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ON WISCONSIN

Arlie M. Mucks, Jr. / Executive Director

There are two articles in this issue that I believe are of special importance. One is newsman Jack Burke's review of some of the proud accomplishments of this great University in 1969.

The other is an unpleasant one. It's the report on the firebombings in Madison and here on our campus, unsolved as we write this in mid-January.

Naturally, we wish we could bring you the first feature without the second. We wish that the only things there were to say about your University were great things.

But that isn't the way things are at this point in the rather fabulous history of the University of Wisconsin. I think it's important that we all understand that there is no dichotomy in telling of your University's greatness and its strife. In fact, I think it is vital that you and I recall that its troubles and its glories spring from a common base—freedom. When that freedom is violated it breeds anarchy, of course, and this must and will be stopped. But only the anarchy must be curbed: the freedom must not be eliminated.

President Harrington wrote a year-end review for United Press. He began it by saying "We were thoroughly tested in 1969."

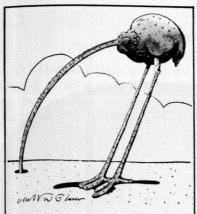
Now we are being tested as 1970 begins. The fact is that an institution like ours is always being tested. We're tested by students, by faculty, by legislator, by citizen and taxpayer. We're tested by the world, really, whenever one of our scientists puts forth a theory or one of our economists publishes a new book, or whenever one of our thousands of great young people puts in his first day with IBM or with the Peace Corps. There is no place and no time when this University is not writing a test in somebody's bluebook.

Through the 122 years of our history, Wisconsin has passed the tests consistently. In fact, the irony of this rash of firebombings is that somebody has become so frustrated with the continuance of freedom on this campus that he or they are resorting to these desperate measures.

We've been meeting these tests since the University opened. We've withstood plenty of pressure groups and pressure individuals. They used different weapons than we are encountering now, but then and now they posed the same threat: an intent to strip this University of its traditional freedoms.

In his fine UP story, President Harrington said "In 1969 we coped with protests over the war and racial inequities. We were asked to educate record numbers of students while holding the line on expenditures." This might be the forecast for 1970. There are bound to be other troubles and there must certainly be other proud glories.

Through the years the loyalty of its alumni has been probably the strongest force for assurance of that continued sifting and winnowing that leads us through the troubles into accomplishment. Your loyalty is what it must have to continue as before.



Never trouble trouble until trouble troubles you.

You've been following that simple rule all your life, and it hasn't failed you yet. And it works. Right?

Wrong. When it comes to cancer, nothing could be more wrong.

Most cancers are easier to cure when they are detected and treated early. The earlier the better. Have a yearly checkup. Even if you've never felt better in your life.

Besides giving you peace of mind it could trouble trouble. Before trouble ever gets a chance to trouble you.

It's up to you, too.

American Cancer Society



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Cover photo/Gary Schulz

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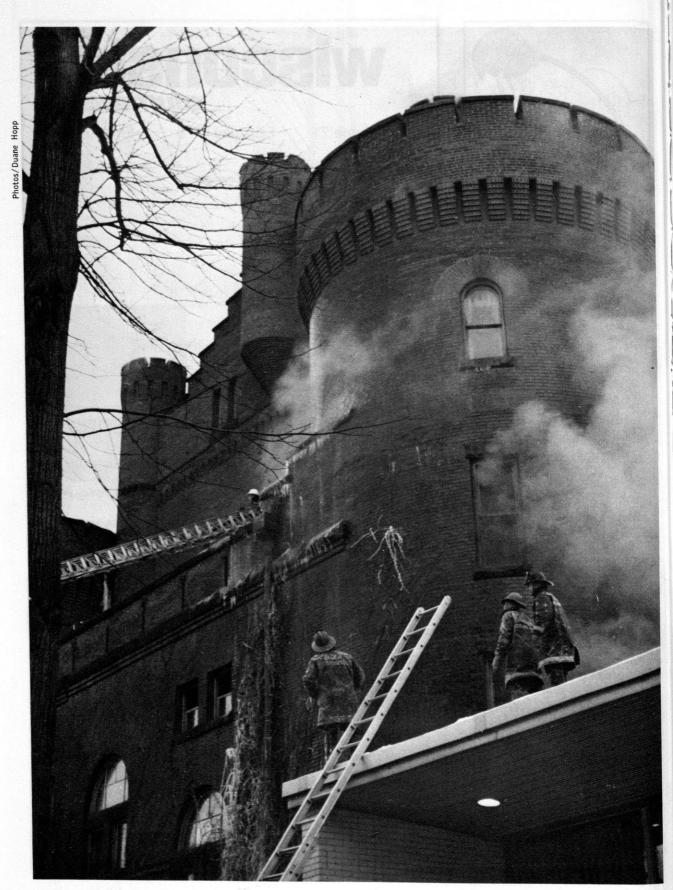
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Bad Day For Old Red

The Old Red Gym got caught in a wave of mysterious firebombings the first weekend in January, causing more than \$20,000 in damage. After emergency repairs, plans were to use the gym for second semester registration later in the month. A special committee was investigating the advisability of carrying out extensive remodeling as opposed to a long-scheduled razing of the 76year-old structure.

The bombing and fire, which was discovered at 5:30 on the morning of Saturday, January 3, was one of a series of attacks on military-related buildings in southern Wisconsin. Others were carried out on the Army Ammunition plant near Baraboo, draft board offices in Madison and Racine, the ROTC building and Primate Lab on the Madison campus, and the Army Reserve Center on South Park street

By mid-January, despite investigation by nine law enforcement agencies including the FBI, no arrests had been made.

From the pattern of attacks, authorities were certain that the fire in the gym was aimed at ROTC offices in the building. However, they are on the second floor on the west side; the fire bomb was thrown through the southeast window, on the Langdon street side adjacent to the Wisconsin Center. This fact, and an anonymous phone call acknowledging that the bomb which damaged an office in the Primate Laboratory on Capital court was meant for the State Selective Services offices across the street, led F. Chandler Young, vice-chancellor for student affairs, to express doubts that the terrorists are students. "However," he said, "what worries me is that students in general will get blamed for it."

- The terrorist activities began December 28, when T-16—the wartime building at Linden and Babcock drive—which is now the official ROTC headquarters, was slightly damaged by a fire bomb.
- · On Friday, January 2, it was discovered that vandals had broken into the Army Reserve Center, 1402 S. Park street, breaking equipment and spraying paint on the walls. There was more than \$1,300

damage.

- · The attack on the Baraboo plant took place on New Year's Day, although it was not immediately discovered. The following Sunday an anonymous caller to the offices of The Daily Cardinal, identifying himself as the "Vanguard of the Revolution," reported that three dud bombs had been dropped on the ammunition center, from a stolen single-engine Cessna, at 2 a.m. January 1. The FBI later confirmed the story, after an extensive search of the plant grounds uncovered three "devices," two of which were mayonnaise jars filled with a white phosphorous powder. The plane, stolen from a Middleton rental agency, had been abandoned at the Sauk Prairie airport after the "raid."
- Attacks on the Old Red Gym and Dane County Selective Service offices, 1619 Monroe street, took place on January 3, and on the Primate Laboratory and the draft board offices in Racine the following day.

It was the same anonymous caller to The Cardinal who admitted



A workout room, directly above where bomb ignited.

that the firebombing of the Primate Lab was "the last thing we wanted."

Damage was relatively light in all Madison structures except the Gym. Although the fire was contained to the building's east side, it raged out of control for nearly five hours, requiring the work of more than 60 firemen from Madison and Maple Bluff.

Because the firebombs burned close to where their containers broke upon impact, they were believed to have been filled with a dry compound. Officials were studying the white powder in the jars found at the Badger site, to determine whether it is the easily available, highly volatile compound, phosphorous sesquisulfide.

Chancellor H. Edwin Young said the vandalism was the work of "a hard core of desperate people . . .

dangerous egomaniacs."

"They talked themselves into this . . . that they can't win by argu-

ment and that the University must be destroyed," he said.

An assistant to the State Attorney General said that it is possible that a close knit group of non-students had invaded the campus area for purposes of sabotage.

"There are a lot of old, familiar faces back in town . . . persons thrown off the campus in the past," he said.

In a series of calls to *The Cardinal*, alleged members of the group threatened that "if the University officials don't dig this, we'll give them one day's notice before we plant bombs around the school."

The University could be closed down in one day, the caller said, "because we've got pretty powerful stuff."

Cardinal staff members reported that the callers demanded: that ROTC be removed from the campus; that the Army Math Research Center be removed from the campus; and that the legislature pass laws giving the students complete policy-making control over the University, with the faculty serving as advisors and the administrators as administrators.

University Police Chief Ralph

Hanson issued appeals to the citizenry. "Police work is no better than the cooperation we get from the community," he said.

Hanson, who predicted last fall that the days of the sit-in are ended and "we are now in the era of the Molotov cocktail and guerrilla warfare," added "I have 200 buildings, and I don't have 200 people, so I have to rely on people who are willing to come forward. We need this very desperately."

In editorials on January 6 and 7, The Daily Cardinal endorsed the sabotages, arguing that every lawful request for campus political change has been rebuffed by an intransigent system (see box). Two days later, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) changed from earlier protestations that it deplored acts of vandalism because they tend to alienate, to endorsement of the bombings "as a blow against the day-to-day terror perpetrated

This editorial appeared in The Cardinal on January 6 . . .

End of the Road

All in this society are children of violence. For violence is very much a part of American life—in the morning cartoon program, in Song My or in the streets of Chicago. And for the most part that violence that surrounds us has been ignored or sanctioned as necessary tools to protect the greatness of the American nation. Thus, those who have rebelled against the makers of our societal violence have been crushed, whether they be pacifists or Black Panthers.

In the past several years, those who have fought for change in this country have been turned back time and again—by police dogs and water hoses, by court injunctions. Those who have asked for change have been ignored. Both have faced intimidation and frustration of the highest order.

On this campus, events mirror this general description. There were once the days when student senate passed declarations of student power and anti-Vietnam war students picketed the selective service headquarters. There were the days of petitions and hearings, conferences and committees, discussions, and the use of every channel available for those who wanted change. There were once the days of Eugene McCarthy. This year students calling for an end to the Army Math Research Center, ROTC, and the Land Tenure Center peacefully and legally held workshops and teach-ins, petitioned the administration and held peaceful rallies and marches. They were ignored.

Repressive court injunctions were issued, undercover agents placed around the campus, police equipped with mace and blackjacks waiting for orders. The lines were clearly drawn and it was quite clear under the existing rules

who the victor would be.

There are some, perhaps many in the movement who see one and only one way of renewing and strengthening the fight for change. Several of those people, whoever they are, were responsible for the firebombings of the Red Gym, the Primate Lab and the State Selective Service headquarters in the last four days. They call themselves the Vanguard of the Revolution. They are indeed. They have chosen to initiate direct action. They have chosen to show to those both in and outside of the movement that the immobile and repressive position taken by this nation can only be countered head on in the streets with bombs and guns.

Unlike the indiscriminate tactics of the weathermen in Chicago the group in Madison has chosen quite concrete demands on which to base their acts, and these demands have been made before—peacefully, legally, rationally,

and sincerely, but to no avail.

It is a new phenomenon on this campus, that the very men who have passed the repressive laws, called in the National Guard, summoned Dane County Sheriffs and refused to listen at all to calls for a change are now very much against the wall—trembling not only for the safety of their institution but for their own safety as well. We can have no sympathy for them. They are receiving the inevitable product of their actions.

And if acts as those committed in the last few days are needed to strike fear into the bodies of once fearless men and rid this campus once and for

all of repressive and deadly ideas and institutions then so be it.



. . . and this on January 7.

They Are Your Children

The reaction to the days of sabotage in the city of Madison and the campus has in many senses revealed as much about our society as did the acts themselves.

With massive local, state and federal law enforcement procedures going into effect and with a general tone of fear and terror in the minds of students, administrators and citizens alike, at this time, it would be worthwhile not to sensationally scream and denounce but to examine just why and how such actions are occurring in Madison and just why and how such actions will occur elsewhere. For the long run it will do no good to follow the pattern of the Madison Capital Times who chose to sensationally splash a simple minded analysis of a Cardinal editorial on its front page or to talk as they did in their editorial of analogies with Nazi Germany and similar drivel that some of the press resorts to in times that call for intelligent analysis.

It is the story of our times that men and institutions who have passively or actively sanctioned violence and brutality of the highest order directed against others suddenly become so enraged when one millionth of that violence comes close to their homes. What went on in Madison and what may continue to go on was not anything near the wholesale carnage and annihilation that has characterized much in the history of the building of this nation. What was done to the Indians, what was done to aliens at the turn of the century, to militant labor organizers in the thirties, to orientals in this country during World War II, to Black Panthers throughout the nation, and to Vietnamese peasants in places like Song My right at this very moment are the events that have woven themselves into the American fabric and have made this society as sick as it is today.

Those who talk about the repugnant "terrorism" in Madison don't know what terrorism is. Only the victims of terrorism can know that. But the shock of a type of war, even be it only sabotage of property, coming right to the doorstep of what was always thought of as safe territory is so bewildering and frightening that it can take predominance over daily manifestations of brutal societal terrorism.

We have not seen anything near that terrorism in Madison and we should be grateful for it. It would shock and sicken us all. The tragedy is that it does not shock and sicken enough of us when it is committed elsewhere.

The Capital Times chose to in effect accuse the Cardinal of supporting terrorism, in the city of Madison. Because Madison has not yet seen terrorism we deny the charge. But we do accuse the Capital Times and so many others of supporting the terrorism they claim to condemn. This terrorism though, is away from the shores of the mother country, and away from white middle class suburbs, away from quiet Madison West Side homes.

Why is there a lack of anger and clear outrage at so much of the real terror that has been directed against man in recent times. Has this excruciating silence and lack of action on the part of so many of those with power forced others to take radical and perhaps dangerous measures to illuminate the seriousness of our situation? The weak learn the tactics of the strong and if the strong are unfeeling and unmoving their own tactics will be used against them. It is inevitable.

To the pious and angered critics of the young bombers and saboteurs—look at them, they are your children.

around the globe by the ruling class system of American imperialism."

Chancellor Young saw the two endorsements as indicating that the bombings were the work of organized left-wing groups, although he added that "any individual act could be by someone divorced from the left."

Regent Bernard C. Ziegler, West Bend, defended the *Cardinal* editorial, saying that "by and large, *The Cardinal* has done a heck of a better job this year. It's covering news and presenting both sides of issues."

"I'm not going to get that upset with one editorial," he said, adding that he saw a difference between editorially encouraging firebombing and saying that the University and society "got what's coming to it."

David Schaeffer, Wisconsin Student association president, said that he did not believe the bombings were any part of the student movement. He said he found it despicable "for the person or persons who oppose ROTC to impose these tactics. Using intimidation of bombing attacks to change policy is totally absurd."

H. Carl Mueller, staff writer for the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, reported other student reactions: "Violence is totally against everything I believe in, but that doesn't mean society doesn't need tearing down and restructuring. I just can't see doing it by violent means," was one;

"The SDS thinks this is the year for the revolution, but I think they're all wrong. The bombings are ridiculous. I don't think any of the students on campus are tense or afraid. If they thought the whole campus was going to be blown up they'd go out and stand guard around their building," was another, and

"Violence is the only way it will work. We're tired of playing games and praying for a response."

By January 15, rewards for information on the firebombers had passed the \$4,000 mark, part of which was offered by University administration.

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A Look at 1969

by Jack Burke

Beset with campus unrest and budgetary troubles, 1969 was a year of trying times for the University.

Yet the rough moments proved that the UW, now some 16 campuses big and strong, is a flexible, progressive institution of higher learning that can adjust itself and its efforts to the trials and tribulations of the times.

In spite of the difficulties, the University can review the past year as a period of solid progress in education, public service, and research.

In 1969:

The UW's student body became the largest in history, sixth in rank in the U.S., even though fees were pushed to the highest point ever, to help balance the budget;

Two new four-year degree-granting campuses—UW—Green Bay and UW-Parkside—became realities in September, together attracting 6,330 students.

Eleven sorely needed buildings were completed and opened for use, relieving crowded classrooms, library, laboratory, and office conditions on the various campuses, although the budget lacks sufficient funds for adequate operation and maintenance;

Faculty strength was maintained, even though the ratio of students to teachers climbed beyond the level of desired efficiency;

National and international acclaim came to the University through its outstanding faculty, its education and research efforts;

Gifts and grants and federal contracts rose to a new high, \$91.4 million, to help the University in its work.

Enrollment last fall aggregated 65,257 students, an 8.8 percent rise over a year earlier.

The University is operating this fiscal period under a "severely restrictive" budget of \$253,179,161, with less than one-half, \$102 million, provided by state tax refunds. Gifts, grants, fees, earnings, and other sources account for the remainder.

Establishment of an Afro-American studies program, one of 14 demands made last February during a strike by black students at Madison, is only a step or two away from becoming a reality next fall. More than 40 courses concentrating on history, culture, society, and literature are expected to be offered to more than 1,200 students within a year.

In answer to another demand, an Afro-American and Race Relations Center was established in Madison, with C. Elrie Chrite as its first director.

The campus outburst resulted in activation of the Wisconsin National Guard to help UW, Madison, and Dane County police maintain order.

It resulted, too, in a number of new laws passed by the legislature, and new rules approved by the regents, all relating to student conduct and activities on all campuses.

Protests dwindled thereafter, with the moratorium against the war in Vietnam the only other demonstration of any magnitude.

Honors poured in for Wisconsin faculty members. Zoology Profs. Arthur D. Hasler and Stephen C. Kleene, mathematics, were elected to the National Academy of Science, and Kleene was named dean of the College of Letters and Science. Profs. Masayasu Nomura, genetics; J. Austin Ranney, political science; and Hans Ris, zoology, were chosen fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

For his research on calcium metabolism, certain to have far-reaching effects on mankind, Prof. Hector F. DeLuca received the Andre Luchtwitz prize from the French Institut de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale.

And there were numerous others. At least a dozen faculty members were chosen to lead national societies, these including:

Engineer Prof. Phillip S. Myers, president of the National Society of Automotive Engineers; Dr. William Sewell, president-elect of the American Sociological Society; Archibald O. Haller, president of the Rural Sociological Society; Wallace H. Douma, president-elect of the Midwest Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators.

Dr. Glen G. Eye, educational administration, was named "Wisconsin's Outstanding Educator" in 1969, and Journalism Prof. William A. Hachten won Sigma Delta Chi's distinguished service award.

UW Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington, completing his term as president of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, called on fellow presidents across the land to "speak out for public higher education because it is threatened seriously, critically, and now . . . The threat stems from national and state proposals that the students be required to pay full costs of instruction. This could mark the end of education as we have known it, in the American tradition."

He described the public university as "the center of action and controversy, freedom and opportunity, relevance and involvement."

The UW ranked second in number of National Defense Education Act fellowships and fourth in Woodrow Wilson fellowships awarded annually.

Extension and off-campus services provided by the University continued to expand, reaching more state residents than ever before. Hundreds of conferences and meetings at the Wisconsin Center, Langdon & Lake Streets, home of adult learning, attracted more than 110,000 persons.

Two scientists, Profs. Eugene Cameron, economic geologist, and Larry Haskin, geochemist, were chosen to study lunar rocks brought back to earth by Apollo 11 astronauts. Other breakthroughs by Wisconsin researchers concerned techniques for measuring bone calcium levels, discovery of a new super Vitamin D, birth defect corrections, body transplant processes, and more.

"The Spirit is Back!" was the battle-cry that followed appointment of Elroy Hirsch, former Badger star, to the athletic directorship, succeeding the late Ivy Williamson. He picked John J. Jardine of UCLA to succeed John Coatta as head football coach (see page 17), and Bob Brennan as track coach after the retirement of Rut Walter.



This is Florence Fisher as she appeared on the MIKE DOUGLAS SHOW. Does she look like a cookbook author back from a publicity tour? That is not what the lady is. That is not where the lady came back from.

February, 1970

The Lady is Back From Hell

By David Susskind '42



Late last summer Mike Douglas invited me to co-host his television show with him for a week. It's a policy of Mike's to ask his co-host to help select his guests, and it was suggested that someone who had produced a great reaction on the DAVID SUSSKIND SHOW be invited. I immediately suggested Florence Fisher, whose appearance on the show had resulted in more than 100,000 letters from viewers.

There may be some of you who do not agree with us that Mrs. Fisher's story "belongs" in WIS-CONSIN ALUMNUS. It is an ugly story, a far cry from a reminiscence of sunset on Picnic Point. It's a disturbing story. But it is an important one, worthy of the attention of every parent, and "must" reading for every young person. Read it—you'll never forget it—then pass it along to your friends.

-David Susskind

Mr. Douglas: Will you tell our viewers what your problem was?

Mrs. Fisher: My problem was that I used drugs for 23 years.

Mr. **Douglas:** How did you become a dope addict?

Mrs. Fisher: Well, I came out of college, and like all nice Jewish girls from New York, I went up to the Catskill mountains to vacation. I met—well, today he would be a hippie, but in the early 1940's he was a zoot-suiter. I fell in love with him two minutes after I met him. I was very anxious to impress him. I was ready to follow him to the ends of the earth. He was smoking marijuana so I began smoking. Just that quickly.

Mr. Douglas: And how soon after marijuana did you go on to the stronger stuff?

Mrs. Fisher: Well, you know something, Mike, it was so gradual. I smoked pot. (And when I first smoked it, he said "Do you like it? I said, "Oh, it's great." Really, I was nauseous.) We went from marijuana to pills; you know, ups-and-downs, speeds, and sleeping pills.

And then one night, when we were on 52nd street we went to an after-hour party and

everybody was getting high on heroin. I asked for a shot. Believe me, although dope is the most expensive habit in the world, there's one time you can get it for nothing, and that's when you've never used it, and you meet someone who is using it, and you ask for a shot. I don't know if it's the old adage, "misery loves company" or if they think they can finally hook the whole world. But they are glad to give you some for nothing.

I got it. And I was hooked from my first shot. I loved it.

Mr. Scott: Miss Fisher, was the gentleman you met in the Catskills a pusher as well as a user?

Mrs. Fisher: Absolutely not. No, as a matter of fact, he had never used horse (heroin). We both took our first shot together. I got just enough and wanted more. He got overloaded and almost died, so it took him a little longer to get hooked. But he got there.

Mr. Douglas: How much did it cost to support this habit?

Mrs. Fisher: Well, when I got going good, it cost me \$185 a day.

‡Show guests that day were actor George C. Scott and singer Marilyn May.





"When you're unable to get dope, you die! You die!"

Mr. Douglas: At \$185 a day, how did you get the money?

Mrs. Fisher: Well, 23 years ago I was a very pretty girl. And I started out as a \$100 call girl working for a madam. Then I got smart and stole her address book from her, then I became the madam. But as the years go by, you get older, uglier, tireder, cheaper. And you settle for being a whore. And I was a whore, a shoplifter, a moll buzzer* and a jostler—.

Mr. Douglas: Were you ever unable to get narcotics?

Mrs. Fisher: Indeed so.

Mr. Douglas: What do you do when you're unable to get it?

Mrs. Fisher: When you're unable to get it, you get sick. You writhe on the floor, you run

*Mrs. Fisher explained the term "moll buzzer": When you steal somebody's pocketbook-when you take it and run-you're a pickpocket-But when you watch a woman, say in a department store, she's fingering gloves or possibly looking at jewelry. And she puts her pocketbook on the side, and you stand there. You stand right with her, and you talk to her, and you ease her pocketbook onto your arm. You stand there, maybe ten minutes, still talking to her. Then you casually walk away. And then, maybe she doesn't miss her pocketbook for 15 minutes. But she knows you didn't take it. My goodness, you were standing there talking to her! That's "moll buzzing."

from every orifice in your body; your bowels break. You vomit, you sweat. You die! You die!

Mr. Susskind: You were taking dope to get high. What's the high like?

Mrs. Fisher: This is something that people don't even realize. While you're getting hooked, there's a euphoric, great feeling. You're high! But once you get hooked, there's no more high! Without it—well, I needed it to feel like I feel now. Without it I was sick. I needed it to be normal.

Mr. Douglas: How many times were you arrested, Mrs. Fisher?

Mrs. Fisher: By actual count, I think I have been finger-printed 72 times. In time, I have 17 years, 5 months, and 29 days in jail.

Mr. Douglas: How many different jails?

Mrs. Fisher: Well, I think I own some bricks in the House of Detention. I know I own part of Lexington. I've done two bits on the chain gang down in Raiford, Florida. And I've been up in the big house at Bedford.

Mr. Douglas: I've heard men talk about how rough and tough it is. How rough is it for a woman in jail?

Mrs. Fisher: Well, I don't know how it is for the men. But I know jail is jail. Let me give you an example, from when I was in the chain gang in Raiford. For some minor infraction (I think it's because I was a Jew, but, you know, that's the way it is,) I was thrown into the sweat box for 90 days. The sweat box is an aluminum sardine can. It wasn't tall enough to stand in. It wasn't long enough to lay out in; you crouched all the time. The walls were aluminum. the floor was aluminum. And where the walls and the floor met, it slanted.

I was thrown in there naked. I lay on the floor naked. I had to eat on the floor naked. I had to mess on the floor naked, and I had to lay in my own mess. When the smell got so bad that the guards couldn't stand it and I couldn't stand it, they opened the doors and they hosed me out, like I was a wild animal. And that's why it's slanted, so the water and the mess could run out.

This is the way it is. This was Florida. I haven't been to jail, thank God, in five years. I do know that as short a time ago as 1952, they still had slop buckets, (chamber pots, if you will), in New York state prison.

continued



David Susskind has been in the foreground of the entertainment world for a number of years, and has brought to this field some of its most memorable

hours, often breaking through in areas others had left untouched and untried.

Open End, a discussion program Mr. Susskind has moderated since its inception in 1958, was the first of its genre, and caused a tremendous critical and audience reaction. His current program, The David Susskind Show, continues the forthright and spontaneous conversation.

Mr. Susskind's television credits include Sir Laurence Olivier's television debut in The Moon and Sixpence, and subsequent re-appearance in Graham Greene's The Power and the Glory. It was Susskind who induced Ingrid Bergman to return to television and appear in Ibsen's Hedda Gabler. Among his other achievements were the prestigious Play of the Week, Festival of the Performing Arts, East Side, West Side, Esso Repertory Theatreand television series: Get Smart. He & She, and N.Y.P.D. He has produced a pack of dramatic specials as a result of the highly acclaimed production of Death of a Salesman. These include: Dial M for Murder, The Crucible, Mark Twain Tonight, The Diary of Anne Frank, The Glass Menagerie, Johnny Belinda, Laura, Of Mice and Men, At the Drop of Another Hat, A Case of Libel, The Human Voice, starring Ingrid Bergman, From Chekhov With Love, Ages of Man.

Mr. Susskind's films include Edge of the City, A Raisin in the Sun, Requiem for a Heavyweight and All the Way Home. He recently produced two motion pictures, The Pursuit of Happiness, and Lovers and Other Strangers.

For his achievements in television, Mr. Susskind has won awards which include 11 Emmys; 2 Peabody Awards; 2 Newspaper Guild Awards; 4 TV Film Daily Awards; Producer of the Year and many others. #

"I blame my parents for the same thing almost every parent is guilty of now."



And this is supposed to be the most progressive state in the union.

Mr. Douglas: Tell me, what was the effect of all of this on your family?

Mrs. Fisher: Well, I have a 91-year old father. My mother's 78. They're down in Florida. I guess they kind of died with me for 23 years. But I was the baby, and they loved me, and, of course, they stuck with me. And you know, many years later, through lots of group therapy, when you want to fall back on "where did I go wrong?", who do you blame?

Sure, I blame my parents. I blame my parents for the same thing that almost every parent is guilty of right now: too much love, tolerance. You know how it is: loving too much. My people loved me.

Mr. Douglas: How can you love "too much"?

Mrs. Fisher: Well, loving the wrong way, then. You know, I lied to my mother from the time I could talk. If I was two, and I could talk, I could lie. I told the most ridiculous lies. My mother *knew* I was lying. Like if I'd come home late, I'd say,—"Momma, there was an accident on the train and I'm the only survivor." You know. It's funny, it's ridiculous,

it's pathetic. She *knew* I was lying. But you know: "She's home, thank God".

You see, that was my downfall. I got away with one, so I tried two. This is what I did all my life. And I know this is so with most of the kids today, and *certainly* with most of the parents.

Mr. Susskind: Florrie, in your 23 years on dope, did you ever really try to quit?

Mrs. Fisher: No.

Mr. Susskind: Why not?

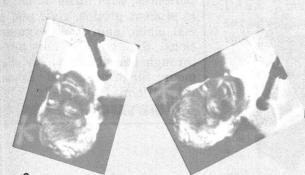
Mrs. Fisher: Because, you know, the physical kicking is actually 72 hours. You won't feel like breaking rocks, but you'll survive after 72 hours. But it's the mental, it's psychological. All the years I did in jail—.

Mr. Douglas: You were forced to kick it there, weren't you?

Mrs. Fisher:—Yeah, but it wasn't even that. I spent all my psychic energy thinking about how I could get dope, when I could get it. Could I get it in the penitentiary? How quickly?

Mr. Douglas: Did you ever get it in the penitentiary?

Mrs. Fisher: You better believe it.



"Nobody can smoke marijuana any length of time and not eventually graduate to stronger stuff."

Mr. Douglas: How? From guards?

Mrs. Fisher: From guards, social workers. You know, a little money talks to a lot of people.

Miss May: How did you pay for it while you were in the prison?

Mrs. Fisher: You manage. Believe me, dope fiends are the most devious—they can find ways to move mountains. Suffice it to say I paid.

Mr. **Douglas:** Why did you decide, finally, after 23 years, to break the habit?

Mrs. Fisher: Why did I decide? Well, very honestly, I was in the House of Detention serving a six months sentence as an habitual user. One night I was watching the paddy wagon come in with all the girls they had arrested. There were about 20 or 30 of them. And they were like 17, 18, 19 years old. And they were gorgeous.

You know how women are; nosy: "Hello, how much time you got, what are you in for?" And they all told me: Prostitution. And I said, "These girls are in for prostitution?" And here's me, 46 years old, ugly, tired. And, you know, the truth hit me. "I can't afford a habit; I can't compete with prostitutes like that.

"I can't move. I can't shoplift anymore. Every store detective knows me by my first name. You take any post office in the country, my picture is on the wall. No, I've had it."

I didn't get smart; I got scared.

Miss May: But don't you feel better physically?

Mrs. Fisher: Certainly, but you want to know something? I went home to Florida and stayed there for over a year with my parents. And I worked with kids down there, and I was doing fine. I came up to New York; I got married here. But let me tell you something. I shake every day that I am in New York! Problem? You'd better believe that I have a problem! And I know it every single day. Association does it. David, I can't even walk Broadway!

Mr. Scott: During your prison years did any one in an official or semiofficial capacity try to be helpful to you?

Mrs. Fisher: No, to be very honest with you. Maybe prison is improving now. They have group therapy, and diagnostics and psychiatrists. But for the most part, a guard pulls down her salary. That's where it's at. They do their 8 hours a day; the girls do their 24

hours a day. You try to make the time and get out. That's where it's at.

But when I was serving this last time, I guess I'd had it. And every once in a while Somebody Up There likes me: I was thumbing through a magazine and serendipitously I stumbled on an article about Synanon: This is the self-help program in California. I read some testimony of some addicts who were there. Now, these addicts, I knew, were the scum of the earth. (You know; they'd hit their mother over the head and take her pocketbook, for dope.) And here they were in Synanon four and five years, doing fine. And I just said, "If they can do it I guess I can do it."

And I wrote Synanon a letter—a beautiful, articulate letter-and I didn't get an answer. So I "knew" the letter didn't get mailed. So I wrote another letter, and I brought it down to Social Service, and I watched it get mailed, and I didn't get an answer to that! Finally, I guess Somebody booted me and said, "Why don't you break your record and tell the truth once," so I wrote a third letter—an honest letter. I said "I'm 46 years old, I'm tired; I've been going to

"There's a gut and an intellect. I never knew that."

jail for almost 18 years; I've used drugs for 23 years; my parents have gone through fortunes trying to help me. Obviously, I need help. I can't help myself. Won't you please help me??"

Well that last sentence was the magic one: about a week later the lawyer from Synanon came into the House of Detention to interview me. He said, "Florrie, I'll be very honest. The people we take into Synanon are younger. You're a little older than the people we take in. But this is beautiful!" And he held this volume up-I thought it was the Sears-and-Roebuck catalog and he said "This is your record! Synanon calls itself 'The miracle on the beach', and if we can do anything with your crazy head, you'll be the embodiment of the miracle!"

And the day I was released—February 11, 1963, at 10:28 a.m.—I was flown to Synanon in Los Angeles, and I stayed there three years. I would say Synanon, more than anything else, helped me get off "stuff".

Mr. **Douglas:** Do you still have a desire to take dope?

Mrs. Fisher: Every day. Every day. But I've learned to differentiate. There's a gut and an intellect. I never knew that.



Gut-level, I want to get high. You know, like, before I got married, I was home with my mother, and to my mother I'm the baby. You know; here I am, I've been a whore for years, and in and out of jail; married three times, and I come home at midnight and my mother is waiting up for me with "Where were you? Who were you with? What did you do?" You know. It's annoying, and my first feeling is "Aw, the hell with it—I want to get high." That's a gut feeling.

But intellectually I know that I can't get high, because if I do it once I'm dead. So I bring that feeling out in the open by calling up my brother or sister and talking about it.

Mr. **Douglas:** We've had many young people on this show. Some of them talk about pot as though it is harmless. Is this true?

Mrs. Fisher: Mike: I want to tell you something. Would you say that, having been a drug addict for 23 years, I know 1,000 junkies? At least? Right? One thousand junkies! Every one of them started on pot! Six didn't go further. You know why? Because under the influence of pot they committed murder and they were electrocuted: four in Sing Sing and two in Raiford.

Mrs. Fisher lectures on her experiences with drug addiction, to student groups, civic and social clubs, and other organizations. She can be contacted through her attorney, Mr. Seymour Silverman, 420 Lincoln Rd., Miami Beach, Fla. 33139—ED.

Kids show you all kinds of documents; they bring home papers from doctors, lawyers, Indian chiefs: "marijuana isn't physically addictive." I admit that: it's not physically addictive. But it's so psychologically addictive, Mike, that I make a statement—and I feel I qualify—: Nobody can smoke marijuana any length of time and not eventually graduate to stronger stuff.

And I'll tell you this: my husband—the boy I married and with whom I got on stuff—killed his mother under the influence of marijuana. Now, I don't mean he took a gun and shot her. But he was driving in the car, and he thought he was going out an exit, and instead he went off the Westside highway into a brick wall. She was killed instantly.

Mr. Douglas: It's been a painful story for you to tell, Florence, and you're a very courageous woman. If we have reached the youth of America with this it has been very worthwhile for us. Thank you so much for appearing here.

Short Course

GOOD SCOUT. More than a year after its launching from Cape Kennedy, the UW's orbiting astronomical observatory (OAO) "has no major problems" and has already gathered enough information on the stars to keep researchers busy for years. Its main purpose is to relay birth information of young stars, whose emitted ultraviolet radiation won't penetrate earth's atmosphere and so has never before been measured. On its birthday, December 7, OAO had orbited the earth 5,300 times—once every 100 minutes—at an altitude of 480 miles, sending pioneer information on more than 600 stars.

SOUND IN EPILEPSY. A UW physician, Francis M. Foster, reported to a medical meeting recently his findings that some sounds—such as a radio announcer's voice, or certain music—may cause seizures in some victims of epilepsy. He uses the term "startle epilepsy" to describe the occurrence, and reports that treatment consists of

conditioning the patient by repeating the sound, often unexpectedly, until its effect is destroyed.

THE MANY CHANGE AND PASS. When the senior council surveyed class members on attitudes toward traditional graduation ceremonies, those replying showed a preference for: separate occasions for graduates and undergraduates; continuance of cap-and-gown; staying home that morning altogether—now that attendance is optional—unless the speaker is a headliner and the pomp and circumstance is updated, including, possibly, the use of rock music.

OH, SO THAT'S IT. "Modern parents are in the unenviable position of having complete responsibility for their offspring but only partial authority over them... Authority is eroded by social institutions such as churches, schools, and mass media, but there is no corresponding reduction of parental responsibility."—Prof. E. E. Le-Masters of the sociology department, in his new book Parents in Modern America.

PREREQUISITE. This semester a student carries the official photo identification—or he isn't a student. The I.D. card, which is required of faculty and staff as well, was voted last summer



by the regents (Wisconsin Alumnus, October). Enforcement was supposed to have begun in September, but a series of problems arose (e.g. a commercial photographer took nearly 600 photos with the film backwards) which postponed it until registration last month. A camera shy student might squeak by that, but when records are examined in coming weeks, he will lose all credits for the semester.

A duplicate of each photo is provided the office of the student's college, but any who see this as a policing tactic are free to go ask for, and get, the duplicate.

IN CASE YOU'RE ASKED. There are now about 18 miles of sidewalk and 20 miles of road on campus.

FAMILY TRADITION. Those Affeldts over in Wauwatosa have reminded us of an enviable custom in their family. Attorney George R. '48, who, with his wife (Nancy Fellenz '43) is a life member of the Alumni Association, sends a copy of the life membership issued in 1938 to his late father, George A. '09. And he points out that the practice went into the third generation when his son, George R. Jr., became a life member shortly after graduation in 1968. You could be the first family in your block-.

SWEET MYSTERY. Two MDs on the campus, testing for a cold cure, have come up with the meanest idea since proctors. From an inordinately large number of student volunteers, they select couples for a series of one-minute kisses. Ok. But you wouldn't believe the groundrules: no touching, the victims are blindfolded and there is no

conversation—not so much as a "with-whom-am-I-having-the pleasure?".

MORE FRINGE. A popular benefit of Alumni Association membership is dibs on a priority for the 12 courts in the magnificent Nielsen tennis stadium. Starting the second semester, the largesse gets even better: your advance reservation time for a court is now cut from three to two days. How about that?

SIGNS OF THE TIMES. Well, it was pretty busy around here, even for a football weekend, and it wasn't all fun. The President of the United States was due in town Saturday to make a speech in the Field House, taking the train up from Janesville, and at 4 that morning, police found two derelicts walking along the track, carrying a crowbar and wrench, as though they could or would or did remove some of the spikes near the dangerous Rock River curve. Law men had to comb every inch of track. In the middle of this excitement, a woman attending a student activist meeting in the Red Gym picked up a suspicious note. She turned it over to police, and it led to the arrest of three high school students who'd stolen gunpowder and made a bombor, they had one bomb with them when caught. No one was sure whether there might be some more planted around.

Parents were worried, and they had a right to be, what with their children here amid such goings-on, and lighting Homecoming fires, and drinking bathtub gin, which was the only kind they could get on that busy Saturday, November 5, 1932, as recalled recently in a feature in The Capital Times.

with a waters and the Staba

It's the Alma That Maters

Administrative Aid

Admission application forms
(Not wishing to create new storms)
Now make it clear that there's no need
To specify one's hue or creed;
They furnish spaces, though, for
checks

By which one indicates one's sex; It's done because the school, though smart,

Can't, at a glance, tell them apart.

An Alum Returns to the Mini-Skirted Campus

That beauty's only skin deep
I'm willing to agree;
But, since I don't have X-ray eyes,
That's deep enough for me!

Double Dip

He's finished now with high school, Yep, Junior is all set: He's going to enter college— I'm going to enter debt.



Now see the football stadia
Fill up with men and ladia;
Now see the halfback throw the pass
In trembling flight above the mass;
Now see the end receive the dart
And watch the goalward running start;
Now see the guy behind me rise
And smash my hat across my eyes!

Second Fiddle

He didn't make the marching band, But sat there with his flute In hopes an incident unplanned Required a substituot.

Grown Groan

The ivy still crawls up the old college walls

Housing English and math and psych;

But, wouldn't you know! Someone's trained it to grow

In a manner that spells out

In a manner that spells out "STRIKE!"

—Richard Emmons



"John! John! He's Our Man!"

New Head Coach John Jardine says we'll do it! Maybe not tomorrow, as the giddier prophets predict, but some season real soon.

On Monday, Dec. 22, Athletic Director Elroy Hirsch announced his selection of UCLA assistant John Jardine as head coach at the University of Wisconsin. By January 4, the 34-year-old former Purdue star was in Madison "for good."

"I'm anxious to get a staff together and start recruiting," he said. "Recruiting comes first. I'm personally going to recruit the next 30 days. I plan on getting in the car and going on the road."

"I understand there are some fine football players in the state this year. If we can sell our program, we can recruit." Then would come staff building.

In off hours, Jardine would be looking for a home for Janice, his wife of eleven years, and their four children, plus a menagerie ranging from cats to a king snake. Janice would like an old house but, she told the *Capital Times*, she won't get it, because "my husband is not a handy person. He picks up a hammer and everyone runs." Having sold their Canoga Park (Calif.) home, the family was expected to arrive in Madison by mid-February.

Jardine was chosen to fill a vacancy created by the departure of John Coatta, whose contract expired early in December. He is signed for three years, starting at \$20,000.

As Wisconsin's 23rd coach in its 81-year football history, Jardine has been heralded—embarrassingly so, he is anxious to point out—as a mixture of Vince Lombardi and Zorro, from the day the plane landed. Roundy sees him as "a young Rockne"; the Chicago Alumni Club hosted a public dinner and serenaded him ("Hello, Johnny!") with lyrics that mentioned the Rose Bowl; public intro-

ductions are so crammed with positive thinking that it is clear he does not have an enemy in mid-America and, as the saying goes, may not need any. In an effort to bring the whole thing back down to earth, Jardine's talks on the banquet circuit have emphasized that he is no miracle worker; that it will be a tough climb toward the top, and possibly a longer one than the nonrealists have grasped. Yet he is confident, he says, that championship days can and will come. Then he departs from the traditional by stating that winning football is clearly only part of his way of life. He calls on parents to get closer to their kids. He says he's tired of hearing his country bad-mouthed; that respect for God and nation must be re-emphasized. He suggests that his audience get going on it.

The new coach is a native of Chicago, where his father is water commissioner. He played high school football there at Loyola and at St. George, in Evanston, as a center-linebacker, then went on to Purdue as an offensive and defensive lineman in 1956–57. He won all-Big Ten honors and honorable mention for All-American as a senior.

1970 Badger Football Schedule

Sept. 19 at Oklahoma
Sept. 26 Texas Christian
Oct. 3 Penn State
Oct. 10 at Iowa
Oct. 17 Northwestern
Oct. 24 at Indiana
Oct. 31 Michigan
(Homecoming)
Nov. 7 Ohio State
Nov. 14 at Illinois
Nov. 21 Minnesota

After college Jardine became a top high school coach in the Chicago area, running up a 51-6-1 record in five years at Fenwick, in Oak Park, while earning four Catholic League sectional championships, two Catholic League crowns and a prep bowl title.

He went back to coach the Purdue line in 1964, then joined UCLA coach Tommy Prothro's staff in 1965, to eventually become his first assistant.

In Jardine's five years on the UCLA staff, the Uclans won 35, lost 13 and tied 3.

After watching the New Year's Day bowl games, with such outstanding Wisconsin products as Bob Olson at Notre Dame and Jim Bertelsen playing for Texas, Jardine acknowledges that "that's what kills you in a state like this—when you lose the aces. The things that could really help us is to have a couple of real outstanding ones commit themselves to Wisconsin early. This would convince people we're going to field a representative team."

Despite a late start at recruiting, "the only difficult task now is lining them up for trips here." Jardine will concentrate his efforts on Wisconsin and Illinois. "If there's a blue-chipper around the country, we'll take one shot—a telephone call or a letter," he said. "We're not going to send our coaches around the country, spinning their wheels over a kid."

Those coaches will be an eightman staff. By mid-January he had chosen half of them: Paul Roach, 42, offensive backfield coach at the University of Wyoming since 1962, as senior assistant; former UCLA assistant Lew Stueck, 34, with seven years coaching freshmen, ends and linebackers; Norman Dow, 24, with two years as UCLA fresh-



The Dynamic Duo at Jardine's first press conference. He began statewide recruiting upon arrival.

man coach; and Stan Kemp, the only holdover from the Coatta staff. Kemp, 23, came to Wisconsin a year ago after two years as an assistant at Michigan.

Part of the coach hunt was aimed at finding a black coach, Jardine told the Madison press. "I feel it's necessary to have a black coach. No counselor, a coach," he said. "I have had 150 applications for staff jobs, but only one Negro applied. I had hoped there would be more." He did more than hope. He made an offer to Eric Barnes, a cornerback with the Cleveland Browns and former teammate at Purdue, but "when I told him the salary he thought it was a retainer for a month."

At a mid-December meeting with black football players, Hirsch assured them that all future coaches and staffs would be screened for prejudice, and that there isn't and never will be a "quota" for black players at Wisconsin.

Local reporters commented on an obvious rapport between Hirsch and Jardine from the time of the new coach's introduction. Both men are forthright to questioners, each is sophisticated and good-humored. Jardine stands about 5'10" ("I was 6' when I started playing ball, but I got packed down a little"), and borders on chubby at 200 lbs. He has a confidence that has been mistaken for cockiness, and a drill-sergeant rasp to a voice that sounds as though he gargles with thumb tacks.

"I actively sought the position at Wisconsin" he told the press. "I went after it with reckless abandon, so to speak. I wanted it and I didn't care if I was first choice or ninth choice.

"First, I wanted back in the Big Ten. Second, Wisconsin or Illinois were schools I'd like to come back to. I have a lot of ties here."

What is the potential for the new coach and the University? Sport-writer Tom Butler put it this way in the Wisconsin State Journal.

"If Jardine develops winning football here, he will become the toast of Wisconsin. It won't be easy, but John assures all he welcomes the challenge.

"And Wisconsin has much more than just a hard core of loyal boosters. Badger fans turned out to the tune of about 50,000 a game last fall for a 3–7–0 club. Turn that record around and we could see the enlarged stadium filled for the first time.

"Wisconsin fans wish John Jardine nothing but the best. They want him to succeed."

If You Want To Smell a Badger—

The traditional Badger yearbook is no more. In its place will be a more tangible memory—the sounds and smells of campus-all bound up in a new Art Portfolio.

Hoping to make the portfolio a "friendlier book" than the photopacked Badgers of the past, editor Candy Stewart, Oshkosh, said that "People's attitudes and values have changed so much that we decided that the old Badger wasn't saying what the college experience really is." She thinks that the Portfolio will be more pertinent to more of the campus.

To do this, the staff has put more emphasis on capturing various life styles within the University community. Sections are planned on Langdon street, the residence halls, graduate students, black students and the Madison community.

Miss Stewart said the Portfolio would go beyond being a photographic record of activity, and attempt to capture the attitudes of the campus. More emphasis is being put on poetry, prose, and even sound and smell.

A seven minute record of campus sounds-everything from a football game to a political rally-will be included. The staff is also working on a tongue-in-cheek adaptation of Monopoly suited for the campus, and "smell strips" which will give off prevalent campus odors. "We don't know what we'll put on the smell strips yet," editor Stewart said. "Maybe the odor of the algae from Lake Mendota."

The new Portfolio will come in two sections. One, a square hardcover volume, will contain the life styles sections, the art, prose, poetry, and the traditional senior pictures. A softcover supplement will handle the usual pictures of student organizations and living units.

Hated English 102? C'mon Back: It's Gone

Freshman English has been dropped from the University curriculum, beginning next September. The decision to drop English 102 and its honors section was made recently by the English departmental committee.

Nearly 4,000 students are enrolled in the course this year. It is taught almost exclusively by some 120 teaching assistants. According to Simeon K. Heninger, department chairman, the course was dropped because the writing skills of incoming freshmen are getting better. He said that the department would still offer a remedial English course and help other departments set up their own writing programs.

The decision will probably need the approval of colleges within the University which now require their students to take the course.

Heninger has denied that the course was dropped in reprisal against teaching assistants who are not pleased with the course. Several TA's have complained that English 102 is too rigidly controlled by senior faulty members and have requested more autonomy.

Heninger said that the movement away from the composition requirement was a national trend, and a natural development because high schools are now offering better composition courses. Most freshmen are still required to take six credits of freshman English. But the department has been waiving three of those credits since September 1968, and advance-placing other freshmen to English 201. In effect, only four per cent of the freshmen are now taking six credits of English.

According to Heninger, the teaching assistants presently assigned to the freshman English sections will be used for other courses.

Calls Enrollment Rules anti-Semitic

A critic of the University's outof-state enrollment policy has charged that the policy is particularly discriminatory against Jewish students.

At a meeting of the Board of Regents, Robert P. Goodman, a representative of the anti-defamation league of B'nai B'rith claimed that the policy has led to a "drastic

The University

cut in the number of Jewish students given the opportunity to enroll in the UW this year."

The policy, adopted by the regents last March, calls for restricting out-of-state undergraduate enrollment to 15 per cent by 1971.

Goodman, a Racine attorney and chairman of the Wisconsin regional board of the anti-defamation league, said that the restrictions may be the result of a search for scapegoats responsible for campus disruptions. "Many have found their scapegoat in the alien and the outsider," he continued. "It becomes a simple matter to locate guilt in someone else, and then banish the offender."

The anti-defamation league was not accusing the regents of outright discrimination, he said, but of de facto discrimination because the policies hurt the Jewish students most.

Goodman said the 15 per cent quota threatened the quality of University education, and that it would make the University an "insular institution in a shrinking world." He also said he believed the vast majority of minority group students who came to the UW contributed greatly toward its excellence.

The regents have agreed to review the enrollment policy. Regent Walter Renk told Goodman that the policy was not meant to be discriminatory against minority groups, but that the "first people we recognize are the students from Wisconsin."

Regent Charles Gelatt said that the University was not withdrawing from national obligations because 67 per cent of the graduate enrollment at the Madison campus and 75 per cent of the PhD candidates are from out-of-state.

New Negro Newspaper Distributed on Campus

A third campus newspaper has appeared in Madison in the past month. Called "... and Beautiful", the paper is published monthly by black students on the campus.

The 16-page tabloid is designed to "give the students a more direct

Two Settlers Buried on Bascom

Students use Bascom Hill for short rests between classes, but few know it is the last resting place for the first two white men to die in Madison.

The two men, who died in 1837 and 1838, are buried under the sidewalk on top of the hill. Lines are marked in the cement to mark the spots where the men are buried. The graves are just to the south of the Lincoln statue, and the lines are easily seen.

Buried there are an Englishman, Samuel Warren, who was killed by lightning June 15, 1838, at 26; and the first white man to die in Madison, William Nelson, who died in 1837.

World War I soldiers first uncovered the graves, together with the two men's skeletons and remnants of buttons, while learning construction methods. They were training under the direction of Albert Gallistel, former director of physical plant planning at the University.

Gallistel initially thought the graves were those of Indians. The presence of buttons, and remnants of clothing and pine knots indicated to the diggers the graves were those of white men.

Historical records show that later excavations unearthed a tombstone. The stone, now property of the State Historical Society, was inscribed: "Sacred to the Memory of Samuel Warren of Middlesex, England.

Was killed by lightning June 15, 1838. Aged 26 Years."

The records also show that Warren was struck by lightning while working with others in the construction of the state's first capitol building.

The cause of Nelson's death is unknown. His grave and remains were found five feet north of Warren's grave.

Gallistel's crew removed the two skeletons, and after pouring a concrete drain for the roadway in front of Bascom Hall, carefully replaced them. The workmen drew parallel lines in the fresh cement to mark the site of the bodies.

The lines are still plainly visible, and you can see them for yourself the next time you walk up the south side of Bascom Hill.

KRAMER J. ROCK

line of communication with not only other students, but the community as well," according to Elrie Chrite, director of the UW Afro-American race relations center, which sponsors the newspaper.

The paper is distributed free of charge on campus and is edited by Charlene Harris, a junior from Madison. She said it will also be distributed to churches, dorms and black businesses in the city. The paper will not be limited to one point of view, she explained, and is neither militant nor conservative, but will offer a variety of black student opinion.

The first issue, dedicated to Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, Black Panthers killed in Chicago, features a story and picture of Wisconsin's first black Homecoming queen, Carolyn Williams, on the front page. It also contains a four-page insert by African students, and several ads warning against drug addiction.

The other two campus newspapers are the *Daily Cardinal* and the weekly *Badger Herald*.

Give Schedule for Alumni Seminars

The five week-long Wisconsin Alumni Seminars, sponsored by the University Extension, will begin the week of July 5. The first (July 5-11) will be conducted by Jack Barbash, economics professor, on "Upsurge and Tension within Organized Labor."

Dr. William L. Blockstein, professor of pharmacy and health sciences chairman of University Extension, will discuss "Implications of the Manipulation of Life and Death," July 12–18.

continued

Hurry! Just a few spaces left!



On to Rome May 10-19

complete

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February, 1970

The third session (July 19–25) will feature "The Quest for Personal Meaning," by Robert C. Shaw, of educational policy studies.

"The Problems of Freedom in the American Democracy" is the seminar for the week of July 26– August 1. It will be conducted by David Fellman, Vilas professor of political science.

August 2–8 is the windup session, in which Hazel Anderson, associate professor emeritus of comparative literature, will focus on "The Humanities: Antidote for Apathy."

All seminars will be held in the Wisconsin Center at Lake and Langdon streets. Out of town participants will be housed in Lowell Hall, a dormitory located on Langdon, a half block from the Center. Classes meet mornings and late afternoons Monday through Friday. Tuition and study materials cost \$40 per person.

Detailed information and enrollment forms are available from Robert H. Schacht, director, the Wisconsin Alumni Seminar, University Extension, 432 N. Lake street, Madison, 53706.

Three Suspended for Misconduct

Chancellor Edwin Young has suspended three students, on an interim basis, for their alleged participation in an SDS campus disruption Dec. 12.

The chancellor said the suspensions would remain in effect until conclusion of a full hearing before the Committee on Student Conduct Appeals "unless they are earlier set aside by that committee."

Notified by Chancellor Young of this action were Max S. Elbaum, Madison; James O. Klukkert, Flossmoor, Ill.; and Paul J. Musial of Green Bay. Another person also arrested in the disturbance is not a UW student.

The students were informed that they have a right to an immediate hearing before the committee to review their immediate suspensions by the chancellor's office. This review, they were told, shall be limited to the question of whether the interim suspension should remain in effect until the full hearing by that committee is completed.

Under the Wisconsin Administrative Code, the suspended students may not enter any UW campus for one year without the chancellor's consent.

The charges against the students included window breaking, attacking arresting officers, striking the officers, throwing objects at the officers, resisting arrest, attempting to escape, and associated misconduct.

Student Sues to Change Tuition Base

A UW law student has filed suit in federal court challenging the University's right to charge him out-ofstate tuition.

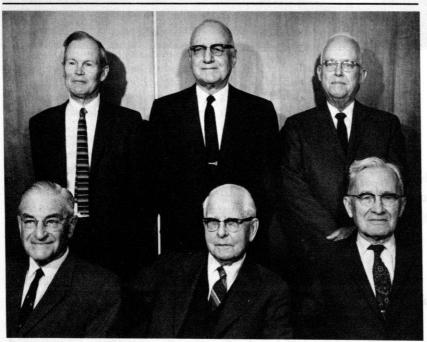
Marvin L. Walters, 21, of Monona, insists that he has fulfilled all the requirements of residency and has asked for a federal judicial panel to consider the state and federal constitutional questions on the state law which sets residency standards.

The challenge is important due to its status as a "class action"—if the state law is unconstitutional for Walters, it will apply to everyone in his position.

Walters claims he has established residence in Wisconsin since coming here from Iowa in 1968. He pays state taxes, is a registered voter and has a Wisconsin driver's license.

In his lawsuit, which names registration administrative heads, University regents and a faculty committe on appeals from non-resident tuition, he said he sent a check for \$263, the resident tuition fee. Later, he received a letter demanding that he pay the \$1,063 non-resident fee or be dropped from the University.

He contends that the law permitting the University to classify citizens be declared unconstitutional. Wisconsin law provides that any adult student who has been a bona fide resident of the state for one year preceding his enrollment is not required to pay nonresident tuition rates.



Almost 250 years of service to the University are represented by six emeritus chemistry professors who recently held a reunion here. Seated (left to right): Farrington Daniels, 80, who taught for 39 years; J. H. Mathews, 88, 45 years; H. A. Schuette, 84, 41 years. Standing: J. W. Williams, 71, who taught for 43 years; V. W. Meloche, 74, 41 years; S. M. McElvain, 72, 38 years.

Take That! No, Take That!

A state legislative committee which filed a report last fall criticising the University administration (Wisconsin Alumnus, November) for alleged lack of preparation for student dissent found itself on the receiving end in a discussion with regents in December. Two of the regents asked why the legislature wasn't prepared for last September's week-long demonstration and takeover by welfare marchers.

"Your legislative body shortchanged the state in not anticipating the welfare march when \$26,-000 in damage was done at the Capitol," regent Bernard Ziegler

(West Bend) charged.

His remarks came during a formal conference with state senator Milo Knutson (La Crosse), chairman of the committee which investigated campus disorders, and representative Jack Steinhilber (Oshkosh.) They asked for the meeting with the regents, Knutson said, "to bring about understanding between the regents and the legislature."

Ziegler observed, "It seems to me we're getting involved with a committee that wants to assume the duties of the Kellett Commission, the Board of Regents, and the Coordinating Council for Higher Education."

"You're casting aspersions in the wrong direction," replied Steinhilber. In the exchange that followed, he said the legislature had not shortchanged the state by being unprepared because "they were not in charge of the Capitol."

Ziegler asked Knutson to cite an example of an incident administrators should have forseen.

Knutson said that Dean Rusk's appearance on campus last summer was one example. "There was quite a confrontation and it was necessary to call the sheriff to restore order," he charged.

Regent F. J. Pelisek (Milwaukee), asked if Knutson wanted armed guards standing by on the

campus.

UW Vice Presdent Robert Clo-

dius said University, local police and other government officials were trying to establish procedures to handle future demonstrations. "I don't know what more can be done except to have a larger police force on campus that would be available at all times," he said.

The regents rejected a suggestion calling for the overhaul of the University's central administration. One legislator suggested that each campus be autonomous, reducing the role of President Harrington's administration. Regent president James Nellen said decentralization would result in duplication and competition among the four degree-granting campuses. Another regent added that the result would be skyrocketing education costs.

Kids Uptight? They Have Reason, Says Psychiatrist

The social and political climate has a profound effect on students, noted a UW psychiatrist as he reported a tripling of the number of students seeking help at the University's clinic after the President's Vietnam speech in November.

Seymour Halleck, M.D., head of student psychiatric services, told colleagues at the University of Illinois medical school that the speech seemed to have caused much mental despair. He made this point while relating the social situation to students' emotional development.

"We are not talking about a few sick-niks," he said, "but about a younger generation, many of whom are living on the edge of despair." He felt students confronted with mounting pressures are afraid of the future and attempted to live in the present. Attitudes that characterized only militants and hippies in the past are appearing more widely among college students.

Halleck, an authority on student alienation, (Wisconsin Alumnus, September, '68) said activism and alienation are inversely related. "When you try to control political activism, you frequently get more drug usage. Generally when a stu-

dent feels there is no possibility for change in an environment he feels is repressive or oppressive, then the tendency to turn to drugs is greater. The state of society contributes to personal despair."

MDs Dispute Cyclamate Ban

The government ban on use of cyclamates was based, in part, on studies conducted at the UW (Wisconsin Alumnus, October). Now, however, two UW scientists have expressed surprise that the decision to ban the artificial sweetner was founded on "such incomplete evidence." They say that if cyclamate is banned on the basis of the few tests performed so far, hundreds of other products should also be removed from the daily market, also.

Drs. Stanley L. Inhorn, director of the Wisconsin state laboratory of hygiene, and Lorraine F. Meisner, instructor of preventive medicine said in a letter published in *Science* magazine:

"In view of the many products, both foods and drugs, which have been proven to cause cancer or mutations and are still available to the public, we believe that the ban was premature and of too great import to be made by one or a few government officials at a hurried meeting without thorough investigation and review by the scientific community."

The decision, according to the doctors, was based primarily on the results of experiments where rats, given 50 times the maximum recommended human daily consumption for their lifetime, developed an unusual form of bladder cancer. In additional testing, malformations occurred in 15 per cent of chick embryos injected with cyclmate. But the test proved negative when other animals were used.

Before the ban became final, the two doctors think, the experiments warranted repeating in other laboratories and on larger groups and different species of animals. Frequently a substance is disease-causing in only one type of animal.

Finally, they suggest that a hu-

man population exposed to cyclamate since its introduction 20 years ago be compared with a group which has not been exposed. Such a study should show an increased incidence of bladder cancer in the exposed population if cyclamate is the causative agent.

They believe such a relationship is doubtful. "In the 20-year period during which cyclamate has been so widely used, there has been no increase in the mortality from bladder cancer," they said.

Encyclopedia of Sports Medicine Due Out Soon

The University is the development center for a sports medicine encyclopedia containing almost 1200 manuscripts written by 470 specialists from 37 countries.

The international Encyclopedia of Sports Sciences and Medicine is due for publication early this year. It is sponsored by the American College of Sports Medicine and the Macmillan Publishing Co.

The book is expected to be used on a world-wide basis by trainers, practicing physicians, team physicians, education teachers, and school administrators. Its executive editor is Prof. Leonard A. Larson, men's physical education department chairman.

It will be the most detailed and complete definition of the sport medicine and physical education field yet compiled. The book is structured under the premise of sport medicine being the scientific study of the human organism.

Every conceivable topic, from basic exercise to sport psychology, will be covered in the 1.3 million word book. It will include information ranging from charlie horse prevention and treatment to the social and cultural influences of sport. Over nine years in the making, the encyclopedia will offer reference information on such influences as drugs, aging, and physical skills.

Twenty-three UW staff members contributed to the encyclopedia.

Mansoor Completing History-Making Eastern Study

Eighteen research volumes, due for publication in June, will contain a chronological entry for every important diplomatic or political event occurring in the Middle East between 1950 and 1967. They are a 10-year labor of Prof. Menahem Mansoor and many graduate students in and out of the department of Hebrew and Semitic studies. Concerned with an increasingly important and explosive area of the world, they will come equipped with a computerized index.

The 18 volumes will be followed by others in the same category, but covering earlier times. Some will identify and tell the whereabouts of significant Arab world documents; some will give biographical information on persons mentioned in the documents and chronology. All 40 to 50 volumes, which the finished project is expected to require, will contain indexes.

Finally the work will be fed into computers, indexed, and further made available in microfiche form at the U.S. Office of Education.

Expected to be completed in full by the early or mid-1970's, the undertaking will constitute a signal boon for diplomats, scholars, statesmen, and anyone else seeking ready information on the Arab world, a unique catalogued and computerized history of the Middle East, 1900–1967.

"In the past, a researcher on the Middle East spent most of his time hunting for source materials in various parts of the world," Prof. Mansoor pointed out recently, "and much of it was inaccessible because of distance and language barriers. He rarely had enough time left to study and evaluate the materials if found."

The Wisconsin study attempts to reverse that order, Mansoor continued, "to supply the scholar with all the source material he needs and let him spend all his time studying and evaluating." The computerized index will list and cross-list some 120,000 events, 35,000 documents, and 18,000 individuals. "Without the computers, it would have taken 20 more years to complete the work, and doubled the required budget and staff."

When begun in 1959, the undertaking had a relatively modest goal—to identify, study, and describe all of the Arabic documents and international agreements entered into by Middle Eastern countries between 1950 and 1961. The project was titled "Politics and Diplomacy in the Arab World—A Documentary, Chronological and Biographical Study"—and there were no plans for a computerized index.

But goals have a way of expanding and multiplying for Mansoor, chairman of the Department of Hebrew and Semitic studies ever since it was established in 1955. In addition to building his department, the Orientalist teaches and conducts research in both modern and ancient languages of the Middle East.

Educational missions carried out for the British during and after World War II in Palestine and Tel Aviv, and later research in the Middle East have complemented Mansoor's academic training and widened his knowledge of the Eastern world. He was among the scholars chosen to translate the Dead Sea Scrolls; and he annually conducts a Wisconsin traveling seminar in the Lands of the Bible.

Of the research project: "Despite its title, this is not a political undertaking," Mansoor stresses. "It is a scholarly project in the humanities." His researchers have encountered no difficulty in obtaining access to documents held in Middle Eastern nations, he says.

"We are getting support from all sides, the Arab countries and Israel. We feel this will be a contribution toward understanding and peace in the Middle East."

The worth of the project is further suggested by the time and funds given in support of it. Consultants have been many, including Prof. Richard L. Venezky of computer

sciences, advising on the mechanized index procedures.

A partial list of funding agencies includes the Institute of International Studies, U. S. Office of Education, providing the main support; External Research Program, U. S. State Department; Office of Scientific Research, U. S. Air Force; and both the Graduate School and College of Letters and Science of the University.

Dr. Smith Heads School of Nursing

Dr. Louise C. Smith, professor of nursing, has been appointed acting dean of the School of Nursing.

She replaces Dr. Helen L. Bunge, who asked to be relieved of all duties because of her health. Miss Bunge announced her retirement in October.

Dr. Smith has been a professor and assistant dean of the school since 1961. A native of Pennsylvania, she received her B.S. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1932 before earning her diploma in nursing from Johns Hopkins School of Nursing, Baltimore. She received her M.S. from Pennsylvania in 1941 and her Ed.D. from Columbia University in 1955.

Prior to joining the UW School of Nursing, she was for nine years on the staff of Teachers College at Columbia University in New York City. She has also served as an instructor and supervisor in nursing for the U.S. Public Health Service.

Hockey, Basketball Crowds Set Records

A total of 19,784 fans turned out to see Wisconsin's basketball and ice hockey teams perform here January 10th, with 11,698 witnessing the cagers losing effort against Iowa in the afternoon in the field-house and a record-setting 8,086 fans taking in the skaters 3–2 loss in overtime to Michigan Tech at night at the Dane County Coliseum.

The basketball crowd was the largest of the current season and brought the average attendance to



Masterpiece Finds New Home

It took eight strong men to remove this 400-year-old Adoration of the Shepherds from a wall in the State Historical Society building, in preparation for its display in the nearly-completed Elvehjem Art Center across State street.

Beyond strength (the oil panel is six-by-11-feet, weighing nearly 600 pounds,) it took special skills and extensive measures for its protection, since the Renaissance masterpiece is the University's finest work of art, according to art center curator Arthur Blumenthal. The surface was protected by rice paper brushed over with a gelatine solution.

Adoration is by the Florentine artist Giorgio Vasari (1511–1574), who painted it about 1570 for a small church near Florence. The masterpiece has had "a glorious history" of residence in famous collections, according to Blumenthal.

Among its owners were the Corsican Cardinal Fesch, uncle to Napoleon; Lord Ward, 19th-century English collector, also identified as the Earl of Dudley; and finally Henry Reinhardt, early 20th-century Milwaukee art dealer. It was his son, Paul, who, with 30 UW alumni, donated the work to the University in 1923. At that time it was valued at \$40,000. Then, as now, the University had no proper place to display it fittingly, so for more than 40 years it has hung on a stairlanding in the Historical Museum.

However, the dilemma of Wisconsin's "orphan" art will disappear soon. By June 1, *Adoration of the Shepherds* and 1,200 other magnificent works in the University art collection will find permanent homes in the \$3.5-million Elvehjem Art Center.

-Vivien Hone

8,484 for the five home games to date.

The hockey attendance at Saturday night's game was the largest ever to see Wisconsin play, eclipsing the old mark of 7,077 set two years ago when Michigan State played here.

The two game Michigan Tech series drew 13,712 fans, just eighteen short of the mark of 13,730 that sat in on the Denver series in mid-December.

Up to that point Wisconsin had drawn 38,323 spectators to six home hockey games this year, for an average attendance of 6,387reportedly the highest in collegiate hockey this year. Last year, Wisconsin drew a total of 44,133 fans to twelve regularly scheduled games at the Coliseum for an average of 3,678 fans per game. The figures do not include three playing dates at the Coliseum for the Big Ten tournament which drew 9,967, or the total of 6,474 fans that saw three games played at Hartmeyer Arena late in the year when the Coliseum was playing host to the ABC bowling tournament.

The 75 per cent increase in attendance this year can be attributed mainly to Wisconsin's entry into the rugged Western Collegiate Hockey Association (WCHA) and to the winning record the Badgers have established in the sport since resuming on an intercollegiate basis in 1963–64. That record is 103–59–5 as of the Michigan Tech series, under the guidance of John Riley (34–23–3 for three years) and Bob Johnson (69–36–2) now in his fourth year here as head coach.

Alumni News

1900-10

Benjamin A. Paust '04, is the oldest active realtor in Minneapolis. He was recently featured in a city newspaper on his 89th birthday.

Herman Blum '08, a New Hampshire textile manufacturer who is well-known in the New England area for his land-scape water colors, has taken time off from his painting to become volunteer director of the National Hay Fever Relief association.

1911-20

Katharine Wright, MD (BA '16), was awarded the American Medical Women's association's Elizabeth Blackwell award, given annually to the outstanding woman physician in the country. Dr. Wright, of Evanston, is a practicing psychiatrist in Chicago.

Lemuel Ricketts Boulware '16, was featured recently in the New York Times as founder of "Boulwarism", a labor relations bargaining policy concerning employees' best interests. He is retired vice-president of General Electric and lives in New York.

Mrs. Blandford (Ann Heise) Jennings '17, is included in the new edition of Who's Who of American Women. During the past year, she has had two plays published as well as several poems.

1921-30

Carl H. Adam '21, has been elected vice president of administration for Fensholt Public Relations, Inc., in Chicago.

Carman G. Blough '22, has honored by the University of Virginia with a Chair of Accounting in his name. Blough, 74, a certified public accountant, retired in 1961 after many years as research director of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. He lives in Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Walter A. Frautschi '24, was named chairman of the board of Webcrafters, Inc. in Madison. He had been president of the offset printing company since 1959.

Leonard S. Barry '25, has received the Profile Award from the Milwaukee chapter of Sales and Marketing Executives, Inc. He was granted the award for outstanding service with the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Carl G. Mayer '25, retired as senior vice-president of Oscar Mayer and Co., in December. During his 44 years at the company, he was credited with many innovations in advertising sales, including the company's "yellow band" trademark.

Bentley Courtenay '26, has retired as director of the Wisconsin selective service system. Colonel Courtenay held the position for the past 23 years.

F. Earl Goodrich '26, has retired after 40 years in sales and management with the corrugated fibre box industry. He now lives in Scottsdale, Arizona.

Einar A. Jacobsen '28, president of Jacobsen manufacturing company in Racine, became a member of the board of directors of Allegheny Ludlum Steel corporation upon merger of his company with that Pittsburgh corporation.

1931-40

Thomas L. McDermand '31, was named a senior vice president in the

new-business division of the Northern Trust company in Chicago.

Charles A. Winding '31, has been elected chairman and chief executive officer of Marine Midland Banks, Inc., in Buffalo, New York. The new head of the \$7 billion financial empire was formerly chairman of Marine Midland





Barry '25

Feutz '35

Trust company in Elmira, New York. Marine Midland Banks is the second largest registered bank-holding company in the country.

George M. Epstein '32, a Kenosha clothing merchant, was featured in a Milwaukee newspaper for his outstanding collection of postcards concerning Kenosha and its history.

Mrs. E. Lindeman (Jean S. Littlejohn '33) Aaberg has been appointed director of publications for St. Vincent's hospital in Los Angeles. She was formerly managing editor of the California nurses' association bulletin.

William R. Bascom '33, has received the Pitre International Folklore Prize for his new book, Ifa Divination; Communication Between Gods and Men in West Africa. Bascom, an anthropology professor at the University of California, Berkeley, is also director of the university's Lowie Museum.

Terrance McCabe '33, chief of the import division with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., was honored by the Wisconsin Cheese Makers' association for his service to the cheese industry.

Joseph G. Werner '33, is president of the Dane County bar association. He was also elected to a directorship of Rotary International earlier this year.

Marc J. Musser, MD '32, has been appointed chief medical director of the Veterans Administration. In his new position, Dr. Musser will direct the largest medical complex in the U. S., including 166 hospitals and 202 outpatient clinics. He was formerly on the faculty of the UW medical school, and for the past three years was executive director of a regional medical program in North Carolina.

Robert Beyer '35, was recently appointed to the President's Commission

on minority enterprise, which is composed of 62 leading industrial corporation presidents and professional advisors throughout the country.

Fred Feutz, Jr. '35, has been named manager of manufacturing research for cheese operations of the foods division of Borden, Inc. He is headquartered in Plymouth, Wisconsin.





Sanna '43

Willoughby '43

John C. Butler '39, was chosen as a member of the five-man advisory committee of the Wisconsin Foundation of Independent Colleges. He is director of public relations at Edgewood college.

Ralph F. Voigt '40, is chairman of the statewide "have not conference" in Milwaukee, which was called by Milwaukee's mayor to generate support for a tax redistribution bill. Voigt is mayor of Merrill.

1941-45

A. Q. (Tony) Sanna '43 has been appointed director of new product marketing for the dairy and agri-product divisions of Beatrice Foods company. For the past three years, he has been vice president in charge of industrial product sales at Sanna, Inc., in Madison, where he will maintain headquarters.

William R. Willoughby '43, acting head of the department of economics and political science at the University of New Brunswick, has won a \$7,000 fellowship to do independent research on Canadian-American political relations,

1946-50

Richard H. Leonard '47, editor of the Milwaukee Journal, is one of 43 newsmen who will serve as Pulitzer Prize jurors in 1970. The prizes for distinguished journalism will be awarded in May by the trustees of Columbia university.

John S. Coon '47, has been appointed as central region manager for product development, of the Shell Oil company in Chicago. He was formerly automotive products coordinator in Shell's New York research and development department.

Stanley Du Rose '48, recently-appointed state insurance commissioner,

'With Deep Affection'

Thornton Sisters Donate Land

Important support for University medical research was guaranteed recently as the UW Foundation announced acquisition of 1,000 acres of rich Texas cotton lands.

The highly productive Hale County property, appraised at more than \$250,000, was deeded to the foundation for the benefit of the University by two long-time residents of Wisconsin, the Misses Elsie and Eva Thornton of Reedsburg.

According to terms of the gift, income from the land will remain with the Reedsburg sisters during their lifetime, but will ultimately be devoted to research in neurosurgery in Wisconsin's Medical School.

"The Thornton gift demonstrates forcibly how our deferred-giving program is serving the University of Wisconsin," Robert B. Rennebohm, executive director of the foundation said. "It should stimu-

late others to similar contributions through programs of careful estate planning."

The Texas cotton lands, now destined to produce a separate crop of medical benefits, have been held in the Thornton family for more than a half century. The late Harry Thornton of La Valle, Wis., father of the donors, purchased the 1,000 acres in 1910.

"Our father held a deep affection for the University, as we do," said Miss Eva, who earned both a B.A. in mathematics and an M.A. in psychology from Wisconsin. "Elsie and I wish father were still with us to share the satisfactions we take from this giving. Wisconsin is a wonderful state, and we Thorntons wish to help its University maintain the great reputation it has so long enjoyed.

"We hope to add to these research funds in the future."



Dr. Edwin B. Fred, president emeritus of the University, presents membership medallions from the Presidents Club to Miss Elsie Thornton (left) and Miss Eva M. Thornton '19, both of Reedsburg. The club is an organization of major donors to the UW Foundation that honors the presidents of the University.

was featured in a Madison newspaper for his enthusiastic interest in skiing and his hobby of designing ski jumps.

Morton G. Spooner '48, was promoted to director of the electronics division at Cornell Aeronautical laboratory in Buffalo, New York. He was formerly head of the firm's computer research department.

Richard A. Montaba '49, was appointed to the board of directors at Gardner, Jones and Cowell, Inc., in Chicago. He is a vice president of the public relations firm.





Coon '47

Montaba '49

Robert H. Keller '50, vice president of the Wisconsin Realtors association, was featured in a Madison newspaper for outstanding service in his field.

Russell D. Robinson '50, received the first public service award given by a Milwaukee radio and television station for his work as a director of "Project Understanding," a community education program. He is associate professor of adult education at UW-Milwaukee.

1951-55

Donald A. Proechel '51, promoted to vice president, international finance, of

Bendix International in New York. Before his promotion, he was director of finance for the company.

Gerald J. Randall '54, was promoted to assistant vice president in charge of advanced sales at Connecticut Mutual Life insurance company, Hartford. He was formerly director of business and estate plans.

Harry H. Vernon '54, has been made manager of financial accounting and planning for 3M, in St. Paul.

David R. Fosshage '55, was named marketing administrator in the water treatment department of Sta-Rite Industries, Inc., of Deerfield. The company manufactures water treatment and heating equipment.

1956-60

John W. Galanis '59, was married to Patricia Caro in St. Louis recently. He is a Milwaukee attorney.

William J. Immerman '59, has been appointed a vice president of American International Products in Hollywood. He was formerly a deputy district attorney for Los Angeles county.

George A. Nelson '60, has been promoted to vice president and senior loan officer of the First National Bank in Madison. He was vice president in charge of the commercial loan and deposit division.

1961

Gerald W. Purmal was appointed vice president and marketing director at Applied Vacuum, Inc., in Cupertino, California. He is one of the founders of the recently formed company.

Kurt L. Smrcina, a lieutenant commander with the navy submarine service, was married recently in Groton, Connecticut. His bride is the former Margaret Ann Garrity of New London.

1962

Paul G. Cox has been promoted to manager of a new office of Leeds and Northrup company, industrial manufacturers, in Sharon, Pennsylvania. Cox was formerly sales engineer in the company's northern Indiana office. He is married to the former Ruth Ann Drew '62.

1963

Harley D. Sybers, MD '63, and his wife (Ruth Knight '56) have moved from Madison to La Jolla, California, where he has taken a position in the department of pathology of the medical school at the University of California, San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald L. Perkins announce the birth of their first child Gregg William. They are living in Madison.

1964

Mrs. J. Alan Johnson (Jeannine Marvin) has been named director of nursing service for the new Doctors Hospital nursing home in Milwaukee.

Robert J. Casey, an air force captain, has been assigned to duty in Korea. He is a pilot with the aerospace defense command.

Richard K. Nelson has recently published a book on the vanishing world of the Eskimo. He lived among the Eskimos for four years while conducting research for *Hunters of the Northern Ice*. He is currently working on a graduate degree in anthropology.

Fund for Advancement of Education

UW students, faculty, and alumni, including members of the Wisconsin State Assembly, have formed a non-profit organization to solicit funds for minority and other disadvantaged students. All funds raised will benefit graduate students pursuing professional level degrees. Contributions (tax-exempt) toward this program may be directed to Peter Yessne, Treasurer, Fund for the Advancement of Education in Wisconsin, 202 N. Paterson St., Madison, Wisconsin 53703.



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Perry J. Kaufman and his wife Patricia announce the birth of their son, Jason Alexander, in Hollywood, California. Kaufman is vice president of TDL Systems, an independent computer consulting firm in Sherman Oaks, California.

Harry N. Turk and his wife (Ellen Fisher '68) announce the birth of their second son, Matthew. Turk has joined the New York law firm of Arthur, Dry, Kalish, Taylor and Wood.





Foth '67

McGaan '67

1966

Robert M. Freimuth and Michael A. Green were recently admitted to the Illinois bar. They are both graduates of the John Marshall law school in Chicago.

David E. Friestad, an air force captain, has won his second distinguished flying cross in Southeast Asia. He received the award at Hakhon Phanom Royal Thai air base in Thailand.

R. Michael Mett has been appointed counsel to the state securities commissioner in Madison. He was formerly a securities examiner.

Randall E. Schumann, Jr. is a new securities examiner with the state securities commission.

1967

Thomas J. Cashman, received the army commendation medal while serving in Viet Nam. Cashman, who holds the rank of specialist five, was stationed at Ft. Lee, Virginia before going overseas.

Sharon Kay Foth has been named northwestern district home service director for Columbia Gas of Ohio, Inc. in Toledo.

Lt. and Mrs. Fred A. Logan (Susan H. Edgren '65) announce the birth of their first child, Kenneth Allen. Lt. Logan is stationed at Mather air base in California.

James W. McGaan, a second lieutenant in the air force, has won his pilot's wings at Laredo air force base in Texas. He is being assigned to an air national guard unit in Madison.

William Blobner, an army lieutenant recently left for duty in Viet Nam. He was commissioned at Ft. Benning, Georgia.

James M. Decker has graduated from the training course for air force aerospace munitions officers at Lowry air base in Colorado. He holds the rank of second lieutenant, and is assigned to duty with the Strategic Air Command at Grand Forks air base in North Dakota.

Anne C. Greenbaum has been promoted to first lieutenant in the air force. She is a nurse assigned to duty at the medical center at Lackland air force base, Texas.

Carol J. Neumann has been promoted to associate programmer at the IBM Corporation's systems development laboratory in Kingston, New York.

Victor W. Russell has been named executive assistant to the state superintendent of public instruction. He was a personnel management analyst with the state department of administration.

John B. Wayland, an air force second lieutenant, has completed a navigator bombardier course at Mather air base in California. He is assigned to the Strategic Air Command.

1969

Robert Anderson has been commissioned an ensign in the navy. He is in flight officer's training in Pensacola.

Francis J. Kennedy has been named a structural design engineer at Babcock and Wilcox company's power generation division in Barberton, Ohio.

Newly Married

1962

Carol Ann STANISLAWSKI and Giulio Cesare Ricci, Milwaukee

1963

Patricia HOKE '68 and Roger Edward SOLES, Fox Point

1964

Mary Louise McGOWAN and Gerald G. White, Madison

Betty Kay Smith and Richard L. PE-TERSON, Burlington

1965

Carolyn M. LEMKE '67 and Wayne W. HANSEN, Seattle

1966

Linda Faye GORMAN and M. Douglas Weintraub, New York City

Joan Louise HATCH '68 and Landy F. SPARR, Madison

Nancy K. GALLAU '69 and Steven BLATNIK, Milwaukee

Patricia Jean FALCI and William L. Wellentin, Madison

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The alumni association of the University's Library School is undertaking a drive to raise a minimum of \$10,000 for furnishings for the new Library School quarters in the undergraduate library, expected to be completed in Spring 1971.

The Association has designated as its prime interest the appropriate furnishing of the student commons and the two corridors which will serve as lounge areas.

Checks should be made out to the alumni association of the University of Wisconsin Library School, and designated for the Building Fund, and sent to: Mrs. Barbara MacAlpine, Treasurer, UW Library School Alumni Association, 17 North 1st Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53704

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