tom's Vikings have spent a year at Wisconsin. When they return to their native countries, a new found loyalty and common bond has returned with them—that is their feeling for the University of Wisconsin and the Brittingham family. This bond has caused the Vikings to keep in close touch with each other even though they may be quite far apart geographically—at regular intervals, they publish a newsletter which is sent to all of the Vikings. From the number of personal contacts they maintain both here and in their own countries, it is obvious that their interest in the University does not wane just because they have returned home.

Now that the number of Tom's Vikings has become fairly substantial, and many of them have had the chance to establish themselves with respects to their professional lives, these men have initiated a program which will, in some way, reciprocate for the year they spent at Wisconsin.

Of their own accord, Tom's Vikings have established The Viking Scholarship at the summer school of the University of Oslo, Norway for July and August 1960.

The recipient of this scholarship will be a University of Wisconsin student who will be selected after personal interviews by Thomas E. Brittingham, 3rd of Wilmington, Delaware. The candidate for the scholarship must be a member of the Junior or Sophomore class at the University and should have a marked record of demonstrated leader-

ship, adaptability, and should have maintained a satisfactory scholastic level. It is also expected that the candidate will possess, in quantity, the verve which Wisconsin students have come to recognize is so characteristic of the Vikings.

The Viking Scholarship will consist of room, board, tuition, and books for the summer session but the recipient is expected to provide for his own transportation to and from Oslo. The Vikings recommend that he make the trip from the United States to Norway on the S. S. STAVANGERFJORD leaving New York on June 22 because this ship reserves some 200 places for students bound for the Oslo summer school. When he reaches Norway, the student will be completely in the hands of the Norwegian Vikings who plan to be more than enthusiastic in their display of reciprocal hospitality. The Vikings will include the student in some of their family gatherings, take him along on trips to their summer homes, show him sections of Norway that the average tourist would not normally have an opportunity to see; he will be introduced to the Vikings' friends and, in short, be made a part of their lives during his stay abroad. In addition, the Swedish and Danish contingents of the Viking delegation plan some side trips to Stockholm and Copenhagen to further broaden the scope of their scholarship. Because the Vikings represent a cross-section of the Scandinavian culture, the opportunity should prove to be an invaluable experience for the American student.

The school itself, known as the International Summer School, was first organized in 1947 and is based on the idea that Norway and its cultural contributions have a genuine quality which makes studying them worth while. All lecture and study groups at the university are conducted in English. In 1959, of 248 students, 202 were from North America, 11 from Norway, and the 35 others came from 15 countries in Europe and Asia. Registration is in Oslo on Saturday July 2, and school closes following final exams on Friday, August 12.

UW Extension announces Summer Programs

This coming summer, as last, the Informal Instructional Services of the University of Wisconsin Extension Division will be offering two programs which should be of particular interest to Wisconsin Alumni.

Summer Alumni Program in Liberal Studies

The main theme of this program—The Backgrounds of Modern Western Culture—will be approached in three areas: (1) "Nature, Man, and God in the 17th and 18th Centuries"; (2) "The Conflicts of Science and Tradition in the 19th and 20th Centuries"; and (3) "The Fine Arts in Modern Western Culture."

The first course will undertake to present the growth of scientific ideas and their impact on man's thought and his way of life in the formative centuries of our modern world. The second course

will develop the conflicts that have arisen from such scientific ideas as evolution, the advances of chemistry, and the impact of nuclear physics upon traditional views and beliefs in philosophy and religion. The third course presents the fine arts as an important aspect of Western Culture.

To guide the discussion and investigation in these various areas, the University of Wisconsin will provide three distinguished members of its faculty—Robert C. Pooley, professor of English and chairman of the University's program of Integrated Liberal Studies; Aaron Ihde, professor of chemistry, history of science, and Integrated Liberal Studies; and Frederick M. Logan, professor of art and art education.

This novel program in adult education will be offered on the Madison campus during the first six weeks of the

1960 Summer Session. Each two-week program is a unit, complete in itself. Registrations will be accepted for one, two, or all three units. Included in the registration fee of \$150 per unit are tuition and study materials; Wisconsin Union, Memorial Library, and Student Health Center services; lunch and dinner, Monday through Friday; and occupancy of a two-person hotel room. Arrangements can be made for private rooms or other sleeping arrangements.

Russian Study Tour

The University Extension Division will be sponsoring its second Russian Study Tour which will begin at the end of June. The tour will take approximately five weeks and will be oriented to a study of the economy, industry, and agriculture of Russia. Leading the tour will be Paul Lydolph of the UW-M geography department.

Requests for further information and/or applications for both of these programs should be sent to Robert Schacht, University Extension Division, Madison, Wisconsin.

When is a Right a DUTY?

Today everyone enjoys as his birthright, privileges which once were the possession of only a few. But his birthright also includes responsibilities with respect to the privileges he enjoys.

Education is one of the privileges which carry responsibilities. All of us have the responsibility, for example, of helping to ensure that every young person has the opportunity to complete his education, and of seeing that the quality of instruction at our schools and colleges is maintained at a high level.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada is now offering through newspaper advertising from coast to coast in North America, a series of free booklets on educational matters in which all of us share responsibility. Inquiries should be addressed to: Values in Education, Sun Life of Canada, Montreal.

WHY STAY IN SCHOOL? • SCHOLARSHIPS AND STUDENT LOAN PROGRAMS
WHAT ABOUT TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS? • SPORTS TIPS FOR TEENAGERS
WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SCHOOL BOARDS



Martin Topal

courage against adversity

Martin Topal '54 was struck down by polio in September 1955, nearly two years after he had graduated from the University of Wisconsin and continued his studies at Brooklyn Law School. For three months, he was in an iron lung and his chances of survival were slim. But Martin Topal fought with determination and courage for the privilege of life—it took a full two years of hospitalization before Marty regained the use of his hands and arms.

When he was able, Martin Topal returned to Brooklyn Law School and resumed his law studies, only this time from a wheel chair. Refusing to be hobbled by his personal tragedy, he went on to gain his degree in February 1959, graduating in the upper third of his class. Last summer, he was overjoyed when he received word that he had passed the New York State bar examination on his first try.

As for the future, Marty wants to practice law and is considering working on a guide book to New York restaurants without steps for the "gourmet in a wheel chair." He is also interested in campaigning for step-less entrances and exits to public buildings.

Determination has restored Martin Topal to a useful and productive life. "His secret," says his mother, "is that he never felt sorry for himself."

Wisconsin Alumnus, January, 1960

with alumni clubs

NEW YORK

January 6

Football Banquet—cocktails and dinner
Columbia University Club

Contact: Miss Helen R. Ulrich, 10 East 44 St., (OXford 7-8860)

LA CROSSE Founders Day

January 20

Speaker: President Conrad A. Elvehjem

Contact: Mrs. Carrol J. Weigel, 202 Rivoli Bldg. (4-8888)

WEST BEND Founders Day

January 30

Speaker: LeRoy Luberg, Dean of Students

Contact: Richard A. Larson, Savings & Loan Bldg., (Federal 4-3322)

MILWAUKEE Founders Day

February 4

Speaker: H. I. Romnes, Pres. Western Electric Co.

Contact: Harold A. Peterson, 4230 W. Douglas Road (Hopkins 6-0031)

IOWA COUNTY Founders Day

February 9

Speaker: President Conrad A. Elvehjem

Contact: Theodore Heian, Wis. Power & Light, Mineral Point (50)

Paul Morrow, Attorney, Dodgeville

BELOIT Founders Day

February 10

Speaker: John E. Erickson, head basketball coach

Contact: Glenn Visgar, 1146 Grant Street (Emerson 5-6601)

WAUKESHA Founders Day

February 10

Speaker: President Conrad A. Elvehjem

Contact: Charles F. Mead, 270 W. Broadway (Liberty 2-4455)

KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

February 4

Cocktails, Dinner, and Election of officers—6:30 PM

Hotel Harris

Contact: Mrs. Helen B. Longwell, 1119 Jefferson Ave. (FI 3-2747)

1900-1910

Over 350 people paid tribute to the late Prof. Selig PERLMAN '10 at a dinner held in the Memorial Union. The dinner was sponsored by the economics department and the University's school for workers. Speaking of Prof. Perlman's achievements, Philip Taft, professor of economics at Brown University, said, "Selig Perlman belongs to that small group which educated the American public to the importance of the trade union in a democratic society. It can truly be said that not only his writings and students, but the labor movement are the monuments he left behind."

Gordon WHITNALL '10, widely known planning and zoning authority from Los Angeles, recently spoke at the dedication of a high school named for his father Charles B. Whitnall in Hales Corners.

1911-1920

Malcolm K. WHYTE '12 has been elected to the board of directors of the University of Wisconsin Foundation. He is a specialist in corporate, tax, and trade association law in Milwaukee; his term runs through 1964.

Harvard university has established a fund honoring the name of Sumner SLICHTER '13 who died on Sept. 27. The fund has three objectives—to finance fellowships and scholarships, to establish research funds, and to endow a Sumner Slichter professorship. The objectives reflect Prof. Slichter's interest in labor-management relations, the dynamics of the American economy, and the impact of research and science on economic activity.

Mrs. Isabel McDonald (Isabel PARSONS '13) and John H. Willing were married recently in Santa Monica, Calif.

Joseph K. GREENE '16 has retired after completing 35 years of service with the Lederle Laboratories at Pearl River, N. Y. His work at the laboratory was largely concerned with the purification of anti-toxins and sera which have gradually been replaced with antibiotics, sulfa drugs, and the extensive use of toxoids. He and his wife have purchased a small summer home at Harpswell, Maine.

Marion NEPRUD '18 returned recently from a four weeks business trip with a management team which made a survey of public housing in Puerto Rico. The climax of her visit came with a stimulating conference with the Governor's wife—a brilliant woman deeply concerned with the problems of their low income families and the transitional processes from slums to proper shelter. During the trip, she also spent 2 days on St. Thomas and St. Croix in the Virgin Islands. Earlier in the year she visited the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs where she was one of the official observers at the annual meeting of the Presidents Council for Youth Fitness.

Aloysius J. MUENCH '19 was named among eight new cardinals by Pope John



Basil Peterson

UW Foundation executive retires

Basil I. Peterson, an executive of the University of Wisconsin Foundation since its inception in 1945 recently retired on his 70th birthday. He is succeeded as administrative secretary of the Foundation by James E. Bie, director of the recently concluded Alumni House Fund campaign.

Robert B. Rennebohm, executive director of the Foundation, praised Peterson's career of service to the University of Wisconsin. He served 10 years as a director and treasurer of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, six years as a member of the Board of Visitors including two years as its president, and more than 14 years on the staff of the Foundation. (He was president of the University of Wisconsin Club of Chicago in 1927.)

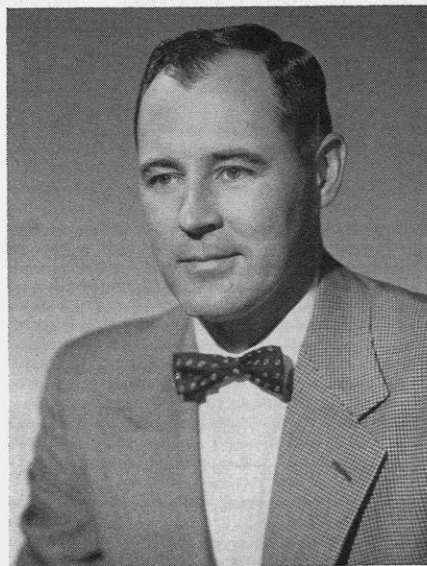
Peterson graduated from the University in 1912 and received a law degree from Northwestern University in 1914.

He is an active member of the Madison Downtown Rotary Club where his work with foreign students and Rotary extension has won wide recognition. He is also well known in financial and business circles since he was employed in the banking field for more than 25 years. (This includes three and a half years as an officer of a branch of the National City Bank of New York at Brussels, Belgium after his discharge from the army at the conclusion of World War I.)

Bie, (a native of Racine,) was employed by the Milwaukee Association of Commerce following his graduation in 1950 from the University's School of

Journalism. (He served as assistant manager of the Association's Convention Bureau, manager of its Public Relations Division, and administrative assistant. In 1957 he formed his own public relations consulting firm.) Bie moved to Madison in 1958 to direct the campaign to raise \$235,000 to construct a headquarters building for the Wisconsin Alumni Association and the University's Alumni Records Office. The campaign ended on November 14 after exceeding its goal by more than \$5,000.

In addition to regular office duties, Bie will manage the Foundation's special fund raising campaigns and direct public relations and publicity.



James E. Bie

XXIII. While at Madison he studied sociology at the University where he received his master's degree. He took further graduate studies abroad, at the University of Fribourg, the Sorbonne in Paris, and at Oxford and Cambridge in England.

Henry Earl SMITH '20, retired superintendent of public schools in Sheboygan, was recently married to Mrs. Clara Sanwick of Madison.

John K. BOEING '20 has been elected chairman of the board of the Recordak Corporation in New York City.

1921-1930

Thomas W. LELAND '21 has been elected secretary of the Association of Certified Public Accountant Examiners. He is head of the division of business administration of A. & M. College of Texas and is an associate member of the Controllers Institute of America.

M. Frank BROBST '22, who retired earlier this year as president of R. P. Scherer Ltd. in Windsor, Canada, has been elected an honorary life member of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association.

Roy SORENSON '22, YMCA executive and president of the Rosenberg Foundation in San Francisco, has been named by Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California to head the Governor's Commission on Metropolitan Area Problems.

Dr. Lester McGARY '22 has retired after serving for 33 years as chief pathologist at Madison General hospital.

Prof. Karl Paul LINK '22, famed UW biochemist whose discovery of dicumarol has been credited with saving thousands of lives, joined a distinguished company when he was presented with the John Scott award. The award dates back to 1816 and is given to the "ingenious men and women who make useful inventions." The award was instituted by John Scott, a chemist of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dr. Link's discovery, dicumarol, is a material which inhibits blood clotting and is credited with saving the lives of thousands of victims of heart ailments. Pres. Eisenhower is perhaps the most famous recipient of the benefits of dicumarol.

Richard W. LEACH '28 was general campaign manager for the 1959 Racine Community Chest drive which exceeded its goal by \$8,290.

Dr. Anthony CURRERI '30 was named chairman of the NCAA boxing rules committee.

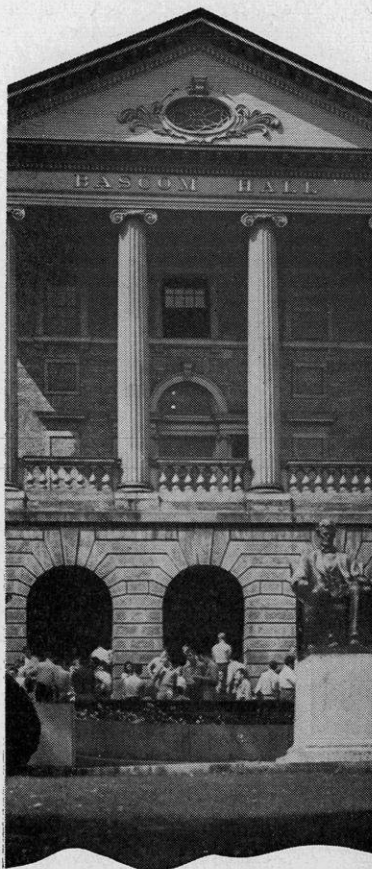
Kenneth J. WILLIAMS '30 has been appointed to the newly created post of chief financial officer of Miehle-Goss-Dexter, Inc., world's largest manufacturer of printing presses and graphic arts machinery.

1931-1940

Dr. Gordon I. ATWATER '36 is one of seven candidates for 1960 president of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists.

Jerry M. SLECHTA '32 has been named by Gov. Nelson to a six year term on the state board of personnel.

Wisconsin Alumnus, January, 1960



A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT WITH 3 RETURNS

Let us send you details
of this unique plan of
Investment-Philanthropy

The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation offers you the opportunity to:

1. Realize important and immediate income and capital gains tax savings. Personal and/or real property may be used as your investment
2. Receive an income for the lives of two beneficiaries (one may be yourself), an income based either on the Foundation portfolio of carefully selected "growth" stocks, or on the segregated returns of your contribution
3. Financially support scientific research in the natural sciences at the University of Wisconsin.

Write for Brochure 58, WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION, P. O. Box 2217, Madison 1, Wisconsin



Stanley NERDRUM '32 has been named by the State Department of Administration as assistant chief of the division of architecture.

Lawrence W. TIMMERMAN '33 has resigned as a member of the state assembly to succeed his late father as a member of the Milwaukee County Board.

George PERRINE '33, chairman of the State of Illinois Commerce Commission, was elected president of the National Association of Railway and Utility Commissioners at their annual meeting in Philadelphia.

Capt. Carl D. SIMONSEN '36, US Navy, is currently serving as commanding officer of the U.S. PARICUTIN (AE-18), an ammunition ship operating under the Service Force Pacific Fleet in support of the Seventh Fleet in the Western Pacific.

Wallace T. DREW '37 has been elected to the board of directors of Coty, Inc., a leading perfume and cosmetic firm in New York City.

Gerald A. BARTELL '37, president of Bartell Television Productions, has announced the signing of Marlene Dietrich, internationally-known actress, to do her first television series.

Dr. Leonard HAAS '38 has been named president of Wisconsin State College at Eau Claire. The new president served as president of the Eau Claire City Council, as lieutenant governor of the Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Kiwanis district, and is a member of the board of Christian education of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Lt. Col. Paul B. SCHUPPENER '38 has been assigned as deputy assistant chief of staff for research and development for the Army Ordnance Missile Command headquarters at Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

John J. DOUGLAS '39 is president of the Lenkurt Electric Co., Inc., in San Carlos, Calif.

Robert H. ANDERSON '39 has been appointed associate professor of education at Harvard University.

Jane Olive BONOW '39 and William G. NEUSTERTER were married recently in Wauwatosa.

1941-1945

Robert J. SHAW '41 is the author of a new play, *The Amber View*, which will be produced on Broadway in January. He has also written innumerable plays for such television shows as "Robert Montgomery Presents" and "Mr. District Attorney."

Gertrude THUROW '42, chief librarian at the La Crosse Public Libraries, has been named "Wisconsin Librarian of the Year for 1959." The award honored Miss Thurow for "her outstanding service in defining and expanding the role in the community of the La Crosse Public Library during her administration."

John A. PUELICHER '43 has been elected to the board of directors of the University of Wisconsin Foundation. He is president of the Marshall and Ilsley Bank in Milwaukee, has been active in civic and charity projects, and is a member of the State of Wisconsin Banking Review Board.

Mrs. Dorothea SCHALLER Bonavito '43 has been transferred from Naples to the American Embassy at Rome, Italy.

Dr. Earle REYNOLDS '44 recently won permission to go from Honolulu, Hawaii to Japan to seek work in his field of anthropological study because of a recent U. S. Supreme Court decision handed down by Justice William O. Douglas. Justice Douglas overruled two lower courts in connection with Reynold's conviction in Federal Court in Hawaii for sailing his yacht into the Eniwetok proving grounds during a nuclear test in violation of an Atomic Energy Commission regulation.

Joe SILVER '44 can be seen on Saturday mornings as the hero of the CBS-TV children's show, "Captain Jet."

1946-1950

Theodore M. HYMAN '46 has a two year appointment as agricultural information advisor with the International Co-op Administration in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Don FELLOWS '47 is in the cast of the Broadway play, *Only in America*, based on the best-selling book by Harry Golden.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob C. STUCKI '48 (Naomi BERSCH) live with their 3 children in Kalamazoo, Michigan where he is an endocrinologist with the Upjohn Co. Mrs. Stucki recently appeared in the role of Miss Adelaide in the Kalamazoo Civic Player's production of *Guys and Dolls*.

Elmer JUNKER '48 is manager of the technical training division of the Military Field Service Division of the Burroughs Corporation in Philadelphia, Pa.

Marion LITSCHER '48, home demonstration agent of Sauk County, is the new president of the Wisconsin Home Agent's Association.

Richard C. TOTH '49 has started a firm called Workman Service of Pittsburgh, Inc. The company will offer local business a variety of office services including calculating, typing, tabulating, transcribing, secretarial, and other "overload" jobs.

Rep. Melvin R. LAIRD '49 was recently honored in Wisconsin Rapids for the contributions he has made to the cause of good government in the Congress of the United States. The principal speaker at the program honoring Laird was Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton A. PATTERSON '49 announce the arrival of their second son, Mark, in Los Angeles, Calif.

Henry F. RENARD '50, with offices at West Bend, has been appointed Washington County district attorney by Gov. Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. STANLEY '50 have a new addition, Richard Wendell. He joins the company of David 10, Mark 7, and Laura Jane 3½.

1951

After taking a vacation following the end of the big league baseball season, Robert "Red" WILSON, one of Wisconsin's all-time great athletes, has returned to Mad-

ison to work with the Madison Bank and Trust Co.

Guyless M. SASS has been named regional manager of the Maytag Co. in Dubuque, Ia.

1952

Robert P. KOEHLER was appointed assistant business and financial editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*. He received his degree in foreign trade at the American Institute for Foreign Trade at Phoenix, Ariz. in June of 1958.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. KEENAN (Janet KOYM '58) recently moved to Bedford, Mass. He is an engineer in the Waltham Laboratories of Sylvania Electric Products, a subsidiary of General Telephone and Electronics.

1953

Thomas Lee PROCTOR has been appointed Great Lakes District sales representative for the California Spray-Chemical Corporation.

John S. BUCHANAN presented a technical paper at the 13th Alkaline Pulp Conference, sponsored by the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry (TAPPI.).

Capt. Wayne M. MUNSON is receiving his resident physician training in anesthesiology at the Brooke Army Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

1954

Patrick B. McDONALD has been appointed a professional service representative of Pfizer Laboratories Division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. in Wausau.

1st Lt. Gordon A. HOPPE recently completed the ten-week officer rotary-wing qualification course at the Primary Helicopter School, Camp Wolters, Tex.

1955

Albert M. DAVIS, executive director of the International Institute of Milwaukee County, has been appointed to the Milwaukee fire and police commission.

Frances L. TORGERSON recently accepted a position as assistant professor of mathematics at North Dakota State College, Fargo, N. Dak.

Phillip C. EBBERS has been appointed staff engineer in AN/ASQ-38 Systems Integration at the Owego facility of IBM's Federal Systems Division.

Charles W. STEPHENSON is a new associate in the law firm of Hawthorne, Ackery, & Dorrance in New Canaan, Conn.

Robert O. HERRMANN is doing graduate work in agricultural economics at Michigan State University where he is about to complete work for his master's degree.

James K. MEYERS is a reporter with the *Kenosha Evening News*. He and his wife have two daughters, their latest addition being Jane Elizabeth.

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1956

Joel S. COOK has been appointed assistant professor of English at the State University College of Education at Potsdam, N. Y.

Anthony S. BARETA is a graduate student in city planning at the University of Illinois.

Dr. and Mrs. Michael-Yves Roy (Judy BERNFELD) have become the "ultra-proud" parents of a little girl, Sylvie Amalia.

1957

Allen R. KORBEL has been awarded the professional designation of Chartered Life Underwriter (C.L.U.) by the American College of Life Underwriters.

Marine 1st Lt. Edward L. STOWE, Jr. has been awarded his wings as a Naval Aviator at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

John P. NEU lives in California with his wife and 2 children. He is a manufacturing engineer for the Ampex Corporation at San Jose.

1958

James K. MOORE has been promoted to the position of general product control project engineer at Oscar Mayer & Co. in Madison.

Army 1st Lt. Fred C. BRAND is assigned to the 417th Medical Company in Germany.

John BRENDON has been appointed to the special assignments division of the Dow Chemical Co. in Midland, Mich.

Carol THIELE is teaching English at Main Township high school in Park Ridge, Ill.

Jean-Jaques VANDAMME is enrolled at the American Institute for Foreign Trade in Phoenix, Ariz.

Robert J. LOESCHER is a teaching assistant at the University of Michigan where he is also studying Spanish and Latin-American arts.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Washburn (Suzanne PRITCHARD) are the parents of a 7 lb. 8 oz. baby girl.

George L. SORENSON recently received honorable mention in the competition for the Elijah Watt Sells medals given at the 72nd annual meeting of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

1959

Harriet P. DeHAVEN is working in the elementary school program of the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, Minn.

Mary B. KEHOE is teaching English at Willobrook high school in Villa Park, Ill.

William R. LOSS is working as an East Asian research analyst for the Department of the Army in Washington, D. C.

John GRUBER is working as news editor of *The Sauk-Prairie Star* in Sauk City, Wis.

Army 2nd Lt. John D. CARTWRIGHT is attending the officer basic course at The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

George W. LONGENECKER is a graduate student in landscape architecture at the University of Illinois.

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1949

Anne F. BRUMM and Mitchel R. McELYA '59, Madison.

Helen TIERNEY and Cyril J. Schwab, St. Paul, Minn.

1950

Jeanne E. Wall and Elliott SHULER, Madison.

1951

Patricia M. Abbott and William GARNIER, Aberdeen, Md.

Mary J. ROHAN and Finbar O'Driscoll, Tiburon, Calif.

Graciela Pineda and Richard A. AMUNDSON, Stoughton.

1952

Bonnie J. Severson and Stephen J. BUR, Green Bay.

Nancy J. PORT '56 and John M. FALTER, Madison.

1953

Barbara H. BARNES and Norman V. Carpenter, Shorewood.

Marjorie A. Carlson and Kenneth M. JONES, Lincoln, Ill.

1954

Barbara J. BRANDRIFF '60 and Ted E. CRABB, Madison.

Marion Scheffler and Walter J. BRUHN, Milwaukee.

1955

Jane E. Wolf and Glen E. SMELCER, Westmont, Ill.

1956

Mary J. HENDERSON and Ronald W. SYLVAN, Madison.

Gail BARRAND '57 and Charles P. KOEHLER, Milwaukee.

Rosemarie PRIBIL '58 and Bruce R. MARKGRAF, Middletown, Conn.

Lydia Ficcadenti and William J. FERVOY, Racine.

1957

Margaret BRAUN and Wallace E. Roder, Pittsville.

Sue Manier and Richard S. GRIMM, Ft. Campbell, Ky.

Beverly A. Graveen and Alden B. BAUMAN, Lac du Flambeau.

Amelia J. KLUSENDORF and Gerald W. GANDT '58, Milwaukee.

Patricia A. Skupniewitz and James E. LARSON, Madison.

1958

Jacqueline KURLANSKY '60 and Jerome I. BODIN, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Darla J. TOLLEFSON '60 and Charles H. HAJINIAN, Washington, D. C.

Selvi R. Savithri and Sri S. SIVASUBRAMANYAM, Ootacamund, S. India.

Catherine A. Dollar and Daniel A. BOLLOM, De Pere.

Treiva M. Anderson and John H. WILTERDING, Menasha.

Susan E. TEALE and Donald F. DVORNIK, Milwaukee.

Janice Kirby and Kerry J. LONGUA, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

necrology

Louis O. JANECK '88, North Yakima, Wash.

Mrs. Emeline HOFFMAN Conway '89, (Mrs. John G.), Watertown.

Gertrude M. CAIRNS '98, Ellsworth.

Dr. Frank S. TUFFLEY '98, Boscobel.

Samuel HAZELHURST, Jr. '00, Kenilworth, Ill.

Charles H. BACHHUBER '00, West Allis.

William P. HOY '01, Huntley, Ill.

Alfred H. CHRISTENSEN '02, Topeka, Kans.

Cleveland R. CROSS '04, Berea, Ohio.

William F. SCHANEN '05, attorney, Port Washington.

Raymond R. SCHWARTZ '05, East Troy.

Charles G. WELCH '05, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

Richard G. SALTER '05, Colby.

Archie L. PERSONS '06, Exeland.

Andrew S. BOGUE '06, Portage attorney.

Paul J. BREWER '06, Madison.

Herbert E. GETTS '07, Los Angeles, Calif.

John G. SHODRON '07, architect and engineer, Milwaukee.

Elbert W. FERMANN '08, Detroit, Mich.

Thomas V. GOODRICH '08, Lincoln, Nebr.

Lawrence N. CONLAN '08, Milwaukee.

Mrs. Joseph Hansen '09, (Adelia ANDERSON), Stoughton.

Irving W. WHITMORE '11, St. Paul, Minn.

Robert F. SMILEY '11, Monroe.

Dr. Edgar W. BEDFORD '12, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Catherine HERSHEY Oldham '12, (Mrs. Stanley), Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Mrs. Mabel WAGNER Schoenfeld '13, (Mrs. William A.), Winter Park, Fla.

Carl F. KLECK '14, Lombard, Ill.

William A. SCHOENFELD '14, Winter Park, Fla.

Joseph F. KUNESH '14, Seattle, Wash.

Joseph F. MACHOTKA '15, Madison.

Oscar B. RHYNER '15, Oshkosh.

William V. ARVOLD '15, Reedsburg.

Walter L. DOBIE '15, El Dorado, Ark.

Mrs. Myra HARKER Gillick '16, (Mrs. Irving), Park Ridge, Ill.

Van B. HAYDEN '16, Keokuk, Ia.

Prof. Vernor C. FINCH '16, emeritus professor of geography at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Ida R. SHILLING '18, Viroqua, ville.

William F. PATTERSON '20, Milwaukee.

Elmer F. BENSON '21, River Falls.

B. C. LANNING '22, Detroit, Mich.

Circuit Judge Harry S. FOX '20, Janes-

Howard D. BROWN '23, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Morley A. JULL '23, College Park, Md.

John P. WELLS '24, Davenport, Ia.

James P. KERR '24, Naperville, Ill.

Mary K. RUSSELL '24, Elkhart, Ind.

Joel S. HENDRICKSON '25, Milwaukee.

C. A. BLAIR '25, Milwaukee.

T. Levron HOWARD '25, Knoxville,

Tenn.

Robert L. HARMON '26, Oshkosh.

Lawrence E. WEINREICH '26, Dixon, Ill.

Mrs. Doris EVANS Reichert '27, (Mrs. Harold P.), Milwaukee.

Abel C. ANTHONY '27, Chicago, Ill.

Fred T. LUCHSINGER '28, Appleton.

Mrs. Adeline CORNISH Patton '29, River Falls.

John D. JOHNSTONE '29, Milwaukee.

Thomas H. HAGON '30, Wauwatosa.

Col. John E. BLACKSTONE '31, Montgomery, Ala.

Rev. Daniel B. COYNE '31, Dodgeville.

Myrtle V. PRICE '31, Albion, Nebr.

Walker B. JOHNSON '32, Madison.

Edgar H. SCHAID '32, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hubert FLUGSTAD '33, Viroqua.

Dr. Herman ERLANGER '33, St. Louis, Mo.

Ulysses UEHLING '34, Dresbach, Minn.

Mrs. Florence RUSCH Rose '34, (Mrs. Robert), Corvallis, Ore.

Lawrence G. STROM '34, Brownsville, Tex.

Dr. Marcus J. BIRRELL '36, Brodhead.

Julian S. EGRE '37, Washington, D. C.

William D. MILLAR '37, Phelps.

W. Curtis FARMER '38, Madison.

Henry J. HACKBARTH '44, Appleton.

Mrs. ROSE ANDEREGG Nadler '44, (Mrs. Carl S., Jr.), Metairie, La.

Dr. Roland HODGSON '46, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Ruth LACY Rand '48, (Mrs. Carol), Elgin, Ill.

Paul WEGNER '49, Howell, Mich.

Mrs. Elizabeth EGGERS Gibbons '50, (Mrs. Robert J.), La Crescent, Minn.

Dr. Tom A. LAMKE '51, Cedar Falls, Ia.

Mrs. Ann K. SLATER Jancauskas '54, (Mrs. A. A.), Fairborn, Ohio.

Joseph WRIG '59, Madison.

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C. Ann MORNEAU and James G. HOL-
LENBACK, Madison.

Martha GROSS and Martin G. PIERCE
'59, Waltham, Mass.

Donna Keller and Garth HAMMOND,
Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Donna M. MESSER '60 and Dennis R.
KUNTZ, Minneapolis, Minn.

Helen A. LARSON and Frederick L. J.
REHFELD, Sheboygan.

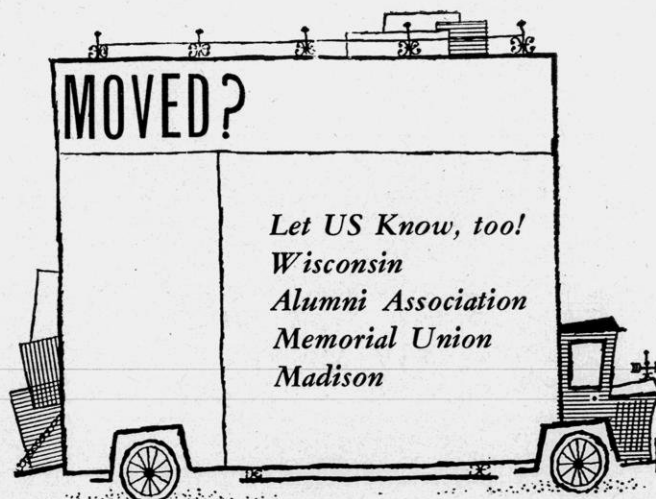
Beverly Folkedahl and Robert MODAHL,
Galesville.

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