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Alumnus



Concluding our look at the STUDENT

Letters

Return of a Native

When I saw the hundred-twenty-six-thousand-plus population figure on the roadside sign as I slowed down on coming into Madison about a year ago, my first visit in over twenty years, I nearly turned around and fled away. Then, when I got into the city, and when I saw the campus of my University, I was even more overwhelmed. New buildings everywhere, even more raw torn areas of construction, and a "new look" to the campus. I wondered, the first time I climbed the Hill (aging thighs and lungs made it steeper than I remember) what that miserable monolith was, just over Bascom Hall's left shoulder. Yes, it was Van Vleck Hall, the slab on stilts which to me has quite completely ruined the landscape. Inside, I found it wonderfully functional for its purpose, and its top-floor lounge providing not only a refuge for the mathematician-students, now come into their due place, but a previously-unsuspected view of the entire main campus. Outside—I'd rather not voice my reactions to this slab on stilts.

And the students—! Their thronging crowds, with eager questing faces, were so much more intense than the crowd I remembered that I was almost terrified at the sense of purpose I could only sense, but hardly understand, from my own background of having been one of the few who always rushed from place to place. (I had to: from my classes in the top north-east corner of Bascom, my favorite locus of liberal-arts studies, to my vocational courses on the top floor of Sterling, where the Commerce School then held forth, was quite a vertical steeplechase.) But again, the students! I don't have the words to say just how I feel about this generation of UW under-

graduates. I listened—I listened everywhere I could, and it kept coming back to me: "This generation is beyond your ability to keep up with, or to match, or even to comprehend."

They didn't say this, but in my student contacts, from a Union Directorate member to the unidentified character at the KK (the place once known as Fred Lohmaier's), I got the same whiplash response: "We've got so much to learn, so much to do, in order to face this world you've made, I can't take time off to discuss philosophy with you."

And there is much more about the student contacts, since I most strongly believe that this, or any other, University can only live in its undergraduate strength. Our graduate schools, our research programs, our efforts to extend the University's influence throughout the area where we carry the major educational responsibility, all of these are as shadows in comparison with the direct teaching of young people urgently seeking knowledge.

So—on this first visit in over twenty years, I found a University quite advanced in scope from its level in the late 30's, when I was an undergraduate here. But when I arrived at the chapter house of my fraternity, Sigma Phi, I found that some vestiges of the old-time antagonism to the "Greek group" not only were still in existence, but had the sanction and strong support of some elements among the faculty and administration. I can only say, while trying to avoid a partisan attitude, that I feel sorry for the closed-in minds who take such a view against the way of living which the fraternities and sororities, at their best, represent. I especially regret their inability to understand that the great State Universities, as we

now know them, grew from the pioneering and missionary activities of a small cadre of fraternity brethren, who among them founded Michigan, Cornell, and California as the first leaders in this branch of higher education.

As to the qualifications for entrance as a student here, I can only say that I'm most thankful I arrived in 1935; today my background and high-school qualifications would have barely permitted me to enter as a freshman. As a former boss of mine at Radiation Laboratory, MIT, put it when Dr. Lee DuBridge accepted the presidency of Cal Tech: "The standards here—as of now, I couldn't pass the entrance exam as a freshman!"

So—I can only say, the University, my Alma Mater, continues to grow and develop; if it is far beyond the level I have known, so much the better for its future, in a world about to be born.

Chet Porterfield '39
Madison

Comments on STUDENT Issue

Congratulations on the January, 1964 issue of the magazine and in particular on "What Statistics Show About Today's Student." That was not only of great interest to me as a student of long ago, in respect to its subject matter, but represents one of the best (if not the best) article on statistics I have ever read. . .

The sketches and photos of typical students are fascinating too, but I do want to emphasize my pleasure and interest in the statistical article as a particularly skillful job.

Miss E. Marion Pilpel '19
New York City

You are off to a fine start on your series of articles on the STUDENT. The page headed "The Student" in the January *Alumnus* is clarifying and thought provoking.

A nostalgic vein is indicated in my case. For example the first football team in 1889. We lived at the corner of Lake and Langdon, neighbors of President Bascom, who lived back of us on State Street. In later years, with other Madison youngsters, I saw all the Wisconsin football games on the lower campus, the revolving wedge and all.

Louis Sumner and other faces are familiar, but I am not quite sure of the names—Kerr, McMynn ?, etc.

I called yesterday on a delightful old lady who graduated from Wisconsin in 1893. She says she will soon be 93. She is Mrs. Mary Murray McCurrach. The Murray family lived on State Street, across from the lower campus. I asked her if she remembered when they used to play football there and she said, "I'll say I do. They used to come over to our house for water."

I look forward to future issues bringing the Student up to date.

Lyndon H. Tracy '01
Evanston, Illinois

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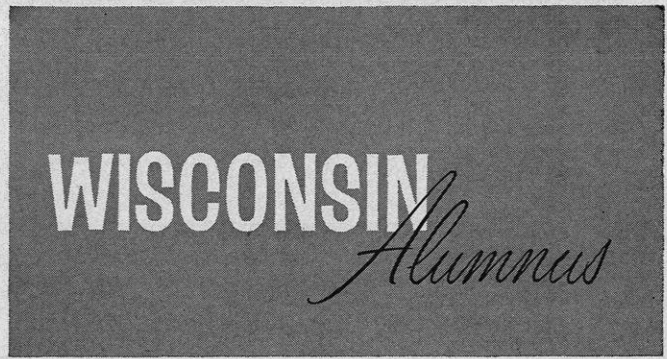
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FUTURAMA



Created by the People of General Motors—One of the highlights of the World's Fair will be the General Motors Futurama. This magnificent, ultra-modern building and the wonders it contains represent the skill and work of GM people—*stylists, engineers, scientists, architects, show specialists.*

The building is 680 feet in length (a very long par three on any golf course). It's 200 feet wide (forty more than a football field), and from the stark beauty of the ten-story-high canopy entrance to the wide scope of the domed pavilion at the rear, it expresses one thing very clearly: *tomorrow!*

A high spot of the Futurama is a ride that surrounds you with wonders. In an unforgettable experience, you'll be carried through time and space—through desert and jungle—to polar regions and across the ocean floor. In a single day this dramatic ride can accommodate 70,000 people—the entire population, for instance, of Muncie, Indiana or Boulder, Colorado.

In the Futurama's Avenue of Progress, you'll see the newest sources of power described and demonstrated in fascinating ways. Also shown are research projects in transportation mobility, including a vehicle traversing jungle terrain and a moon-rover conquering a rugged lunar landscape. At the Futurama you can visit a host of other colorful displays designed to attract, interest and challenge the imagination of every member of your family.

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On Wisconsin

by Arlie M. Mucks, Jr., Executive Director



THE BUSINESS of an Association is the business of its members. For that reason, I want to take this opportunity to bring you up-to-date on your Association's activities and familiarize you with our continually expanding program of promoting the best interests of the University. Whenever appropriate, I will bring you similar reports on the highlights of our activities to provide an insight into the total program of your Association.

Here is a brief look at some of the activities that form a vital part of our present program:

Regional Meetings—A key aspect of this year's extension program was a series of regional meetings. Pres. Fred H. Harrington, Dean LeRoy Luberg, Ed Gibson, and your director held a number of highly successful meetings throughout the State last fall. Club officers, Badger Boosters, and other alumni interested in the University were invited to these sessions. In each location, it was explained how effective alumni action could help further the University's goals.

In addition to the regional meetings, all club officers were invited to Madison the Saturday of the opening football game to participate in a stimulating club officers' workshop. By bringing together the local club leadership in this fashion, we feel that our Association can be of greater service to our alumni in the field.

Tours—July 6, 1964 will be "Wisconsin Alumni Day" at the New York World's Fair and a good representation of Badgers is expected to be on hand for the festivities. Your Association is sponsoring this special tour for Wisconsin alumni. We will be in New York from July 4 to 11 with headquarters at the Shelton Towers Hotel.

An exciting European-Scandinavian tour is also available to Wisconsin alumni this summer. Based on the success of our last year's European tour, we are expecting many travel-minded Badgers to join us in our overseas holiday. The group will be flying from New York on July 11 for a twenty-three-day tour. We feel that this is a special service for our alumni in that it offers them an opportunity to travel abroad in the company of fellow Badgers.

Alumni Awards—The Executive Committee of the Association has approved a new award program for distinguished alumni. A number of alumni will be honored by the Association at the Alumni Dinner, Saturday evening, June 6. In the past, we have given just one "Alumnus of the Year" award. Because of the many outstanding Badgers in our alumni family, the Executive Committee felt it would be appropriate to honor more than one alumnus each year. The criteria for

selection will be: outstanding professional achievement; a record of alumni citizenship that has brought credit to the University; and loyalty and service to Wisconsin.

As a supplement to these awards, the Association plans to recognize loyal Badgers who have been leaders in promoting outstanding Wisconsin Alumni Club activities in their home communities.

Women's Day—An announcement of this important function appears on a separate page in this month's issue. Women's Day has grown each year and is now one of our most popular activities. Its primary function is to keep our Wisconsin women informed of the progress of their University and show them ways in which they can personally benefit from and contribute to the cultural and intellectual programs of the University.

Alumni Fun—A team of Wisconsin alumni—David Susskind '42, William B. Murphy '28, Nat Hiken '36, and Elroy Hirsch '49—have appeared on the CBS television show "Alumni Fun" sponsored by American Cyanamid. The Badgers are still in the running for the championship (a \$15,000 grant to the winning school) and will appear next on the March 22 airing of the show.

Membership Growth—This year, for the first time, your Association is mailing out four membership solicitations. The results thus far have been excellent and we are anticipating an increase of approximately 3,500 new members. It is important that members of our clubs belong to the national Association as well as their local group. Please encourage every Wisconsin alumnus in your community to join our Association so that they will receive the magazine and keep posted on current developments at the University.

Student Activities—This year the Wisconsin Student Association appointed a special representative—Russell Goedjen, a sophomore from Two Rivers—to coordinate student-alumni activities. Our Association has a deep interest in working with student leaders to acquaint them with our programming activities and to encourage them to continue their leadership role as alumni. We work with the students on Homecoming activities, bringing speakers to the campus, Senior Swingout, and in publishing the Senior Newsletter. We also present awards and scholarships to outstanding junior and senior students in recognition of their scholastic and extra-curricular achievements.

Reunions—Our reunion plans are on schedule and we are looking forward to greeting a substantial delegation of returning alumni in June. Further information on reunions will appear in the April *Alumnus*.



New England Life agent Ken Mellen (Utica College) calls at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Cook in Utica, New York.

How many reasons do you need to change careers?

Two good reasons were enough for Ken Mellen. Although he was already off to a promising start in another business, he chose a new career in life insurance with New England Life. As Ken puts it: "I wanted a chance for unlimited earnings. And I wanted work that would give me freedom to make my own career decisions."

How's Ken doing in his new career? By the end of his first year with us, he had sold more than one million dollars worth of life insurance! (And his income was already well up into five figures.)

That's an impressive achievement. But Ken has the right things going for him. Enthusiasm. Determination. Sound New England Life training. Diligence in applying that training. And the ability to inspire confidence in the people he deals with.

Take his association with Ray Cook, for example. Ray, who owns the Kirby Vacuum

Cleaner Distributorship in Utica, signed up for personal life insurance with Ken. He liked the way things were handled and called Ken in to work out a group insurance plan for his salesmen. These men, in turn, were so impressed that each of them went to Ken for personal life insurance. Begin to see how Ken reached the million mark?

Does this kind of challenging, rewarding career sound good to you? There are wonderful opportunities in it—especially with the guidance and support of a good company. Find out if you can meet our qualifications. Write to Vice President John Barker, Jr., 501 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02117.

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...about the University

Dormitory Story Contained Incorrect Figures

IN OUR February issue we carried a story on dormitory construction at the University. In that story was a statement to the effect that new private dormitory room and board rates ranged from \$1,500 to \$2,000 for an academic year. These figures are incorrect. According to information provided by the University Housing Bureau, the private dormitories with the highest rates are: Lowell Hall—\$1,500; Ann Emery Hall—\$1,385; and Allen Hall—\$1,350.

Move to Limit Madison Enrollment

FOR SEVERAL months, the University has been talking about booming enrollments on the Madison campus. In fact, the talk of doubling the present Madison enrollment by 1973 has caused the administration to take a second look at the future of the Madison campus.

At the February meeting of the Regents, President Harrington said that the administration hopes to change the actual distribution of students among University campuses so that, by 1973, the Madison campus will less than double, Milwaukee will more than double, and the Centers will triple.

Pres. Harrington, in suggesting some possible ways of "programming" the growth of the University, stressed that the rate of growth is probably more important to control than the ultimate size of any single campus.

Programming the growth could be achieved by the following steps: maintain the present ratio of out-of-state undergraduates at Madison by revision of admission standards and procedures; broaden the offerings and begin dormitory construction at Milwaukee; increase the number of freshman-sophomore Centers and offer third and fourth year work in such areas of population growth as Racine-Kenosha and Fox Valley-Green Bay; and hold the fees at Centers, where student services and conveniences are limited, below those at Madison and Milwaukee.

The President indicated that he thought measures such as these would hold 1973 enrollments at Madison below 50,000, increase Milwaukee enrollments to well over 20,000, and those at the Centers to around 9,000.

New African Department

A DEPARTMENT of African Languages and Literature will be established at the University in Madison as the result of Board of Regent approval.

The proposal to establish the department came before the Regents bearing the stamp of unanimous approval of the UW Division of Humanities, the administrative committee of the Graduate School, and the African Studies program.

Beginning next fall, UW students choosing African languages and literature as an undergraduate major will undertake a program including two years' intensive study of an African language and courses in African literature, linguistics, anthropology, and French.

For the master's degree, students will study modern African literature and Bantu linguistics, in addition to other requirements. Doctoral candidates must demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of two African languages, pass exams in linguistics or modern African literature and the reading exam in French, and complete the requirements for a minor field in African studies and a dissertation.

The department will include the following members: Dr. A. C. Jordan, distinguished African scholar and writer, will teach the courses in Xhosa and some of the courses in literature; Prof. Wilfred H. Whiteley, specialist in Swahili, noted for his intensive researches in East Africa; Prof. Jan Vansina, currently on leave doing field work in the Congo; and Prof. Philip Curtin, chairman of the African Studies Program and specialist in the colonial period of Africa, who will be acting chairman of the department.

The graduate program of African Studies was established in 1960 to give students the opportunity to explore the anthropology, geography, history, linguistics, politics, and sociology of the world's least-known continent. Faculty members teaching these courses are attached to the departments of their specialization.

John Muir Tribute

WHEN A HEAVILY wooded area on the Madison campus was named in honor of John Muir in 1959, the UW Regents said the park "should serve as an outstanding example of the landscape of Wisconsin."

On Saturday, Feb. 8, the seven-acre park was officially dedicated in

ceremonies at the State Historical Society. U.S. Postmaster General John A. Gronouski spoke and also unveiled the design of a new five-cent commemorative postage stamp honoring the famed naturalist who attended the University a century ago.

Other participants included UW Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington, Wisconsin Gov. John W. Reynolds, Regent Pres. Jacob F. Friedrich of Milwaukee, and Dr. Leslie H. Fishel Jr., director of the State Historical Society.

John Muir Park, the Regents said, was established as a laboratory for studying the plants and animals of the region . . . "and should be a reassurance to both those who value the unusual educational opportunities provided by the wooded area and those who cherish the beauty of the campus."

The park consists of the area within a line north of the Carillon Tower on Observatory Drive to Lake Mendota and east to and including Muir Knoll, on the former site of the campus ski jump. The area formerly was known as Bascom Woods.

In 1962 the University added a new look to the knoll by constructing a three-level overlook area, designed for the pedestrian traveler to pause and enjoy the striking view of Lake Mendota, and for outdoor classes. The lake is sighted through a natural opening in the mass of trees covering the forested ravine north of Bascom Hall.

John Muir Park is wooded with ash, box elder, cherry, elm, hop, hickory, horn beam, locust, maple, oak, and willow trees. It has been maintained in its natural state as much as possible.

Muir came to the University in 1860. In the spring of 1863, a fellow student showed the young man, who had been born in Scotland, a locust tree and explained to him the relationship in form that existed between the locust flower and the flowers of members of the pea family.

In his memoirs, Muir wrote that "this fine lesson charmed me and set

me flying to the woods and meadows in wild enthusiasm." This zest he carried with him into his work in forest conservation, work which eventually earned for him the title of "father of the American national park system." Muir died in 1914.

Movie and TV Violence

THE MAJOR social danger inherent in filmed violence has to do with temporary effects produced in a short period following its viewing, according to Prof. Leonard Berkowitz, of the psychology department.

In an article appearing in the February issue of *Scientific American*, he wrote that his experiments indicate that aggression depicted in television and motion picture dramas, or observed first-hand, can arouse certain members of the audience to force or assault.

Prof. Berkowitz conducted a series of tests at the UW psychological laboratory, supported by a National Science Foundation grant. He stated: "For a short period at least, adult or child, who has just seen filmed violence might conclude that he was warranted in attacking those people in his own life who had recently frustrated him. Further, the film might activate his aggressive habits so that for the period of which I speak he would be primed to act aggressively.

"Should he then encounter people with appropriate stimulus qualities, people he dislikes or connects psychologically with the film, this inclination could lead to open aggression."

Prof. Berkowitz said he would not reject the argument that a frustrated person "can enjoy fantasy aggression because he sees characters doing things he wishes to do, although in most cases his inhibitions restrain him.

"But in the absence of any strong inhibitions against aggression, people who have recently been angered and have then seen filmed aggression are more likely to act aggressively than persons who have not had these experiences.

"I believe that effective catharsis, or emotional purging, occurs only

when an angered person sees that his frustrator has been aggressively injured. From this I argue that filmed violence is potentially dangerous."

In other words, the psychologist contended, "if it is all right for the movie villain to be injured aggressively, people seem to think then it is all right for them to attack the villain in their own lives—the people who had insulted them."

He said supervising agencies in the movie and TV industries generally insist that the films convey the idea that "crime does not pay." If there is any consistent principle used by these agencies, he said, it would seem to be the talion law: an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

Carnegie Supports AIM

THE CARNEGIE CORP. of New York has announced a special grant of \$387,000 to the University of Wisconsin to help finance an experiment in offering higher education to more people in Wisconsin through new, flexible patterns of teaching and learning.

Called the Articulated Instructional Media (AIM) program, the experiment will try to bring both beginning and advanced training "Packages" to youths and adults who cannot come to a campus for extended periods.

The AIM plan proposes to combine, or "articulate," such instructional methods as summer sessions, correspondence instruction, off-campus classes, radio-TV seminars, field laboratories, programmed learning, and traveling libraries into "educational tracks" that a student can follow largely at his own pace on his own schedule at his own site.

Pilot programs will be developed for recent high school graduates, for women, and for a variety of professional and vocational groups. Some students will work toward special certificates, others toward degrees. Educational institutions throughout the state will be invited to cooperate in the project, which will supplement but not replace existing forms of University outreach.

a final look at the STUDENT

THIS IS the last of three issues we are devoting to an investigation of the STUDENT. This issue deals primarily with the texture of student life at Wisconsin—what the individual student can expect to encounter in his University experience outside the classroom.

In these issues we have attempted to present a view of today's University of Wisconsin student from divergent perspectives. Our research on the problem has led us to talk to students, faculty, and alumni. The result of these conversations has been an insight into the complexity of the student personality, and an appreciation of the fact that each individual has a subjective idea of what the student actually is and what he should be.

We have discovered that today's typical college student is a fragmented personality—someone who is seeking the answers to various questions at several different levels. One person we interviewed characterized today's student as an individual who is suffering from an "identity crisis." Students are searching earnestly, perhaps a little too earnestly, for a place in a changing and often confusing society. Some of them are content to compromise and take the way of least resistance in finding an identity. Others are willing to stake their futures on a cause or an ideal. It is this latter spirit that made our country and it is this same spirit which will preserve it.

We all have a stake in today's STUDENT because he soon will be the shaper of our tomorrow.





Students are busy striving to become a useful part of the "real world"

The Student and Society

by **Martha Peterson**—Dean for Student Affairs

TODAY'S COLLEGE STUDENTS are part and products of the affluent society. The younger ones may not have lived in any society that could not be called affluent even if they have not always shared in its rewards.

Recently in leading a discussion for some YM-YWCA secretaries, I made this statement and was immediately challenged with descriptions of students who had never known affluence, who had always been financially and culturally deprived. That, too, is a part of what I mean. In the past twenty years, a great many people have had much more than they can absorb and use. They have lived in more than just freedom from poverty; they have planned and built new homes, owned new cars, new appliances, have enjoyed travel and recreation to a degree beyond their dreams. Many of our college students have grown up in homes of this kind. They have had experiences at home and in school that bring them to college far advanced in comparison to their predecessors a few generations ago. They have traveled; they have seen all kinds of performances—at least live on TV; they have met and talked with people from all over the world; they have read books, gone to camp, taken ballet lessons. They now find traditional student activities and programs "old-hat" and they eliminate them with the college student's most effective weapon—ignoring that which does not interest them. Other aspects of college which interest them but did not meet their standards, they are upgrading by their second most effective weapon—criticism, usually couched in terms such as these: "In my school we did that in second grade,"—or "You treat us like children. I went on a camping trip unchaperoned when I was 14." We may wonder how deeply they have felt all the experiences they have had; we may question how much maturity can be accelerated but we must acknowledge that many of the present day college students have lived in the midst of a society of affluence.

Yet there are those who have not had these experiences or opportunities either because of their home

town, their family's social status or their race. But these students, too, have lived in an affluent society even though they have not been a part of it. They are the have-nots in the world where people mostly have. They are the ones who may be cut off from participation because they cannot take the first step among the sophisticated students who surround them. These may be also the ones who seek eagerly what the college offers because they have so far to go.

Let's cite a few results of affluence. A discussion in manners usually leads someone to observe, "You can't teach manners in college; we all learned them at home—it's just that we don't care enough to use them." This may not be true but how could a young man speak up and say he did not learn them at home and wishes help.

I sometimes wonder how much the lack of concern for clothing, housing, maybe even cleanliness, have to do with the affluence with which students grew up. If you know you do not have to go without, it may be easier not to care.

The results of affluence may well be described in terms of the wide diversity of experience, aspirations and interests of college students. This diversity certainly challenges us to use all the ingenuity we possess to make college a maximum experience in learning for all.

THE SECOND observation about college students is this: They are no longer typically the 18-21 year old undergraduate of the upper middle class. College students as a group are increasingly more like the society of which they are a segment. They represent all ages, socio-economic groups and cultures. There is more maturity naturally present and we see the decrease of the panty-raid, goldfish swallowing type of activity. We see the increase, too, of some of the problems considered more adult and not usually associated with the college campus. It's hard for us to break away emotionally from the glamour of Betty Coed and Joe College; we may wonder what will happen to the young whose need to rebel is stifled by community-like controls. But when we plan for college students, we must remember who college students are if we hope to reach them.

Next, it is my impression that college students respect learning for its own sake but frequently feel they

Editor's Note: These observations on today's student by Miss Martha Peterson, University Dean for Student Affairs, are taken from her recent address to the Association of College and University Concert Managers in New York.

have not time for it. This statement appears to be a direct contradiction of the so often cited materialistic, opportunistic values of youth today. Students are seeking education in order to get the kind of job that will enable them to live at the level to which they aspire. Yet even the most practical of them usually express regret that there isn't time for literature, music, the arts, some philosophy. They seem caught between the job-oriented status symbols of our society and the values which they hold. In college they appear caught between increasing demands and pressures in their areas of academic concentration and the wish to be good citizens, broad gauged individuals at home in several disciplines. They are not exactly "ivory-tower" but they certainly aren't "Madison Avenue or vocationally" oriented. The real kinship between the late President Kennedy and the college student may be tied to their commonly held values of the importance of learning that has higher goals than earning a living. If we could only interpret and develop these unspoken values in our campus programming.

Next, let me reiterate an age-old characteristic of the young in spirit. They dislike and distrust phonies. We used to say hypocrites but since *Catcher in the Rye* and Holden Caulfield, "phonies" seems a better term. And, as always, it is the phony who pretends to be better than he really is—socially, morally, intellectually—who bears the real brunt of distrust and dislike. The upside-down phony—Holden Caulfield, for example—can be a real hero.

This disregard of phonies is expressed in unusual ways—staying away from concerts if the prevailing atmosphere is one of social event and style show by townspeople and faculty who may or may not appreciate the artist; fear of being independent when they aren't sure whether it's independence or rebellion; re-

jection of imposed moral standards—"it's an individual decision"—by a society that does not respect these standards. Carl Rogers reaches college students when he talks of the need for each to be the person he really is. To many this means being real—not a phony—and the real person apparently in the college student's eyes has little of the saint in his soul.

AND LASTLY, the college student, like all human beings, needs to feel that he is really useful to society.

In our society, work—a job, seems to be the important status symbol of usefulness. We are aware of the problems of the retired, the high school drop out, the married woman who feels unnecessary and unappreciated—they do not feel useful in society's terms. Young people search for the role in society which best fits their talents; young people in college frequently feel that their intelligence, their ability, their idealism is being wasted because they are in school and because they find few outlets for their assets that seem real. Lately, the Peace Corps, the human rights movement, the youthfulness of the Kennedy Administration have given to the college age young person an affirmation of his value to society. Students feel more useful than they formerly did but they are demanding new experiences on the college campuses that are real life experience. They reject student government as training for citizenship; they want it to be citizenship. They resent having discipline removed from the civil courts and put in the hands of a paternalistic dean. They want to hear all speakers, read all kinds of viewpoints. They ask for responsibilities and are in the process of being ready to assume both the rewards and the penalties that go with adult responsibilities.

They then feel they are a useful part of the real world.

Student groups speak out on all sides of a question.



Beyond the Classroom

THE QUESTION of whether college students have changed in recent years is a rhetorical one. National magazines and learned authors continually take readings of the pulse of the college student in an attempt to diagnose exactly what are the changes that have taken place. Generations—Silent, Beat, Committed—have been born and then, almost overnight, buried. Such developments frustrate those who want to put a label on everything in sight, those who feel that individuals can be conveniently catalogued and put into the nearest pigeon hole.

Perhaps the failure of the cataloguers to accurately isolate the attitude of today's student is indicative of two things: (1) students are much the same as they have always been (young people testing their emerging selves against society) and (2) the student of the sixties is different—primarily because one can't safely make generalizations about him.

One of the people on the campus who has been in close touch with Wisconsin students during recent years is Elmer Meyer, Jr., assistant Dean of Students and Director of the Office of Student Organization Advisers. In his position, Elmer Meyer has detected a definite pattern of change. "We can see it, for example, in the type of student groups registered on the campus," he explains. "Intellectual programs and political and cultural activities have replaced several of the purely social functions. We have an organization for practically anything students are interested in. If a certain group feels that its interests aren't represented, we encourage them to

form an organization that will meet their needs."

One of the main purposes of student activities, according to Elmer Meyer, is to assist students in providing themselves with a community that offers "life experiences from which they can derive an educational benefit." More and more, students are looking for activities which have a carry-over value, something that they will be able to use beyond their college days.

"Students have more of an interest in activities which directly relate to their particular fields of study," Meyer notes. "In that sense, they look to activities to provide them with a form of applied education.

"Also, students have become more selective. They no longer have the time to waste on the frivolous pastimes that once were so popular. Academic pressures have forced them to select a useful activity. If they are going to put in their time in an organization or serving on a committee, they expect to receive some benefit from their efforts."

When asked how much of a role the University should play in administering and promoting student activities, Meyer commented, "There are varying opinions on this question. Some people feel that the function of the University is to provide students with a high degree of supervision. In this office, however, we tend to feel that students should assume as much responsibility for their actions as possible. Naturally, we offer advice and counsel on the administration of student activities, but the initiative and the work comes from the students.

"I suppose you could say that

both approaches are valid here at Wisconsin. There are those students who need and want supervision. But then there are others who work more creatively with less supervision and who want to make mistakes and profit from them. The most important thing is to give them a community with the climate of freedom to test, to question."

Because of the increased size of the University, students are finding it difficult to identify with large group activities. (The day of the all-campus event is past, as is apparent from the demise of once-popular events like Prom, Campus Carnival, and Haresfoot.) Also, it is becoming more difficult for the individual student to develop any comradeship with the students he meets in his classes. Classes are large and a student, like the commuter who works in the city and goes home to the suburbs at night, seldom sees the people in his classes following the end of the school day.

In an effort to minimize the sometimes overwhelming feelings of bigness, students have developed what Elmer Meyer calls "sub-cultures." They find an identity on a small group basis. This may be centered about the place where they live—Dorm, Greek, Independent. Or it may be based on a certain interest—intellectual, cultural, political. These interests range from groups dedicated to banning the Bomb, getting Sen. Barry Goldwater elected, or to folk singing, or helping govern the campus community through the many student government groups which give the University out-of-class life form and standards.

One group of students, bored with the intensity of it all has organized the Scrutinizers of Overbearing and Antiquated Necessities (SOAN). SOAN's primary function is a fearless sifting and winnowing of the foibles of University life. Each month the group presents the "Manna of the Month" award to a personality whose public behavior has been singularly inane.

One of the blessings of a big university is the diversity it offers. Because of its size, the University of Wisconsin is able to present a vir-

tual smorgasbord of activities to the individual student. There is a dazzling array of activities to choose from. If the student likes the out-of-doors, he can join the Hoofers. If he is interested in politics, he can participate in student government, in addition to other political interest groups whose persuasion ranges from Socialist to Conservative; or he can take part in the Mock UN session held annually on the campus. For those with cultural interest, the campus affords a variety of programs which encourage full participation such as the University Bands, the Wisconsin Players, or the A Capella Choir. If he wants, he can attend a lecture on "The Recognition of the Brother Scene in Greek Drama" or a concert by a world-renown artist.

Another feature of the bigness is the cosmopolitan air that permeates the campus. More than 5% of the students on the Madison campus come from a foreign country and the impact of their presence can be measured in many ways. Because of an increased awareness of international affairs, American students make a conscious effort to find out more about these visitors from abroad. The result has been a growing understanding which benefits both the American and the foreign student.

A recurrent question amid all the talk of bigness is whether the individual student gets lost or not. "He does get lost," says Elmer Meyer, "if he doesn't know how to identify with some part of the University community and participate in some of its varied activities outside the classroom. That's why we need counselors and advisers at every level to help students find themselves."

From every indication, it is obvious that the University is trying to provide opportunities for students to experience a valuable program of activities that extend beyond the classroom—a program that will add dimension to the educational experience of the student so that when he leaves Wisconsin, he will have a broad appreciation of the world outside the confines of the classroom.

TRYING to include all the many facets of the Wisconsin Memorial Union in a summary statement is like trying to summarize what's in the Sunday edition of the *New York Times*.

The Union is at once a philosophy, a division of the University, a program, and a building. It is also about ten thousand other things, depending on which, what kind of, and how many people you ask.

Even when it is viewed only in terms of one of the things it is, the Union is complex. The Union building, for example, is a memorial to the men and women who have served in this country's wars. The Union building is concrete proof of the University's recognition that education inside and outside the classroom work together for a better overall education. The Union building is a theater, dining room, meeting room, crafts shop, movie theater, art gallery, lounge, recreation room, and office for the campus at large.

A purpose, a philosophy, a program, and a place in the University organization chart are built into the Union building. The purpose of the Wisconsin Union—of any college union—is "to train students in social responsibility and for leadership in our democracy." The Union purpose lines up closely with the basic purpose of higher education as the Policies Committee of the American Council on Education set it forth in 1960: "to provide opportunity for each individual to discharge the personal and social responsibilities of life."

The philosophy of the Wisconsin Union operation is that training for social responsibility and leadership comes from giving students a chance to manage their own affairs and those of their fellow students, in social, recreational, and educational areas. This philosophy also holds that giving the chance should be accompanied by giving the guidance to make it meaningful. The phrase "with guidance" is important in the Union's way of doing things. There are those who feel that perhaps the Union staff sometimes "exerts" guidance in advising student committees,

The Memorial Union

A Purpose, A Philosophy, A Program, and A Place

by Alyce Weck

that students are never really placed in a "sink or swim" situation because there's always an advisor handy to bail them out and they know it. The Union's version of the "sink or swim" theory is that it's easier to teach somebody to swim if he doesn't drown first.

The program of the Union activates the purpose and the philosophy. The more than 500 students on 13 Union committees and in three Union clubs learn from putting together hundreds of examples of nearly 200 different kinds of programs each year, while the campus population learns from participating in and supporting the programs. What is accomplished in the process of the programming is a result that stands as an example of how community enterprise can work.

The Union is written into the University organization chart as the Division of Social Education, with the responsibility for blending social, cultural, and recreational activities with study to produce a better education. The idea is that the lecture hour can and should be related meaningfully to the leisure hour.

One of the ways this carry-over is implemented is by drawing on faculty "talent" wherever possible, and faculty members' willingness to participate in lecture programs, informal sessions with students, and in receptions and dinners honoring visiting speakers and artists has contributed to the strength of the Union program.

The internal organization of the

Union, or the Division of Social Education, places some people in the interesting position of being called three names at once. The Division of Social Education, because its function is to teach, has a faculty. The Wisconsin Union, because its function is to keep facilities and a program available all year long, has a staff. Wisconsin Union committees, because they are to learn something while they contribute to the Union program, have staff advisors. And faculty, staff, and advisors are the same people.

The art director of the Union, for example, is simultaneously a member of the University faculty, Union art director, and advisor of the Union Gallery and Crafts committees. His ultimate administrative responsibilities for the galleries and the crafts shop are related to the program responsibilities of the students on his committees. He carries out his responsibilities, and helps the students carry out theirs in the framework of one of the most extensive art programs on any campus in the country. The students are taught as the faculty member draws on the resources he has as Union art director to carry out his teaching assignment—which he does by being a committee advisor.

What "programming by student committees" means at the Union can best be gauged by a partial listing of what students arranged, publicized, and presented in the month of February. This is just a partial listing, covering some of the high-

lights. Hundreds of students were involved in making the arrangements, thousands more attended them.

Union committee-sponsored events in the theater in February included two performances of "A Man for All Seasons" by the touring company, the Royal Shakespeare Theater presentation of "The Hollow Crown," the Dancers of Korea, and the Robert Shaw Chorale, and an address on "The Role of the Creative Writer in Television" by well-known television writer Rod Serling.

The Union Literary Committee held the lecture spotlight with a new series of lectures on contemporary world literature by distinguished members of the faculty. The crowd which turned out for the first of the five lectures, to hear Prof. Eugene Kaelin of the Philosophy department talk on the relation between Philosophy and Literature, was so large that it had to be moved out of the Union Play Circle where it was originally scheduled. The Forum Committee presented Prof. Harvey Sorum of the Chemistry Department in its popular "last lecture" series where professors are asked to speak as if this were their last opportunity to talk to students. The Forum Committee also presented two informal "dinner with a professor" programs, and the Crafts Committee presented a how-to-do-it session on film developing and a lecture on the philosophic aspect of craftwork.

(Continued on page 18)

Students are becoming reluctant to participate in

Religion on the Campus

by Paul Clark Landmann

PROM and Campus Carnival are dead; so are many of the other organized student activities. The modern, non-joining student has left his impact on every campus "institution" including the religious centers. The clergy has reacted to meet this student and to plan activities which appeal to him and, in doing so, has attempted to define and understand him.

Some pastors indicated that as few as 5% of the student body actively participated in activities, other than church services, at the student religious centers; other estimates placed the number closer to 15%. To the pastors, active participation meant regular participation in one of the center's programs like Sunday night cost suppers, fellowship meetings, Bible classes, or socials.

At some centers the number of active students has dropped, but in most it has remained about the same while University (Madison campus) enrollment jumped 43% during the last five years. During the same period, the number of students indicating a religious preference in the voluntary religious census conducted at the fall registration dropped from 69% to 56% of the total student body.

Father Joseph Brown, assistant chaplain at St. Paul's Catholic Chapel, explained the decline in student participation this way, "It is primarily an organizational problem. Students do not like to affiliate; they are reluctant about institutions."

Although hesitant to equate the problems facing religious centers with the decline of other campus activities, most pastors agreed that the student is no longer a "joiner;"

he is serious and uncommitted. Students appear to be much more efficient, but much less interested.

The same characteristics were noted by Miss Connie Parvey, counsellor at Lutheran Student Center. She said that "students rarely drop in when no program is scheduled; in fact, they rarely stay more than a few minutes after the program is over." She also related that much of her contact with the student leaders is over the telephone.

Adjusting to this situation, most centers tend to use volunteer student assistance less. While this kind of work was once the backbone of the church fellowship, the trend is definitely away from it because it is now much more difficult to recruit student helpers.

In some cases the decline in student participation in religious center activities was linked to church attendance; in others it was not. Pastors preferred to relate these problems to general student attitudes.

A number of intellectually alert students are shy of organizations. Some of these students fear dogmatism; some would rather not be identified with a particular faith or ideology. Pastors refer to them as "honest agnostics" or "temporary agnostics" and generally agree that their presence is beneficial to the other students. The militant atheist, with his own form of dogmatism, has just about vanished from the campus and the void has been partially filled by these less belligerent protagonists.

This attitude partially reflects the University's approach toward the religious centers at its fringe—recognition of the institutions but not

their missions. The nonreligious students tolerate the religious and the religious tolerate the nonreligious but few are willing to break the taboo of the era by goading his room-mate into a religious discussion.

Another group of students not often reached by the religious centers is deeply concerned with our changing society and unable to apply traditional values to it. The campus churches are working hardest on this group.

"A basic reorientation is necessary," according to Reverend James LaRue, a pastor at the Baptist Student Center. "These students are responding to a breakdown in our value structure. The church has traditionally been identified with fixed values while most situations are relative in contemporary society."

To appeal to the students who are more at home at a coffee house discussion than at a Sunday night cost supper, the Methodists and the Baptists have jointly created Club 1127, a Sunday night coffee house. Although it has pre-empted the cost supper time, there is no other resemblance, except possibly accidental, between the two activities. Featuring poetry readings, discussions on social problems, and films, Club 1127 is just "beat" enough to appeal to about 100 previously disinterested students.

By far the largest group of non-affiliated students is just not interested. Religion may be "square" or it may just be time the student does not want to spend. These students appear comfortable in their studies and comfortable in self-sufficient dormitory groups. Most, guarding

their spare time suspiciously, are reluctant to join any group.

Although not a new problem, increased scholastic pressures and new student attitudes have contributed to the religious center dilemma. Pastors complain that these students are probably the most difficult to approach; they group into small, often narrow, cliques.

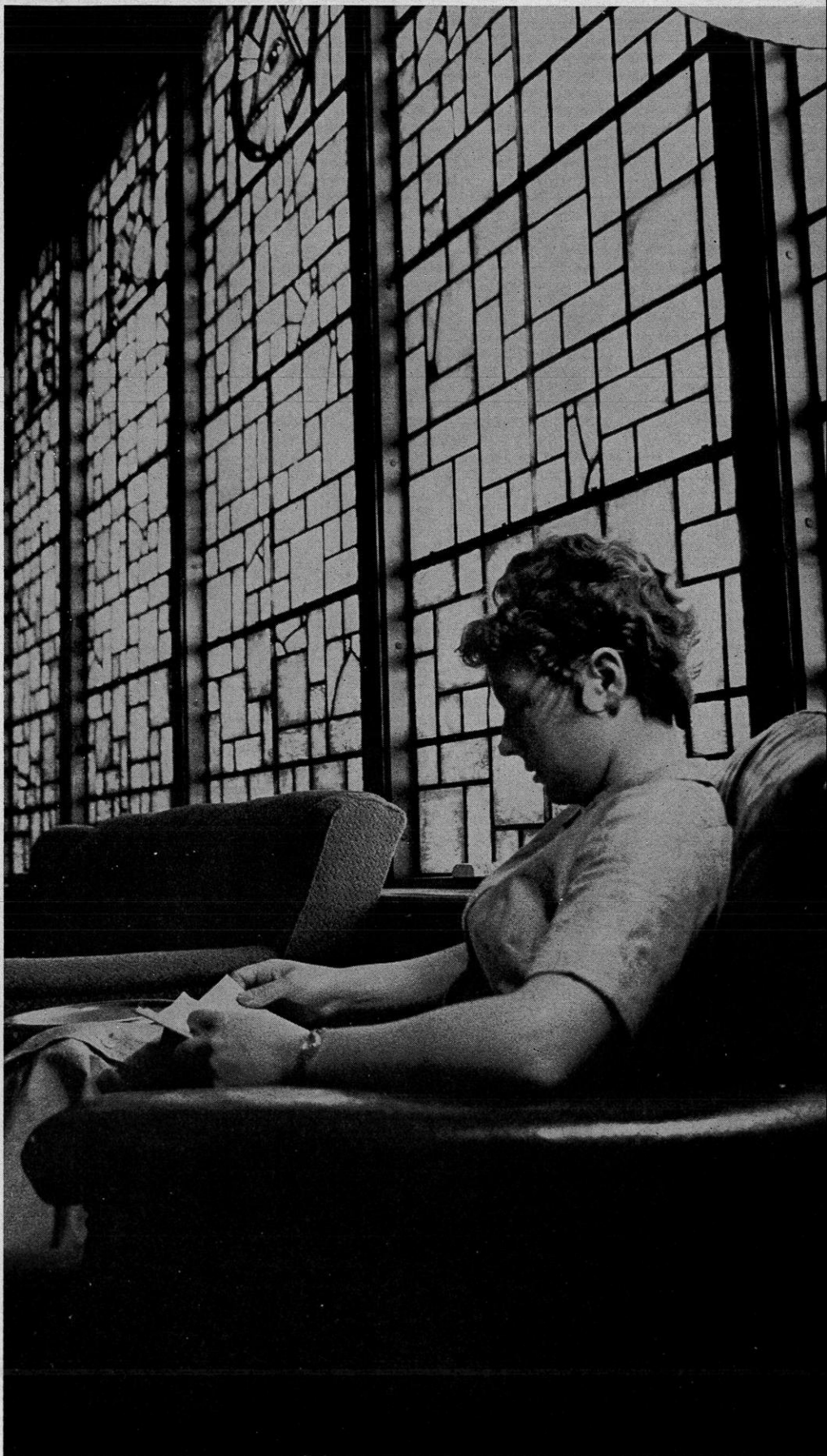
Connie Parvey recalled parents who told her that they allowed their daughter complete freedom providing she maintained a "B" average during her junior and senior years. She said, "There is far too much pressure on the student today. Not all students are capable of working under it."

A student from a small Wisconsin city, who had been a member of his church's youth group at home, stated the problem effectively, "I just don't want to get tied down. I want to be able to use my free time in my way. I don't want anyone planning my activities." His activities included occasional dorm parties, drinking beer at near-campus bars, and a few plays at the Union. He also had tickets to hear two of the lectures in the student symposium, "Discourses in Dissent."

Increased academic demands on the student, with the pressures of society, have also had their effect in areas other than the loss of leisure time. Pastors noted an ever increasing need for individual student counseling. Many of the traditional problems still plague students: adjustment to unfamiliar situations, marriage and love, and the pressure of studies. But there are other, contemporary problems, problems adjusting to a society with rapidly changing morals and problems adjusting to the tensions of a nuclear world.

"We could probably use twelve priests just to meet the counseling needs of the students," reported Father Brown. St. Paul's is now staffed with four. Other pastors confirmed this need, but several suggested that students no longer turn automatically to spiritual counselors.

While probably the most time-consuming form of religious work—



because it requires one pastor for each student—it is also the most effective. But its effectiveness is often limited to the solution of each individual question; the students do not necessarily return to the center for a fellowship meeting.

The pastors at the student centers, recognizing the changes in the student body, have increased their efforts to attract students to religious activities. Some centers have discarded cost suppers for entirely new activities like Club 1127; other centers have attempted to work within the traditional programs but have added new vigor and new dimensions to them.

Rabbi Max Tickin of B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation stated that the most popular programs were specialized, but he emphasized that the programs must be varied to attract different portions of the varied campus community. Hillel's program is varied to include: worship, recreation, and learning.

Last December, the Lutheran Student Center revived the ancient Christian Agape Feast. Conceived in a class in liturgy, the center invited students to bring cheese and bread to the worship service.

Seminars and discussion groups have been instituted at most of the centers—some to appeal to special-

ized interests like science students, others for different academic levels—but have met with only limited success. Although more sophisticated than the traditional Bible class, their appeal does not appear to be much greater for the already over-lectured student.

"The Churches and the Problem of Authority" was the theme of a Roman Catholic-Protestant dialogue sponsored by St. Paul's Chapel and six Protestant centers and held at Pres House (the Presbyterian student center) in mid-February. The pastors have long maintained a friendly relationship; in fact, Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish campus religious workers recently spent a weekend retreat together. The students are still largely unaware of the ecumenical spirit, however. Most are not interested.

Students object to out-of-school learning sessions, but they also object to fellowship meetings. Some students are reached by each of the programs and the religious leaders are constantly adding new programs and dropping the less effective ones, but, understanding current student attitudes, they know that the centers will play only a limited role in the student's development.

college nightclub program which dates to the thirties, and staged a free "Hungry U" program, which began in the sixties but recreates the flavor of the roaring twenties. These students also sponsored dance lessons, as the Tournaments Committee did bridge lessons. Tournaments Committee also had some special bowling programs in the month of February and sponsored a bowling league.

International Club, busy on plans for its annual Folk Festival in April, continued its program of Friendship Hours, including one which featured the consul for Information, Press, and Cultural Affairs of the United Arab Republic as speaker. The International Club also had a Chinese supper in February, and had several receptions, as did the Grad Club. Hoofers continued their round of ski club activities and looked ahead to spring and the opening of the sailing season.

This summary of Union committee activities for one month underscores one of the big advantages of the big university—lots happening, many outstanding speakers and artists coming to the campus because the facilities, resources, and personnel exist to make them happen.

So, too, do the audiences exist to support some of these activities, and the Union also has something to do with that. One of the points Porter Butts made in his biennial report for 1959-1961 was that "there is a reassuring evidence that there is a supporting audience for the arts at Wisconsin—a very extensive one—and that the whole pattern and tone of student interest has been substantially changed—away from the often pointless collegiate activities of an earlier era toward serious, rewarding cultural pursuits—by the Union"

This is not to imply that students and faculty no longer use the Union for anything as frivolous as having a cup of coffee. The Wisconsin Union remains today, in spite of being both a catalyst for and the result of nearly 40 years of change, yet something else—another name for the people of the University at leisure.

Purpose, Philosophy, Program, Place (cont.)

The Film Committee, in addition to its usual role of presenting "distinguished foreign films, films you missed, and films you want to see again" each weekend at Movie Time in the Play Circle, presented a Travel-Adventure film and a Studio Film. The Film Committee also continued through February the "Little Badger Film Club," which is designed to give parents a break from children on a Saturday morning.

Music Committee, in addition to sponsoring the UW concert band in a Sunday Music Hour and bringing the Robert Shaw Chorale to the campus, staged a "Jazz in the Rat" program and two studio music programs in the Play Circle. The Theater Committee also added a studio play reading to its agenda of sponsoring the Dancers of Korea, "The

Hollow Crown," and "A Man for All Seasons."

Students on the Gallery Committee hung exhibitions in three galleries, spent a day renting out pictures from the Union loan collection to students to keep in their rooms for a semester, and continued planning for the Student Art Show coming up soon. The Literary Committee was also working on the Creative Writing Competition, where the number of students entering were up 50 per cent over last year. House Committee turned the Union into the scene of an all-campus party with Fasching, the German version of the Mardi Gras, which was headlined by Dick Reudebusch and his Underprivileged Five. Social Committee continued its sell-out successes with "Club 770," a

The Exploration of Nature — Atom to Universe

by James A. Larsen

The second in a series of articles on basic research in natural sciences at the University of Wisconsin: this article is concerned with some of today's fundamental problems in the investigation of the laws of nature. What is the structure of the atomic nucleus? What are the laws governing the behavior of matter at high and low temperatures? The nature of the distant stars, the galaxies, the universe?

EXPLORATION OF NATURE at its smallest and largest extremes—from the interior of the atom to the outermost reaches of intergalactic space—are today high on the list of challenging scientific frontiers.

Physics and astronomy are concerned with nature's ultimate known realities—the one at the limit where energy merges with matter and the other at the edges of the visible universe.

In both fields, recent develop-

ment of tremendously powerful experimental tools has resulted in the opening of promising avenues pointing toward discovery.

Not long ago, the frontier of physics lay in studies of the structure of the atom. Today it lies in the study of the bits of matter created for brief fractions of a second when speeding parts of atoms collide and shatter.

It lies also in the strange and unpredictable behavior of matter at

the lowest and the highest temperatures attainable. And it is still to be found in the study of nuclear reactions—although it is now two decades since the first nuclear reactor went into operation as part of the Manhattan Project.

In each of these fields, scientists are now studying effects and phenomena which were no more than suspected a few years ago. In astronomy, the opening of the space age has presented researchers with the opportunity to send telescopes beyond the curtain of atmosphere that hangs between astronomers and many of the events they most want to observe.

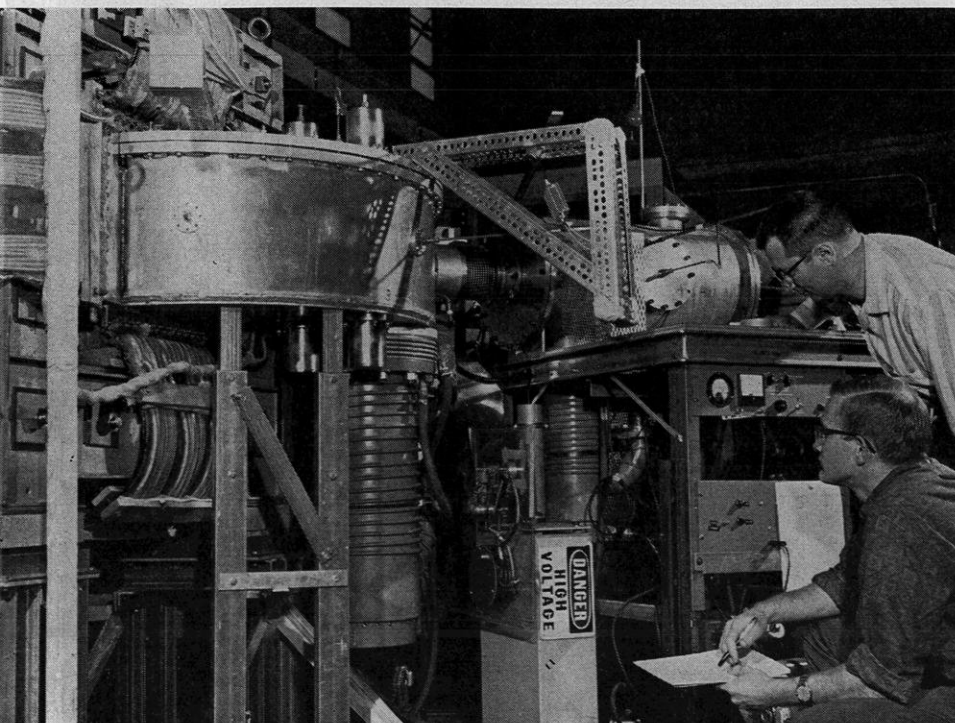
In many of these studies, there is at present no conceivable practical application, but one is reminded of the stage in the development of atomic fission when it was known only that some atoms were capable of being split in collisions with high-energy particles.

To a physicist the beauty of nature lies in the fact that all fundamental events can be reduced to laws and processes expressible in simple equations which satisfy the rules of mathematics. To such a law and mathematical expression they reserve the word "elegant."

While the gross structure of the atom and the reactions between atoms have now largely been described with mathematical precision, physicists are now confronted with a vast and inelegant profusion of new information, quite bewildering in its mass and complexity.

This new information concerns a large number of extremely small particles which appear to be constituents of the protons and neutrons which form the nuclei of atoms. Some of these particles, such as the Rho particles discovered at Wisconsin in 1961, are in the range

This apparatus is known to physicists as a toroidal octupole plasma confining apparatus—and was developed at the University of Wisconsin by Prof. D. K. Kerst and associates for studies of the possibility of containing thermonuclear reactions in the laboratory for research purposes. Shown are (lower) Walter Wilson and (upper) Walter Grengg.

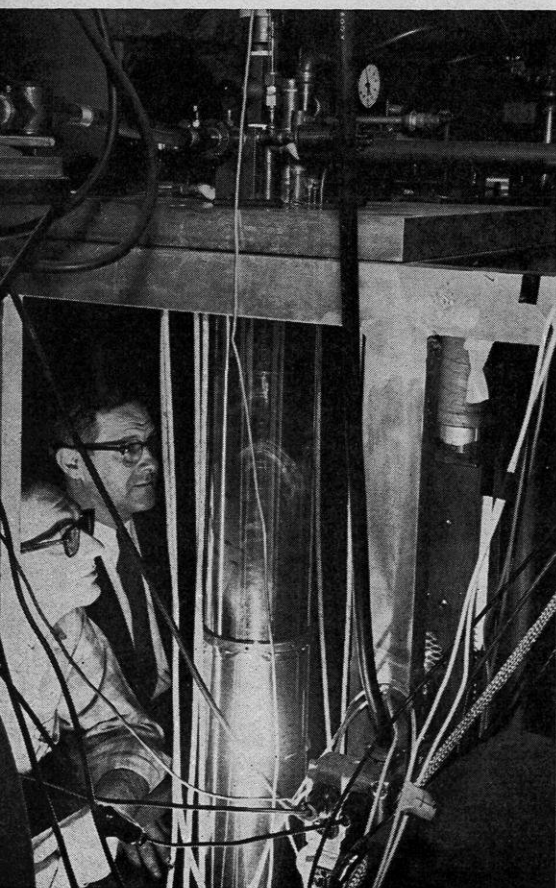


of about one one-hundred-trillionth of an inch in diameter and exist for less than one-sextellionth of a second.

"They live for such a short time that we aren't really sure we should call them particles," says one Wisconsin scientist, "but their discovery has initiated a whole new field of study."

At the present time, the different particles which have been found in the atomic nucleus number 34. The forces accounting for their behavior—or even the way they are put together to form the atomic nucleus—are as yet a deep mystery.

Shown is the University of Wisconsin's He³ refrigerator used for studying various properties of matter at temperatures below 1°K. The apparatus is currently used to measure superconductivity transition temperatures of separated isotopes of zirconium, titanium, and zinc. It is also used to measure thermal resistance at junctions between normal and superconducting metals, and will be employed to check some measurements of the specific heat of He⁴ below 1°K and to study the specific heats of some solids in the same temperature range. Shown (left) is research assistant Delbert M. Jones, and Prof. Joseph Dillinger of the University of Wisconsin physics department.



At Wisconsin, these particles are studied by means of analyses of the tracks they make on a photographic emulsion. They are generated in the Wisconsin 30-inch "Bubble Chamber" and their collisions are recorded in stacks of film. A new computer planned for installation at Wisconsin by summer will provide scientists with new insights and information concerning the way the nucleus is constructed and why it behaves the way it does.

Essentially basic in nature, the research is not motivated by promise of particular practical application in the near future, only by the need for a better understanding of the world of matter.

"However, it is difficult to believe that it will not be of ultimate benefit to understand the nature of the building blocks of which the universe is made," says one member of the Wisconsin high-energy physics group. "Greater knowledge of these fundamental particles is extremely important for full understanding of the atom."

Studies of atomic structures are giving science a better understanding of the atom. Other studies—such as those now being conducted at extremely high and low temperatures—are giving chemists and physicists a wealth of new knowledge on the way atoms and molecules behave under these conditions. In this field, new knowledge is being translated quickly into new applications.

Fascinating things happen when matter is brought to extremely high—or extremely low—temperatures. At the low end of the temperature scale, metals lose their electrical resistance so that a current once started in a ring of metal will circulate indefinitely.

Superconductive coils have been developed capable of producing powerful magnetic fields with relatively little expenditure of energy. Lines for distributing electrical energy with very small losses are now possible. Small, highly efficient computers and many other technological developments are envisioned.

The major interest in superconductivity for physicists, however,

lies in the fact that the atoms are in energy states which were formerly unavailable for study. Research at low temperatures is modifying and extending many basic physical principles.

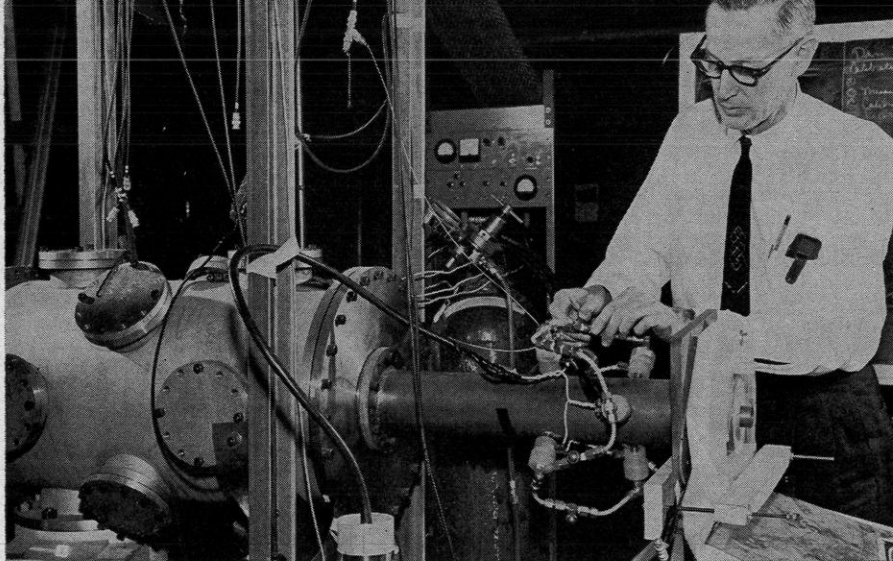
Helium, for example, is a liquid below about 4.2°K. At below 2.2°K it exhibits properties found in no other liquid, and is notably high in thermal conductivity and low in viscosity. It will flow freely through openings too small for gases. It forms a surface film 50 times thicker than films formed by other liquids. This film will literally flow upward, in defiance of the pull of the earth. While these strange properties of helium have as yet found no practical value, they have given physics a new knowledge of the basic nature of matter.

One useful application of extremely low temperatures has been the development of apparatus for attaining high vacuums for research purposes. Gases condense on the surface of a chamber at 4.2°K, and the interior of such a chamber is as close to absolutely empty as man has yet achieved.

At high temperatures, ranging from that of a hot flame or an electrical arc—6000°K to 100,000°K—to that of the hydrogen bomb—100 million °K—the discoveries to be made undoubtedly range far beyond the limits of what can today be imagined.

CHEMISTS are interested in the behavior of substances at these temperatures because many complex and unusual reactions take place. Thousands of new chemical materials will be prepared within the next few years by use of high-temperature methods.

In chemistry, many challenging and potentially productive fields of research have opened. Among them are theoretical studies—how the behavior of atoms and molecules account for observable chemical reactions, how enzymes carry on their complex catalytic functions. New drugs are developed. New chemical compounds appear, representing strange combinations of organic and inorganic materials. Radiation



Prof. D. W. Kerst is shown adjusting gas feed into a plasma gun used in studies of possible ways to contain and handle thermonuclear reactions in the laboratory.

chemistry explores the complex effects of radioactivity.

Some hint of the future can be seen when one considers that in the past century organic chemists have succeeded in making more than a million compounds from only five or six elements. Today, chemists have more than 100 elements available for synthesis, and a temperature range of a million degrees.

Most exciting of all, perhaps, are the practical possibilities of the new "plasma" physics and chemistry. In physics, plasma is an electrified gas. It is hoped that by means of plasma, thermonuclear reactions—the same as those so awesomely displayed in the hydrogen bomb—can be achieved in the laboratory.

The obvious problem in laboratory work with plasma is containment—plasma is sufficiently hot to melt any man-made container. The answer appears to be suspension of the plasma in a magnetic field. But so far the experimental efforts have failed because the highly-charged hot particles of the plasma can escape any magnetic field yet devised.

Work on confinement of plasma has progressed at Wisconsin to the point where testing of a newly-designed "plasma machine" is now under way, utilizing a complex magnetic field induced by a heavy electrical current in a series of copper hoops.

A cloud of hot particles is shot from a plasma "gun" into the magnetic field; here the behavior of the

plasma during confinement is under study.

"We encounter plasma as gaseous discharges, in interstellar space, in our attempts to extract thermonuclear energy from matter, in hot stars, in magnetohydrodynamic power plants, and in interactions between electromagnetic waves and matter," says one Wisconsin scientist.

"While we do not expect to find new fundamental physical laws from studying in this field, we are learning to handle the problems of matter behaving not as single particles but rather as a many-particle collection, in which particles act in complicated collective ways," he adds.

The potentialities for eventual practical application seem at present most promising. A thermonuclear power plant employing fusion would convert the energy of the plasma directly into electricity.

"We nearly have an unlimited source of potential thermonuclear energy," scientists point out, "since the energy available in every gallon of sea water is equivalent to that in 300 gallons of gasoline."

It is of interest that matter at its hottest and coldest extremes may both be utilized in the eventual design of a "magnetic bottle" capable of converting the energy of plasma to useful electricity and work.

Powerful magnets requiring little energy to maintain a magnetic field

have been designed utilizing the superconductivity of metals at temperatures near absolute zero.

If conventional magnets were to be used for plasma control, they would require nearly as much energy as would be expected from the thermonuclear power generator.

Superconductors, however, would permit maintenance of needed magnetic intensity with a negligible expenditure of power. The only appreciable energy needed would be that required to keep the superconducting magnets near zero absolute temperature.

The thermonuclear processes which scientists are attempting to contain in the laboratory are similar to those taking place in the sun and the virtually countless stars in the five-billion light-year perimeter of the visible universe.

Here in space, scientists are also expanding explorations, through use of the newest of the man-made scientific tools—the great satellites fired into orbit by powerful rockets.

For the first time, astronomers can send telescopes beyond the atmosphere and the "curtain" which is virtually opaque to one form of light—ultraviolet. While light in the short wavelengths constitutes a rather large proportion of the total light emitted by stars, little reaches the earth's surface because of the peculiar absorptive qualities of the atmosphere for light in the ultraviolet part of the spectrum.

This light may, nevertheless, hold important clues to the answer to some of the most entrancing of the questions man can ask of nature: "How old are the stars? How are they formed, and do they burn out and die? Is there an edge to the universe? And if so, what lies beyond?"

The techniques devised to answer these questions involve the most modern of complex instruments and the most elegant of mathematical equations—but the questions are age-old ones that man has asked of nature—and himself—since the dawn of intelligence.

Science is now asking of nature some of the most profound and significant questions—and yet the most difficult to answer.

New York Alumni Club Finds Regional Meetings Stimulant to Program

SOME NEW STEPS have been taken this year by New York alumni in an effort to strengthen the effectiveness of the New York Alumni Club.

Any club in a large metropolitan area such as New York has special problems of its own including commuting, railroad schedules, distances, costs, etc. Members who might see each other during the day may be a hundred miles apart at night when at home in any of about 300 suburban villages surrounding New York City.

As an innovation, the New York Club this year set up five regional meetings for its first event instead of a single event in New York City. These meetings were held in New

York City and selected locations in New Jersey, Westchester County, Connecticut, and Long Island. Locations in the suburban areas were near parkways so they could be reached quite easily for an evening meeting after the commuter had reached home. This change has proven to be successful with total attendance of about 140—double that of a typical single fall event held in New York City. The small groups at the get-togethers had a good time and it is expected that interest in these for the future will grow, with greater attendance and more meetings.

The appeal of this regional approach along with an organized membership campaign has resulted

this year in a total membership of 440 which is an increase of 68% over last year. Most of this increase has come from the suburban areas.

To deal with the regions, the New York Club's organization has been modified. Six different regions have been established: one for Manhattan, one for the rest of New York City, and one each in the suburban areas of New Jersey, Westchester, Connecticut, and Long Island. Heading up each region will be a regional manager. In the various suburban areas will be area representatives. At the present time, a total of 60 Badgers have volunteered to serve as area representatives. Each will handle an area essentially within his local telephone zone. Actually, a total of about 100 would be needed to adequately cover all areas and as time goes by it is hoped that the full complement can be obtained.

The New York Club is soon to come out with a new membership directory in which the regional organization and the area representatives will be listed.

With this new approach, the Club looks optimistically to the coming year for a further extension of the gains.

Alumni News

1900-1910

Charles L. BYRON '08 is now counsel to the firm of Hume, Groen, Clement, and Hume, formerly Byron, Hume, Groen, and Clement, in Chicago.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers recently presented a 50-year pin to Walter C. LINDEMANN '08 for his contributions to the group. He retired in 1963 from the A. J. Lindemann and Hoverson Co., founded by his father, and lives in Milwaukee.

Herman BLUM '08 was honored guest at the Lincoln Day Bronze Plaque Award Dinner of the Lincoln Civil War Society of Philadelphia. He was honored as "industrialist and businessman, collector and student, artist and journalist." Mr. Blum, founder and director of the Blumhaven Library and Gallery, Philadelphia, was also recently appointed to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission by Governor Scranton.

Kenneth G. OLSEN '10, a retired educator and lecturer who lives in Portland,

Maine, has written a new textbook for high school social studies, *The Modern Tools of Citizenship*. Although he has been blind for a number of years, Mr. Olsen has also written a companion text yet to be published.

1911-1920

L. J. MARKWARDT '12 received the only honorary membership ever voted by the Committee on Wood of the American Society for Testing and Materials at its recent annual meeting.

George S. BULKLEY '14, general director of dairy extension for Carnation Company, Los Angeles, since 1948, retired last Nov. 1 after 44 years of service with the company. As assistant manager of Carnation's Milk Farms near Seattle, he was active in the development of Carnation's line of world famous cows. In 1933 he entered into the management of the company's evaporated milk plants and became general superintendent of operations for the United States and Canada.

Edith GRANNIS '14 has retired as librarian at St. Cloud State College, Minnesota, and lives in St. Cloud in spring and winter and in Tucson in the summer and fall.

Ruth C. KLEIN '14, who retired 15 years ago from the speech faculty of Marquette University, lives in New York, where she does some teaching.

Gladys WHEELER '14, now Mrs. Earl W. Foster, lives in Wauwatosa. Her husband is a Congregational minister.

Dr. Barry J. ANSON '17 was named Man of the Year of the Phi Beta Pi Medical Fraternity, at the organization's International General Assembly, meeting in Chicago in December. Dr. Anson is Research Professor in the Department of Otolaryngology and Maxillofacial Surgery, College of Medicine, State University of Iowa. Formerly Dr. Anson was Robert Laughlin Rea Professor and Chairman of the Department of Anatomy, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Illinois.

An Invitation to Attend the
FOURTH ANNUAL WISCONSIN WOMEN'S DAY

sponsored by the Wisconsin Alumni Association
for Wisconsin Alumnae and all other women interested in

"New Dimensions of Learning"

to be held Tuesday, April 21, 1964, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Here is a brief look at the Program:

Morning Sessions (Wisconsin Center)

A Choice of Two of the Following
Seminars in—

A—The Arts

—Prof. Helen White, Chairman

B—The Sciences

—Dr. Henry Lardy, Chairman

C—Economics

—Prof. Robert Lampman, Chairman

D—Campus Living

—Dean LeRoy Luberg, Chairman

E—Education

—Prof. Wilson B. Thiede, Chairman

Afternoon Sessions (Memorial Union)

Luncheon—in Great Hall with a program featuring a review of the morning sessions, selections by the Opera Workshop directed by Prof. Karlos Moser, and demonstrations by the UW Dance Department

Bus Tour of the Campus

Reception and Tea—at the home of Pres. and Mrs. Fred Harvey Harrington

Be a part of this exciting day for Wisconsin Women—Send in your reservation NOW!

REGISTRATION BLANK

Wisconsin Women's Day
Wisconsin Center
702 Langdon Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Here is my reservation(s) for the Fourth Annual Wisconsin Women's Day to be held on the campus April 21, 1964. I enclose _____ at \$3.50 per ticket (includes registration fee, coffee, and luncheon). Make checks payable to Wisconsin Women's Day.

Name _____

(Maiden Name, if married) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Please indicate seminar preference (circle two): A B C D E

Reservation Deadline—April 16

Elmer H. GROOTEEMAAT '17 is chairman of the board of directors of A. L. Grootemaat and Sons, Inc., Milwaukee, which he calls the oldest mortgage banking firm in the city. His son James '50, is president of the firm.

The name of the anonymous donor who gave the University its fraternity scholarship trophy 40 years ago was revealed recently with his permission. He is Edward F. PRITZLAFF '19, former Milwaukee businessman, now retired and living in Hartland, Wis. The trophy is presented annually to the fraternity with the highest scholastic average.

Prof. Ralph O. NAFZIGER '20, director of the UW School of Journalism, is on leave of absence in Germany, serving as director of studies at a new public information training center in West Berlin. He will also deliver two special lectures at the Free University of Berlin's Institute of Journalism. He and Mrs. Nafziger will return in June.

1921-30

Arthur CHASE '21 writes that he is on the retired list after 30 years as an employee of the City of Los Angeles, where he promoted "Parky the Tidy Kangaroo" as an international symbol against the litter habit. The symbol was adopted by over 600 cities. He received one of the first citations from Keep America Beautiful, and was the first city beautiful co-ordinator for Los Angeles. He is now very active in the development of the Yucca Valley park and recreation district.

Donald C. SLICHTER '22, president of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., was recently re-elected president of the Greater Milwaukee Committee.

Dr. William M. SALE Jr. '22, editor of *The Daily Cardinal* when he was on campus, is chairman of the English department at Cornell University.

Aaron SCHEINFELD '23 is the co-founder of Manpower, Inc., and is chairman of the board and president of its affiliate, Salespower, Inc. He is currently writing a book and is also actively advancing a new program to spur investment in underdeveloped countries. His office is in Chicago.

Bernice SCOTT '24 has been head of the guidance department, North High School, Sheboygan, since 1957, and has the reputation of being one of the finest guidance workers in Wisconsin, according to her principal.

Herbert D. McCULLOUGH '24, assistant city engineer for Milwaukee since 1956, was recently promoted to city engineer.

George W. BARBER '26, largest independent dairy operator in Alabama, now has complete distribution throughout Alabama, Mississippi, and northwest Florida, after recently acquiring several already established dairies. His son, George, Jr., recently joined him in the Barber Pure Milk Company.

Otis L. WIESE '26, formerly a vice president of Leo Burnett, Inc., Chicago advertising agency, is now editorial director for books for World Book Encyclopedia's new science service. The new science service will publish syndicated newspaper features and science books. Mr. Wiese's office is in Houston, Tex.

Daniel D. MICH '26, editorial director of *Look* magazine, was named the "outstanding magazine editor of 1963" by the Society of Magazine Writers. The writers cited him as the editor "who did the most in 1963 to advance magazines as a medium of communication."



Bonnie B. Small '30 of Princeton, N. J. was recently promoted to the position of research consultant at the Western Electric Engineering Research Center in Hopewell Township. Miss Small, who had previously held the position of research leader of mathematical management techniques since 1961, is internationally known in the field of statistical quality control. Among her achievements have been publication of numerous articles and papers on statistical and quality control and especially the *Statistical Quality Control Handbook*, for which she was chairman of the writing committee. This book, which is a compendium of techniques and methods pioneered by the Bell System, is in use throughout the country and has also been completely translated into Japanese and German, with selected excerpts translated into Dutch and Danish. Miss Small has made many technical presentations and has functioned for a number of years as a consultant on statistical problems both within and outside the Western Electric Company. She is a fellow of the American Society for Quality Control and has developed material which has been used for credit course work in universities in this country and abroad. In her new position, Miss Small will conduct research which is directed at improving the usefulness and reducing the number of detailed and formal reports used by the Company in the control of its business operations.

Lester ("Butch") LEITL '27 has retired after 37 years as football coach at Platteville State College, but will stay on the staff to direct baseball and teach some physical education courses.

George F. LIDDLE '27, city manager of the city of Muskegon, Mich., received a new honor recently with a life membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers. He has been city manager of "the port city" since 1942.

Robert F. CARNEY '27 is chairman of the board of Foote, Cone, and Belding, Inc., the country's seventh largest advertising agency, which recently was the first major advertising firm to take its stock to the market.

One of the country's leading pharmaceutical chemists, Dr. Rudolph J. PAULY '27, has retired as director of the pharmacy division of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, a division of Sterling Drug, Inc.

Sigrid RASMUSSEN '29 is teaching art in Wisconsin. Since receiving her master's degree from Columbia, Miss Rasmussen has taught extensively as art supervisor in the Oconomowoc and Wausau public schools, was an instructor and critic at the university school of Indiana University, and was chairman of the related arts department at Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis.

Victor A. LUNDGREN '30, Menominee attorney, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Anslu Company, Marinette.

August DERLETH '30, Wisconsin author, has suspended publication of *Hawk and Whippoorwill*, the poetry magazine he founded in 1960, because he found that there "was very little room for such a magazine on a self-sustaining basis, for there is not a sufficiently large or interested public devoted to its support."

1931-1940

On January 9, Louise MARSTON '31 marked the 30th anniversary of her employment with the *Wisconsin State Journal*, where she began as assistant society editor in 1934 and was named society editor a short time later.

Col. John I. H. EALES '31 retired Oct. 1, after over 30 years service as a colonel in the infantry of the U.S. Army. He received a Legion of Merit for his final six years of service, in which he was successively first military attaché to Malaya and chief of staff for intelligence, Department of the Army. He is living in Arlington, Va.

Henry J. HOLM '32 has been elected vice president and secretary of the Gisholt Machine Co., Madison. He has been with the firm since 1936.

Lester W. LINDOW '34 is president of the Broadcasters Club of Washington, D.C., and a member of the Board of Governors. He is executive director of the Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., with headquarters in Washington.

The president of Cooke Engineering Co., Washington, D.C., has appointed Charles FIEDELMAN '35 his executive assistant. His principal responsibility will be for sales liaison with government agencies and industry.

One of the top psychiatric posts in the nation, mental health director for the State of California, is held by Dr. James V. LOWRY '35, who had formerly been assistant U.S. surgeon general in Washington.

Irvin R. HANSEN '36 is vice president in charge of finance and a member of the management committee with the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., which he joined in 1944. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen and their three children live in North Oaks, Minn.

Robert F. DRAPER '37, former president of Schick, Inc., is now president and chief executive officer of John Oster Manufacturing Co., with headquarters in Milwaukee.

W. Paul SAWYER '38 is advertising manager of the service products division of Johnson's Wax, Racine.

Roger LE GRAND '39, general manager of television station WITI-TV, Milwaukee, is also vice-president of the station's parent firm, Storer Broadcasting Co., but will continue to maintain his Milwaukee office.

Effective July 1, Charles P. PLOG '40, marketing director of Mobil Oil Southern Africa (Pty.) Ltd, will be general manager of Mobil Oil East Africa, with offices in Nairobi, Kenya. Since joining Standard-Vacuum Oil Company in 1948, Mr. Plog has held positions in New York,

the Philippines, and India, as well as South Africa. His home is in Columbus, O.

1941-1945

Robert W. DENSMORE '41 has been transferred from the California Men's Colony at San Luis Abispo, where he served as a classification and parole representative, to Sacramento, where he is a classification representative on the staff of the director of corrections for the State of California. He and his wife Hilda and two children live in Sacramento.

Clarence A. (Clay) SCHOENFELD '41 has published a new book, *Publicity Media and Methods: Their Role in Modern Public Relations*. Assistant to the dean of UW Extension and director of Summer Sessions, Schoenfeld also acts as a communications consultant to industrial and institutional organizations. He has also written *The University and Its Publics* and *Effective Feature Writing* and has contributed articles to over 50 national periodicals.

Dorothy JONES '41 has been commissioned a missionary in the Methodist Church and will go to Taiwan to work in the field of Christian education. She previously served three years there as a special-term missionary.

In Janesville, Wis., UW alumni Louis GAGE Jr. '42 and Roy E. BERG '49 have formed a partnership for the practice of law.

William E. DUNWIDDIE '42, social studies teacher and department head at

Neenah High School, is one of ten finalists for "National Teacher of the Year." The award is sponsored by *Look* magazine in cooperation with the Council of Chief State School Officers and the United States Office of Education. A screening committee of national education leaders chose 10 finalists from nominations received by the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

Robert W. VAN SICKLE '42 is development and service specialist in the molding and extrusion materials group of Plastics Development and Service of the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.

Prof. Walter MEIVES '43, director of the UW Department of Photography, attended the 1964 Olympic Games in Innsbruck, Austria, in a unique capacity. He was the official, and only, photographer for the U.S. Olympic Games Committee. His mission was to get pictures of and for Americans; from his film, Prof. Meives and a co-worker will produce a film designed to illustrate and promote the Olympic idea.

1945-1950

Charles BORSUK '47, assistant director of the UW center in Green Bay, married Mari Francis Kaake in Chicago on Dec. 23. She was formerly a teacher in the Detroit area.

Mrs. Arlene NEVILLE Byrne '46 married Brig. Gen John D. Cole Dec. 27 at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Mrs. Cole has been assistant director of speech and director of broadcasting at Lake Forest College and is program manager of WKRS, Waukegan.

Chicago Alumnae to Hold Elvehjem Art Center Benefit

AS A BENEFIT for the Elvehjem Art Center at the University, an open house is being arranged for Sunday, April 19, 1964, by the University of Wisconsin Alumnae Club of Chicago. It will be held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Marcus H. Hobart, 621 Foster Street, Evanston, Ill., from 3 to 6 p.m. Mrs. Conrad Elvehjem will be the guest of honor.

A brief program will be given, beginning at 4 o'clock. Speakers will be Malcolm K. Whyte, Milwaukee attorney, who is chairman of the general fund-raising campaign; and James S. Watrous, professor of art history, who is chairman of the building committee. The latter will show slides of the art collection and the building plans. Harold Laun, Chicago fund-raising chairman, will introduce the speakers.

Among the sponsors of the benefit will be the following: Charles L. Byron, Winnetka; Mr. and Mrs. Les-

ter C. Rogers, Winnetka; Mr. and Mrs. Martin P. Below, Glencoe; Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Newlin, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Howard I. Potter, Chicago; Mrs. John H. Schneider, Winnetka; Miss Bertha M. Weeks, Evanston; Mrs. Harlow P. Roberts, Evanston; Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Woolson, Winnetka; Mr. and Mrs. James D. Peterson, Wilmette; Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Hayden, Evanston; Dr. and Mrs. Robert D. Jackson, Glencoe; Mr. and Mrs. Marc A. Law, Northbrook; Dr. Katharine W. Wright, Evanston; Dr. Emelia J. Giryotas and her husband, Philip W. Voltz, Highland Park; Donald Bruechert, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. William J. Hagenah, Glencoe; Mrs. Edwin C. Austin, Chicago.

Local chairmen include these: Mrs. Leon G. Kranz, Evanston; Mrs. Ralph Hinners, Wilmette; Mrs. James W. Flexman Jr., Park Ridge;

Miss Lida A. Jamison, Oak Park; Marie Britz, Mrs. George S. Connelly, and Miss Elizabeth Kuck, Chicago; Mrs. T. C. Chapman, Hinsdale; Mrs. Harold F. Downing, La Grange Park; Mrs. Gerald C. North, Kenilworth. Assisting Mrs. Kranz will be Mrs. Otto F. List, Evanston.

General chairman of the benefit is Miss Marion Hanna, Evanston; program chairman, Mrs. Lucy Rogers Hawkins, Evanston; publicity chairman, Mrs. Roy Dunne, Evanston.

Officers of the club are Miss Virginia Donham, Evanston, president; Miss Hanna, vice president, program; Miss Helen Schubert, vice president, membership, Chicago; Mrs. Dunne, vice president, publicity; Miss Mary Frances Kellogg, corresponding secretary, Chicago; Mrs. Hawkins, recording secretary; Miss Helen Wicks, treasurer, Chicago.



Dr. Thomas E. Posey '49, left, (at blackboard) recently named Chief of the Labor-Management Division of the U. S. Agency for International Development's Office of International Training in Washington, is returning to the U. S. after 12 years in the foreign service. Dr. Posey's most recent post was as Chief of the Industrial Relations Training Branch of the AID Mission in Ankara, Turkey. Among his many duties was teaching Turkish trade union leaders the reasons for developing trade unions along pragmatic rather than ideological lines. In the above photo Dr. Posey is stressing the great need for free, democratic, responsible and effective trade unions.

General Cole recently retired from his post with the Defense Intelligence Agency, Washington.

Robert P. KEEHN '48 is president of Frye Manufacturing Co., Des Moines, Ia.

The newly created position of manager of management development for Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., Port Edwards, Wis., is filled by R. J. CRETE '48, formerly training director for the firm.

Marilyn MIKSELL Eddy '48 received her master's degree in education on January 29 from Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter HANNA '49, Los Angeles, announce the birth of Lisa Sue on January 13.

Clarence E. VOELKER '49 has been advanced to the rank of senior research engineer by the Dow Chemical Company in recognition of his outstanding research in heat transfer and crystallization.

Frank FEIL, Jr. '50 has been appointed a court commissioner in Racine, where he practices law and was assistant district attorney in 1953 and 54.

Gerald T. NOLAN '50, formerly an associate of the law firm of Wakefield and Underwood, Miami, Fla., has become a member of the firm.

R. D. COSGROVE '50 is general marketing manager for Ohio Chemical and Surgical Equipment Co., a division of Air Reduction Co., Inc. He joined the Madison firm in 1951.

1951

Robert O. NAGLE is general attorney for the Spreckels Sugar Co., San Francisco.

Albert J. ANDERSON has been transferred from the engineering department of Monsanto Chemical Co., to Chemstrand, and will continue to be based in Pensacola, Fla.

Ted Yates, husband of Mary OLBERG Yates, was named as one of the 10 outstanding young men of 1963 by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. He is a specialist in television documentary films and has been producing NBC's "David Brinkley's Journal" for two years.

1952

James VAN DE BOGART has joined the law firm of Brown and Soffa in Whitewater, Wis.

1953

Jerome D. WENDT is production programs manager at Baxter Laboratories, Inc., Morton Grove, Ill.

Robert GIESE, a graphic designer in the commercial art field, has opened his own graphic design studio in Madison. He has been art director for Stephan and Brady advertising in Madison and was art director for the television station operated by the Macfadden-Bartell Corp., on the island of Curacao in the Dutch West Indies.

1954

Justin L. GOLDNER, formerly trial attorney and regional counsel for the Internal Revenue Service of the U. S. Treasury Department, has joined the firm of Hochman and Salkin, specialists in federal and state taxation, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Robert K. BISCHOFF has been promoted from director of operations to vice-president in charge of operations by the board of directors of Data Management, Inc., Minneapolis-based computer service center.

Donald L. ABRAHAM is an attorney with the federal government, based in the Veterans Administration Hospital, Grand Island, Neb.

1955

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. FLEISCHER announce the January 14 birth of their first child, Robert John, in Clinton, Ia. Mr. Fleischer is sports editor of the *Clinton Herald*.

Ronald Z. DOMSKY recently joined the tax department of Katz, Wagner and Company, Chicago-based C.P.A. firm. He is also teaching in the law school and graduate school of the John Marshall Law School.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim W. GUNDERSON announce the birth of their first child, Thomas James, on Dec. 27, 1963. Mr. Gunderson, sports editor of the *Daily Cardinal* in 1954-55, is assistant sports editor of the *La Crosse Tribune*.

Rabbi Richard W. WINOGRAD returns to the Wisconsin campus as director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation in July. For the past two years he has been acting director of the B'nai B'rith Foundation at the University of Chicago. He replaces Rabbi Max D. Ticktin, who has been appointed national director of leadership training programs and director of the Hillel Foundation at the University of Chicago.

Arno A. DENNERLEIN is an account executive for Griswold-Eshleman Co., Chicago advertising agency.

William M. BRISSEE, a member of the *Wisconsin State Journal* staff since 1958, is now a capitol and political reporter for the paper.

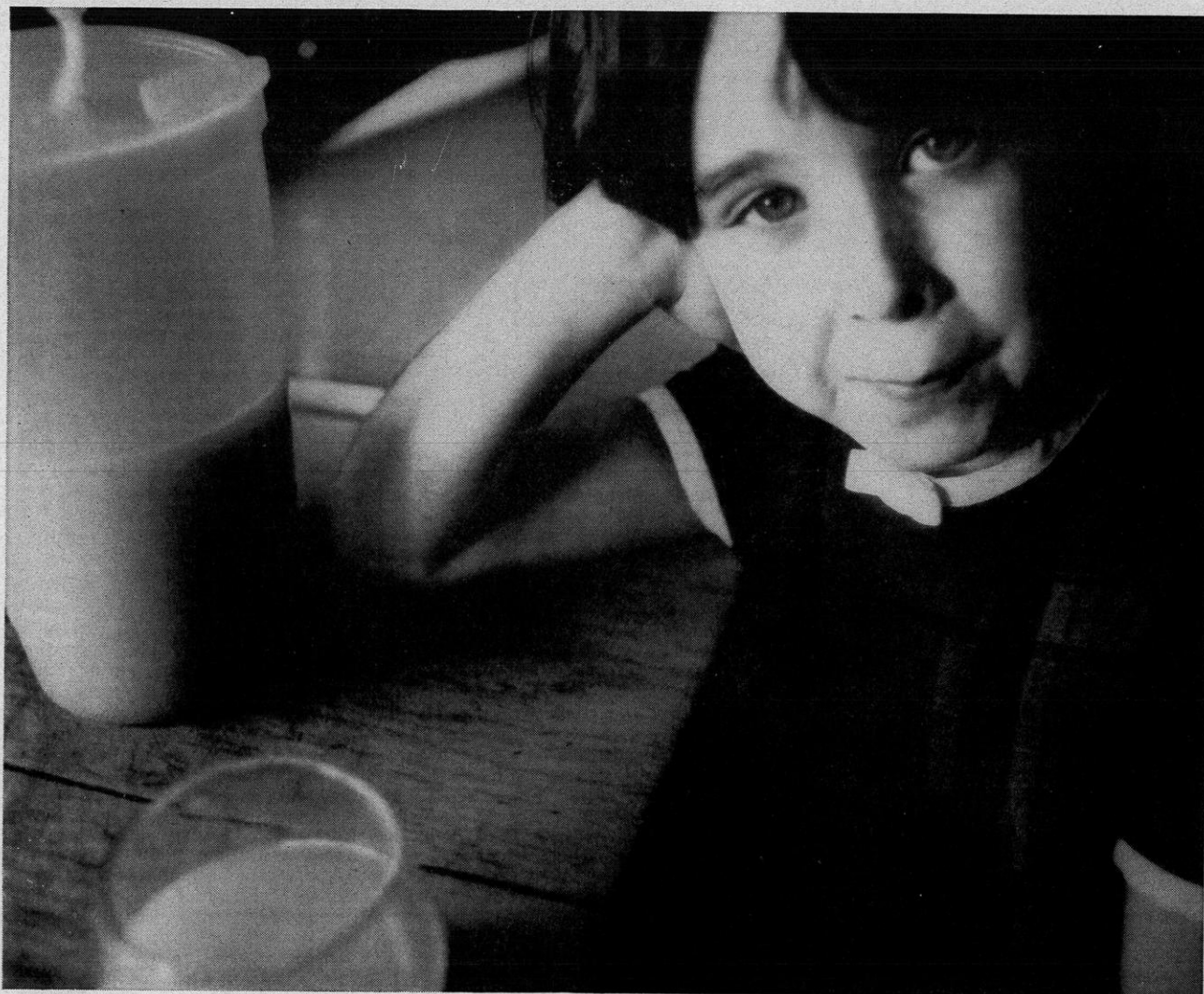
1956

Dr. and Mrs. Roger HARNED (Jacquelyn HEAL '59) announce the birth of their second child, Jennifer Marie, born in Shawano, Wis., on January 3, 1964. The Harneds will move to Milwaukee this spring where Dr. Harned will do a three-year residency in radiology at Deaconess Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Markowitz (Sandra SCHULNER) of White Plains, N. Y. announce the birth of their third child and second daughter, Laura Miriam, on January 8, 1964.

George H. MOSELEY has been promoted to account manager of the International Business Machines Corp. in Madison. He has been with IBM since 1955.

John A. WINTER, formerly with the Procter and Gamble Co. in Cincinnati, has been appointed to the staff of the U. S. Public Health Service's Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati.



Is it true that the leading producer of oxygen for steelmaking had a hand in preparing Tricia McDonald's orange juice?

You'd expect that a company with 50 years' experience in extracting oxygen from the air would lead the field. You might even assume—and you'd be right—that it knows a lot about how oxygen can speed the making of steel. As a result, the company sells oxygen by the ton to steelmakers to help them produce faster and more efficiently.

You'd also expect that a leader in cryogenics, the science of supercold, would develop an improved process for making the frozen orange juice concentrate that starts Tricia McDonald off to a bright, good morning.

But there might be some doubt that two such activities as helping to speed steel production and helping to improve frozen orange juice could come from one company. Unless you knew Union Carbide.



For Union Carbide is also one of the world's largest producers of petrochemicals. As a leader in carbon products, it is developing revolutionary graphite molds for the continuous casting of steel. It is the largest producer of polyethylene, and makes plastics for packaging, housewares, and floor coverings. Among its consumer products is "Prestone" brand anti-freeze, world's largest selling brand. And it is one of the world's most diversified private enterprises in the field of atomic energy.

In fact, few other corporations are so deeply involved in so many different skills and activities that will affect the technical and production capabilities of our next century.

We're growing as fast as Tricia McDonald.

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Divisions: Carbon Products, Chemicals, Consumer Products, International, Linde, Metals, Nuclear, Olefins, Ore, Plastics, Silicones, Stellite and Visking

They'll Be Taking A GRAND TOUR



Kate Huber



Mrs. Edith Knowles

Two Wisconsin women familiar to Badger alumni are joining the Wisconsin Alumni Association's summer tour to Europe and Scandinavia. The ladies are: Kate Huber, secretary of the Association and an enthusiastic member of the famous UW Class of Seventeen, and Mrs. Edith Knowles, office manager of the Association who has worked with alumni on many important events.

The Wisconsin alumni tour will leave New York on July 11 and return August 2. This year, two separate tours are available—one concentrating on the picturesque beauties of the Scandinavian countries; the other will visit the historic cities on the European continent.

The American Automobile Association has made first class arrangements for the two tours which are being offered at a cost of \$1440.

Enjoy the company of your fellow Badgers in this exciting alumni holiday abroad. For a complete itinerary and details, send in the coupon printed below. If you wish, you may reserve a place on the tour now by sending in a \$100 deposit.

1964 ALUMNI TOUR OF EUROPE

To: Wisconsin Alumni Association
Memorial Union
770 Langdon Street
Madison, Wisconsin

Please send a detailed itinerary of the 1964 Wisconsin Alumni Tour of Europe.

I am interested in the

Group I—Scandinavian Tour Group II—Continent Tour

Name -----

Address -----

City ----- State -----

We would join the tour at Chicago New York Los Angeles

Enclosed please find \$----- as a deposit of \$100 per person on the 1964 Alumni Tour of Europe.

nati. He will be in charge of the microbiology unit in the water quality section. The Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center is the Public Health Service's national research laboratory for environmental health.

1957

Peter J. BARRETT received new sailing honors last month from the Chicago Yacht Association in the form of a trophy being awarded annually to increase interest in Olympic class sailing. Now an instructor in engineering at the UW-Milwaukee, Barrett has been one of Wisconsin's busiest skippers for several years.

Romelle ROESKE writes that her work with the Peace Corps as a community development worker in San Martin in the Philippines is challenging and interesting.

Florian H. JABAS recently accepted the position of Patent Counsel for the Norwich Pharmacal Company and has moved to Norwich, N. Y.

Frederick M. FLEURY is now assistant treasurer of the Gisholt Machine Co., Madison, moving up from the position of manager of general accounting which he has held since 1962.

DeWitt BOWMAN is assistant vice president and trust officer of the First National Bank, Madison, and heads the trust department's investment division.

Area finance manager of Allis-Chalmers field sales office in Philadelphia is Donald C. SCHMIDT, who will administer the Philadelphia field sales office.

Celia Ann RITCHIE is living in New York, where she is assistant director of the Foreign Student Center at Columbia University.

1958

Mr. and Mrs. David SLICKMAN, Fullerton, Calif., announce the birth of a son, Derek, on Jan. 2, 1964. Mr. Slickman is a sales engineer for the Rex Chain Belt.

Mr. and Mrs. David TELFER (Hedy BAHLER '57) announce the birth of Eric Paul on Dec. 12, 1963, in Green Bay. They have one daughter, Heidi Babette.

James E. RAFFEL has been appointed assistant trust officer of the Security First National Bank, Sheboygan.

J. William THOMPSON is sales supervisor for the Life Insurance Company of North America. He will now work with independent agents in the Chicago area developing new life and health sales and servicing present accounts. He lives in Oak Park, Ill.

Robert E. PAULIK heads the Clinic Pharmacy, Monroe, Wis. He was formerly assistant manager of a Rennebohm store in Madison.

Kevin WINCH is instructor of economics at Lehigh University.

1959

Vyto KAPOCIOUS is manager of the United Press International service for the State of Iowa, working out of Des Moines.

He was formerly manager of the UPI bureau in Madison.

Leonard J. PEACOCK is basketball coach at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf in Delavan.

As a field service engineer with Northern Ordnance Co., Minneapolis, David PERRY spent the last 21 months in France working on the installation of guided missiles on two French destroyers. He is now assigned to Bay City, Mich.

1960

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Cromwell (Molly COWAN) announce the birth of their second son, Marshall Raymond, Dec. 17, 1963, in Washington, D. C.

Ronald H. JULIAN lives in Walnut Creek, Calif., and is a service representative for the Travelers Insurance Company, San Francisco. He had been in the Navy until last January.

1961

Michael LAIKIN is law clerk for U. S. District Judge David Rabinovitz in Madison.

1962

James B. KREUTZMANN is a sales engineer in the Trane Company's Dayton, Ohio, office.

1963

Curtis TURNER has joined the staff of Dairyland Fertilizer, Marshall, Wis.

Henry N. SCHOWALTER and Larry A. PARENT have been commissioned second lieutenants in the U. S. Air Force after officer training school at Lackland AFB, Tex. Both have been reassigned to Chanute AFB, Ill., for training as aircraft maintenance officers.

Stuart W. HOFFMANN is a welfare worker with the Milwaukee County Department of Public Welfare, and lives in Wauwatosa.

Ronald A. WRIGHT, formerly assistant county agricultural agent of Oneida County (Wis.) is now on the staff of the Lancaster State Bank, Lancaster, Wis.

Elizabeth Jane LEBENSON has begun a two-year assignment as a Peace Corps volunteer in Afghanistan.

Second lieutenant Allen LIBOWITZ is stationed at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for three months before leaving for Germany, where he will serve with the Army Medical Corps.

John PRINCIPE is a claims representative for Insurance Company of North America in San Francisco.

Second lieutenant James R. MATHISON is in Air Force pilot training at Laredo AFB, Tex.

John Lewis HOFFMAN is in Bogota, Columbia, working in educational television on a Peace Corps assignment.

Roger STAUTER has organized a real estate brokerage firm in Madison. He was formerly assistant to the president of the Lucey Realty Service, and before entering

March, 1964

For Badgers By a Badger



IDEAS AND IMAGES

For Life with Young People

A distinguished book of poetry both lively and moving by the Dean of The University of Wisconsin School of Education, *Lindley J. Stiles*

Including his famous "What Is Wisconsin?", with illustrations and design by Prof. and Mrs. Fred Logan.

Royalties assigned to the Wisconsin Trophy for Teaching Fund
\$3.50 postpaid

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real estate, he worked on the presidential campaign of Sen. Hubert Humphrey and was financial director of the Wisconsin Democratic Party.

Judith Jenz and J. Patrick HOULIHAN, Ripon.

Sharon Lee Killham and Thomas K. JOHNSON, Denver, Colo.

Newly Married

1951

Irene Ruth RIEDEL and Eugene Baradas, Tomahawk.

1953

Kathleen Ann Garberson and Stanley Dunbar SLAGG, Mission, Kan.

1956

Mrs. Patricia Mulrooney Bennett and Thomas D. BRADER, Madison.

Cynthia Steward Maxcy and Bernard George STIEFVATER, Hamden, Conn.

1958

Marina Elvira Borriello and Richard Irwin BROWN, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Patricia Carroll and Glenn Alvin RASMUSSEN, Neenah.

Dorsa Ann Nelson and David Emery SHERMAN, Endicott, N. Y.

1959

Doris Diane Joy and William T. BANDY, Madison.

1960

Dianne Sue Polson and John Simpson ADAMS, Wauwatosa.

Susan Meryl Antman and Theodore Jerome COHEN, New York, N. Y.

Lynn Ann Pritchard and Richard Harold SCHULZ, Whitefish Bay.

Patricia Diane BEVINGTON '62, and Douglass Cole TORMEY, Wilmette, Ill.

1961

Lois Merle ROBINSON and Myron D. Berman.

Dolores Diane Wood and Roger E. DAVIDSON, Milwaukee.

Helen Lou MOEHLMAN '49, and Orville Dorwin HART.

Shirley May KELLER and Robert M. Simonson, Eau Claire.

Carol Kathryn MEYER and Anthony Mark Unger, Madison.

Donna Rae MILESTONE and William R. Stratton, Darlington.

Merri Micah Morris and David McNeel STONEMAN, Beaver Dam.

Susan Mary KNEPPRETH '63, and Paul J. WALKER, Wauwatosa.

Karen Ann HORNEY '63, and Steven Wells WEINKE, Madison.

1962

Sandra CAFFEE and William Prescott Seckel, Eau Claire.

Mary Sandra GRABEL and Lt. Albert W. Winter, Madison.

Joyce Lynn Koenig and John Leonard GROHUSKY, Burlington.

Sandra Jean GEIPEL '63, and 2nd Lt. Roger Glen HOLLANDS, Milwaukee.

Robin INGLE and Dr. William T. Comer, Evansville, Ind.

Sylvia Elizabeth ROGERS '60, and Lawrence Stephen KOSCIELSKI, Oconto.

Sigrid Ede Erickson and Jack Franklin OLSON, Reedsburg.

Karen Joyce Hamm and Bradner Charles RAHN, Waukesha.

Linda Kay RICHARDS and William James Mahoney Jr., Janesville.

Karen Marie SIMONSON and Daniel Boerger, Racine.

1963

Barbara Jane HACKBART and Arden Charles BAUMGARDT, Wausau.

Necrology

Thomas William BRAHANY '97, Washington, D. C.

William F. RENK '98, Columbus.

Thomas George NEE '99, Milwaukee.

Mrs. E. T. Monroe '00 (Marie Eliza ROSENBEIMER), Hartford.

Fritcholf J. VEA '01, Madison.

Mrs. Louis McLane Hobbins '02 (Shirley FULLER), Madison.

Arthur Winfred QUAN '05, Madison.

Albert Herman HEYROTH '07, Lewiston, N. Y.

Robert Franklin KOENIG '07, Freeport, Ill.

Raymond Parker SANBORN '08, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Lewis P. LARSON '09, Coeur de'Alene, Ida.

Karl Ferdinand MILLER '09, Milwaukee.

Lester Bonson ORR '09, La Mesa, Calif.

Charles Roswell FISHER '11, Reedsburg.

Jesse George CARR '12, Chicago, Ill.

Hazen Stewart DEAN, Sr. '12, Hinsdale, Ill.

Bailey Edwin RAMSDELL '12, Eau Claire.

Howell David DAVIES '13, Oak Park, Ill.

Hugo KUECHENMEISTER, Sr. '13, Milwaukee.

Joseph Benjamin LOESCH '13, Montrose, Colo.

Malcolm Fizer McFARLAND '13, Crosslake, Minn.

Helmuth Fred ARPS '14, Chilton.

George D. ERICKSON '14, New Ulm, Minn.

Ernest Verne ESTENSON '14, Sharon, N. Dak.

Walter Alexander FINDLAY '14, Chicago, Ill.

Patricia Mae MIKEL and Wayne Marvin BECKER.

Carolyn Ruth BLUM and Robert Michael Rodenfels, Terre Haute, Ind.

Kate Campbell PERRY and James K. BOWERS, Fond du Lac.

Nancy Louise GLOVER and Allen Papin McCartney, Neenah.

Charlotte GREENE and Clarence M. Goetsch, Waupun.

Louise Schroeder and Lee C. HANSEN, Green Bay.

Bette June Hollander and 2nd Lt. John Robert IMHOF, Appleton.

Sandra Lucille Harris and William Frederick LEISSO, Onalaska.

Sandra Sue SCHALLER and Gerald Mark Surfus, Madison.

Isabel K. Bruette and Brian L. THELEN, Madison.

Susan Jane TRIELOFF and Daniel D. Unruh, Madison.

Ralph Perry HAMMOND '14, Wauwatosa.

Mrs. Hal E. Martin '14 (Lelia Maude COTTINGHAM), Cleveland, O.

Mrs. Louis D. Miller '14 (Ethel Madeline HOVERSON), Aurora, Ill.

Claude Tillinghast PORTER '14, Clayton, Mo.

Laird Amisee WARNER '14, Kansas City, Mo.

Frederick Seacard WILCOX '14, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Winsor George MARTIN '15, Chicago, Ill.

Spencer Wyndham WOODWORTH '15, Kansas City, Kans.

Ellsworth Chapman ALVORD '16, Washington, D. C.

Erwin Marble PRAY '16, Oak Park, Ill.

Harold WENGLER '17, New York, N. Y.

Harold John SCHUBERT '18, Madison.

Paul August SEMRAD '19, Chicago, Ill.

Robert Louis PRICE '20, Joliet, Ill.

John Adolph BIGLER '21, Highland Pk., Ill.

Thomas Collier CLARK '21, Encino, Calif.

Mrs. Immanuel Johnson '21 (Henriette C. LIEBE), Fenton, Mich.

Mrs. Frank Feller '22 (Nellie Preston SCOVILL), Lake Mills.

Mrs. Harvey E. Nichols '22 (Maud Norris NICHOLS), Madison.

Edmund Louis PAUL '22, Milwaukee.

Mrs. Paul Peter SMONGESKI '22 (Elen Marion SWETIL), Marion, O.

Franklin Arthur VAN SANT '22, Madison.

Myron Clarence BIDWELL '23, La Jolla, Calif.

Albert Edward BLUM '23, Washington, D. C.

Martin Andrew RIESCHL '23, Jordan, Minn.

Fred RUFFOLO '23, Aberdeen, Md.

Mabel Vivian WOOD '23, St. Louis, Mo.

Harland Frederick GILBERT '25, Chicago, Ill.

Roswell Browand JOHNSON '25, Gary, Ind.

Coniff William KNOLLER '25, Milwaukee.

Robert Clendenning THOMPSON '25, Cumberland.

John Henry SCHNEIDER '26, Winnetka, Ill.

Jackson Martin BRUCE '27, Milwaukee.

Oscar William MANN '27, Watertown.

Walter WISNICKY '27, Fond du Lac.

Robert Martin ELLIS '28, Winnetka, Ill.

Boykin Whitherspoon PEGUES '28, Baton Rouge, La.

Roger Eugene MORRIS '28, Chicago, Ill.

Erwin John SHIELDS '28, Milwaukee.

Clement Hall GRIFFITH '30, Grand Rapids, Minn.

Flora May HANNING '30, Davis, Calif.

Bernard James LUTZ '30, Dearborn, Mich.

Arthur Sterling HINRICHS '31, Madison.

Elmer E. HOHMAN '31, Schofield.

Gerhard Louis SCHLUETER '31, Port Huron, Mich.

John Marshall HANERT '32, Des Plaines, Ill.

Harold Adolf HAUSMANN '32, Miami, Fla.

Merl Wesley STUBBS '32, Moscow, Ida.

Arthur K. VINCENT '32, Williamsburg, Va.

Henry Smiley WINCKLER '32, Milwaukee.

Marie Alice BAHR '33, Milwaukee.

Joseph S. CONRAD '33, Berwyn, Ill.

Rodney Alan SPERLE '33, Greendale.

Torsten Melvin HENRIKSON '34, Viroqua.

John Karl KOLB '36, Detroit, Mich.

Fred Louis RODOFF '36, Shaker Hgts., O.

John Elliott HEUSER '39, Tulsa, Okla.

Gladys LOWRY '40, Lancaster.

Walter Lewis TURNER '41, Kansas City, Mo.

Herbert Jay BERNSTEIN '42, Glen Cove, N. Y.

Edward William KRACHT '42, Eagle River.

Mrs. Henry V. Kivela, Jr. '44 (Carol Margaret RUFF), Halés Corners.

William Thomas LAZAR '44, Briar Cliff Manor, N. Y.

Rose NELSON '44, Milwaukee.

Roman SIEMENS '46, Chicago, Ill.

Doris Faith POLLOCK '48, New York, N. Y.

Herbert Aubrey WERTS '48, New York, N. Y.

Francis Gerald BOYLE '49, St. Paul, Minn.

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- 1 You work for yourself — you choose the hours, the days.
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- 3 You are paid in direct proportion to your success — regardless of your age or seniority.
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But Mass Mutual men tell us these four are just a few of the reasons why they chose careers in life insurance selling with our company. Few fields offer such possibilities for the man with real ability. And few insurance

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Our policies are recognized as second to none. And every Mass Mutual representative is backed by a company with over a hundred years of experience, with over 2.8 billion dollars in assets and with one of the finest reputations in the business.

If you're not getting ahead as fast as you'd like, perhaps you should look into a career with us. Write us a personal letter about yourself. Address it to Mr. Charles H. Schaaff, President, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield, Massachusetts. He's always pleased to hear from able and interested men.

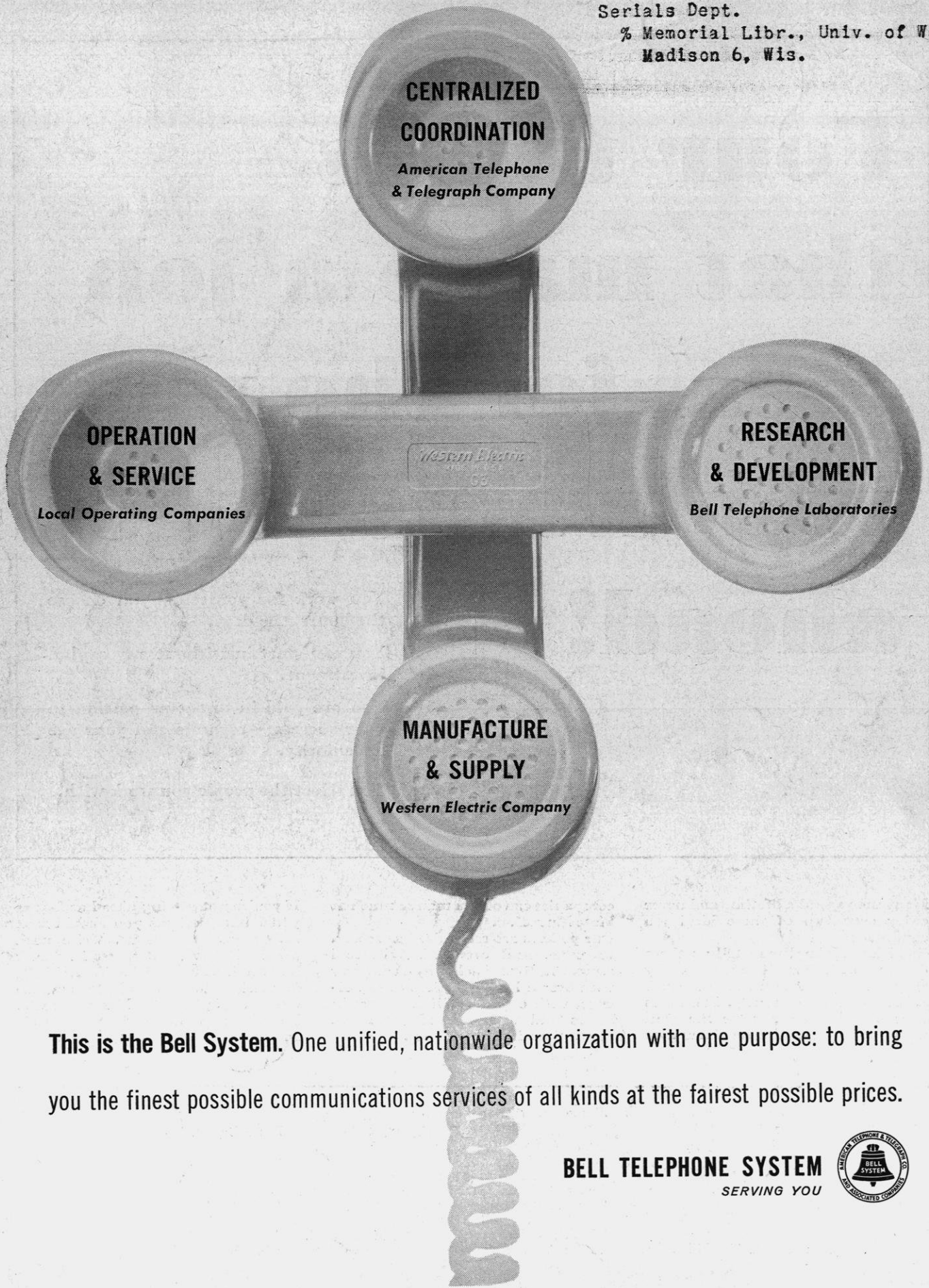
Some of the University of Wisconsin alumni in Massachusetts Mutual service:

William J. Morgan, '07, Milwaukee
Eugene C. Noyes, C.L.U., '13, Akron
Silas G. Johnson, '23, Madison
Herbert J. Mullen, '30, Stoughton
Arthur R. Sweeney, '38, Longview
Earl C. Jordan, '39, Chicago
William Q. Murphy, '39, Madison
Alvin H. Babler, C.L.U., '41, Monroe
Norman H. Hyman, C.L.U., '44, Milwaukee

LeRoy H. Jerstad, Jr., C.L.U., '47, Racine
John W. Loots, '47, Tulsa
Jack G. Jefferds, '50, Madison
Kenneth K. Kesser, '51, Houston
Robert R. Pivar, '51, Evanston
David E. Birkhaeuser, '52, Home Office
Silas G. Johnson, Jr., '52, Madison
Wendell A. Lathrop, C.L.U., '52, Mattoon, Ill.
Burton A. Meldman, C.L.U., '55, Milwaukee

Bruce Bryant, '56, Syracuse
Earl E. Poorbaugh, '57, Elkhart
Raymond L. Paul, C.L.U., '58, Rockford
James E. Meier, '60, Milwaukee
Peter S. Zouvas, '61, Chicago
Louis A. Matagrano, '62, Racine
Ernest L. Nilsson, Madison
A. Burr Be Dell, Appleton
William S. Reed, Chicago

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