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Wisconsin Alumnus

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Views on Death

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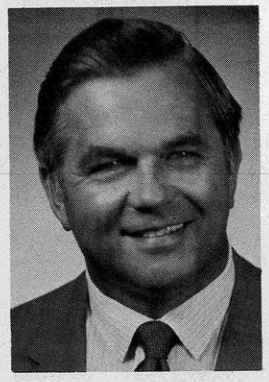
On Wisconsin



Arlie M. Mucks, Jr.
Executive Director

Involvement of alumni is an ingredient of success for any university. There is a saying that a university is no greater than its alumni want it to be. That's true, and that's why your involvement continues to play such a powerful role. And it is heartening that such great numbers of you are becoming involved in your University through the activities of Wisconsin Alumni Association.

This fall is one of our most challenging here on the campus. It's exciting, as always, and fun, but . . . challenging, due to an enrolment figure this year that went beyond all expectations. (See page 19.) That constant spiral in enrolment points out the importance of the University in the lives of many young people, and the continuing need for alumni involvement in providing the necessary faculty and educational facilities to prepare all these students for their life work.

Many of our students come here aided by the matching-scholarship program through our local Alumni Clubs. Since its inception in 1967, more than $300,000 has been raised by these clubs to help the outstanding young people of their communities. We must salute these clubs and the UW Foundation which matches their funds, dollar for dollar—together they have made education possible for hundreds! (Incidentally, many of these clubs utilize the wonderful Wisconsin Singers in concert, to raise funds. We talked about the Singers on this page in our last issue. They are better this year than they have been in their seven years with us—and that's going some!)

Take a look at the huge, enthusiastic crowds who have been attending Badger football games this year, whether at home or away. Here is another important involvement process. The Badger Huddles before the out-of-town games, and our open houses before home games have been attended in record numbers, many of whom inquire as to how they may become more involved in a program that is dedicated to their University.

In October, 600 women involved themselves with our Women's Day With the Arts. We have the highest attendance of any school in the nation at this twice-yearly program, and it takes a great deal of involvement by committees who work for months in advance to plan each program, not to mention the hundreds who come from all over the Midwest to be here for the program.

If nine alumni had not become involved in founding the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation fifty years ago, many important research discoveries would not have reached every corner of the world. The story of WARF is a unique one in the annals of alumni involvement (We'll have a feature on it in our January issue), and we salute the continuing efforts of this great organization which has contributed more than $90 million to the University, and which will continue to serve it for a long time to come.

Last year the UW Foundation achieved a lofty goal and set an all-time record for involvement in giving by alumni. So, all in all, the three alumni arms—your Association, WARF, and the Foundation—are indicative of the best in alumni involvement. And we need to continue it. The education scene changes constantly, and public funds for education seem to be *reduced* constantly these days. There is no doubt that this University, like others throughout the country, faces some rather lean years ahead. It will be our duty to preserve the quality of education that has made Wisconsin so famous. That will take involvement. That is what built our University, that is what will guarantee its future.

Letters

March and the (other) KKK

Ed Dobrow '47 asks in the July *Wisconsin Alumnus* about my friend and classmate Fredric March and the reference in the 1921 *Badger* to his membership in the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Dobrow need not worry about Fred's being out of his normal, liberal character in this matter. Page 450 of that *Badger* shows that this was the (no doubt, ironical) name used by the Honorary Junior Society, whose members, all outstanding students, are pictured on that page. This obviously had nothing whatever to do with the night-riding, night-shirt-wearing Klan which was in disrepute even then. Fred's fine reputation remains secure.

Whitney North Seymour '20
New York City

. . . When March attended the University there were three interfraternity social organizations: Skull and Crescent and Innergate for sophomores, and Ku Klux Klan for juniors . . . In a sense they substituted for what is now the Inter-Fraternity Council. In the spring of 1922 and 1923, Ku Klux Klan was listed in the *Badger* as a "Junior Inter-Fraternity Social Society." This was the last time. The members inducted into the Society in the spring of 1923 thought the name was curious, irrelevant, and very unfortunate. So the name was changed at that time to "Tumas."

Porter Butts '24
Madison

Inflation Understood

Thank you for printing "Understanding Inflation" by Prof. Jon G. Udell in your July issue. It recognized the impact our government has as a *cause* of our inflation, both by deficit spending and increasing taxes.

Joan Pomprowitz Schaupp '54
DePere, Wis.

. . . Congratulations are due the author and your staff for this article. It is not only basically most timely in view of current events, but also it is an unbiased technical report of what has brought our nation to almost a dead halt . . . Never have I heard or seen a better summary of the factors involved in these problems. In my days in Washington I struggled with budgets, incomes, taxes, costs, prices, availability, and sources of materials. I now recognize in an open market their interrelation as being so intimate as to affect not only government, but the individual as well . . . I have sent a copy to President Ford and to my Congressman, the Hon. Edward Hutchinson, with the suggestion that he have it inserted in the *Congressional Record* or whatever other means there is to get a copy on the desk of each Congressman.

Arthur L. Luedke '10
St. Joseph, Michigan

. . . I agree with Prof. Udell, especially where he said "If we fail, the ultimate result is likely to be an economic bloodbath." His approach to the problem, I fear, would take too long. I'm submitting a plan to be completed in a five-year period or sooner. We have no time to lose.

G. A. Bauman '17
Carmel, Calif.

Mr. Bauman encloses a page from the Carmel PINE CONE *which printed a letter containing his suggestions. It is reprinted in part below.—Ed.*

INFLATION

1. Balance the budget with income and outgo by all governmental bodies as Federal, State, County and City (the current situation of New York City, for example, would never have happened).

2. Stop inflation by placing a temporary ceiling or moratorium on wages, prices, rents, interest, etc.—all inclusive and then feed the economy by lowering interest rates. It is stated by everyone, government experts included, that if oil ceilings are taken off of old oil now, prices would skyrocket. The same reasoning should apply to other temporary ceilings—keep them on until the following program is put into effect.

DEBT RETIREMENT

1. Set aside and apply to our national debt all receipts from our natural resources (belonging to all people) as sale of oil leases, royalties, forest returns, mining, sale of property and all depletion allowances of twenty-two and one-half percent formerly deducted by the oil companies and other mineral mining ventures. By guesstimating, this should produce about five billion dollars a year on a five-year plan—amounting to about twenty-five billion dollars.

2. Reduce the debt by printing currency up to five percent of the national debt instead of interest-bearing bonds. This would amount to thirty billion a year or one-hundred and fifty billion for the five-year period.

3. Pass legislation for every citizen of the United States and foreign investors to pay five percent of their net worth in this country to apply on payment of our national debt. "Charity begins at home."

Cash, mortgages, notes, government and corporate securities at market value would be accepted. Then cancel government securities and obligations by paying them off as money is received. This should bring in approximately five hundred billion for a one-year period only. It would mean an average of $2275 per person, man, woman and child, figuring a top ten trillion dollars as total wealth of the country and investments abroad.

This would bring our debt down to a workable deficit, if not completely eliminated.

In hardship cases payment within the five-year period would be allowed at the going rates of interest.

With this program you will find the dollar returning to its true value and most of our present troubles solved.

Viva Kasten

Your May issue contained a list of faculty retirees. On the list was Lloyd Kasten. Professor Kasten taught 47—or was it 48?—consecutive years at Madison and is now continuing his work in retirement, namely directing the Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Spanish Studies. The Seminary is almost unique in the world in its use of the computer, and Professor Kasten won a $500,000 federal grant for the work they are doing there now. This humble man, whose love of animals, flowers, farms, photography, music, cooking and people has made him a modest specialist in many areas, was voted the 1926 School of Commerce graduate most likely to succeed! In 1937 he was one of 20 American Spanish scholars named as founding members of the American Academy of the Spanish Language. Upon his retirement, the Seminary has published a book, *Studies in Honor of Lloyd A. Kasten,* and he was presented a volume of testimonial letters, both from students, fellow teachers and friends all over the world.

The first year I taught in Eau Claire I asked an intermediate class the names of any famous Spanish authors they knew. Two responses were "Kasten and Neale–Silva." At first I chuckled because their books the students were referring to were standard college textbooks. On reflection I realized the greatness of these men not just at the beginning levels, where the really good teaching *must* be done, but at the research level where both Lloyd Kasten and Eduardo Neale–Silva have achieved international renown—Kasten for the *General Estoria* and work on the massive tentative dictionary of Old Spanish

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Alumni Club Directory

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3707 Williams Lane
Chevy Chase, Md.

Two Views on Death

1 "Shall He Live Again?"

Man has been asking it forever. For most, the answer has never changed.

By Kieth N. Schoville
Assoc. Prof., Hebrew & Semitic Studies

What is this thing called death? Biological scientist G. Wald calls it "the casting aside of the body, of the soma, after it has done its work. That work is to carry the germ plasm, to feed it, to protect it, to warm it in warm-blooded organisms, and finally to mingle it with the germ plasm of the opposite sex." This reductionist view, which is attractive to some members of our modern, secular society, views life almost completely in biological and materialistic terms. I say *almost* completely, for there still remains that ephemeral something which is life itself and which cannot be explained in terms of matter. This non-material life, which exists in the germ plasm, is the only real immortality, according to Wald.

Rabbinic thought saw death as that moment of transformation from life in this world to that beyond. It is still a viable definition of death in the minds of religious Jews. The view is akin, too, to the predominant view in Christian circles that death involves a transformation into a new dimension of existence. To the religious mind, there is a non-biological as well as a physical dimension to death and to life.

In the past two decades, the profession of medicine has become particularly concerned with death as it pertains to the sanctity of life and the value of preserving it. (In the campus timetable for this semester, the Medical School offers a course on 'Historical Issues in Modern American Medicine,' another on 'Ethical Issues in Medicine,' and a seminar on 'Medicine and Society in America' through the History of Medicine department.) This concern is rooted in the legal requirement that a doctor is responsible for certifying death, and in the fact that with the development of technical and surgical methods currently in use, the classical signs of death—the stopping of the heart and of circulation along with the cessation of respiration—no longer suffice. In medical circles a serious attempt is being made to distinguish the vital processes which can maintain the individual at a low-grade level of biological existence from those processes which are essential to personhood or humanness. Thus the newer definition of death is "the irreversible cessation of higher brain activity" which can be determined in doubtful cases by the use of the electro-encephalogram. Doctors are in general agreement, then, that although the heart may beat and respiration continue, whether through artificial or natural means, "without neocortical function and the cerebration that it makes possible, essentially *human* life does not exist."

It is interesting to note that this recent medical definition has more affinity with the traditional Judeo–Christian view than to that of the biologist, for it recognizes the reality of a level of human existence that is a part of—but more than simply—the biological organism.

Definitions of death may vary between individuals and over the course of time, but of the reality of this universal human phenomenon, none can doubt. Yet, despite death's characteristics of inevitableness and inescapability, it is difficult to think of our own dying. When we think of death, it is largely in terms of the death of others or as if a part of oneself will die (but only a part). All we can know of death is the cessation of someone in the world. We can say that *someone's time "stops."* But we cannot conceive of our own cessation. Someone wrote, ". . . there is always an 'afterward' in the perspective of the suicide," and with each of us as well. Psychiatrists find that there is a massive denial of death. We believe that others will die, but we also believe that it will not happen to us. Freud's research convinced him that our own death is unimaginable—that our unconscious is inaccessible to the idea of our own death. He concluded that basically everyone is convinced of his immortality.

What we are really dealing with, then, when we think of human death, is the possibility of our own existence beyond death. The antiquity of the problem is evident in the words of the biblical poet who asked more than two millenia ago, "If a man die, shall he live again?" The author was hardly convinced of the possibility, but his mind framed the question. Is there any basis for the possibility or probability of life beyond death? There are, in my opinion, several lines of thought that suggest the strong possibility if not probability of a form of human existence after physical death. One of these is based upon our comprehension of what being human is. Another is based upon inferences drawn from archaeological research. The literature of antiquity, particularly the biblical literature, provides an additional line of thought.

What is it to be human? Man is flesh, soma, in line with Wald's definition of death given above, but man is more than this. In the more recent medical definition of death as "the cessation of cerebral activity despite the presence of biological functions" is a tacit assumption of the existence of a non-material aspect of human existence. Man possesses some 'element' or 'principle' substantially different from the biological forces and matter that comprise his living body. This element has been variously described as mind, spirit, soul. It is an abstraction, but it is nonetheless a reality.

Eric J. Cassell, a medical doctor, speaking of the self and the body, is awed by "The interrelationships of the two independent but inseparable parts of being—the symbiotic halves of existence—(which) humble us by their mystery and complexity." The two are intricately bound together in the sick and dying. The intimate nature of being remains elusive to the doctor who thinks in essentially analytical terms. In fact, as Dr. Cassell assures us, the more analytic investigation becomes, the further "being" retreats. He continues:

"For the personal nature of being, synthetic thought seems more appropriate. However, synthetic thought is infinitely more difficult to comprehend. Perhaps that is the first characteristic of synthetic thought that strikes us—its seemingly inexplicable nature. It is that same characteristic that seems to make it, in this age of science, unacceptable for public discourse. It is the thought of Socrates' *daimon;* the flash of problem-solving in Kohler's ape, Sultan; the substance of insight, creativity and intuition; the basis of 'sudden illumination.' We see it from the outside; we know that it exists within us and in others; but we do not know what has taken place or how."

Dr. Cassell realizes and states compellingly the stumbling block for many intelligent people who have been edu-

Illustration/Bumper Grassman

cated to think exclusively in analytical, reductionist terms. The consideration of the cosmos in strictly physical terms has produced great technological progress, it is true, but all of reality cannot be explained in strictly materialistic terms. All about us are non-material elements of reality (of which the life-force is but one) which we cannot analyze in material terms but which are real nevertheless. We live in a world of beauty (as well as of ugliness). It has been said that beauty is in the mind of the beholder, but who of us can deny its reality? All of us have felt pain, and we doubt not its reality, but who can reduce pain to material terms and define it?

To consider life after death an impossibility is to ignore the uniqueness of being human, for the defining characteristic of man is the immaterial 'self,' the individual personality. No other animal, as far as we can ascertain, thinks in terms of self. No other creature, as far as we know, even contemplates death. Man is different, as philosopher Jose Ferrater Mora perceives: "Living beings—'organisms'—*live;* man, on the other hand (or rather, besides) *makes his own life.*" He transcends biological conditions, refusing to fulfill biological demands for the sake of values of a more objective nature. Man is different, and that different element, call it what you will, cries out for continuation. Man's longing for the survival of his selfhood is not a mere whim, or if it is, it is such a stubborn whim that it has all the appearance of an obsession. For every innate desire within man there is a source of potential satisfaction. Can't we, then, posit the possibility of a satisfaction for this desire?

I believe anthropological research suggests, too, the possibility of human survival beyond death. One of man's human peculiarities is his penchant for disposing of the dead in significant ways. Through time, burial in some manner or other has been the predominant form of disposal. Burying is a uniquely human activity. As early as 100,000 years ago, Neanderthal man was burying his dead with grave offerings. In Palestine, a Mesolithic culture dating to approximately 15,000–7500 B.C., buried its dead beneath the area inhabited by the living. The evidence that survives indicates that the burials involved a ceremonial disposal with the bodies ornamented.

True, burial does serve the very practical purpose of disposing of the organic remains of the deceased so that the process of putrification does not disturb the survivors. But this could be done with much less effort simply by transporting the dead an appropriate distance away, and leaving them to the elements and the animals. Burial with implements which were used in life, however, suggests that the survivors assumed some measure of existence after death.

While burial practices have varied through time and in differing areas of the world, men have continued to bury their dead. The practice of burying grave goods with the dead in the Ancient Near East continued into the historical period. Among the nations surrounding Israel in antiquity, the practice of placing weapons, pottery, jewelry, lamps, scarabs, food, and wooden furniture in the tomb with the dead was widespread. Israelite burials included similar items (although there was a biblical prohibition which forbade the offering of food to the dead). By the Hellenistic period the quantity of grave goods had been drastically reduced in Jewish tombs, and these may have represented largely a symbolic fashion. From the turn of the era the oil lamp became the predominant article placed in the tomb, perhaps to symbolize light and eternal life.

From what we are able to ascertain, then, man has buried his dead from very early times to the present in ways that have signified, to almost a universal degree, the existence of the concept of life beyond death. One can argue that despite this all of the people who have ever lived (and died) who have held such a view could still be wrong. Unanimity of opinion does not, of course, authenticate an idea; nevertheless, I believe that this human activity of burial coincident with the idea of some level of existence after death is instinctive. We are moved in this direction out of the subconscious depths of our humanness. The particular expression of our instincts may vary—for example, burial practices today differ from those of antiquity—but the basic instinct remains.

Compare the human attribute of social being. Humans normally possess an instinctive drive to marry and to establish the basic social unit, the family. Despite the problems of marriage and divorce in modern society, human experience has shown through time the value and the validity of this basic drive. The exceptions, people who have sublimated the instinct for other purposes, support rather than invalidate it, for they *are* exceptions. By analogy, the human inclination for continuation, for "being," suggests the validity of what I am calling a *basic instinct.* Only in the modern period and in most recent times have some philosophers and mechanistic scientists rejected completely the idea of the continuation of some aspect of human existence beyond death. Those who have rejected the option in favor of annihilation remain a miniscule but vocal minority out of the mass of humankind who have tasted life.

In my role as a student of man's life and thought in antiquity, I have been particularly concerned with the evidences of man's attitudes and ideas about life (including death) as they are reflected in ancient literature. The Ancient Near East is still generally considered to be the cradle of civilization; the oldest literary remains of man come from this area. Biblical literature is by far the most significant literature from antiquity, for it alone survived *through* time so as to produce a vital and continuing effect upon the development of western culture and upon man's conception of himself and of life. (Archaeological research has recovered only in recent times the remnants of other ancient literatures that lay buried for millenia beneath the sands of the Middle East.) The Bible records ideas about man and life and death that should not be ignored nor rejected out of hand in our modern era, for they were forged in the crucible of human experience over a long period of time. What does this literature have to say about death?

There is the diversity in the biblical view of death that one would expect in a body of literature that was produced over a millenia of time. The linguistic vehicle of the Old Testament is primarily Hebrew, the Israelite form of the language of the Canaanites, so the terminology of the Bible has

marked similarities with that of the Canaanites. Thanks to the recent discovery of genuine Canaanite literature which antedates the establishment of the nation Israel, additional comparative materials for biblical studies are now in hand from the Canaanite milieu. In the Ugaritic literature, death is depicted as one of the gods of the pantheon. Mot, the god of sterility and death, was the sovereign of the underworld. The name was demythologized as it came into the Bible. There the word *mot* signifies death, the normal end of life. Traces of the mythic connotation do occur in the Bible, however, where death may be depicted as a destructive force distinct from God, employing messengers in the guise of war, sickness and plague. The prophet Hosea wrote:

Shall I redeem him from Sheol? Shall I ransom him from death? Oh, for your plagues, O death! Oh, for your sting, Sheol!

Isaiah depicted death with a gaping maw in a figure of speech directly out of Canaanite mythology, ". . . the nether world enlarges its throat and opens its maw without limit; down go their nobility and their masses, their throngs and their revelry." These are nothing more than hyperbolic statements, of course, a poetic means of expressing the reality of death as an enemy of man beyond his control. Interestingly, the last book of the New Testament employs similar imagery. The uniform biblical view perceives death as within the control of God and subject to his will; the human perception of his will made possible the modification of views about death.

Biological death is natural in the biblical literature. Ideally, it comes when one is "full of years"; then he is "gathered to his people." Man goes the way of all flesh. He is dust, and to dust he must return. But at the same time, from the earliest strata of the Bible there are intimations that there is a nonbiological aspect to man. Early in Genesis it is affirmed that God created man "in his image." Since God is not conceived of in terms of flesh and blood but rather spirit, an aspect of humanness that is nonmaterial is implicit in the account. God warns man that he will "surely die" if he is disobedient. Of course man does rebel, but he does not suffer biological death immediately. What he experiences is a rupture in the intimate personal relationship which had existed previously with the deity. Death, then, is a reality at two levels, the biological dissolution of the life force within the material body and the rupture of a relationship between personalities. In essence, death is a separation, physical and "spiritual."

The predominant view of death in the Old Testament portrays man as an animated body *(nefesh)* rather than an incarnate soul. The vital power is in the breath, a gift from God, and in the blood. Man, as a psychophysical organism, is a unity, and death is the dissolution of this unit. Yet this dissolution is not utter extinction. The dead experience a shadowy existence in Sheol; they do not live. In the post-exilic biblical literature, the enlarged perception of the power of God led to the understanding that the dead sleep in Sheol, and in Daniel 12:2 the idea of bodily resurrection finds expression. It is probable that coincident with this belief was the view that "the sleep of death . . . , like the sleep of dreams, (could) be the occasion of a more intimate communion with God."

The perception of existence after death expressed in terms of bodily resurrection which had been reached during the intertestamental period was rooted in components of the idea that were much more ancient, for in the Torah, God can revive the dead, and this power was actually exhibited in the prophets Elijah and Elisha and in the translation of the ancient worthy Enoch. The traumatic experience of the Syrian oppression early in the second century B.C. confirmed the Jewish belief in the resurrection of the dead as the means by which God would fulfill his promises to the righteous and accomplish in full his justice. God's retribution could and would reach beyond the grave, for he who had the power to give life initially was able to restore life to the dead. The doctrine found eloquent expression in the teaching of the Pharisees, the predominant branch of Judaism in the period prior to the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70, and the rabbis established it as an article of faith.

The Jewish concept of resurrection and of some aspect of life after death became the central feature of Christian thought and literature, for the resurrection of Jesus manifested uniquely the dynamic power of the living God. Within the teaching of Jesus himself is the assumption of a resurrection and a judgment at the "end of days," in agreement with contemporary Jewish thought, but the main emphasis of his teaching was upon the nearness of the Kingdom and the necessity of preparation for it by following him. His emphasis upon right relationships with God and man in this life were continued in the church as it perceived his messianic claims substantiated by his own resurrection. A new age was initiated, and believers had already entered on a present level of "eternal life" because the death of Jesus had repaired the severed relationship with God. While this aspect of eternal life was destined to transcend the limitations of time and physical existence, the belief in the resurrection required a new ethical life in the present. In due time, the complete transformation would be accomplished, for "this mortal must put on immortality."

Christian and Jewish literature, with an emphasis upon a high level of moral and ethical life and the ideas of life after death, began to permeate the centers of western civilization during the first century A.D. These concepts were sufficiently compelling to become a basic feature of western thought that maintains strong currents even in our own time.

The validity of the Judeo–Christian view is established on faith in a Supreme Being. Faith involves belief in the reality of the unseen, the nonmaterial. It is difficult for modern minds, steeped in patterns of thought that reduce the cosmos to matter, to permit the idea of the reality of God. Yet reductionism provides no satisfying answer to the problem of the meaning of man's existence. If Wald is correct in his view that the work of the body is finished when it has nurtured the germ plasm and mingled

continued on page 27

Prof. Schoville, 47, is a graduate of Milligan College, Tennessee. He joined the faculty of our department of Hebrew and Semitic Studies in 1968, and completed his Ph.D. a year later. His teaching specialties are biblical literature, Hebrew and archaeology.

2 "A Logical Incoherence"

We should think about it, but can we?

By Robert R. Ammerman
Prof., Department of Philosophy

As far as I can determine, people tend to adopt one of two positions concerning their own death: (1) one may believe that he will "never die," or (2) that he will die and be totally annihilated forever. These are not the only attitudes that can be taken toward one's death, of course, but they are the common attitudes. There are problems connected with each of them. It is hard to see how either, as it stands, could be right.

When I say that many believe that they will "never die" I mean it in the sense that they do not consider the death of their bodies to be the death of themselves. They do not deny that some day the body is going to cease functioning in the way characteristic of a living organism, and that it will most probably be pronounced dead by someone else. What the "never die" believer would say, however, is that although his present body will cease to function, *he* will survive and continue to exist. He might hold, for example, in keeping with the doctrines of certain religions, that after the death of his body he will survive in another dimension of reality—a heaven or a hell. Or he might expect to become associated with another body—human or animal—as in the theory of transmigration. Or he could affirm that he will exist disembodied in this world, as some form of ghost.

These convictions share a common feature: they deny that what we usually refer to as death is *really* death; they say that the death of the body is not the death of the person, so that, in effect, there is no personal death.

It seems clear that those who hold this position must believe that they are something other than their bodies —a mind, a spirit, a soul, an ego—something that will not die just because the body does. Descartes, in his famous *cogito* argument, presented the most famous philosophical version of this view: that I must be separate from my body, because I can conceive of that body not existing, but I cannot conceive of *myself* not existing. This view is known as dualism.

To me, the dualistic view that I am really something entirely different from my body is a surprising conclusion. When I feel bad I sometimes say "I am depressed," and if I break my leg, I might tell someone "I broke my leg." Presumably the feeling of depression is in my mind, but the broken leg is something that happens to my body. Yet in both instances I claim that it is *I* who is in that particular state. It would seem, based on the way we usually speak, that we make no radical distinction between the mental states we experience and the things that happen to our bodies. My body is as much *my* body as my mind is my mind. I claim "ownership" of both states. And everybody understands perfectly well what I mean when I say "I have a rash" just as they understand me when I say "I am thinking about the state of the economy."

But the dualist who holds that I am really something different from my body destroys one's unitary concept of self as a person who undergoes such mental processes as thoughts, feelings, moods, *and* has a bodily history. This seems to me incredible. I am not a little person inhabiting my body; using it, so to speak, for a period of time to carry out spiritual objectives. It is rather that I am a *person,* and a full description of that person would require citing a great many *mental* facts (quick to anger, given to daydreaming, etc.) and a great many *physical* facts as well (five-foot-seven-inches tall, has a mole on his chin, broke his leg when he was five).

Now, if it is true that I am unitary, then the death of my body is, it would seem, the death of *me* as a person. The death of my body destroys the person as such. What, then, survives the death of my body that could be designated as living after the death of my person? To put my objections more generally, if those who contend they will "never die" have to assume the existence of some aspect of self which is not essentially related to the body, then their views seem patently untenable, because I don't think we have any notion of an "I" which is not essentially connected with our bodies. Or is that "I" the spirit or soul?

If we are to make reference to some Entity-S—a soul or mind or spirit—to explain what survives the death of the body, we should have some independent way of discerning this entity before our body dies. Otherwise it looks as if the notion of a spirit or soul is only an ad hoc invention brought in to avoid acknowledging real death. In other words, the soul presumably does not come into existence at the point when my body dies; it exists now. But what evidence do I have now for the existence of something capable of surviving the death of my body? The kinds of evidence that philosophers for centuries have cited to prove the immortality of the soul seem to me to be wholly inconclusive or downright mistaken. Nor do I see any other reason to hold that now, in addition to my person, or as an aspect of my person, there is something called a spirit or soul which is the *real* me, and which is capable of functioning after my person has ceased.

The second common attitude about death—that of total annihilation—*does* contend that there is a personal death. It sees the death of the body as identical with the death of the *person.* It says that when the body ceases to exist as a functioning organized whole, then the person ceases to exist as a functioning organized whole. It sees death as real, not just apparent, involving the *total* destruction of the person, body and spirit. Those who hold this view are, to be sure, free of the kind of problems which attend belief in a mind or soul which survives the death of the body. But it has often been overlooked that this view is not without serious difficulty also. In the first place, how is it possible for us to conceive of our own death as total annihilation?

I am not concerned here with the actual basis for the development of this concept. (That is an empirical question, and psychology has to answer it.) I am concerned, rather, with whether the concept could possibly mean what we usually take it to mean: could we ever accurately *entertain* the concept of "total anni-

hilation of self"? Can we *conceive* of our own death if by "death" we mean total annihilation; that the "I" who previously existed will entirely cease to be, in *any* form, after I die?

It is important to notice that if I do not split myself in two as does the dualist discussed earlier, then in one obvious sense, at death I will not be totally annihilated; because if I am identical with my body, after my death and its corruption the atoms that now make up my cells will continue to exist and to unite with other atoms to form new structures. Still, *I* will have ceased to be, as a person. My desk is composed of atoms. If I burn it completely, the atoms will unite in new structures and continue to exist, but the desk will have ceased to exist. I will have totally destroyed it. And it might seem that the example of the desk provides the answer to my previous question: how do we achieve the concept of "total annihilation of myself"? We arrive at it by having experienced the annihilation of many other things which once existed, and merely apply the concept of their complete cessation to ourselves.

The trouble with this explanation is, I think, that an essential part of what we mean by saying the desk has been annihilated is that we remember using it—putting things on it, writing on it—then, after a certain point, we can no longer do so. The concept involves experiencing something, then later, experiencing *something else in its stead.* But, clearly, that won't do to help me conceive of *myself* after I am totally annihilated, because after annihilation *there is no me to experience anything.* So we can't use the destruction of things around us as the model for grasping the idea of the destruction of ourselves.

Nor does the fact of other people's death help me get the idea of my own annihilation. True, they existed and then ceased to exist; I experienced their existence and I experience their non-existence. But this is not a workable model, because I cannot experience *my own* non-existence.

Some of us might try to conceive of our own death in the analogy of a long sleep. But this is tantamount to the "never die" concept, because I am certainly not annihilated when I sleep. I don't have any waking experiences when I am in sound sleep, but there is still the *I* to not have those experiences. So the "long sleep" model fails, also, to give us a concept of death by annihilation.

One other possible way of coming to the concept of annihilation is worth mentioning. Prior to my being born, presumably I did not exist. Does that non-existence give us a method of grasping the idea of death by annihilation? Clearly, no, because I have no experience of, nor knowledge of, what it was like before I was born. In fact, it wasn't like *anything* for me, because there was no me. So pre-existence doesn't help us visualize post-existence.

I am not denying, of course, that we can sensibly conceive of the way the world may be after we have died. I can speculate about who will come to my funeral; I can purchase life insurance to insure that my loved ones will be provided for. But my ability to imagine a world without me does not mean that I can conceive of my own annihilation. Talking about what will happen when I am no longer alive is like talking about what will go on in my home when I am on a trip. But a description of what the world will be like when I am gone is not dependent upon describing what it would be like for me to be totally annihilated. It is the latter that I suggest is incomprehensible.

Another way to put this point is that anything I can say about my own death could be said by someone else, with equal grounds. I have no *privileged* position concerning it, even though it is my death and no one else's. If we attempt to conceive of death as annihilation, then my death is not like having a toothache. When I have one, others can know it; they can know how severe it is, they can know which tooth is causing it. Yet it is *my* toothache. However much someone else knows about it, there is something that *I* experience about it that they can't experience, because I am having it. The only way they could know fully what I know about my toothache is to *have* my toothache, but then it would be their toothache, not mine. Having a toothache is an experience and in some sense the person having the experience has a privileged position in regard to it. But death as annihilation is not an experience, so everything I could know and say about my death I have to say in language that could equally be used by anyone else with the same grounds for his assertions.

It would seem, then, that if death is viewed as annihilation, one can, paradoxically, neither conceive of one's death (as Freud said), nor coherently describe it. On the other hand, we are similarly unable to conceive of it by abandoning our usual unitary conception of ourselves as persons and adopting the fiction of a soul independent of the body. The idea of soul as usually adopted entails that one will *never* die, so this concept is of no help in describing one's death.

One's own death, I am inclined to say, is more than a mystery; it is a logical incoherence. It is not that we lack answers concerning our own death. We lack questions. For, to ask a question, one must be able to conceive, and describe whatever it is the question is about. This we cannot do regarding our own death.

Prof. Ammerman was born in Buffalo, N.Y. in 1927. A 1952 graduate of Swarthmore College, he took his Ph.D. at Brown University. He has been on the faculty of our philosophy department since 1956, and has published extensively in his field. This article is based on one of the lectures he gives in the course "Philosophies of Death and Dying."

Coming Back

By J. H. Foegen '54

After a long time, a summer stroll in all the old familiar places.

At a progressive university, change is constant. On the Madison campus the most visible pattern of change —though probably not the most important—is in the physical aspects. Badgers scattered around the world might be interested in what I saw last August when I came back for a visit and took a brief tour of part of the campus. It's a selected observation, of course. For the most part, it covers the area bounded by Lake Street and Observatory Hill; Johnson Street and Lake Mendota.

Starting on University Avenue, near the Lower Campus, blocks of familiar old business buildings and small shops have been demolished and their occupants moved elsewhere. Whalen's warehouse is gone; so is Goeden's Fish Market, Bjelde's Pie Shop, Lane's Bakery, and the A & P supermarket. More sad for some is the disappearance of the famous Three Bells.

In their places are another parking lot (temporarily), and a not-yet-complete, doughnut-shaped, one-level shopping center called University Square, at Lake Street. In it are consolidated some of the old businesses, as well as new ones. Choles Flower Shop has moved here from Park and University. There's an ice cream emporium, a shop selling hot dogs, and one dealing in Mexican imports; three book shops (not surprisingly) and two for gifts; a jeweler, a post office and a savings & loan. And four theaters, which were being picketed at the time. In the center there's an open court with benches and small trees.

Across University Avenue, another quarter-block of buildings is vacant, apparently awaiting demolition. Paul's Book Stall was once in this area (he's over on State Street now),* and Tiedeman's Drug Store was not far away. No more.

On Lake Street, near State, is a McDonald's, which shares the neighborhood with a parking ramp and the relatively new UW Extension Building.

Rennebohm's is still a landmark at State and Lake. "The Pharm's" booths absorbed many hours of good conversation and important weekend plan-making over coffee and a grilled Danish. A modern note is an addition to the sign out front. Intended to read "Rennebohm Drugs," somebody has scrawled "Free" above the word "Drugs." (Generally speaking, campus graffiti seems less obtrusive these days. Slogans can be seen on various open walls—"Free Karl Armstrong," "Anarchy," "You Don't Own Your Soul," "IRA Lives," "Deflower the Queen," and "Free the Three." But most look as if they had been there for a while.)

From Lake Street to the foot of Bascom Hill, the State Street pedestrian mall can be visualized through on-going construction. Good-sized trees already in place promise a most attractive inter-library area.

Time did not permit inspecting the expanded main library. We also passed by, very reluctantly, the University Co-op. Now sharing larger quarters in a new State Street building with the Lutheran Center, it no doubt can still turn an intended quick look-through into hours of pleasant browsing.

Pres House—the Presbyterian Student Center—remains in place nearby, as does St. Paul's Chapel and Catholic Center. Noted in its weekly bulletin was a folk choir rehearsal, a meeting of the Chinese Catholic Society, and programs on social liturgy and theology for mothers.

The mall between the Historical Society and University Libraries is again green; the last time I visited, it was a maze of dirt paths. Greening has been accomplished by chaining in all the sidewalks. It's hard to say which is better, free movement and obliterated grass, or a good-looking lawn secure behind metal posts and chains.

Cavorting in the pool between the libraries, trying to escape the August heat, was an attractive coed. In light blue halter and frayed blue-denim shorts, she was walking a large black dog around and around the splashing fountain.

The developing system of above-traffic walkways in the University-Park-State Street area reminded me of the skyways of downtown Twin Cities, Minnesota. The gracefully vaulting structures efficiently combine pedestrian safety with effective traffic movement.

Massively modern, the courts, passageways and cascading steps of the Elvehjem Art Center contrast pleasantly with the classic simplicity of nearby Music Hall.

Bascom Hill remains ageless. The old, red stone Law Building is gone, but otherwise it's the same. Clockwise, the roster: Music, Law, South, Birge, Bascom and North, the Education and Science buildings. A large piece of one of the stately bordering trees was on the ground this day, a victim of Dutch elm disease. (As noted in *Wisconsin Alumnus* for July, the American elms, many planted in 1851–1852, are gradually being replaced with sugar maples, red oaks and hackberries.)

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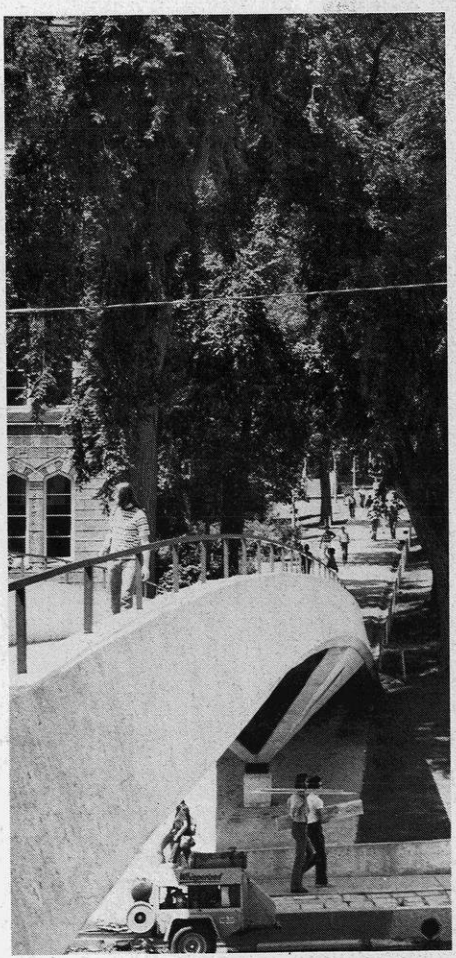


Photo/Del Brown

* *The campus community has been saddened by the death of Paul Askins, aged 60, early in September after a brief illness—Ed.*

Photo/Gary Schulz

On one side of Bascom Hall's main entrance, the "sifting and winnowing" plaque, courtesy of the Class of 1910, reminds viewers of a noble ideal. On the other side is Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, on a plaque donated in 1937 by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Lincoln's statue broods over the downhill view, unaffected by the changing virginity-status of today's undergrads. Students loll on the wide expanse of grass as their elders before them, books open—for public relations purposes, at least.

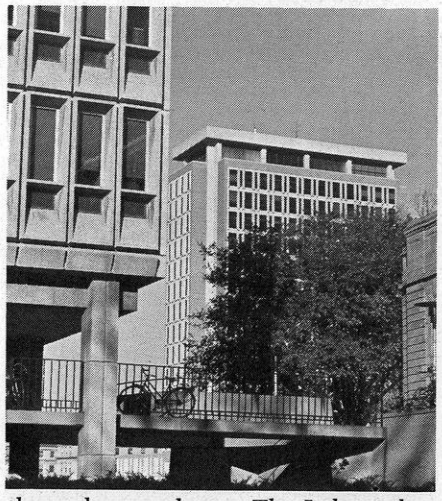
The sidewalk on the north side of Bascom Hall is now wider than the adjacent road. Ivy climbs up the Carrillon Tower. Green shrubs and a border of red, yellow and purple flowers set off its base. The Commerce Building, across the street, which was supposed to be expanded to the west, has not been; it looks as it did in the Fifties.

"New generation" buildings tower over most of the older ones: the gleaming white shaft of Van Vleck, on Bascom's south shoulder, and Van Hise at its west base.

Van Hise is set in a grassy wooded area, where World-War-II T-Buildings began their sprawl westward along Linden Drive. Innumerable students trekked this route on their way to large lecture sections in T-16.

The view from Observatory Hill is as good as ever. Blue Mendota flecked with white sailboats, the woodsy green of Picnic Point jutting from the left shore, and the red roof of Liz Waters Hall in the right foreground. Observatory Drive is freshly blacktopped; curbs bear bright new yellow paint. A student drinks coffee from a thermos while resting on a stone marker honoring the Class of 1897. Another, seeming to practice yoga, sits rigidly on the grass, legs straight out front, hands on knees and head bowed.

Behind Liz Waters the trail still leads us down to the lakeshore path. At a drainage outlet, there is inscribed in the concrete, "Bruce, Geno, Chuck, 12–3–73." (Rather a cold day to be carving-up fresh concrete?) And sitting silently on a rock at water's edge, a guy and a girl watch waves break on



the rocks—as always. The Lake makes familiar rippling sounds, as the small waves whipped up by the summer breeze break on shore; it looks nice in the distance, too. (The wide, water's-edge pathway has been improved, and is much used by walkers, pairs of joggers, and bicycles galore. It's paved around the Hydrology Building, the Union Terrace, and the Old Red Gym to Alumni House at the foot of Lake Street.)

Coeds in swim suits are sunning or preening on the Union piers. A sailboat, obviously manned (personed?) by amateurs, tries to dock, but butts the pier and drifts away before the crew can secure. Wind pressure on the hull finally pushes the craft dockside.

The Rathskellar was much cleaner than the last time I was there, even at five o'clock on a Sunday afternoon. The traditional decor remains. Upstairs, the sculpture display in the Art Gallery was dominated by heads including those of Nixon and Agnew—and by various conceptions of the female form. In the lower-level Commons area, the aquarium built into the wall has had its fish population depleted noticeably. It was the gift of the Union Directorate of 1957. Offered to its patrons by the cafeteria for August 4, 1975 were, among other things, a roast beef sandwich for 90¢, a breaded pork chop for 99¢ and a beef-mushroom-rice casserole for 70¢. Great Hall, the scene of countless social functions, remains the Grand Old Lady. Redecorated last spring, it looks elegant.

Rosewood and Topflight Rooms are there, as are Library and Play Circle. From August 4 to August 8, the movie was to be "The Four Musketeers," with Oliver Reed and Raquel Welch. Admission was one dollar. (In my day, 40¢.) The former Union Ticket Office, near the theater, is now a travel center, advertising a round-trip charter flight between New York and Paris for $320.

The Main Lounge, where hometown newspapers used to be a popular attraction, and where a still-rare television set drew curious viewers, has beige and orange chairs and a brown carpet. Only five people were there on this warm Sunday, reading or sleeping, while music from a jazz combo drifted up from the Terrace.

Thus ended the all-too-short tour. Before leaving town again, however, a few other random observations were made; they might be mentioned, too.

In the Mifflin Street area, focus of many student-police confrontations in the 1960s, things appeared serene. Only one North Vietnamese flag was still flying. Madison newspapers reported that the city council had turned down a suggestion that Bassett Street, which passes nearby, be re-named "Ho Chi Minh Trail."

Rhode's Steak House and Trameri's bar remain in business on East Washington Avenue. On Johnson Street, near Bassett, is a new, multi-storied Howard Johnson motel. A Bankers' Association convention was in town this day. (In the lounge, one bottle of Michelob beer and one creme de menthe cost $2.75.)

And on University Avenue, one section of the Breese Terrace Cafeteria building still stands.

This brief update has hopefully whetted appetites enough so that the "someday . . .", when all graduates vow to come back to Madison for an extended visit, will be soon.

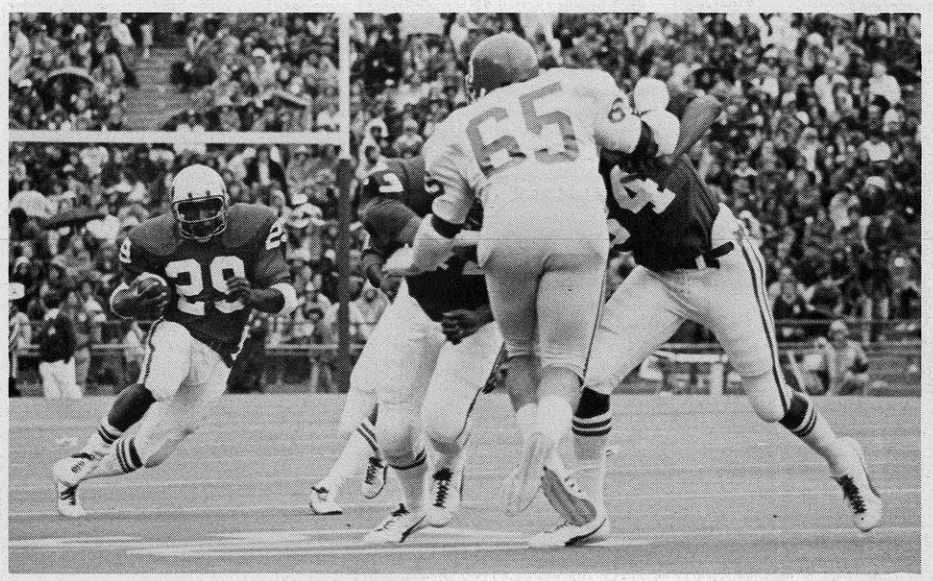
The author spent eight years on the campus, earning his Ph.D. in 1959. He is professor of business at Winona (Minn.) State University.

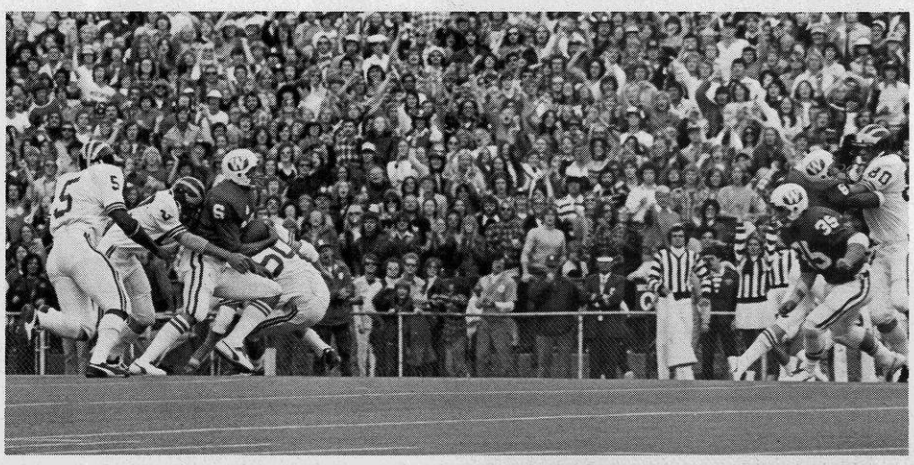
An Up and Down Season

Almost anything could happen in a year that hasn't lived up to its predictions.

September 13
Wisconsin 6—Michigan 23

The season's opener had a record 79,002 paying customers in the stands, but that was about the only happy statistic of the afternoon. The Badger defense worked hard and with some success, but the offense was inoffensive. The Wolverines held Badger tailback Billy Marek to fifty-eight yards in a team total of 138, while logging 428 themselves. Here Ron Pollard (29), flanker, gets the blocking he needs to move out somewhat.





September 20
Wisconsin 48—South Dakota 7

Ivy Williamson scheduled this one back in 1966, a non-league mismatch that was just what Wisconsin needed in 1975. The Badgers netted 295 yards on the ground and 144 passing, with the defense intercepting six passes, two of them by Steve Wagner (6).

September 27
Wisconsin 21—Missouri 27

Right down to the wire, this one, with the Badgers hoping for a replay of last year's rout, but not quite up to it. In the last three minutes, with Wisconsin on Missouri's 30, a Tiger interception broke up the final threat. On this day Marek (26) scored twice on short runs and became the all-time Big Ten record holder with thirty-eight career touchdowns.

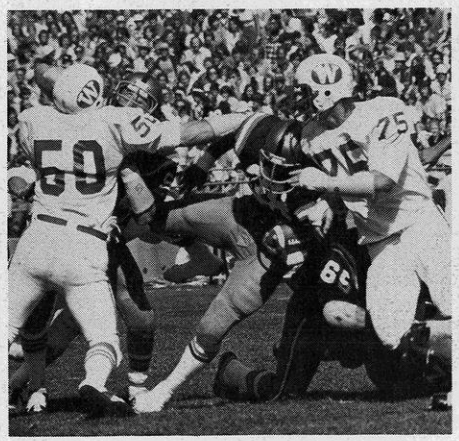
Photo/Jim McTaggart

October 4
Wisconsin 7—Kansas 41

Coach John Jardine said: "I'm embarrassed and hope we all are." A listless Wisconsin squad missed blocks and tackles, fumbled and were intercepted often. With two road games coming up, the future looked bleak, unless more plays jelled as this one does for quarterback Charles Green (11).

October 11
Wisconsin 17—Purdue 14

Morale may have been low after the Kansas debacle, but it didn't show this week, and the threatened road jinx held off. The Badgers were tough and scrappy, and broke a tie in the last seconds with Vince Lamia's 40-yard field goal. He'd practiced with two succcesses earlier in the game, for twenty-seven and thirty-five yards, matching the modern UW record and surpassed only by Pat O'Dea's four in a game in 1899. The photo shows RLB John Zimmerman (50) and RDT Dave Anderson (75) doing their thing admirably.



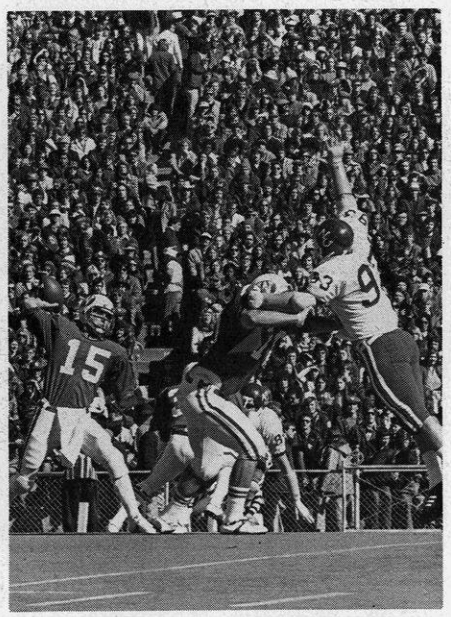
Photo/Wayne Doebling

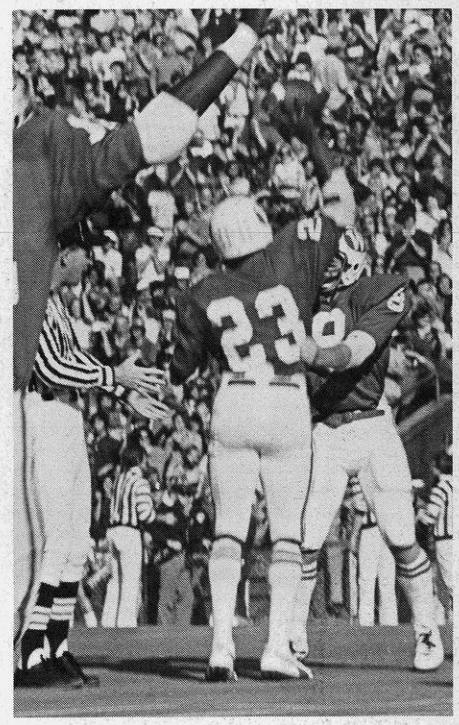
October 18
Wisconsin 0—Ohio State 56

Sportswriter Tom Butler aptly described the Buckeyes as "awesome" and the Badgers as "inept" as we fumbled our way to defeat, managing to penetrate Numero Uno's territory only twice.

October 25
Wisconsin 17—Northwestern 14

Northwestern wanted a win this weekend as badly as we did, but it was *our* Homecoming, and the Badgers put on a show. Vladimar LaBun got off a 50-yard field goal in the first quarter, putting *him* up there right behind O'Dea, too; and Bill Marek ran fifty-four yards for a touchdown in the third. This time the visitors did the fumbling, while Wisconsin (i.e. DE Dennis Stejskal, mostly) did the recovering. Quarterback Mike Carroll (15) used the airlanes with good protection.





November 1
Wisconsin 18—Illinois 9

"The best play of the year," Jardine called this one. "We played with recklessness." Offense and defense moved equally well. Freshman Ken Dixon (23), an untested freshman in the secondary, pulled in three interceptions to earn himself SPORTS ILLUSTRATED's "defensive player of the week" spot. Billy Marek moved up to become our all-time rusher with 3350 career yards, surpassing Alan Ameche's 3212. His season record to date: 922 yards, eleven touchdowns and a two-point conversion on 195 carries.

Next in order would come Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota. We would need them all in order to beat last season's 5–3 Big Ten Standing.

Photos/Del Desens unless otherwise indicated.

The University

. . . And See All The People!

From the fringes it appeared to be the usual semicomic chaos of fall Registration Week. Overpacked cars with ten-speeds racked on behind snaked out University Avenue in four lanes like chain links. Students raced over habit trails to wait outside advisors' offices and in registration lines, hoping to get it over with and drink beer in the August sun. Dorm stairways and elevators were virtually inaccessible and parking was an impossibility. Everything seemed to be in normal disorder. But before the week was very old came the word that this was the biggest Registration Week in history, and therein lay trouble.

It is not terribly unusual to be told that a class has filled before one can register, but now it was evident that too many courses closed too soon. The Teaching Assistants' Association, which had been passing out handbills and talking strike over proposed increases in quiz-section sizes and workload, was appalled to learn that even those expansions would now fall far short of demand. UW–System President John Weaver, nearly recovered from a July heart attack, wondered in print how the System could function under last spring's announced budget restrictions unless "we reduce the number of persons being served and/or the quality of the service." Even Saturday afternoons began to look bleak for the many who slept overnight outside the Field House, only to be told in the morning that season football tickets, allotted by classes, were exhausted.

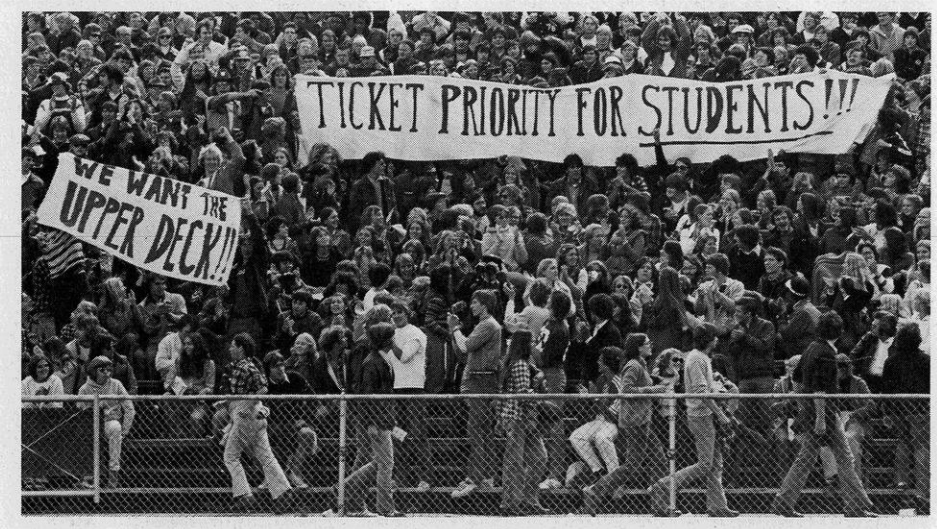
By the end of the week registration estimates began to trickle into the newspapers, and the general suspicion was confirmed: there were more students here than ever before, more than anyone in the administration had planned on—38,746. And the campus was not geared to handle them.

It appeared that the whole thing came about through a combination of chance, expensive oversight, and student ingenuity. Chance was the chief trouble-maker in the form of a reversal of a normal trend. Close to 1500 students can be expected to leave the campus at the end of each semester for non-academic reasons. Some travel, some work to pick up tuition money, some merely stay out for a semester or two, then return, assured as they are of being permitted that reentry. When the 1500 leave, an average of 1000 take their place. But this fall hundreds of the expected drop-outs were still around, while the influx of transfers and returning students remained. This factor, according to Chancellor Edwin Young, accounted for 94 percent of the enrolment boom. Students took advantage of defective planning by the Board of Regents to add to the confusion. Last winter the board put an enrolment ceiling on five campuses in the UW–System: Madison, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Menomonie and River Falls (*WA*, March, July '75). The purpose was to try to do the most with the slim budget which came from the legislature—to utilize more fully the specialties of various campuses by shunting to them some of those who could do just as well there. The top enrolment on the Madison campus was set at 37,101, and as a result nearly 400 would-be freshmen were turned away during the spring and summer. But the ceilings were on L&S and the School of Education only, so, come Registration Week, when those doors shut, eager students came through the windows. Enrolment in engineering jumped by 40 percent; Agricultural and Life Sciences was up by a sudden 31 percent. And while Ag and Engineering appeared able to handle the upsurge, the plan backfired when students discovered that such required freshman courses as Zoology 101 and Chemistry 103 are offered only in L&S.

Before the first classes began, efforts were being made to provide for the record number, although much was a case of making-do. Chancellor Young sent out a call for additional faculty and TAs; screening processes were set up in required courses to get rid of those for whom they were not vital this semester, and the student advisory office for non-campus housing began working overtime. Within a few weeks an anxious Faculty Senate set up enrolment limits for next semester for freshmen and transfer students, agreeing on a total of about 800; 80% of those categories accepted last spring. English Prof. William T. Lenehan, chairman of the Committee on Admissions Policy, quoting a colleague, called the move "The 'Oops' Amendment," and said the limit would be applied to all schools and colleges on the campus. By mid-October a plan had been drafted to prevent any surprises next fall, this one to follow an outline quite different from this year's plan. The new program would: require deans to advise the chancellor what full-time equivalent enrolment their schools or colleges could sustain (with final counts due by February 1) and come up with ways to prevent student transfers during their first semester from an "open" school or college to a "closed" one; set summer enrolment limits, thereby preventing new students from enrolling then in order to insure a place in the fall. The plan, according to Lenehan, would be imposed only on new undergraduate degree candidates, including transfer students; would not affect "qualified minority applicants"; would base acceptance of freshmen and transfers on academic record; and give preference to Wisconsin residents living within forty miles of Madison.

The brouhaha over football tickets had little to do with a sudden enrolment boom, but rather with a sudden show of student interest in football. On September 8 the *Cap Times* broke the story with a banner headline on the front page, "Students Rip UW Ticket Cuts," then went on: "Bitter and frustrated University of Wisconsin students damned the UW Athletic Department today and bandied about ideas of storming the gates of the Michigan game Saturday when they learned they couldn't get season football tickets.

"Several hundred students, including many who camped at Camp Randall overnight, lined the walkway around the Field House this morning in a last ditch attempt to secure what is rapidly becoming an extinct product—season passes to the Badger games for students." Posters went up around campus calling for a



Students vent their ire about football seats at the season opener.

Photo/Del Desens

student rally, which twenty people attended, and at the Michigan game a handful of pickets stalked back and forth through the stands as others held up irate banners. Angry letters and phone calls poured into almost any office that showed promise of answering them. Athletic Director Elroy Hirsch, who must have wished about then that he'd accepted the job offer that took him the week before to the University of Hawaii, apologized for the fact that some students did, indeed, get left out of the last-minute ticket rush, and gave out the logical explanation which would have prevented much of the hassle had reporters bothered to ask him beforehand.

The facts were, Hirsch said, that "the highest number of student tickets we've sold in ten years was 13,300. This year an additional 1500 were originally allocated." But with hopes up for a season even better than last year's and with the Michigan game here, by mid-summer student demand was moving higher, so that Hirsch and Ticket Manager Oscar Damman cut off public sale early in August for that opener, in order to provide some 18,000 students with seats for it, including 17,932 season books. Earlier in the summer the Athletic Board had prohibited students from sitting in the upper deck of the stadium, as the result of two bottle-throwing incidents last season. The accusation came that those moved from there, as well as most students, got the poorest seats. Answering that accusation by one out-of-state letter-writer, Hirsch said, "Our student-ticket section starts at the forty-five-yard line in the east stands. We have a priority set-up: grad students are allowed to buy first and get the top-priority seats, then seniors, then juniors, etc. Thus, to be sure, some of the freshmen—in fact, most of them—are seated in the end zone.

"So are a lot of the general public.

"I happen to think," Hirsch concluded, "that the alumni of this University and the tax-paying public have a right to buy tickets as well as the students. The taxpayers pay well over half of every in-state student's tuition, and those who've attended the University and who continue to support it—financially or in spirit, or both—should be able to come back to see its teams play!"

That was the Registration Week that was. At this writing in mid-October, the campus is golden, the construction of the mall on State Street appears to cause more confusion than do class schedules, and this city-within-a-city is doing business as usual.

Budget Realities

The following is reprinted from the October issue of "Madison Newsletter," the monthly commentary produced by the campus Office of Information Services.

Although the 1975–76 annual budget does not represent a disaster for the UW–Madison, it is a budget in which the state has actually reduced its commitment to public higher education. In absolute dollars, the state is providing only $4.9 million more in 1975–76 than it did in 1974–75. However, the cost of salary and wage increases for faculty and civil service employes amounted to $8.2 million and the additional cost of heat and utilities was $800,000. When items such as these are taken into account, the actual program support was $2.2 million *less* than in the preceding fiscal year.

A simple comparison of the total state budget in 1974–75 with the state budget in 1975–76 is even more misleading, however, because neither the University nor the dollar is the same now as it was then. The value of the dollar has decreased significantly and the impact of inflation has been as severe for the University as for the average family. In order to maintain the purchasing power equivalent of our 1974–75 supply and capital budget in 1975–76, it would have been necessary for the state to provide an additional $2.3 million. This request was denied and it means that UW–Madison programs have been effectively reduced by $2.3 million.

In addition to the impact of inflation, the University was anticipating an increased enrolment even under the terms of the regent-imposed limitation. The enrolment funding formula that has been suspended for the 1975–76 biennium would have provided $2.5 million in 1975–76 to support the additional students that had been forecast before the enrolment ceiling was imposed. The fact that our actual fall enrolment is 1500 students larger than it was in 1974–75 means that the 1975–76 instructional budget is seriously underfunded.

The University

In the 1975–76 budget the state support for the University will increase in absolute terms by 4.3%. At the same time the additional fee income that will be raised will increase by 10.4%.This increase is a result of not only more students, but greater fees for both resident and non-resident students. Because the dollar value of the nonresident remissions permitted by the state has been frozen at the 1970–71 level, and because the state has not proportionately increased the financial aid available, access to the University is being seriously curtailed.

Although the state did not increase its commitment to the University in 1975–76, there is some consolation in realizing that things could have been worse. While Madison will have a 1975–76 budget that is $7.6 million greater in state fund and fee revenue, other campuses of the UW–System will have absolute reductions (Green Bay $5,519, Parkside $467,128). The state even went so far as to recognize a few modest requests for additional support at the UW–Madison. The Law School will receive slightly more than $110,000 in 1975–76 to help overcome accreditation difficulties and provide legal Outreach services. Family Medicine Program will receive $269,900 more in 1975–76.

Unfortunately, requests for funds to finance innovative teaching and research developments were almost completely ignored. Perhaps this is to be expected in a time when the state budget is in trouble, but the state has not treated the UW–System in the same manner that it has treated other state-supported public elementary, secondary, and post-secondary educational programs. For example, a 1974–75 mid-year austerity program required $3 million to be returned from the UW–System budget, but nothing from other state-supported education programs; the 1975–76 biennial budget productivity savings requirement resulted in a $4.9-million base budget reduction in 1975–76, but no productivity policy was applied to other public education programs receiving state aids. The UW–System and the UW–Madison have not received equal treatment.

Dorms Filled Again; Apply Now For '76–77

Housing was hard to come by in residence halls this fall. For the present semester, applications exceeded the number of spaces available by almost 1300. The year opened with 200 students on the waiting list, hoping empty dorm spaces would materialize early in the semester and they could move in.

The 1976–77 school year is expected to be a highwater mark, so to help any UW candidates around your house avoid disappointment next fall, tell them to get a housing application off right now if they want to live in the residence halls. Applications were accepted beginning October 1, so it's not too soon to be sending one in.

Probably one reason residence halls have regained their popularity is because of the variety they now offer. Students can choose between intensive study houses, seminar houses, special upperclass or freshman houses, and both traditional and coeducational facilities—something for everyone wanting an on-campus living experience. They can also select a personalized food service program from four different plans.

There are several important points the staff at residence halls would like you to keep in mind about UW housing applications and assignments:

Wisconsin residents applying before March 15 have preference over nonresidents for fall assignments; a student need not be accepted for admission to the University before applying for residence halls; deposits are not required with housing applications; students can request specific halls and will receive assignment priority to those halls according to date of receipt of the housing application; and lastly, students requesting each other as roommates should submit their applications at the same time.

You can request a housing application from the Assignment Office, Division of University Housing, Slichter Hall, 625 Babcock Drive, Madison 53706. Or if you're in the neighborhood, drop by. The Assignment Office has a good collection of photographs on hand showing dorm rooms, food facilities, housing buildings, and lounges, if you're interested in a preview.

'Raise Standards' ABA Tells Law School

The American Bar Association has ordered the Law School to raise its standards by December if it is to maintain its traditional high reputation. Orrin Helstad, acting dean, said he sees little danger of loss of accreditation in the near future, but added that the ABA prefers the eighteen-to-one student-teacher ratio which the school had in 1968 to its current twenty-two-to-one ratio. Helsted said most of the problems are the ratio, insufficient numbers of small class and seminar rooms, and lack of faculty space.

A year ago Dean George Bunn announced his resignation to return to teaching, and blamed the lack of operating budget for his decision. At that time there were 877 law students attending classes in a building designed to accommodate 700, and there were not sufficient funds to add the thirteen additional faculty members Bunn felt were necessary.

Vo-Ag Teacher? There's a Job for You in Wisconsin

There is a critical need for high school vocational-agriculture teachers and a shortage of undergraduates entering the field, according to John Thompson of the Continuing Adult and Vocational Education (CAVE) Department. "The job outlook is good for vo-ag teachers despite the general abundance of teachers," Thompson said. "At least forty schools in Wisconsin look for new ag teachers each year. As of Sept. 1 this year, ten of those schools had not found vo-ag teachers.

Wisconsin has 25,000 high school vo-ag students today compared to 14,000 in 1966. Neighboring states have not shown such an increase, and Thompson attributed Wisconsin's growth to the innovative programs started in the late Sixties under the University's pilot programs in vocational agriculture.

Thompson suggests that alumni in agricultural education may be interested in returning to teaching. He adds that those with a B.S. in an agricultural content field could become qualified for teaching through an intern program here, approximating one year of study, and part of a graduate program.

Thompson may be contacted at the Department of Continuing and Vocational Education, 208 Ag Hall, Madison 53706.

Engineers Honor Seven

Seven persons, six of them graduates of the College of Engineering, and including a husband-and-wife team, received distinguished service citations from the college here Oct. 3, on the twenty-seventh annual Engineers Day. Honored were: Sol Burstein, Fox Point, executive vice president of the Wisconsin Electric Power Co.; Lawrence A. Ernest '50, Whitefish Bay,plant superintendent of the Jones Island Plant, Metropolitan Sewerage District of Milwaukee County; Gerald Estrin '48, Los Angeles, professor of computer sciences at UCLA; his wife, Thelma Austern Estrin '48, Los Angeles, developer of new computer techniques for the neurosciences; Richard S. Hartenberg '28, Wilmette, Ill., emeritus professor of mechanical engineering at Northwestern University; Michael W. Maier '44, Beaver Dam, vice president and secretary of the Malleable Iron Range Co.; Roy F. Weston '33, Chadds Ford, Pa., chairman of the board, Roy F. Weston Inc., West Chester, Pa.

Campus History Updated By Faculty Authors

When Chancellor Edwin Young established a committee to plan the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the University in 1974–75, one of that committee's first concerns was the lack of an up-to-date history.

In writing their much-praised history of the University for its centennial in 1949, Merle Curti and Vernon Carstensen had ended their narrative at 1925. Until now, no effort was made to present an account of University developments between 1925 and 1974, years of great growth and at times, considerable turmoil.

Committee members moved quickly to bring the history of UW–Madison through the past half century. This resulted in a book of essays, *The University of Wisconsin/125 Years*, published by the UW Press. It places, for the first time, some of the more important developments and trends since 1925 within the perspective of the University's longer history. (This is not to be confused with a companion edition, *A Resourceful University*, published by the UW Press this summer, recounting Madison highlights of the past twenty-five years and mentioned in the September issue of *WA*.)

Curti and Carstensen's two-volume set, "The University of Wisconsin: A History, 1848–1925," was described as "a milestone in the histiography of higher education." At the insistence of Profs. Allan G. Bogue, history, and Robert Taylor, journalism, who edited the new edition, Curti and Carstensen agreed to write a concise review of the major events and trends described in their earlier work.

Emeritus Dean Mark H. Ingraham summarized the 1925–1950 period, intensely active years when the University was said to have come of age.

The third and largest section of the book was written by twelve members of the faculty, some of them very much a part of the things they wrote about, playing strong roles in decisions that fundamentally shaped the course of the University.

The authors and titles of their chapters:

William H. Young, political science, "The University's Supporting Resources"; Kurt F. Wendt, emeritus dean, College of Engineering, "The Growth of the University's Physical Resources"; David Fellman, political science, "Faculty Governance";

Clara Penniman, political science, "The UW System"; F. Chandler Young, associate dean, College of Letters and Science, "On the Importance of Students"; Chester H. Ruedisili, associate dean, College of Letters and Science, "Evolving Undergraduate and Graduate Curricula";

James A. Larsen, UIR science editor, "Development of Research in the Physical Sciences"; William B. Sarles, bacteriology, "Examples of Progress in the Biological Sciences"; William H. Sewell, sociology, "Development of Research in the Social Sciences";

Mark Eccles, English, "Research in the Humanities Since 1949"; Jonathan W. Curvin, communication arts-theater and drama, "The University and the Arts"; and Clay Schoenfeld, journalism and wildlife ecology, "The 'Wisconsin Idea' Expanded."

The UW Press said the new book "is not a public relations piece concocted to nourish the devotion of the alumni. Rather, it is a work of scholarship, written by scholars, as a first attempt to present a review of the last fifty years of educational development at the UW. As such, it will be of lasting interest and value not only to alumni and other supporters of the University, but to all scholars and students seeking to understand more fully the role of a major state university in the intellectual, scientific, and technical evolution of the United States."

—Jack Burke

Students Borrowing Against Hazy Future to Pay College Costs

Behind record college fall enrolments, a headache is developing into what could be a national migraine.

Whatever the forces encouraging higher-than-expected college attendance—self-betterment, a temporary reprieve from the job market, development of a marketable skill—thousands of young people are assuming debts and repayment schedules that may be difficult to meet in an uncertain future.

In the opinion of Charles S. Lueck, collection officer at the University, an unhealthy trend is beginning to develop. Lueck's job is to make sure loans used by students to finance their education are repaid on schedule.

In addition to other campus loan monies. Lueck is watchdog over 22,000 National Defense/Direct Student Loan Program accounts. Over 15,000 of these are now in

out-of-college repayment status. Another 7000 students are currently "on the draw" this semester here.

To date, delinquency or default among former UW–Madison students has not posed a serious problem. But Lueck does see some dark clouds forming.

"Instead of explanations like, 'We just bought a boat,' or, 'We just had a baby,' more and more are saying flat out: 'I am unemployed.'"

Do students realize that money borrowed against a hazy future has to be repaid with after-tax dollars?

Lueck said the Office of Student Financial Aids has made attempts to raise student consciousness in this area. "One of our recent brochures cautioned students to think very seriously about the amount of debt load they were taking on."

Lueck added the brochure was no longer available, itself a victim of budget constraints.

Lueck speculates on possible sociological ramifications of high debt loads carried by college graduates:

"To give a person from the ghetto or low socio-economic background a chance at higher education is not to guarantee that this person will not be back where he started, without a job and now saddled with this large debt. This could lead to bitterness and a tendency to revolt against society."

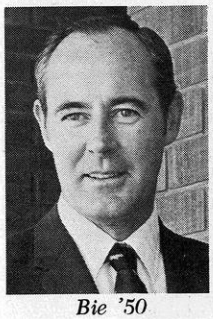
Four federal loan programs of HEW's Office of Education account for $6.5 million available to Madison campus students this school year. In addition to the National Defense/Direct Loan, health professions loans are available in medicine, nursing, and pharmacy.

Principal payments including interest of three per cent per annum become due after a post-graduation grace period—usually nine to twelve months following graduation.

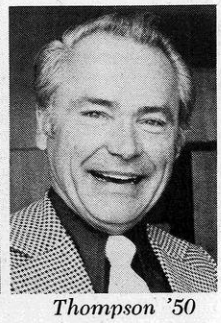
The UW–Madison does not participate in the Federal Guaranteed Student Loan Program which came under fire by Pres. Ford in Milwaukee recently. Banks and savings and loan firms are guarantors of notes issued to students under this program. The President claimed only 25 per cent of those holding these notes are making payments.

—Karl Gutknecht

Sparkplugs '75



Bie '50



Thompson '50

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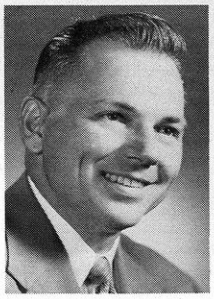
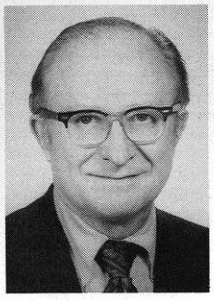


Gyure '48



Swaziek '38

Five leaders of UW Alumni Clubs received Sparkplug awards at the annual Club Leadership Conference on campus in September. The award is given annually to officers, directors or members of local clubs who have a record of outstanding effort on behalf of the club and the University. This year's winners are: James E. Bie '50, La Jolla, Calif.; Mary Jean Miller Bilek '47, Marinette; William Gyure '48, Monroe; Ray R. Swaziek '38, New York City; and Dale R. Thompson '50, Madison. Scholarship fund-raising is a major project of the clubs; last year they gave more than $30,000 to local young people planning to attend the Madison campus. These scholarships are then matched dollar-for-dollar by the UW Foundation for each recipient.

Introducing

The Job Mart

Members of the Wisconsin Alumni Association who are looking for new or different employment are invited to use the pages of *Wisconsin Alumnus* to advertise their availability.

We'll give you a one-time free listing in our new Job Mart column.

Send us your ad, *in fifty words or less,* and we'll get it into the magazine as soon as possible.

You need not identify yourself in the ad. We'll assign a box number to which prospective employers will reply, and we'll forward all correspondence directly to you unopened. Here's a sample ad: *1970 Business graduate seeks new sales opportunity. Now employed in soft-goods marketing in midwest. Prefer Pacific Northwest location. Reply to Box 471, Wisconsin Alumni Association, 650 N. Lake Street, Madison 53706.*

This new service is limited to members of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

YOUNG ALUMNI* CROSS-COUNTRY SKI WEEKEND

Feb. 13–15 and 27–29 at Trees For Tomorrow Environmental Center, Eagle River, Wisconsin.

A glorious weekend of outdoor fun on twelve miles of privately owned ski trails!

Certified instructors, programs for new and experienced skiers, horse-drawn sleighrides, in some of the nation's most beautiful country. **$55** per person includes meals, lodging, equipment rental. (If you have your own cross-country equipment, it's just **$47.50** per person!)

For complete brochure write: **Trees for Tomorrow Ski Registrar, P.O. Box 609 Eagle River, Wisconsin 54521,** or phone 715/479–6456.

Be sure to identify yourself as a member of the UW–Madison Young Alumni Ski Weekend.*

Hurry! Reservations close January 15.

* Class of '65 or later.

Win a $300 credit toward a WAA tour of your choice!

Enter our membership contest today, and you may be going on a 1976 tour with us at $300 off our already-low rates!

All you need do is *sell* TWENTY *new memberships* in the Wisconsin Alumni Association between July 1 and December 31, 1975. Then take your pick of the 1976 WAA tour you prefer—maybe it's our luxury cruise of the South Pacific . . . or through the blue Caribbean . . . or to the sunny beaches of Cozumel . . . or *wherever* you choose from our 1976 Tour Program!

Who can enter? Any member of the Wisconsin Alumni Association *or* any chartered Wisconsin Alumni Club (which can then award the prize to one of its members by any method which does not violate State of Wisconsin lottery laws).

Any membership counts toward your goal of twenty! Annual or life memberships; individual or husband-wife combinations (the latter count as one sale). They can be paid-in-full, or pro-rated at the rates we specify in our time-payment schedules.

And if you don't quite make it to twenty sales, shoot for one of these:

For TEN new memberships sold, choose between a set of six crystal goblets etched with the UW seal (Retail value: $12.95), or the UW football helmet lamp, perfect for den, rec room or office (Retail value: $17.50).

For FIVE new memberships sold, select our handsome new Bucky Badger silk necktie or the cardinal-red Naugahyde UW briefcase. (Retail value of each: $10).

You're even a winner with ONE new membrship sold! Sell one, and get a big, roomy Bucky Badger flight-bag—just right for camera equipment and lots of other carry-on flight items.

Follow these simple rules:

1. Fill out the membership kit request below and mail it to us. Very shortly you'll receive: sample issues of *Wisconsin Alumnus* magazine; WAA brochures which detail our activitiess, membership benefits and application forms; *and a list of UW–Madison alumni, in your city or area, who are not members of WAA.* (Additional lists available when you've won-over all these!) *Memberships must be new; annual renewals don't count.*
2. For each membership you sell, return to our offices the dues paid: an annual payment, individual or husband-wife*; or the first installment on a lifetime membership, individual or husband-wife*. (Any new lifetime member who pays you the entire membership fee in one payment gets the handsome marble-and-bronze paperweight advertised elsewhere in this issue.)
3. When mailing us your new-member application blanks and dues payments, be sure to enclose a covering letter listing names and addresses of those new members—a double check to be sure you are properly credited.

All gifts will be awarded on the basis of new memberships sold between July 1 and December 31, 1975. The list of winners will be published in the March, 1976 issue of *Wisconsin Alumnus* magazine, but, of course, all prize winners will be confirmed in writing to them well before that.

Hurry! Send for your membership kit TODAY!

Membership Committee
Wisconsin Alumni Association
650 N. Lake Street, Madison 53706

I'm after that grand prize! Send me my membership kit.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

* *Husband-wife memberships count as* ONE *membership.*

Alumni News

10/51

In May the University of Missouri dedicated its gymnasium to **Mary R. McKee '10,** Columbia, who was head of its department of phy ed for women from 1923 to 1958. Miss McKee writes that she turns eighty-seven years old this month, but that "I have almost the same pep as in 1910."

Beloit College has elected the late **Charles R. (Ray) Edler '19** to its Athletic Hall of Honor for his football and basketball activities during his freshman and sophomore years there before enrolling here. He died in 1936 at the age of forty-four.

Arizona Court of Appeals Judge **Henry S. Stevens '29** has retired after serving state courts there since 1953.

Kenneth Weckel '31, a food scientist in our College of Agricultural and Life Sciences since 1935, has received the Educator–Industry Award from the International Association of Milk, Food and Environmental Sanitarians. Among his developments in food processing and protection is a sterile, nutritionally adequate food product for nasal tube feeding to hospital patients, for which he received the Governor's New Product Award in 1971.

H. Douglas Simmons '32, catalog general manager for Montgomery Ward in Kansas City, Mo., has retired after forty-two years with the firm. The Simmonses live in Shawnee Mission, Kan.

Leslie G. Janett '35, former editor of THE WISCONSIN ENGINEER, retired recently after forty years with Midland Ross Corporation, most recently as manager of its international operations in Montreal, Quebec. The Janetts will live in Evergreen, Colo. upon competion of their mountain home.

Paul G. Andrus '46 was honored recently by his employer, Battelle Laboratories, for a patent he received in 1974. It's on a system for measuring voltage on photoconductors in electrostatic copying machines. Paul and his wife **Alyce (Casper '48)** live in Powell, Ohio.

Simon Levin '48, Milwaukee, retired last summer after twenty-five years as a special agent with the IRS.

Wisconsin Governor Patrick Lucey has appointed **James A. Allen '51** as the first non-teacher member of the State Teachers Retirement Board. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Stevens Point.

Richard Huff '51, who has been producing television commercials in Madison since 1956, and the city's former mayor, **William Dyke '59,** have collaborated on a commercial sci-fi movie tentatively titled "The Great Spider Invasion." Huff scripted the film and Dyke produced it. It stars Barbara Hale, Steve Brodie, Alan Hale, Leslie Parrish and Robert Easton, and is to get national distribution next spring after limited showings in the south this fall.

52/59

Gordon E. Miracle '52, a professor of advertising at Michigan State since 1966, has been named chairman of the department.

Author **Alvin H. Reiss '52,** a pioneer in the developing field of arts administration (his book *Culture & Company* was excerpted in WA, August, 1973), has been named to the newly created position of director of management programs for the arts at Adelphi University, Garden City, N. Y.

Gustaf R. Carlson '53 is a visiting lecturer in economics and business at DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

Kermitt G. Cudd '53, Chattanooga, is now director of the School of Business Administration at the University of Tennessee.

CUMIS Insurance Society, Inc., Madison, has reelected **Robert L. Curry '53** as its president.

A new Council of Economic Advisors to Illinois Governor Dan Walker has **Robert G. F. Spitze '54** as a member. He is professor of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois.

Myrna Delson Karan '55 writes that she and her ophthalmologist husband have two children, Kenneth and Deboragh, and that she is an assistant professor of foreign languages at New York University School of Education, and supervisor of student teachers.

Thomas Murphy '55 has been appointed to an assistant vice-presidency in the home office of Employers Insurance of Wausau. He joined the firm in 1957.

A former UW football star and later defensive end for the Green Bay Packers, **James A. Temp '55** is now a vice-president in the Green Bay office of Alexander & Alexander, insurance brokers.

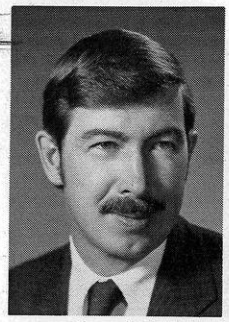
John R. Meyer '56 has joined Mid-Continent Engineering, Inc., Minneapolis, as general manager.

Corning Glass Works' consumer products division has appointed **John A. Buch '59** as general manager in tableware and specialized sales. He's been with the firm, which is located in Corning, N. Y., since graduation.

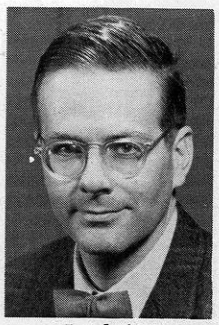
Sarah Boehlke Carlton '59, Milford N. J., is listed in the 1975–76 edition of *Who's Who of American Women.* She is director of the child development program at the Hunterdon Medical Center, Flemington, N. J., and is enrolled at Rutgers in the graduate school of psychology. Sarah and her husband, a psychiatric social worker, have two children aged ten and nine.

Frederick A. White '59, Schenectady, professor of nuclear and environmental engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, is the author of *Our Acoustic Environment,* published recently by John Wiley & Sons.

60/66



Rose '60



Leith '64

Terrol L. Rose '60 has been named general manager of Eli Lilly and Company Industries, Inc., a newly formed Puerto Rican subsidiary of that pharmaceutical firm. Rose joined Lilly in 1963 as a microbiologist, and has been area personnel manager in France, headquartered in Paris, since 1971.

Norman A. Campbell '61, associate profesor and chairman of the department of pharmacy administration of the University of Rhode Island, is the new president of the Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association.

David B. Smith, Jr. '61, who has been corporate manager of personnel administration for Weyerhaeuser Company, Tacoma, Washington, since 1973, has been named its director of procurement. He joined the firm immediately after graduation.

Alan R. Gieuer '63 has taken a position as vice-president of Roland International Corporation in North Miami, Florida. He and his wife **Lynn (Thiede '63)** and their three children will live in Hollywood, Florida.

J. Douglas Leith '64 MD has joined the staff of Brockton (Mass.) Hospital as a pathologist.

James L. Bero '66, Appleton, the MONY representative there, received his CLU designation at ceremonies in Boston in September.

J. Cordell Hatch '66 has been named coordinator of extension radio-television-audiovisual services at Penn State University. He is also a professor of agricultural communications, having been on the faculty since 1959.

Linda Gunter Wolfe '66, her husband and two daughters live in Indianapolis, where she is coordinator for the state's Small Business Program.

The new president of the village of Fall Creek, Wisconsin, is **Richard J. Ziemann '66,** who previously served three years on its board of trustees.

67/74

Steven E. Tachon '67 has been promoted to foreman at the Madison plant of Oscar Mayer & Co. He's been with the firm since 1971.

Air Force Captain **Richard L. Schoff '67** was recently named Outstanding Junior Personnel Manager of the Year for the USAF Military Personnel Center at Randolph AFB, Texas.

Marcie Harrison '68, formerly assistant director of PR for Chicago's Michael Reese Hospital, has opened her own public relations agency, specializing in the health and hospital field.

Marion M. Lord '68 has been named dean of the faculty at the Borough of Manhattan Community College. Prior to taking the appointment last summer, Dr. Lord was with the U. S. Office of Education.

Clarke Caywood '69 is the new executive director of Friends of Channel 21 here at WHA–TV. He's also working toward a Ph.D. in journalism and business.

Barbara A. Forton '69, Racine, has been named a new-product-line coordinator for the Walker Manufacturing Company there.

Richard D. Patterson '70, Chicago, is now in the commercial loan department of the First National Bank there.

Frederik Bach '72, organist at Immanuel Presbyterian Church in Milwaukee and choir director at West Allis Central High School, was one of ten organists chosen to spend last August in the European Organ Study Program at the Grote Kerk of St. Michael, Zwolle, Netherlands.

Robert B. Tallitsch '72 has joined the faculty of Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, as an assistant professor of biology. He earned his Ph.D. here last year.

Don Thayer '72 is the new director of marketing for the United Banks of Madison.

Martha J. Golden '73, who was married last January to Joseph P. Lause, is an instructor-librarian at Bowling Green State University libraries.

J. Frederick Schuhl '74 is the new managing editor for the weekly newspaper, the Lansing (N. Y.) *Observer.*

Deaths

Mrs. Dana Irving Grover (**Charlotte Elinor White**) **'07,** Davis, Calif.

Marc A. Law, Sr. '12, Highland Park, Ill., the Alumni Association representative on the Board of Visitors from '36–'40 and '47–'51. Memorials to UW Foundation, 702 Langdon Street, Madison 53706.

Theodora Briggs '13, Lexington, Mass.

Ross Kelly Conaway '13, Oakland, Calif.

Mrs. Paul Conde Dodge (**Ethel Grace Garbutt**) **'15,** Winnetka

Oscar Edwin Roeseler '15, Denver

Harold Ray Walker '15, Hill City, Minn.

Howard E. Sweet '17, Madison

Herbel Arthur Lange '18, Tulsa

Mrs. Charles L. Landfried (**Katherin John Cook**) **'20,** Indian Rock Beach, Fla.

Mark John Bach '21, Port Washington, Wis.

Russell Elwell Frost '21, Downers Grove, Ill.

Mrs. Arthur J. Kelsey (**Charlotte Elizabeth Peabody**) **'21,** Rockville, Md.

Mrs. Joseph Rexford Vernon (**Doris Edwina Cooper**) **'21,** Waukesha

Leland Lewis Karas '22, Ft. Lauderdale

Mrs. John Stefferud (**Lottie Graf**) **'22,** Riverside, Calif.

Felix Gustav Guenther '23, Salt Lake City

Mrs. George W. Sauthoff (**Lucille Katherine Conlin**) **'23,** Santa Barbara

Nicholas Zimani '23, Kenosha

Henry Chester Fuller, Sr., '24, Milwaukee

Mrs. Gerhard Jenson (**Ann Elizabeth Anderson**) **'24,** Edgerton

Alice Ione Reynolds '27, Sturgeon Bay

Gordon Francis Brine '26, Astoria, N. Y.

Chester Reginald Macklin '27, Eau Claire

Alvin Leroy Throne '27, Waukesha

Gerald Burton Spaulding '28, Oconomowoc

Thomas Young Stine '28, Sun City Center, Fla.

Donald Alexander Butchart '29, Racine

Clarence Martin Gwin '29, Madison

Joseph Rhode Richter MD '29, La Crosse

Martin Albert Rammer '30, Sheboygan

Homer Tillman Sowls '31, Oshkosh

Kathrine Buchtrup Vea '31, Erie, Pa.

Tom L. Yates '31, Chicago

John Towne Roethe '32, Edgerton

Norman A. Cameron MD '33, New Haven, Conn.

Milo Milan Lubratt '33, Rockford, as Milo Lubratovich an All-American tackle here in 1930.

Mrs. John J. Salmon (**Gertrude Flynn Kahlenberg**) **'33,** Sarasota, Fla.

John Latham Bell MD '37, Honolulu

Joseph Wagner Brooks '37, Mamaroneck, N.J.

Clement Edward Nodolf '37, Hartford, Wis.

Robert Francis Hunt '38, Buffalo, N. Y.

Paul Edward Redemann '38, Oshkosh

Adolph I. Winther '38, Whitewater

Karl Theodore Hartwig '39, Minneapolis

Col. **Melvin Villiger Schlaak '39,** Arlington, Va.

Frank Jay Born, Jr. MD '40, Los Angeles

Cleo Owen Carlson '40, Fairfax, Va.

John Harvey '40, Santa Monica

Herbert Elwell Bickel '41, McGregor, Ia.

Donald Arthur Arneson '43, Madison

Mabel Otteson '43, Eau Claire

Robert Emmett Wills '48, Watertown

Mrs. Donald Lee Weston (**Jane Winship Bennett**) **'49,** Chicago

George Driscoll Cihla '50, Riverside, Ill.

William Wesley Doudna '50, Madison

Mrs. Bruce Morson Casey (**MaryLee Barbara Saubert**) **'51,** San Francisco

Kenyon Ezra Giese '55, Sauk City

John Bernard Kiefer '62, Rockville, Md.

Bernard Louis Marquardt MD '63, Portland, Ore.

George Lincoln Pritchard '64, Milwaukee

LeRoy Arthur Breitkreutz '65, Waterloo, Wis.

David Roland Watson '67, Sheboygan

Mrs. Edith Knowles, who came to know personally thousands of alumni during her thirty-six years as supervisor of the Bureau of Graduate records, died suddenly on September 15, at the age of 74. Shortly before she joined the department in 1930 WAA had begun the system of maintaining 3″ x 5″ cards—"basics"—on each alumnus, with date of birth, parents' names, degree and whatever else seemed pertinent. By the time she retired in 1966 the file had grown to more than 100,000 such cards, most of which she had verified and many of which proved to be the only source of information on early graduates. Mrs. Knowles was widowed in 1972.

FACULTY DEATHS

William S. Middleton MD, 85, Madison, who began his teaching career in the Medical School in 1912 and became one of the nation's most revered medical leaders as its dean from 1935 to 1955. After retiring he served as chief medical director for the Veterans Administration until 1963.
Memorials in his name to the Medical School's Middleton Memorial Library, through the UW Foundation, 702 Langdon Street, Madison 53706.

Letters

continued from page 4

which goes on now, and Neale for his studies of Latin American authors.

Kasten, in addition, is the dean of Portuguese studies in the U.S., which is why University of Wisconsin–Madison is so strong in this area, while Neale is a famed grammar and methodology teacher with an advanced grammar book now widely used in this country.

Someone once told me after getting to see Professor Neale—"the bigger they are the easier they are to meet." Next year he retires after 48 (or is it 49?) years.

Roma Borst Hoff '48
Professor of Spanish and Education
UW–Eau Claire

Two Views

continued from page 9.

it with that of the opposite sex, and that death is the casting aside of the body after it has completed its work, then all men ought to die as a consequence of their first taste of sexual intercourse in which conception results. The testimony of the literary and spiritual legacy of Jews and Christians is that the purpose of man's existence can be perceived by faith in God, who is immaterial, spirit. If it is folly to reject the nonbiological aspect of man's being, why need we reject the existence of God? By faith one can move out of the shadows of possibility and probability into the sunlight of certainty. The stance of faith is still a lively option to nihilism for life and for death. There is a basic human instinct for "being," perceived in the past through archaeological research and in the present through the medical profession. It is attested through history in the vivid literature of faith, wherein it is clothed with meaning. It has sustained men with purpose and direction in life and with hope in death. It is not, in my opinion, an intellectual cop-out to believe.

You are invited to submit names of UW–Madison alumni for consideration as recipients of Wisconsin Alumni Association's 1976.

Distinguished Service Awards.

Winners are chosen by our Recognition & Awards Committee. Criteria are professional achievement and credit to this University through Alumni Association citizenship. Awards are presented on Alumni Weekend.

Nominations must be in our offices by January 15, 1976. Please give reasons for nominations. (Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

_____

Signed: _____

Distinguished Service Awards
650 N. Lake St.
Madison 53706

Statement of Ownership Management and Circulation

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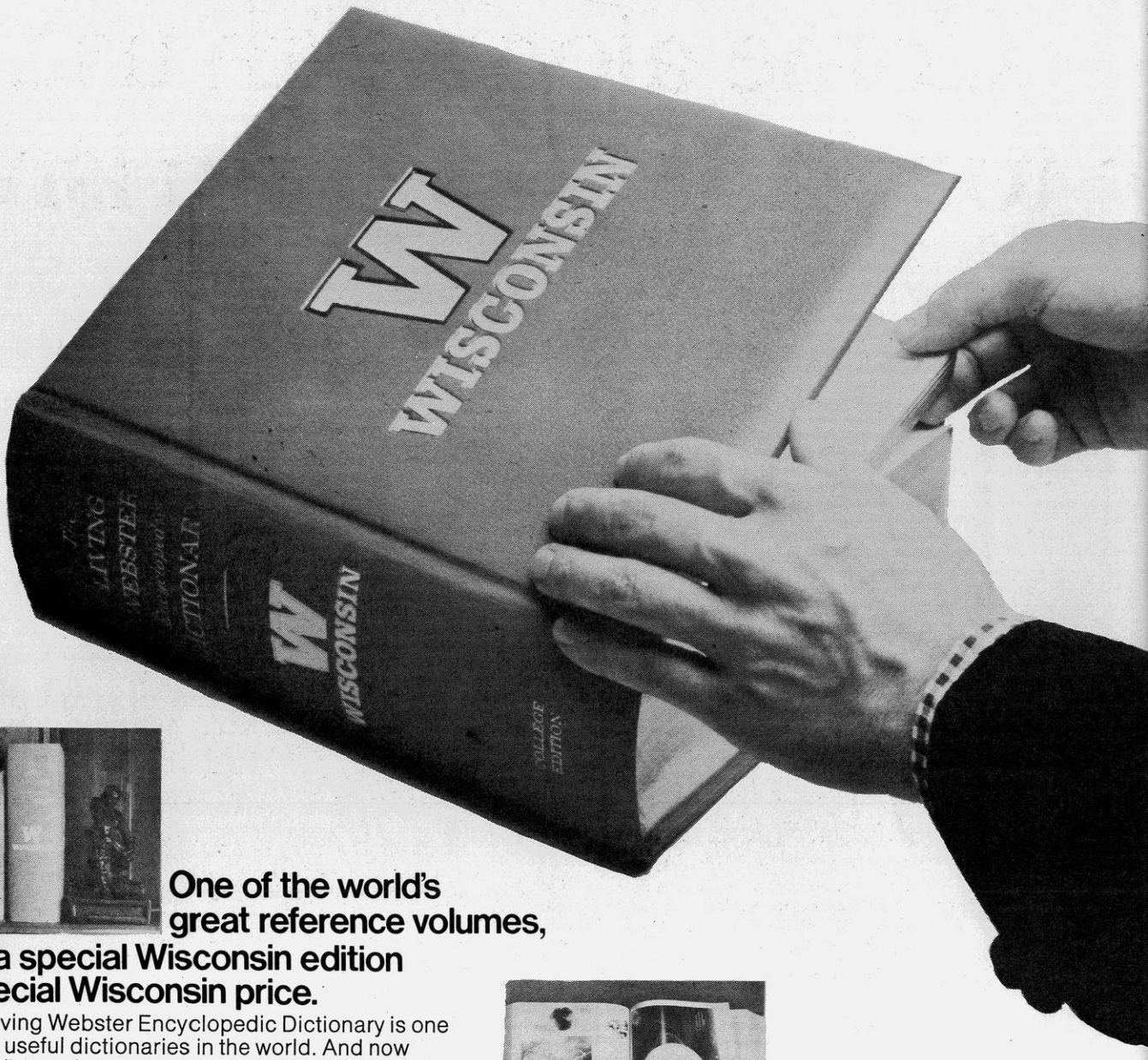
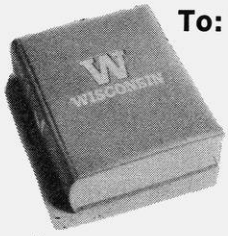
Now you can show your pride in Wisconsin every time you look up a word.



One of the world's great reference volumes, now in a special Wisconsin edition at a special Wisconsin price.

The Living Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary is one of the most useful dictionaries in the world. And now friends of Wisconsin can purchase it in a Big Red edition costing less than a comparable book in a store.

This handsome volume, bound in rich red leather-grained vinyl, contains 1400 gold-leafed pages filled with 158,000 definitions. It measures 8½ x 11 x 3″ and weighs eight pounds—surely a book worthy of display in your home or office to show your pride in Wisconsin. Or to give as a gift to someone who will treasure it.



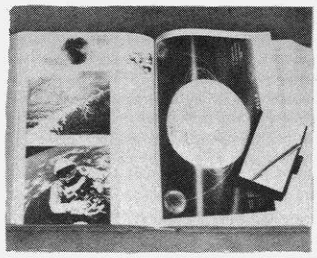
To: Wisconsin Dictionary
650 N. Lake Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Please send me ____ Wisconsin Dictionaries at $20 each, shipping and handling included. (Make check payable to Wisconsin Alumni Service Corp. Please allow four weeks for delivery.)

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____



Over 200 pages of reference supplements, many in full color.

The Living Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary contains special sections on prefixes and suffixes, synonyms and antonyms, foreign words and phrases, a perpetual calendar, and a students' and writers' guide.

Not to mention full-color sections on flags of the world, the space age, U.S. Presidents, and a cyclopedia of nature.

Truly, this big, colorful, educational book could be called one of the world's single most comprehensive reference volumes.

A reasonable price for a dictionary of this quality would be $25. But you can get this special Wisconsin edition for only $20.

Send in this coupon now. In a matter of weeks your Wisconsin Dictionary will be on your library shelf showing the world your pride in Wisconsin.

Come along with us... to where the action isn't!

Cozumel Escapade

February 18-25, 1976

We'll jet you to seven days and nights at one of Mexico's great hotels, the Cozumel Caribe, on breathtaking (and private) San Juan Beach. All our rooms have their own beachfront terraces, and they're air-conditioned, of course. The Mexican and American food is superb, and the price includes breakfast and dinner daily. (Breakfast is served on the pool veranda.) Our Mexican tour director will oversee your fishing, water sports and tennis. There's a special welcoming cocktail party. All baggage-handling charges and gratuities are included, as are gratuities for breakfasts, dinners and chambermaids. We fly round-trip from Milwaukee aboard a chartered Braniff International Airways DC-8 jet, with first-class meal and beverage service aloft. The price, **$499** per person plus 15% tax and services, based on double-room occupancy. (A limited number of single rooms are available at an additional $100.) We're limited to a plane capacity of 150.

Cozumel . . .

that special Caribbean island just off the Yucatan Peninsula. For 400 years it was sacred to the Mayas; it was the first stop for Cortez in 1519; the buccaneers Henry Morgan and Jean Lafitte hid out in its sheltered lagoons between forays.

Cozumel has never lost its romance, has never taken on the noise and bustle of the other Caribbean islands. It remains languid, soothing, unspoiled. Its air is clean. Its water is pure and clear; no crowds, no glitter, no big shows or casinos.

The reefs surrounding Cozumel hold scores of undiscovered sunken treasure galleons. Its untouched jungles hold fascinating riches of archaeology.

Skin and scuba divers relish its waters—they can see 200 feet straight down in some of its lagoons. It is ranked among the five outstanding diving areas in the world.

Cozumel is a free port. Its population numbers only 4000. It is twenty miles long, eight miles wide. The capital and only town is San Miguel. Its superb climate averages a delightful 72–82 degrees throughout the year. Dress is always informal.

Come along with us, far, far from February, to this smiling island in the sun!

Cozumel Escapade is open to members of the Wisconsin Alumni Association and immediate families only.

Cozumel Escapade
650 N. Lake Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Here is my deposit in the amount of $180 per person to hold space on the Cozumel Escapade.

..... I wish single-room occupancy at an additional cost of $100.

Make check payable to Wisconsin Cozumel Escapade or use your Mastercharge/Bankamericard to reserve space.

Name .....

Address .....

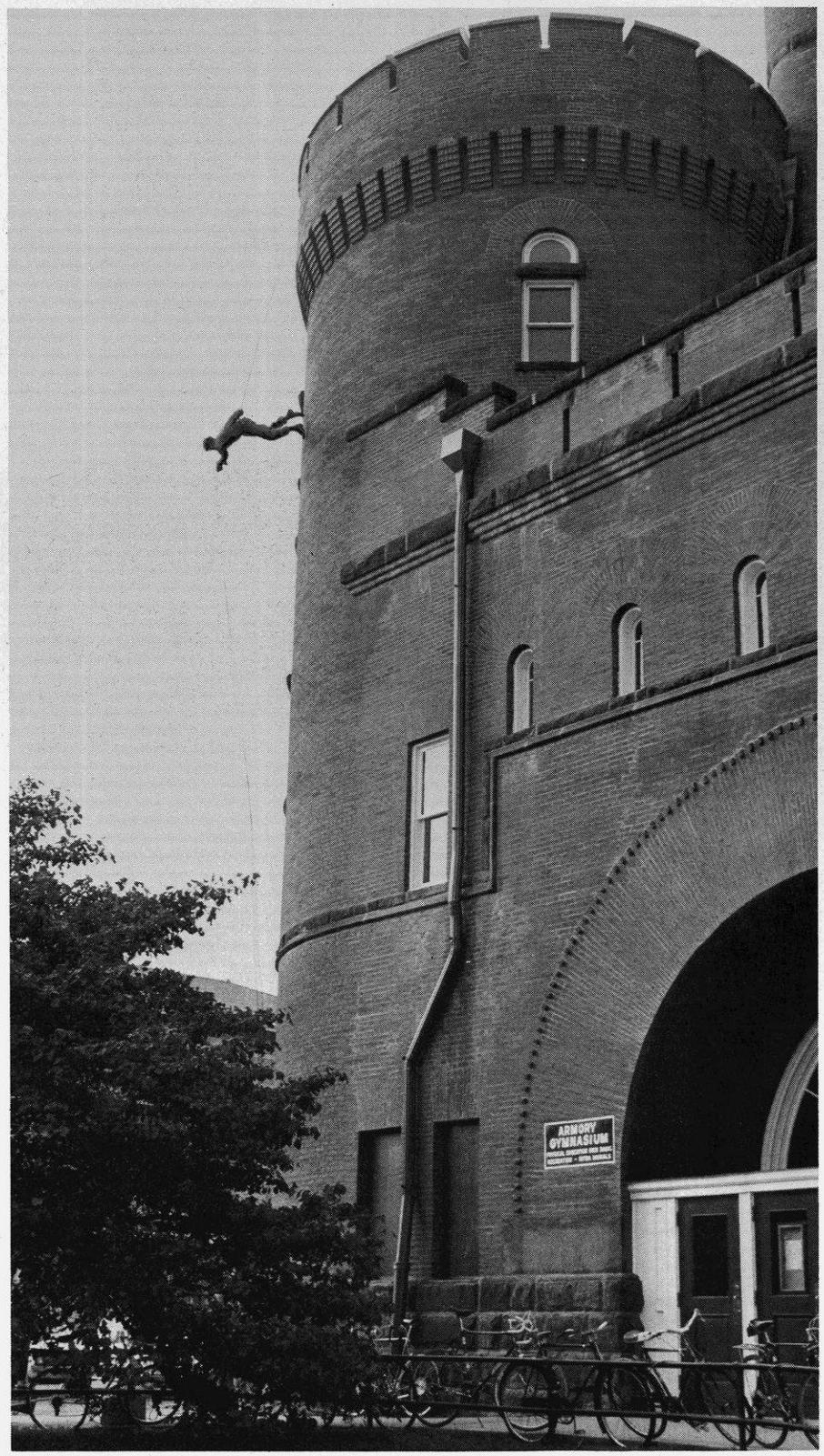
City ..... State ..... Zip .....

I hereby authorize the deposit for the above tour on my Mastercharge/Bankamericard account.

No. ..... Exp. Date ..... (Interbank # M.C.) .....

Watch That First Step!

What looks like a hair-raising way to avoid crowded stairways, possibly forever, is shown here by Tom Wetts, a Green Bay senior who stopped traffic with it during registration week. Wetts literally sprints down the face of the Red Gym, secured by guide ropes in a demonstration of the Australian rappel during an ROTC recruiting show.



Photo/Duane Hopp

Badger Bazaar

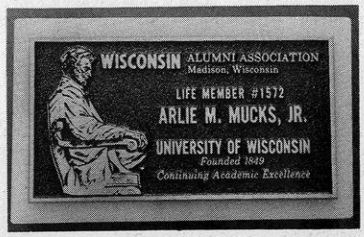
Gifts to give yourself and others

Old School Tie

The Bucky tie in burgundy with woven-in figures in muted grey-and-white. The whole thing is 100% polyester; it's custom-designed for us alone, and comes in your choice of widths, 3¼" and 4". **$10.50**

Bucky Belt Buckles

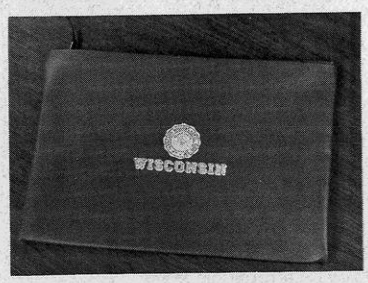
This handsome, heavy buckle is antique-bronze finished, 2¾" in diameter with a texturized background and raised Badger insignia. Fits any wide belt. **$6.50**



Bronze-on-Marble Paperweight

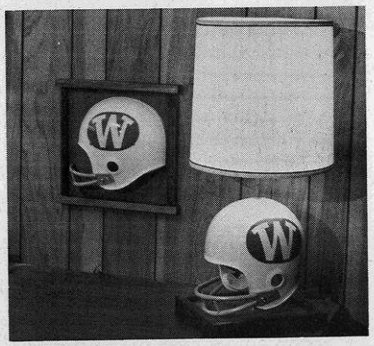
Available only to paid-in-full Life members* of Wisconsin Alumni Association, this small treasure duplicates your membership card, which means that no one else has one exactly like it. Allow six weeks for delivery. **$10**

* Life membership rates are listed elsewhere in this issue.



Wisconsin Portfolio

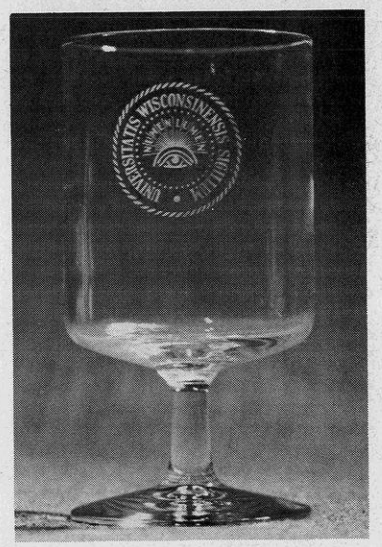
Soft, luxurious Naugahyde in cardinal red with UW seal and "Wisconsin" in white.
Roomy: 17" x 11½". Fully and handsomely lined; rolled seams; spongeable inside and out.
There's a dependable zipper with a tab you can get your hands on. **$10**



UW Helmet Lamp or Plaque

The lamp has the full helmet on a cardinal-red felt base framed in black wood. The shade is fabric-covered. Stands 27" high, has a three-way switch. **$36**

The plaque is 13" square, the half-helmet set against cardinal-red felt in a black wooden shadow box. **$18.50**



The University Goblet

Crystal stemware, finely, delicately etched with the University seal. Truly handsome, wonderfully eclectic. 11-oz. goblet; 5½" tall.
Set of six. $14

Make check payable to:

WAA SERVICES CORP.
650 N. Lake St., Madison, Wis. 53706

Please ship me the items listed at right.

Here is my check for $_____ (Tie: ___ 3¼"; ___ 4")

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Quan.	Item	Cost

Buy Your Life Membership The Money-Saving Way!

Wisconsin Alumni Association
650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706

Here is my check for $_____ for the Life Membership checked below:

_____Single: _____Paid-in-full*; _____First annual installment of $45.

_____Husband-Wife: _____Paid-in-full*

_____First annual installment of $55.

Classes of 1970–'75

_____Single: _____Paid-in-full* _____Special first installment of $20. _____Husband-Wife: _____Paid-in-full*

_____Special first installment of $30.

Name _____

Class of _____. Spouse's name for Husband-Wife membership: _____ Class of _____.

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip_____

Mastercharge #_____

BankAmericard #_____

Exp. Date _____Interbank # (Mastercharge) _____

* You'll have your gift bronze-on-marble paperweight in four-to-six weeks.

Save **$25** on a *Single Life Membership* . . .
Make one $200-payment and you're paid in full.

Alternate choice: Five annual payments of $45 each, for a total of $225.

Save **$25** on a *Husband-Wife Life Membership* . . .
Make one $250-payment and you're paid in full.

Alternate choice: Five annual payments of $55 each for a total of $275.

For the young alumni (classes of 1970-'75) our low down-payment plan!

The *Single Life Membership* ($200) can be paid at one time, or at the special rate of $20 the first year; $45 annually for the next four years.

The *Husband-Wife Life Membership* ($250) is available in a single payment, or at $30 for the first; $55 annually for four years.

All who get their Life Membership on a single-payment basis receive the handsome bronze-on-marble paperweight featuring the Lincoln statue and their Life Membership number.

And all Life Members get a personalized, wallet-size membership card with name and membership number.

And . . . you may use your BankAmericard or Mastercharge to make all Life Membership payments!