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WISCONSIN

DECEMBER, 1964

Alumnus



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Winter comes to the campus

Letters

Remember Bill Troutman

Your October issue with its tribute to the Wisconsin Union Theater is of great interest; yet how can any reference to the theater at Wisconsin be made without reference also to William C. Troutman, who virtually single-handedly established it?

The time was the late '20s, and the place, Bascom Theater. Though it was a classroom by day, its small stage had a "loft" and was splendidly equipped for its time. There were memorable productions of "Liliom" (with Don Ameche); "He Who Gets Slapped," "Pygmalion," (with real rain on the stage!), and many others of quite professional standards. We old-timers remember them clearly and fondly. They were the foundation which later bore the Union Theater and its related activities.

Wherever he is, I hope Bill Troutman may know he is not forgotten.

Edward C. Crouse '29
New York City

The Architects Please

The October projection on "More Buildings" is fine. May I ask you to go one step further and identify the architects or architect?

Harriet M. Hansen '36
Chicago, Ill.

Gladly: Language Building—Frellich-Angus & Assoc., Janesville; Molecular Biology-Biophysics—Durrant & Bergquist, Dubuque, Ia.; Chemistry Building—Grelinger-Rose Assoc., Inc., Milwaukee.

A Beginning

I received my A.B. degree in chemistry from Brigham Young University in 1935. In 1937 I was awarded a Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation assistantship at the University of Wisconsin in the department of medical physiology, under Prof. Raymond C. Herrin, and graduated with the Ph.D. degree in medical physiology and biochemistry in 1941.

I will ever be indebted to the University of Wisconsin and Dr. Herrin for what was done for me.

Since my graduation, my financial situation has not been good enough for me to do something to repay these things. I am

just now beginning to realize a modest opulence. As things get better I intend to make some contributions to the University of Wisconsin. To begin with, I wish to obtain life membership in the Wisconsin Alumni Association, for which is enclosed my check for \$100.

Best wishes to you people and all associated with you.

Henry J. Nicholes '39
Provo, Utah

Hats Off!

Attention: Wisconsin Band

I had a great deal of respect for you in the stadium and your excellent salute to Michigan State, but after the game I had more respect for you. Immediately after the game I was in a car driving over to an alumni meeting at the Edgewater Hotel and the car in which I was riding fell in behind the band. My respect hit an all-time high when the band stopped at the Children's Hospital and played several numbers. Of course, it held us up, but it mattered little. When university students

take time to salute kids who are less fortunate, I take my hat off to them.

"Biggie" Munn
Athletic Director
Michigan State University

The University Needs Boosting

On behalf of the Wisconsin Student Association, I would like to express our thanks for the luncheon that the Alumni Association gave us in October.

I think that the members of the Wisconsin Student Association Executive that attended the luncheon gained some valuable knowledge of the workings of the Alumni Association. I think that the luncheon was a good beginning for successful relationship between the Wisconsin Student Association and the Wisconsin Alumni Association on issues that will face us in the year ahead. We're both boosters of the University and it appears that this is a year the University can use some boosting.

Ed Weidenfeld
Vice President
Wisconsin Student Association

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Wisconsin Alumnus

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December 1964



Volume 66

December 1964

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Wisconsin Alumni Association

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FEATURES

- 9 Law School Has New Home
- 12 Teaching and the Humanities
- 14 Asia and Africa: New University Horizons
- 17 ETC.
- 19 From Epsilon to the Moon
- 21 Apprentice Politicians

DEPARTMENTS

- 2 Letters
- 5 ON WISCONSIN
- 6 About the University
- 24 Badger Football
- 27 Alumni News
- 32 Newly Married
- 32 Necrology

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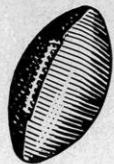
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New England Life agent Norm Masters (Michigan State, '56) discusses a Key Man insurance proposal with Nelson Mulligan (center) and son Patrick. The senior Mr. Mulligan is owner of the world's largest Mercury dealership.

Norm Masters took six months off for football, yet sold \$1,000,000 of life insurance last year.



Professional football's long season means a short selling season for Norm Masters. Six months of the year, he plays tackle for the Green Bay Packers. But how Norm sells during the other six months! Between January and July of 1963, for example, he sold \$1,000,000 of New England Life insurance—more than the average agent sells in a year.

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ON WISCONSIN

by Arlie Mucks, Jr.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



COMMENTATORS on higher education generally talk about the “historic” past and the “limitless” future. Very few take significant notice of the “real” present. For better or for worse, we live in the present which is an amalgam of our heritage from the past and the anticipated needs of the future welded to the realities of today. It is in the present that we give meaning to our past and plot our future.

In recent editorials, I have commented on the importance of 1964 in the history of higher education in Wisconsin. This is a crucial year—it is here, and it is almost gone. But the task confronting us cannot be resolved in one year. During the next decade, we must provide educational opportunities for twice as many young people as we have during the past decade. It is imperative that we, as alumni, assume a positive attitude about higher education and its value to the preservation of our society.

As the price of excellence increases, people on all sides are quick to throw up their hands and exclaim, “We can’t afford the cost of educating our young people.” It is my feeling that a second-rate educational system will cost this state and our country more in the long run. Historically, Wisconsin has supported an institution beyond expectations. As a result our state, although it ranks in the middle of population and income among our fifty states, has produced the necessary wherewithal over the past hundred and fifteen years to create one of the truly outstanding universities in the world. This has produced incalculable advantages for Wisconsin.

The greatest service we can offer to our society is to train effective leadership for today and tomorrow. The University administration and your Association officers and directors believe that we must dedicate ourselves to educate as many qualified young people as possible because our State and our Nation are the ultimate benefactors of this great educational system.

Now is the time for each alumnus, graduates not only of Wisconsin, but of any college or University, to spread the word. On page 35 of this issue, WAA President Bob Spitzer has outlined some of the questions we as alumni, must ask ourselves in the months ahead. Dr. Spitzer has also detailed some of the ways in which alumni can help provide leadership and support.

Today, and in the months and years ahead, we all have an individual responsibility to preserve and expand the heritage that is ours. The greatest evil in our contemporary world is to keep silent when the times demand that we speak out. Whatever your political, religious, or moral persuasion, we must unite behind the cause of the University. Never has the voice of the individual alumnus been so needed in the everyday affairs of the University. The future is here. To keep our University and our society great, we need great alumni.

ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY



Association Directors Receive a Challenge

THE BOARD of directors of the Wisconsin Alumni Association met on the morning of Homecoming, October 31, and received a ringing challenge from Association President Dr. Robert R. Spitzer.

Dr. Spitzer pointed out to the directors that since the spring meeting of the board, several steps have been undertaken to strengthen the work of the Association. There has been an increase in communication between the professional staff of the Association and interested alumni and citizens of the state; a group of past presidents met to review the programs of the Association; the President of the Association met with deans and key members of the University faculty; more than 250 club officers and spouses participated in a fall workshop on the campus, and club officers and directors have been asked for opinions and ideas.

"We have an outstanding Association," Dr. Spitzer told the directors. "If we changed nothing, you would be serving adequately. Our goal is not to simply serve adequately, but to make a major contribution to our Association and to the University.

"Thus, we must look at problems. It is right that we communicate with those who can help, with those who provide tax dollars and share the costs and benefits of our University. My belief is that more people will help if they really feel a part of the University." A further elaboration of

Dr. Spitzer's ideas for the future can be found on page 35 of this issue.

Dr. Robert Clodius, Vice President of the University, opened the meeting on a similar positive note. In his talk to the directors, Dr. Clodius pointed to some of the achievements that typify Wisconsin's standing among the universities of this country. The University: ranks fifth in the United States in full-time enrollment; ranks second in the number of doctorate degrees granted; ranks fifth in Masters degrees awarded to those who are continuing toward their Ph.D.'s; ranks tenth as the Alma Mater of presidents serving the nation's largest corporations; ranks third among those doctorate degree holders who have become federal executives; ranks tenth in the number of faculty who belong to the National Academy of Sciences; and is second among all public colleges and universities in voluntary private gifts received.

Arlie M. Mucks, Jr., executive director of the Association, pointed to similar developments which have indicated an upswing in the standing of the Association among similar organizations in the nation. For example, total membership in the Association has grown from 23,000 in 1962 to 29,000 in 1964; dues income has increased from \$78,000 in 1962 to \$92,000 in 1964; life membership income from \$383 in 1962 to \$20,000 in 1964; and the combined Association-Alumni Records Office budget from \$154,000 in 1962 to \$184,000 in 1964.

Other staff progress reports were presented by Edward H. Gibson, di-

rector of alumni relations; George Hibner, associate director of alumni relations; and Arthur Hove, editor of the *Alumnus*.

LeRoy Luberg, UW Dean for Public Services, introduced Madison Provost Robben Fleming to the directors. Then, with the help of a map of the world, Dean Luberg went on to explain how the boundaries of the campus have spread to all corners of the world and even into outer space. Dean Luberg noted that a total of 94 foreign countries are represented by 1,389 foreign students enrolled at the University, and that the University has projects in such countries as Mexico, India, West Germany, and France.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Dr. Spitzer announced that a long-range planning committee has been formed to project the future needs and goals of the Association in light of the anticipated challenges that will be facing the University and its alumni in the years ahead.

Enrollment in State's Colleges and Universities Passes 100,000

FOR THE first time in history, the number of students enrolled for credit in Wisconsin universities and colleges has passed the 100,000 mark.

Prof. L. Joseph Lins, coordinator of institutional studies for the University of Wisconsin, reported recently that there are 110,946 students registered this fall in all private and public higher education institutions in the state. This represents an increase of 12,189 students or 12.3 per cent over a year ago,

Prof. Lins noted in his 11th annual report on enrollment.

During the past 12 months, public institutions of higher learning in Wisconsin climbed from an enrollment of 71,303 to 81,720, a 14.6 per cent increase. Private school enrollment rose 6.5 per cent, from 27,454 to 29,226.

The University of Wisconsin, with 41,853 students enrolled this fall, continues to carry the heaviest load of students. However, the nine state universities now have a total of 30,572 students.

The total increase in one year is more than equal to adding an institution the size of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Prof. Lins said.

He said the total day registration of 88,406 this fall is the largest ever experienced by Wisconsin schools, rising 94 per cent above the 1947 peak postwar registration of 51,461. It is two and one-fourth times the enrollment just ten years ago, in 1954.

Also noted were the 20.9 per cent jump in graduate enrollments and the 12.5 per cent boost in undergraduate attendance over a year ago.

Prof. Lins cited three factors influencing the increasing number and proportion of youth attending college.

"First, there is the increasing number of young people of college age. Second is the increased need, desire, and financial ability of more young people to obtain a greater amount of education beyond the high school than ever before," Prof. Lins said.

"Factor number three is one we do not emphasize enough in studying enrollment trends," he said. "This is the effect that automation and mechanization are having on the number of jobs available for young people. There is less need now for persons with only a high school education to serve as clerks, telephone operators, machine bookkeepers, etc.

"Job opportunities for the unskilled become less and less as industry and offices put electronic devices into operation."

The official registration figures for the various schools in Wisconsin during the current academic year, as compiled by Prof. Lins:

UW, Madison 26,788; UW, Milwaukee, 11,302; UW Centers, 3,773; Marquette University, 10,868; Lawrence University, 1,287; State Universities, 30,572; county teachers' colleges, 1,398; Milwaukee Institute of Technology, 7,887; liberal arts



This Thank-ka or religious banner painting from Tibet is among a gift of six pieces of Eastern art valued at \$2,500 which were accepted by the Board of Regents in November. The gift is from Mr. and Mrs. Earnest C. Watson of Santa Barbara, Calif., and was given especially to benefit studies in art history. Created on silk by an anonymous artist, the Thank-ka, probably from the 18th century, shows many Buddhas and a circle representing the cosmos. Mrs. Watson, who graduated from Wisconsin in 1936, is a highly successful children's author. Mr. Watson is the retired dean of the faculty at California Institute of Technology and former science adviser to the U.S. Ambassador to India. The Watsons began collecting Eastern art during a three-year stay in New Delhi. They indicated their gift is the first installment from a body of Eastern art objects which Wisconsin will receive from them.

colleges, 13,169; technical and professional institutions, 1,917; theological seminaries, 1,001; and junior colleges, 984.

Prof. Lins said there are 27,891 new freshmen in these schools this fall, an increase of 17 per cent over 1963. Forty-three per cent of all undergraduate students are women, a jump of 10 per cent in 10 years. National estimates, Prof. Lins said,

place the enrollment of men and women at 50/50 by 1980.

H. Gobind Khorana Named to Elvehjem Professorship

A BIOCHEMIST noted for synthesis of links in the molecular chain that transmits hereditary traits in living organisms has been named to the Conrad A. Elvehjem Professorship in the Life Sciences at the University.

The chemist, Har Gobind Khorana, a member of the University of Wisconsin Institute for Enzyme Research since 1960, is the first appointed to the new post established with Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation funds in memory of the late president of the University of Wisconsin.

Prof. Khorana is widely recognized in the scientific world for accomplishing what has been termed "one of the outstanding biological and biochemical feats of the decade." He and his co-workers in the Enzyme Institute have achieved the first complete synthesis of polynucleotides—links in the DNA molecules that carry coded hereditary messages from generation to generation.

By using these chains—some 15 to 20 links in length—as templates, it is now possible to obtain much longer chains of known polynucleotide sequence. An enzyme preparation from living cells, known as the Kornberg system after the scientist who first isolated it, is used to manufacture long DNA molecules from the shorter synthetic templates. These long DNA strands are chemically similar in every respect to the natural DNA in living cells.

The arrangement in sequence of polynucleotides in the DNA molecules constitute a "code" for instructions passed from one generation to another for manufacture of chemicals needed by living cells to carry on life processes.

The DNA strands of coded instructions are, in turn, used by the cell in manufacturing proteins. By analyzing the kind of protein turned out by known polynucleotide sequences, biochemists eventually

should be able to decipher the recipe for life's basic chemicals.

This goal which now is in sight has been one of the great puzzles inspiring biochemical research since around the turn of the century when it was first shown that proteins are constructed of amino acid building blocks. Now it is known that DNA carries the coded plans for protein manufacture. Khorana has synthesized DNA—making it possible to unravel the code by determining the kind of protein synthesized by DNA of known structure.

Prof Khorana has been described as "one of a new breed of scientists—chemical biologists who are as close to the meaning of life in these terms as anyone in the world has ever been."

Dr. Khorana was born Jan. 9, 1922, in Raipur, India. He obtained his bachelor's and master's degrees at Punjab University in Lahore. When he was 26, he won his Ph.D. degree in organic chemistry under Prof. Alexander Robertson at the University of Liverpool, England.

The next year he studied in Switzerland as a post-doctoral fellow, then returned to England for two years as a Nuffield Research Fellow under Cambridge's famous Alexander R. Todd. For the next eight years he headed the organic chemistry section of the British Columbia Research Council in Canada, coming to Wisconsin from that post.

He additionally has been a visiting professor at the Rockefeller Institute, New York, and has received

the Merck Award from the Chemical Institute of Canada, and the Gold Medal for 1960 from the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada.

The Elvehjem Professorship to which Prof. Khorana has been appointed is one of a number of similar academic posts at Wisconsin, named for distinguished faculty members of the past and supported by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

Elvehjem was himself a distinguished biochemist, noted among other accomplishments for his discovery that deficiencies of the vitamin niacin was responsible for pellagra, the once-widespread nutritional disease. Elvehjem served as University of Wisconsin president from 1958 until his death in 1962.

The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation provides \$35,000 annually in support of the Elvehjem Professorship, the largest portion of which is used for the salary of the individual holding the post and the remainder for assistants, laboratory employes, books, travel, and other expenses involved in maintaining research investigations.

University Issues Report on New Four-Year Campuses

A REPORT outlining the University's plans to develop new four-year programs in the southeastern and northeastern sections of the state was approved by the Regents in November. The new four-year institutions would offer degree programs, research, and public services geared to the special needs of the areas they serve.

The report adopted by the Regents is a broad sketch plan for University level work in accordance with a policy of the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education to provide junior-senior courses in areas where freshman-sophomore University Centers now are located.

"Primarily, each regional institution would be devoted to four years of University undergraduate instruction, principally for commuting students," the report says. Present freshman-sophomore general education and pre-professional work

would be the basis for the degree programs.

"The core of the upper-division academic program would be the Letters and Science curriculum, with majors appropriate to an institution of the anticipated size; for example, at least four majors in the sciences and mathematics, five in the humanities, and four in the social studies.

"In addition to this core science-arts-humanities curriculum, offerings should permit majors in commerce and education," the report suggests.

"To meet needs peculiar to each area, special undergraduate majors would be added; for example, in northeastern Wisconsin, biology and water resources, perhaps extended to a major in the general resource management of the region; and in the southeast, mathematics and physics, perhaps extended to a major emphasizing the theory and practice of computers, automatic data processing, and numerical analysis."

Social Work Project

A NEW FIELD teaching project geared to focus on problems of the aging has been started by the School of Social Work in Madison.

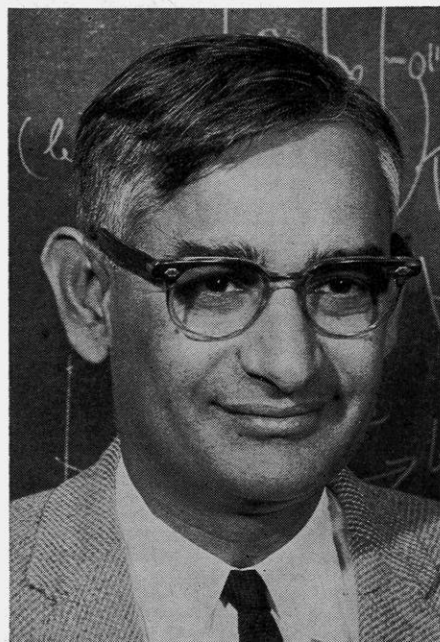
A field instructor, Mrs. Chester Graham, and six graduate students in social work are based in the Dane County department of public assistance in the City-County Building in Madison. They are doing "on-the-site" studies of significant social problems of older area residents.

Dr. E. E. LeMasters, director of the school, explained: "Interest in social work with the aged has been sporadic. It now has become clear that the aging population presents a major social issue affecting all American families.

"It is in recognition of this fact that the UW School of Social Work here is assuming a leadership role in educating social workers to practice with the aging.

"Our undergraduate and graduate courses and seminars and research programs have been going on for some time. The Dane County project is a new step forward in applying to the practical social work situation."

Prof. Khorana





The Law School complex as seen from the corner of Park Street and University Avenue. The Law Library is in the foreground, with the newly completed classroom and office facility immediately behind.

LAW SCHOOL HAS A NEW HOME

*building provides complete facilities
for record student enrollment*

by Jack Burke

THE LAW SCHOOL, which for a while held classes in two rooms over a downtown Madison saloon, has moved into a new teaching facility—the realization of a 44-year dream.

A new \$1.5 million building, sought for over four decades, houses a record enrollment of 612 students, including an unprecedented freshman class of 288.

The original charter of the University provided for a law department, and one was organized “on paper” in 1857. It went no further, however, than the naming of two professors and an announcement in the catalogue. The department waited until 1868 to become reality.

The first dean was Jairus H. Carpenter, who remained on the faculty for 30 years. William F. Vilas, later to become a member of Pres. Grover Cleveland’s cabinet, was the first



Students traveling up and down the hill enroute to classes see this new perspective of the Law School. Completed this past summer, the facility provides space for administrative quarters, faculty offices, a staff library, class and lecture rooms, a moot courtroom, and seminar rooms. The new structure replaces the old Law Building which had been a familiar part of the Bascom Hill landscape between Music Hall and South Hall since 1893.

This attractive courtyard is a part of the new Law School complex.



professor. All members of the Wisconsin Supreme Court were designated as lecturers without compensation, to give instruction as their other duties permitted.

Gov. Lucius Fairchild found a room for the new department in the Capitol, but it was soon forced to migrate to two rooms over a Main Street saloon. Support from all sources, legislative and University, was meager.

UW historians say that no admission requirements other than character testimonials were required of the students. The first course was of one-year duration, this including weekly moot courts for the argument of cases.

Twelve men comprised the first graduating class in law. Soon the annual number of graduates exceeded other UW departments and it was hailed locally as "second to none, a great asset to the University." But outsiders contended it failed to rank with the best law schools, with professors, poorly paid, giving only part of their time to law.

In 1889 the UW established a two-year law course, and preparations

were made to move to the campus to tie it more closely with the rest of the University. The core of instruction remained in the hands of a small group of Madison attorneys. The first UW law building held classes for the first time in 1893.

Students appreciated the personal interest their teachers took in them and returned that interest with affection. Many were extremely poor and had difficulty, despite the work they did outside classes, in paying their matriculation fees. The faculty tended to be lenient in the matter of forcing them to pay. Robert M. LaFollette, for instance, later a United States Senator and a presidential candidate, was permitted to enter the school without paying the usual fees.

In 1889 the law department became the College of Law. In 1909 the name was changed to Law School.

In addition to Prof. Vilas, the faculty produced some distinguished personalities. Associate Dean Charles Noble Gregory, who served from 1893 to 1901, helped enact the state's first corrupt practices act, pioneered the case method of legal teaching, and served as vice president of the American Bar Association. Prof. Eugene A. Gilmore (1902-1922) served for a time as president of the Association of American Law Schools, was active in conservation matters and legal education, and wrote several books of wide repute in law.

Nationally known for his publication on wills, contracts, and codes, Prof. William H. (Herbie) Page was one of the school's most beloved teachers. He served from 1917 until his death in 1952.

Back in 1920 the Law Building was declared inadequate by the late Harry S. Richards, dean from 1903 until 1929. Some years later an American Bar Association evaluation team condemned it, describing it in an official report as "Shockingly inadequate, antiquated, and confining." The report stated the team members "were astonished that a law school could have achieved such a distinguished record of teaching and research performance under

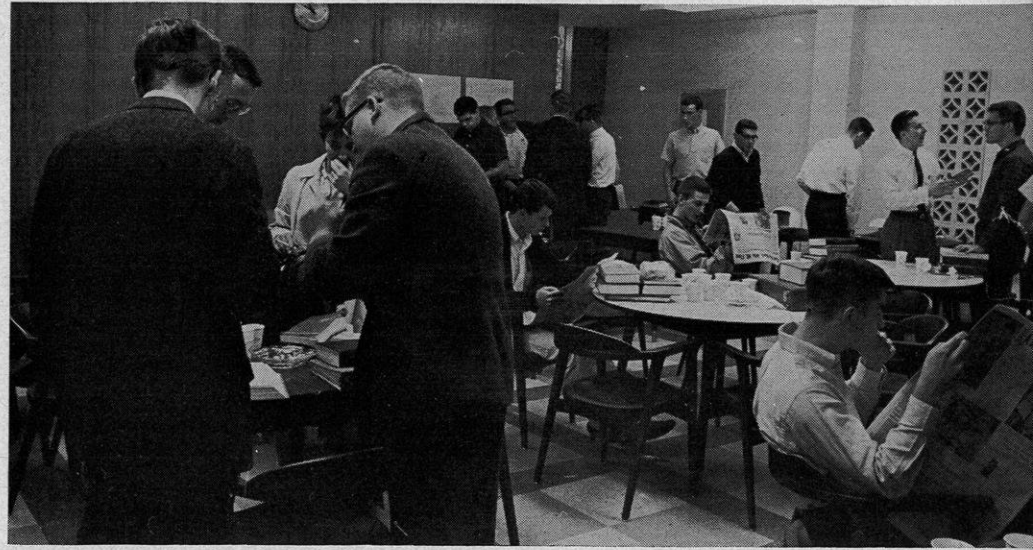
such adverse conditions of physical environment.”

Plans for the new building, consisting of air conditioned seminar and classrooms, a moot courtroom, student commons, and faculty offices, were hurried along and approved by the UW Board of Regents in January, 1962.

The old red sandstone building was torn down and construction began in the spring of 1963. During the construction period, law classes were conducted in various buildings on the campus.

An L-shaped structure, the new building is attached to the new law library on one side, and to the old library on the other. Dean George H. Young and the faculty are pleased that the school finally has its own moot court. This gives future lawyers court training under the direction of Richard L. Cates, Madison attorney and special prosecutor in Milwaukee's recent John Doe probe. Furniture for the mock court, including a jury box, judge's bench, and spectator pews, came from an old Dane County courtroom.

Dean Young said the acoustics in each of the 10 classrooms are so



Future lawyers now have a student lounge which provides them with a place to debate points of law or simply relax between classes.

perfect that a professor is able to lecture to as many as 175 students without a public address system.

Seminar-type classrooms simulate a "theater-in-the-round" to induce student participation in legal discussions. The students surround the professor on three sides.

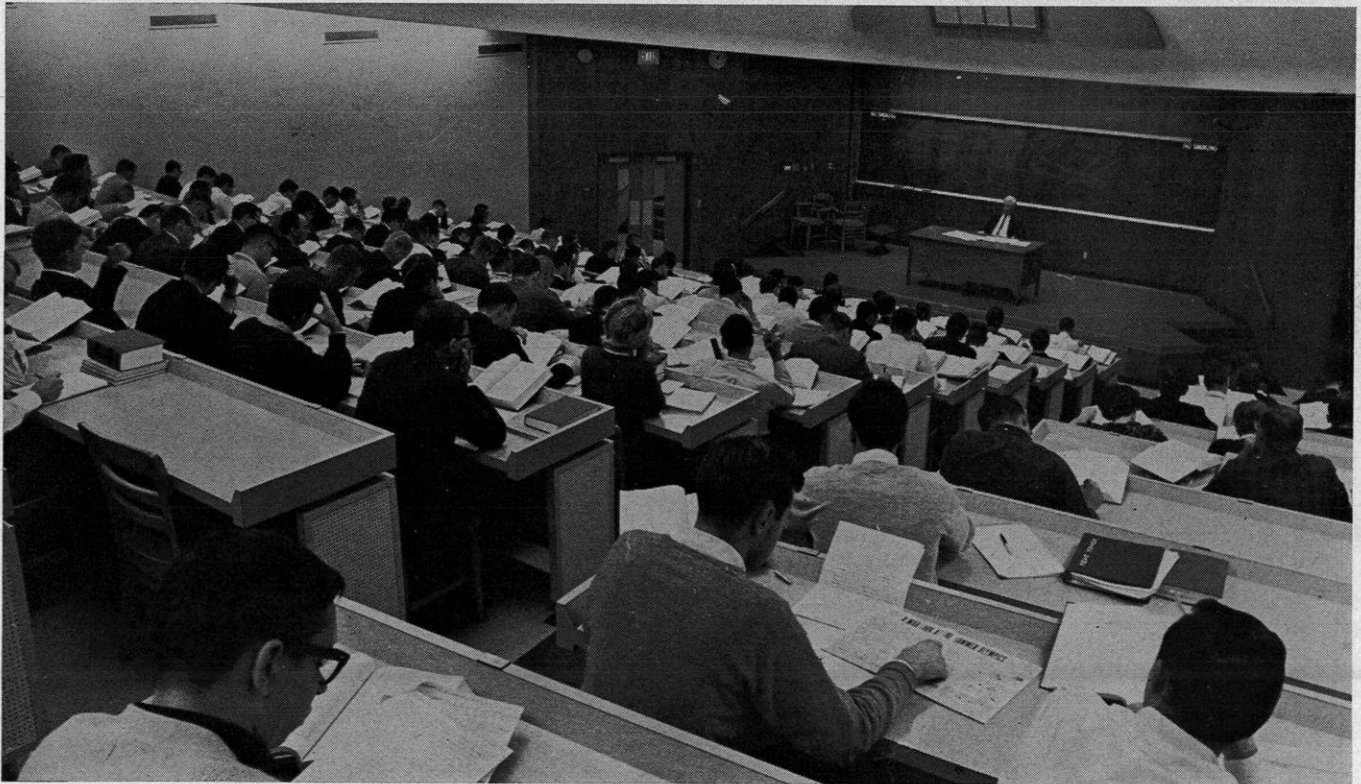
Other features include:

A bright, recessed lighting system, enabling students to follow the fine

print in law books without difficulty; 30 inches of space at each desk, providing room for the clusters of bulky statute books, notebooks, and court decisions; its contemporary structure blending in so well with other buildings on the hill.

All that remains from the old regime are treasured traditions, and the 1891 corner stone and gargoyle from the old building.

This spacious lecture room in the new Law Building is equipped with extra wide desks that provide space for weighty tomes of law.



TEACHING THE HUMANITIES

by Helen C. White

IF I MAY take my own field of English as a fair example, I should say that teaching is not so much an occupation as a way of life. To begin with, there is no such thing as keeping hours. One does all one can before he becomes too tired to work effectively, and still he faces the vast undone.

To meet all his demands with equanimity, if not enthusiasm, one had better be sure of three things before he ever embarks on a professorial career. The first is that he really likes his subject enough to spend his life working with it. The second is that he have enough capacity in his field not only to do an acceptable job when he has plenty of time, but to manage at least a passable one when the inexhaustible demands of a teacher's life have left him very little chance for preparation.

Above all, he must like to teach. And by that I mean *teach*. It is not enough to harangue a captive audience

with one's pet theories about favorite authors, or dazzle the ignorant with a display of recondite learning. A real teacher must help his students to find their own way in the realms of gold he can open to them. He must forget himself in the effort to meet other minds at various levels of development, to penetrate as far as he can their predispositions, and to help whatever seeds of wisdom or insight he may discover to grow in their own fashion, not his.

In addition to enthusiasm for his subject and his students he must have discipline enough to set reasonable standards and hold his classes at least to reaching for them. He must care about teaching not only the bright and docile but the slow and the recalcitrant, if only they are serious about the common enterprise. Even the brightest are not always responsive at every point, and the teacher who respects his students may be astonished to learn years later that his most resistant neophyte still cherishes golden memories of an adequate sparring partner. Always the teacher must be ready to cast his bread upon the waters without inquiring too closely as to where it ends up.

Students are always grateful for a lively teacher who knows how to share his enthusiasm for the enterprise of learning. But the surest way to their minds is to have something fresh and stimulating to communicate. There is no better assurance of a student's respect than the confidence that the teacher really knows what he is talking about, and no more reliable source of confidence for the teacher than the awareness that he has been a good deal farther along the road than his most advanced pupils.

That requires knowledge, not in the sense of something learned once and for all, in one's graduate school notes or dissertation researches. The doctor's degree in the American graduate school is a training, an initiatory experience. The field of literary studies has not changed as much as physics has in the last generation, but it has been far from static. Any teacher who confined himself to the approaches and the methods of the very able teachers I enjoyed in my youth would be hopelessly behind the times today, and even if his students could not specify what was wrong, they would be quite aware that their pedagogue had ossified.



Prof. Helen C. White, who is chairman of the University of Wisconsin English Department, has been one of the favorite teachers of a generation of Wisconsin students. Her article originally appeared in the September, 1964 issue of the AAUP Bulletin, and is reprinted here with the kind permission of the American Association of University Professors.

Essential though it is to keep one's specialty in constant repair, the specialist would do well to lift his eyes from his own preoccupations and take advantage of the breadth of the milieu in which he finds himself. In the modern university the old jurisdictional disputes have no place. The student of literature is missing some of the meaning of his own calling, if he fails in respect for his colleagues in other fields. The creative imagination is found in physics or education as in painting or criticism. Indeed, scientists and English teachers have a good deal to learn from each other, and it would be small tribute to humanism if the latter missed the common elements in both enterprises. Already certain of our younger colleagues are asking if some of the resources of the mathematicians, particularly the computing machines, cannot be used for our ends. One should at least be willing to look and listen.

INDEED, if the program of faculty responsibility for educational policy is to be realized, the specialist, however much absorbed in the spacious delights of his own field, must learn to look beyond, to acquire some working idea of the university as a whole. Committee work is the price one pays for faculty control, and it should be shared cheerfully. There are too many scholars today who think only of their own specialty. They are missing some of the keenest satisfactions of the academic life if they never find it possible to give their full heart to their own college or university.

And if one is so fortunate as to spend his life in an institution with well-established traditions of academic freedom, surely he owes some obligation to his profession at large. Academic freedom is, as we all know,

essential to creative work in every field. And he who enjoys that freedom has the obligation to see that his community understands why he finds it indispensable, and he owes his profession the debt of helping those who have not been so happily privileged. For in the last analysis any single failure of full professional dignity impairs the strength of the whole.

And the same principle holds true of the teaching profession at large. Happily, research scholars in the university are now taking more interest than they once did in the conditions of work of their colleagues in elementary and secondary education. Better still, many of them are trying to bring their own specialized knowledge to the solving of problems of high school curriculum and the training of high school faculty. In the process they are also learning a good deal, so one may look ahead to the day when the continuity of the teaching process will receive something more than the lip service of state occasions.

But such extension of vision will require a broader view of contemporary society and its needs than the specialist often feels he can take time for. And just as the participating member of the academic community often finds that his committee work takes energy he could well devote to his own research, so the effective member of the educational community in the larger sense may well have to give time that he can ill spare from his own studies. It is my experience that such a sacrifice of time often brings unexpected rewards in understanding, and ultimately in the relevance of one's own efforts to the larger interests of the community. That is something to which students are particularly

Continued on page 22

A real teacher must forget himself in an effort to meet other minds.



ASIA and AFRICA:

by Paul Clark Landmann

LAST SUMMER, while completing his doctoral studies at the University of London, Prof. Wayne Schlepp of the University of Wisconsin Chinese department met a boisterous student from Texas on a summer tour of Europe. The Texan, surprised to find an American studying Chinese in England, exclaimed "Boy! Where did you find a university with a Chinese department in England? I'll bet there aren't any in the 'States.'"

Prof. Schlepp enlightened him.

In addition to the European and Semitic languages familiar to many Wisconsin graduates, the University offers regular instruction in Hindi, Kannada, Pali, Sanskrit, Telugu, Tibetan, Urdu, Swahili, Xhosa, Japanese, and, of course, Chinese, with three language departments—Indian, African, and Chinese, covering these areas.

All three departments are relatively new on the campus. The oldest of the three, the department of Indian Studies, was not organized until 1959 although a co-ordinated program was conceived earlier.

The department of Indian Studies is already considered one of the leaders in the field. It combines in a well co-ordinated program, instruction in modern and classical languages with disciplines in area studies. As in the East Asian and African programs, the departments of sociology, history, anthropology, political science, and linguistics cooperate closely in the Indian Studies program.

Because modern Indian languages constitute a comparatively new area for American scholars, there is definite need for texts and readers.



Karl Schwartz, a junior from Akron, Ohio, works with one of the machines employed in teaching Chinese at the UW.

New University Horizons

UW faculty members have produced or are working on texts for each of the languages offered. Several professors have also published literary works in Indian languages.

Recognizing the need for Indian studies, the federal government contributed funds for the establishment of the UW department and, through grants, fellowships, and scholarships, continues to help support the program.

Hindi, the official language of India, and Urdu, one of the two national languages of Pakistan, are taught as one language for first-year students and split into two classes for advanced students. Coming out of a very rich cultural tradition, the Indian languages are becoming increasingly important in the modern world.

Although English came to be spoken by many educated Indians during the colonial period and is still widely spoken in India, Hindi is now established as the second language in most of northern India. Many scholars feel that it will be the language of most Indians in several decades. Prof. Richard H. Robinson, chairman of the department who spent 1962-1963 in field research in India, reported that Hindi is already spoken by many migrants and tradesmen who are native speakers in another language.

The college year in India is one of the most popular undergraduate programs. Approximately 20 students attending a number of American universities participate in the Wisconsin-sponsored program at three Indian universities. The students, living and studying with Indians, enroll in English medium courses but continue their Hindi

training and engage in field study in India.

The Ph.D. program in Buddhist studies, now in its fourth year, is unique in America. It is also considered to be among the more difficult doctoral programs at the University. A unified interdisciplinary curriculum equips the student to handle Buddhist canonical languages (Sanskrit, Pali, and Chinese), doctrine (religious concepts and philosophical systems), and social studies (Buddhist institutions, cult, and social history). Last year, the noted European scholar, Edward Conze, served as Visiting Distinguished Professor of Buddhism.

Although Chinese has been taught at the University since 1950, the department was not organized until 1962. The department now offers B.A. and M.A. degrees in Chinese and accepts students for Ph.D. work. Approximately 40 students are now enrolled in four sections of beginning Chinese. Along with students planning on a major in Chinese, a number of students study Chinese in connection with Asian studies or linguistics majors.

Prof. Kuo-p'ing Chou, chairman of the department, takes a personal interest in the teaching of beginning Chinese and conducts much of the instruction herself.

"Spoken Chinese is really not very difficult," Prof. Chou points out. "The grammar is simple—there are no declensions or conjugations in Chinese—and the sentence structure is much like English."

With careful attention placed on accent, students learn from a number of native speakers. In addition to Prof. Chou, two other professors and all the teaching assistants were born

in China. The department's varied faculty teaches courses ranging from contemporary literature to classical poetry.

Characters are introduced in the second semester and ungraded newspapers from both Taiwan and mainland China in the third year. Although members of the faculty are fluent in various Chinese dialects, Kuo Yu (Mandarin), the official language of the Nationalist and Communist governments, is taught at Wisconsin. Kuo Yu has already replaced the dialects in government business and education in China.

With the current world situation, the study of Chinese has probably passed Russian in strategic importance. But Chinese is also the key to the earth's oldest, continuous civilization and to the very rich and diverse culture of a quarter of the world's population.

Prof. Chou is now teaching Chinese to a few selected students exclusively by machine. This experiment results from several years of research as senior programmer on a project contracted from the United States Office of Education. Under the program, students learn by imitating tape-recorded native speakers, now a standard language teaching device, and take their exams by machine. While encouraging the student to work harder, the machine instruction provides enough flexibility to allow the student to learn at his own speed.

The newest language department at the University is as fresh as today, for the Department of African Languages and Literature was organized this year. The faculty had originally hoped to present African studies through the various regular

disciplines (history, anthropology, etc.) but the program grew too large.

Two languages are now offered: Swahili, the principal language of Tanganyika and East Africa; and Xhosa, the "clicking" language of South Africa which popular singer Miriam Makeba introduced to many Americans.

Prof. Lyndon Harries, who joined the faculty this fall, reports that there are now roughly 80 East African newspapers published in Swahili and that is spoken by approximately 30 million people. Originally spread by coastal traders, Swahili is now the lingua franca of much of East Africa from the Congo to the Indian Ocean. Keynan tribal rivalries have also encouraged the use of Swahili as a neutral language for commerce and other inter-tribal relationships. Swahili has a literature which is noted for heavily rhymed Moslem religious poetry, dating back at least 300 years, and very popular contemporary verse.

Xhosa is widely spoken in the Union of South Africa and is closely related to a number of other southern Bantu tongues. It is taught here

by Prof. A. C. Jordan, a refugee from South African apartheid.

African languages are increasing in importance as the former "dark" continent emerges from colonial rule and the new nations become aware of their cultural personalities. History Prof. Philip D. Curtin, one of the primary organizers of the African studies program, pointed to the need in government and business for African language and area specialists.

The department is the only one of its kind in America; all language instruction is done by native speakers or by specialists who are well known for their critical studies of African literature. Fourteen UW faculty members are now engaged in the African studies field, with 200 to 250 students in language or area courses.

While the departments of Indian, Chinese, and African languages attempt to fill the cultural gap between the West and the rest of the world, the need for specialists in these fields is still critical. At present, only a small percentage of American students are preparing themselves in African and Asian languages.

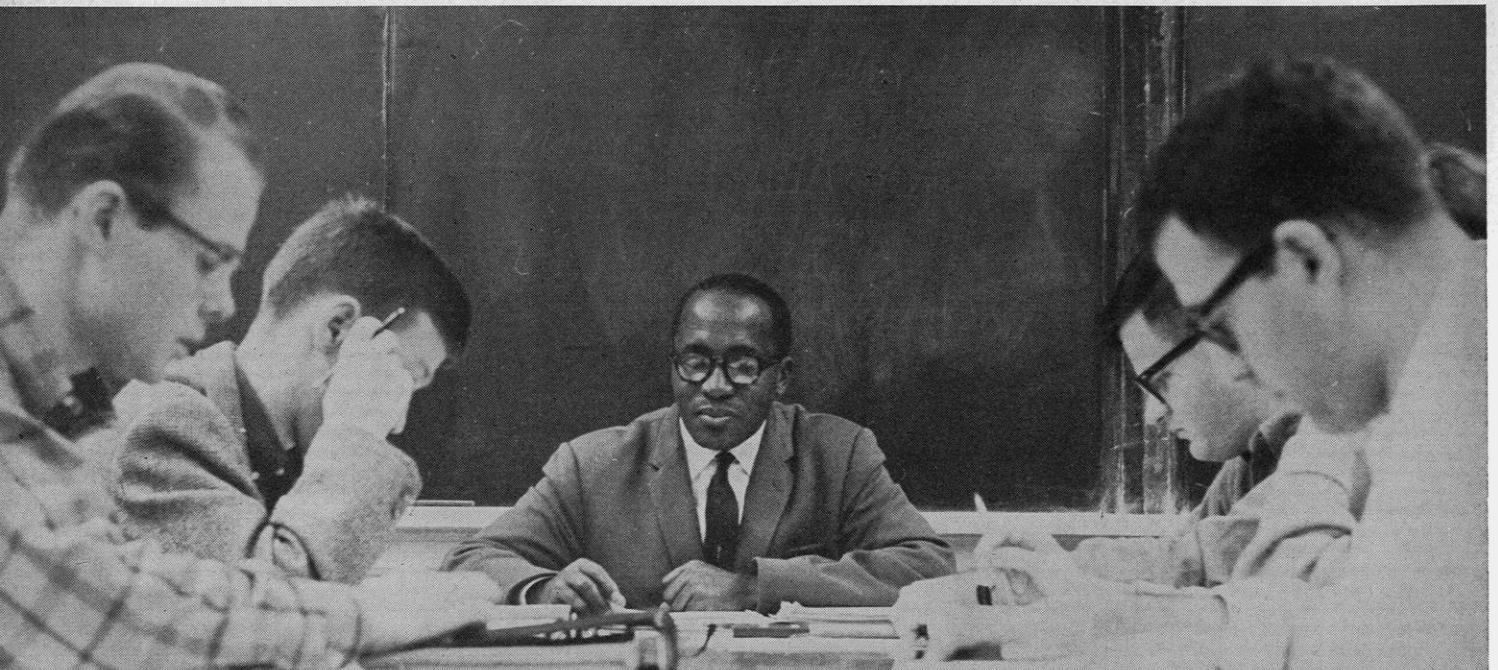
Many of these students have already been placed in positions of responsibility with the federal government and in commerce. Prof. Chou notes that several of her former students accepted jobs in federal service at least one grade higher than students who had no knowledge of Chinese.

The government and private foundations have recognized the need for scholars in these fields in numerous scholarships and grants. National Defense Education Act fellowships are awarded in all three fields.

The University, amending its Letters and Science degree requirements, now specifies a minimum of intermediate foreign language proficiency for both the B.A. and B.S. programs. The new curriculum demonstrates the University's awareness of the growing national need for language and area specialists.

Like nuclear engineering, not known to the Wisconsin graduate of a decade or two ago, the Asian and African language and area programs are now familiar aspects of a university changing to meet contemporary needs.

Dr. A. C. Jordan, a refugee from South Africa's apartheid, instructs students in the African language, Xhosa.



DO YOU know Manfredini Badoglio? Henry Wadsworth Shortshanks? Monica Gonigle? Sandra Pholicle? Marvin Marvel? Those who listen to an afternoon radio program called "Etcetera" do.

In an age of "electronic news," "instant weather," and other wireless assaults on the human consciousness, "Etcetera" is an oasis in a desert of frantically oscillating wave lengths. The program, which is broadcast each week over WHA and the State Radio Network, is a "collection of odds and ends from here and there," a charming potpourri of the bright moments gleaned from a society that often takes itself all too seriously.

Primarily, "Etcetera" is designed to provide late afternoon listeners with a lift to carry them across the gulf of depression that separates afternoon from evening. It features little cuttings of bouncy music interspersed with readings from humorous essays by such traditionalists as Robert Benchley, Clifton Fadiman, and James Thurber and such newer commentators on the foibles of society as William K. Zinsser and monologists like Bob Newhart, Shelley Berman, Andy Griffith, Woody Allen, and Jonathan Winters. Anything that is bright, witty, and pertinent to the human condition of contemporary living is used. The primary sources for such pieces can range from *Harpers Magazine* and the *New York Times* to a new comedy album, or an original Broadway cast recording. Sometimes a native Wisconsin source is used. Who can forget state radio engineer George Davenport's agonized description of the weather on March 26, 1959? When his transmitter at Highland was virtually overcome by the elements, Davenport methodically informed the listeners of the "State Weather Roundup" that:

The weather here in southwestern Wisconsin today has not been fit for either man or beast. So far today we have had wind, rain, a ice storm, hail and snow, also once the sun shone for a few minutes. There will be no temperature report from this station, a hail stone broke our thermometer. We have

ETC.

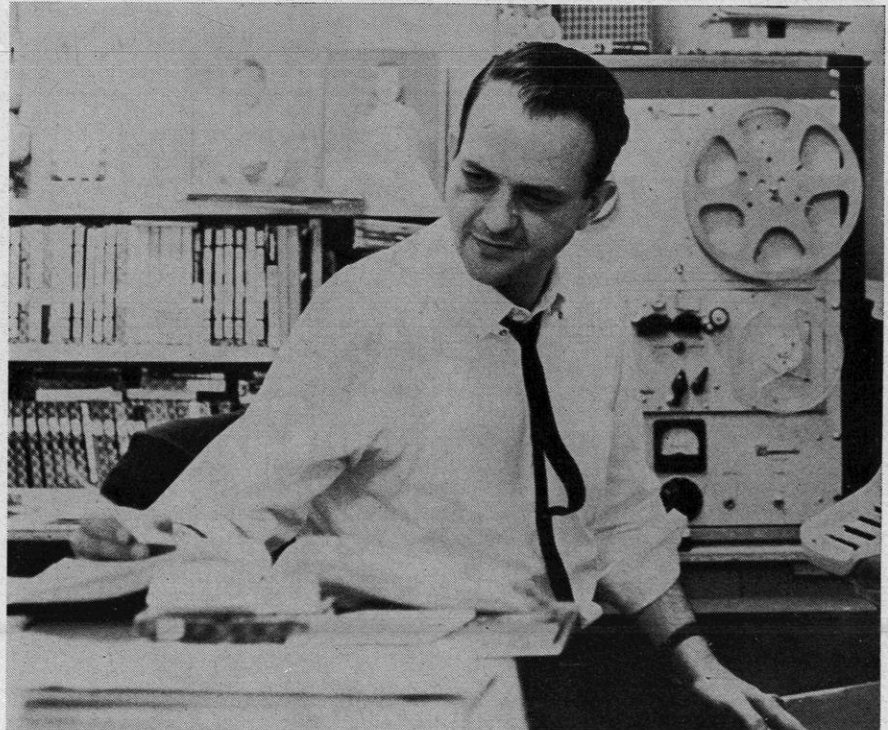
been operating on emergency power here since 12:30 this afternoon due to the fact that ice damaged the power line. At the present time the visibility is very poor on account of blowing and drifting snow. The road here by the station is already drifted shut. There's a strong gusty wind blowing from the northeast. Next we transfer to the United States Weather Bureau at Truax Field in Madison in hopes our weather

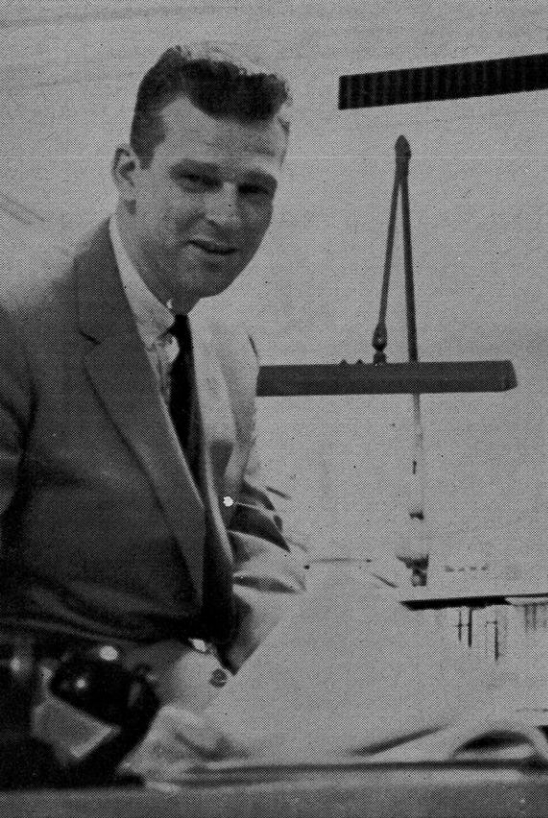
girl, Ethel Christianson, will have some better news for us.

Occasionally, on a particularly inclement winter day, when "Etcetera" listeners might be feeling sorry for themselves, this forecast is replayed.

"Etcetera" has become a particular delight to regular WHA listeners who are seeking something other than the echo chamber solemnity or the hyped-up squalling that characterizes so much of contempo-

Cliff Eblen



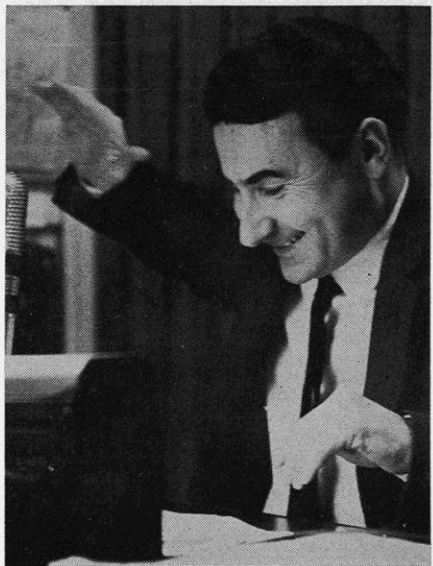


Ken Ohst

rary radio. It does this because it is human, its concern is what describes us as people. The regular members of the program's "cast" originated as figments in the imagination of WHA program director Cliff Eblen, who is producer of the show.

"It's somewhat uncanny how some of these names have gotten to be people," Eblen says. Several of the names have come and gone over the years—Sterling Monicle, Flaxie Sut-

Jim Collins



ton, Tom Tinker, Mavis Muleshoes, Wee Willie Wampum—but several have persisted and have become a fixed part of the "Etcetera" resident company. They have even been given definite responsibilities; Maestro Badoglio is musical director, Marvel is the outside man, Miss Pholicle is the hair stylist, and Fifi LaTour "entertains in the back room;" and Polly Mildew is the file clerk.

"Etcetera" is part of a long tradition of humor that has been fostered by WHA. Its evolution can be traced to "The Sampler" which was created in the summer of 1950. "The Sampler" was an hour-long daily program which primarily specialized in a sampling of literary works and was produced by Bill Harley who is now president of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters. Harley, long known to Madison audiences as WHA program director, was also considered by his colleagues to be the whimsical spirit who brought brightness to the routine of station operation.

"It was all talk," Eben recalls of "The Sampler," "and it eventually just dribbled off." The next step in the genesis of "Etcetera" was the "Bandwagon Correspondence School." This program came into being when Bob Homme, who was announcing the morning bandwagon program, began to announce more often than play band music. Teaming up with Ken Ohst, chief station announcer, Homme created a series of parodies of academic life that were inserted between the selections of spirited band music. Homme, who also did an award-winning television series called "The Friendly Giant" on WHA-TV, was eventually lured away from Madison by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the "Bandwagon Correspondence School" lost its headmaster.

After Homme's departure, Eblen and several of his colleagues thought of doing another "magazine" type program similar in format to "The Sampler." In the meantime, a regular listener wrote in and complained that the late afternoon schedule on WHA was nothing more than a "dumping ground" for all sorts of unappealing programs.

The reader's letter helped the WHA staff to make up their minds and on November 10, 1958 a bouncy opening theme and the words "Here's Etcetera" introduced a new phase of State Station programming. At first, "Etcetera" was a combination of the more serious fare that characterized "The Sampler," combined with humor, interviews, and off-beat items. "The serious has since disappeared," Eblen explains. "We found out that people just don't want to hear serious things at this particular time of day."

In the six years since it has become a regular part of the WHA program schedule, "Etcetera" has borrowed the talents of many WHA staff members. Don Voegeli, with respectful credit to Maestro Badoglio, has supplied musical coordination; the voices of Ken Ohst and Karl Schmidt are heard regularly reading selections; Jim Collins, "the Piedmont Flash," has taken over announcing duties from Bill Nobles who now practices law in Wisconsin Rapids, while Mrs. Patricia Manchester, who cooperated with Eblen in writing many of the first shows, has left to become a housewife and mother. Occasionally, other members of the WHA staff find themselves involved in a zany chapter of "Etcetera" so that it has become a real family project.

"Etcetera" and the concept of radio programming that it represents has become popular among those who prefer their radio programs to reflect a winsome approach to life. In fact, educational radio station WBUR in Boston is now taking tapes of "Etcetera" for local programming. The prospect of becoming a "national" program produces an ambivalent reaction in Eblen. "We like to feel that "Etcetera" is primarily for the Wisconsin listener. At the last minute, we can always make something out of the type of day it is in Madison, or out of something that's happening on the campus. We'll have to cut that out if we get any larger," he laments.

Nevertheless, to those who know them, Manfredini Badoglio and Polly Mildew are characters with a universal appeal.

National Academy Scientists Explore Subjects Ranging

From Epsilon to the Moon

by James A. Larsen

FALL splashed autumnal red and gold, and amid the blaze of nature's artistry, leading American scientists congregated on the Wisconsin campus to discuss a year's harvest of scientific discovery—new knowledge giving added measures of understanding to the natural beauties on every hand.

The occasion was the annual fall

The event drew nearly a hundred scientists from across the nation—and the world—and many more from the Wisconsin campus who took the opportunity to attend various open sessions. Wisconsin gives 23 scientists to the Academy's roster of membership, the largest number in the Big 10 and tenth in the nation.

The meeting's most dramatic

Bogdan C. Maglic, nuclear physicist at the CERN laboratories in Switzerland, who some 15 years ago took leave of his native Yugoslavia, and who (with colleague Fred Kirsten) developed a particle detector known as the acoustical spark chamber at the University of California.

Maglic's report to the Academy was based on experiments conducted with an acoustical chamber and the 30 Bev proton synchrotron at CERN, a laboratory operated jointly by 14 European countries. The machine is second in size only to the 33 Bev instrument at the U.S. Brookhaven National Laboratory.

Epsilon was confirmed at the close of a two-month long series of experiments concluded three days before the Academy meeting opened Oct. 12. The discovery established the existence of two particles where only one—called "rho"—had been known before. Rho, first identified in 1961 by physicist William D. Walker of the University of Wisconsin, has remained something of a mystery because it did not fit into schemes devised to lump nuclear particles into unified groups.

Rho's puzzling characteristics can now be explained, but the discovery does not provide the same dramatic clarification of the role of the mesons in nuclear structure as a discovery at Brookhaven earlier this year (of the omega minus particle) did for the next heaviest class of nuclear particles, the baryons.

Mesons, which appear to constitute the "glue" holding nuclear matter together, still defy unification, but perhaps the newly-found "Epsilon" will clarify the picture to a degree.

Along with this discovery at the

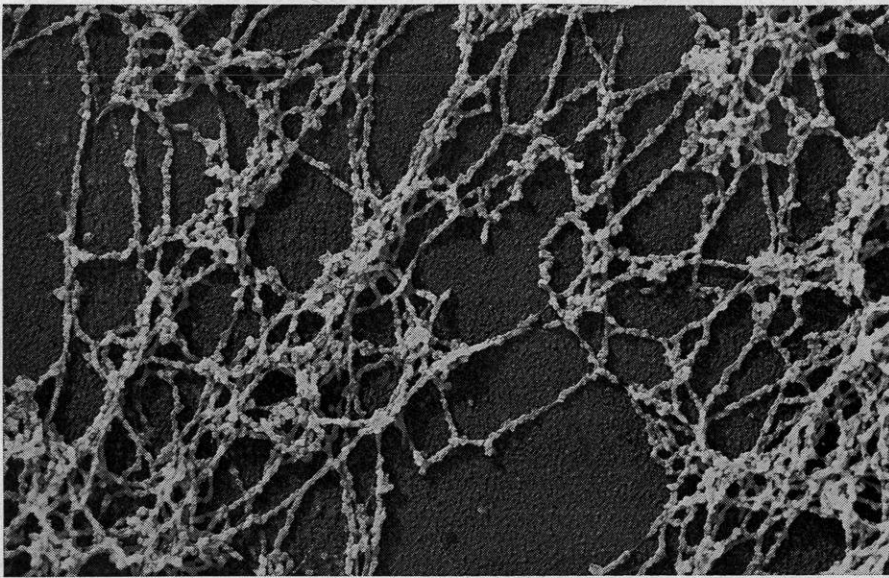


Two Nobel Prize winners, Dr. Harold C. Urey (left), chemist, and Dr. Walter H. Brattain, physicist, were present for the annual fall meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, held this year on the Madison campus. A member of the University of California faculty since 1958, Dr. Urey won his award in 1934. Dr. Brattain, affiliated with the Bell Telephone Co. as a specialist in semiconductors, received his citation in 1956.

meeting of the nation's most distinguished scientific body, the National Academy of Sciences, and while nature was expressing her innate beauty in brilliant colors of land and sky, participants heard reports of research ranging from nuclear structure and molecular biology to the origin and evolution of the universe.

event was the announcement of a discovery made three days previously in a laboratory halfway around the world—the announcement that Swiss scientists had discovered a hitherto unknown nuclear particle. This particle now joins, under the name "Epsilon," the family of nuclear fragments called mesons.

The finding was made public by



Strands of DNA molecules—the thread of life—are here shown magnified approximately 12,000 times in a photograph obtained by Prof. Hans Ris of the UW with an electron microscope. Here, the DNA strands, four molecules across, are shown covered with histones which may be the key to how the DNA achieves proper timing and control of cellular development. The DNA shown here is from the red blood cells of a salamander, a type particularly useful in laboratory study. Aspects of this research were reported to those attending the National Academy meeting by Prof. Ris.

lower limit of known sizes of particulate matter—where matter merges with energy—came another announcement, this one concerning matter at the borderland between living and non-living. University of Wisconsin enzyme chemist Gobind Khorana described synthesis of DNA molecules possessing all properties of natural DNA.

DNA is the master blueprint giving living organisms the power of reproduction. It carries from generation to generation the specific plans for nature's weaving of the intricate molecular threads of life. Although synthetic DNA molecules manufactured by Khorana are not as long as the natural material, they possess known encoded plans, and this opens new possibilities for scientific "breaking" of the natural blueprint code.

In a special chemical system, artificial DNA can be induced to turn out bits of protein material. From these, scientists can deduce code combinations that serve as blueprints for specific proteins—the proteins constituting enzymes and other materials which directly carry on the functions of life.

The amazing beauty of the system

is that only with the greatest rarity is a mistake made in cellular copying of the DNA blueprint. This accuracy is essential to life—for if DNA were not copied faithfully, continuity of any living system would be soon irrevocably destroyed.

Copy-errors are what actually occur when normal cells turn abnormal—to become cancerous or induce other diseases caused by faulty operation of genetic machinery.

Final elucidation of the genetic code—coupled with the ability of science to synthesize DNA—opens tremendous new possibilities not only for understanding of the chemistry of life but also for restorative measures when the genetic machinery makes a mistake.

A number of other Wisconsin scientists reported discoveries concerning the nature of the miraculous DNA, and the manner in which it guides a living organism through stages of growth, maturation, and reproduction. In the aggregate, this work clearly indicates that Wisconsin ranks among world leaders in research inaugurating a new Golden Age in Science—the era of biology and medicine.

Among these, Walter Plaut reported that independently replicating units of DNA exist along the length of the chromosome; Harlyn O. Halvorson discussed studies on chromosomal control of timing and sequential development of cells; Hans Ris reported on electron microscope studies of the structure of the DNA strands in chromosomes.

At the other end of the long scientific spectrum stretching from the smallest nuclear fragment to the edge of intergalactic space, Academy participants heard a theory for the origin of the solar system proposed by Nobelist Harold Urey of the University of California.

Not an astronomer, but a chemist who won the Nobel Prize in 1934 for isolation of the heavy isotope in hydrogen in the form of "heavy water," Urey drew upon 15 years of studies of chemical composition of meteorites and rock types found on the surface of the earth. He also summarized studies of the known chemical composition of earth, planets, sun, moon, and meteorites, and other available knowledge which led to his proposal of a new theory of solar system origins.

Urey takes as a starting point the widely accepted view that solar system evolution began with a nebula ejected from the sun after it had contracted to a radius smaller than the orbit of Mercury. This resulted in a flat solar nebula extending beyond the orbit of Neptune at some early time, perhaps 4.5 billion years ago.

Evidence for such a nebula is seen, Urey points out, in the fact that the solar system today contains volatile elements which would have escaped if high temperatures had existed. Gases and dust would have shaded the outer parts of the nebula, thus maintaining low temperatures.

The presence of diamonds in some meteorites makes it necessary that fairly large objects would have accumulated, he adds. According to this theory, the accumulation of solid masses from nebular gases began with formation of gaseous spheres as energy radiated to space and gases cooled and contracted.

Eventually—after perhaps a billion or more years—the hot gaseous masses condensed, some attaining the general size of the moon. By sweeping up smaller accumulations of matter, and by collision with one another, these “primary objects” grew into larger masses we now know as planets.

Urey pointed out that only after formulating this general theory did it occur to him that the moon is of the size and composition of these “primary objects.” It seems improbable that the moon should have been the only such object to have existed in the solar system—yet it is a type of planetary body found rarely at the present time.

The question remains, Urey added, whether the moon is a “primary body” captured by the earth, or whether it represents a mass of material thrown off during an astronomical catastrophe—such as the pulling away of material by gravitational attraction of another stellar object passing accidentally near the earth.

Some estimates place the age of the moon at 1.5 billion years, or 3 billion years younger than the rest of the solar system. Urey believes this may be an underestimate of the moon’s age. He sees in the features of the moon’s surface evidence that the smooth gray areas are composed of finely divided material produced mostly by great collisions.

This lunar surface material, he says, “has been bombarded by smaller objects from the large meteorite-sized objects down to micron-sized particles during the last 4.5 billion years.”

Do recent Ranger photographs of the moon yield support to these theories? Unfortunately not, says Urey. The photographs are subject to such a wide variety of interpretation that every theorist concerned with moon structure has jumped to the conclusion that photographs support his own theory.

Only an actual visit to the moon, by either machines capable of analyzing the surface, or by astronauts, will actually settle the question, Urey says. But, he adds, through speculation science progresses.

In an election year, students become

Apprentice Politicians

by Mary Wilmar

WHAT HAPPENS to campus political action groups during an election year?

Almost overnight their ranks more than triple, their activities speed up to the back-breaking pace of the candidates they work for, and visiting political speakers become their main diversion.

The energy of the politically active student pours into rallies, door-to-door voter registration, and pre-dawn campaigning with candidates at factory gates.

This year on the Madison campus, there were over 1,200 participating members in the two major party groups, the Young Democrats and the Young Republicans. Overlapping and intermixed with this number were several hundred students involved in the 23 political and social action groups.

According to Professor Ralph Hutt, faculty adviser to one of the organizations, the campus political groups have grown up. They are more sophisticated than in past

Students attending a speech by Barry Goldwater, given on the Capitol steps in Madison, demonstrated a mixed reaction to the Republican Presidential candidate.



years. Also, they are somewhat more permanent than they were. Since these political groups are composed of students who are here for four years, there is a definite changeover as core members leave campus. In the past this has reduced their effectiveness. Now the clubs on campus are more closely directed by the parent party and an adviser from the senior party continues with the group.

Getting out the vote for the campus Mock Election is part of the job of the campus organizations. The election itself is sponsored jointly by the Union Forum Committee and the Wisconsin Student Association.

"The Mock Election," explains its chairman Ellen Pechman, Bethesda, Md., "is meant to build interest in the general election and encourage students to participate."

The election this year brought out 40% of the student body and swept President Johnson to a 2 to 1 victory. Wilbur Renk, Republican challenger for Senator Proxmire's seat, received 56% of the student vote. Warren Knowles defeated Gov. Reynolds with 60% of the votes. This compares to 50.6% of the state voters who made Warren Knowles the new governor, and 54% of the Wisconsin voters who kept Senator Proxmire in office.

The political groups not only work within the framework of politics on campus, they also provide the training ground for political leaders of tomorrow.

"Many students begin their political careers here," explains Professor Huitt of Political Science. "Both Senator Nelson and Governor Reynolds were very active members of the Young Democrats when they were on campus."

An internship program has been set up by the Wisconsin Affiliate of the National Center for Education in Politics which permits 12 to 15 students to do summer work with state and national politicians. Funds for the program are supplied jointly by the foundation and the politicians involved.

This election year the student political groups worked in Madison, Dane County, and around the state—anywhere the senior parties needed them.

Within the Young Democrats there were several committees, the Students for Reynolds, the UW Johnson for President Committee, the Proxmire Corps for '64, and a group for Representative Kastemeier. In all there were about 600 members, the largest number in the organization's history.

Members worked on voter registration, baby-sat and transported voters to the polls. This year more than ever, they coordinated their services with the parent party. While some members worked at state headquarters, others zeroed in on areas which were primarily Republican, and sections where Governor Wallace had shown strength, to get out every Democratic vote.

Besides rallies for Hubert Hum-

phrey, Mrs. Humphrey, Governor Reynolds, Patrick Lucey, and other state and national political figures, such speakers as economist John Kenneth Galbraith and Professor Richard Neustadt, former aide to President Kennedy, spoke for the Democratic philosophy.

"The makeup of the Young Dems this year was a little unusual," said John Gruels, president of the Young Dems. "Primarily our club is made up of freshmen and sophomores, but this year we had a large number of graduate students who felt compelled to work for President Johnson's victory."

The Republican students had a somewhat different organization this year. The YGOP membership numbered around 200. A separate organization, the Collegians for Goldwater, numbered about 250 and the Battling Badgers for Renk was composed of another 150. These three factions of the Republican group worked separately much of the time, each with its own leaders and organizational composition.

"This year more manpower was supplied to the senior party than ever before," Arne Peterson, YGOP president, commented.

"We organized caravans of 15 or more cars, crammed them with students, and blitzed the small towns around Madison. We went from door to door handing out packets of Republican literature, shaking hands and spreading goodwill," he added.

The Battling Badgers for Renk

Teaching and the Humanities

Continued from page 13

sensitive, and the professor's extra-curricular work may well enhance the effectiveness of his teaching.

But the young man or woman who is considering the field of higher education for his life work may well ask if the ideal here suggested is not a counsel of perfection, and if the effort to live up to it even in a modest degree may not result in something of a scramble. That is unquestionably true. But though there is little chance for a serene and orderly life, there are real compensations. For one thing one keeps alive; indeed, one is, on the whole, helped to keep alive. For the company one encounters in such undertakings is stimulating, so that even though the professor dare not claim

that he has grown in wisdom and grace, he may be sure that he has grown in understanding and sympathy. And he may be sure, too, that his own private efforts are reinforced by those of his fellow-workers.

Above all, the teacher in college or university is privileged in that he devotes his energies to work in which he believes and which he enjoys. The succession of students in his classes brings him ever fresh and invigorating renewal of his own enthusiasms, and over the years the old students become friends and often fellow-workers. University life is a very rich and stimulating one for any teacher who will take advantage of even a modest proportion of his opportunities to have a significant part in a great undertaking.

spent endless hours at shopping centers around Madison handing out Renk matches and bumper stickers.

The Collegians for Goldwater, a group under the leadership of graduate student Mort Allin, made over 1,000 phone calls to get the populace out when Barry Goldwater appeared in Madison.

Other national and state political figures such as Senator John Tower of Texas and Senator Thruston Morton of Ky., Governor-elect Warren Knowles and Wilbur Renk voiced the conservative viewpoint for campus Republicans.

Political activity was not limited to the support of the two major parties. The Friends of SNCC (Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee) were forced to move to larger quarters this year to accommodate the more than 200 members meeting during the pre-election action in defense of Civil Rights.

The Students for DeBerry-Shaw were instrumental in bringing their presidential candidate to the campus to expose members and friends to the viewpoints of the Socialist Workers Party.

Another faculty adviser, commented on the political flavor of liberalism on campus. He said that just as the depression brought an interest in communism and other radical movements; the late 40's the post-war reaction typified by Senator McCarthy; the late 50's the conservatism of General Eisenhower, the 60's bring the liberal philosophy of the Kennedy-Johnson "Great Society".

Although University students tend to reflect the economic and political attitudes of their parents, they also show real insight into the political problems of the day.

Following the national election, the political action groups on campus, like the rest of the population, relax. Groups like the Battling Badgers for Renk become inactive. Others, like the Wisconsin Students for Reynolds, disband. But the essential work of the political groups—to educate the student body and train the political leaders of tomorrow—continues.



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Sophomore fullback Kim Wood backed into the end zone to score the Badgers' only touchdown against Michigan State.

Badgers Beat Minnesota!

(But lose to Ohio State, Michigan State, Northwestern, and Illinois)

Wisconsin 3, Ohio State 28
October 24

THE BADGERS were a gallant little band this warm October afternoon, but they were up against Woody Hayes and his No. 1-ranked Buckeyes. In addition, the Badgers were confronted with their perennial Ohio State jinx and somewhere in the back of their minds was the realization that Wisconsin has not won in Columbus since 1918 when they were on the long end of a 14-3 score.

The Ohio State machine—which is characterized by savage blocking and pulverizing tackling—produced two quick scores in the first quarter. The first touchdown was set up when Buckeye linebacker Tom Bugel blocked Carl Silvestri's quick-kick attempt on third down. Ohio State recovered on the Wisconsin 11 and two plays later, halfback Bo Rein charged six yards into the Wisconsin end zone. The Buckeyes soon got the football back, this time on the Wisconsin 47. Quarterback Don Unverfurth sparked his team with a 27-yard toss to Rein and, after four running plays and a personal foul

penalty, he handed off to fullback Willard Sander for one yard and the score.

After these two touchdowns, the machine went into cruising speed until the fourth quarter. Then, in a traditional Ohio State fashion—controlling the ball with short gains—the Buckeyes marched 86 yards in 20 plays with Sander carrying one yard for the touchdown. Shortly after the following kickoff, Wisconsin quarterback Harold Brandt fumbled and the Buckeyes recovered on the Wisconsin 29. In four plays, Ohio had another touchdown, the final surge being a 9-yard pass from Unverfurth to Lindsey.

Wisconsin's lone score came after the second half kickoff when the Badgers marched 58 yards down the field and had to settle for a field goal after Ralph Farmer had been jarred loose from a Brandt pass in the Ohio end zone.

The Ohio State might proved to be just too much for the Badgers who went into the game without the services of linebacker Bob Richter, who suffered a dislocated elbow against Iowa, and middle guard Bill

Maselter, who was sidelined by an attack of tonsillitis. During the course of the afternoon, Wisconsin suffered further depletions, especially on defense. Safetyman Ron Frain left with a twisted knee, ends Larry Howard and Roger Alberts incurred shoulder and head injuries, and linebacker Tom Brigham suffered a kidney injury.

As Milt Bruhn and his Badger battalion came away from this encounter, they could derive only a small consolation to salve their bumps and bruises—they wouldn't have to return to Columbus until 1966.

Wisconsin 6, Michigan State 22
October 31

WISCONSIN'S walking wounded went into action against the Spartans and came away more decimated than before. Besides losing the game, the Badgers lost the services of safetyman Dave Fronek, defensive tackle Mike London, defensive end Larry Howard, and flanker Jimmy Jones during the course of this Halloween action. These casualties, added to the missing Ron Frain,

Tom Brigham, and Bob Richter, and the hobbled Carl Silvestri, helped the Spartans in their assault on the Camp Randall battlements.

Michigan State scored 16 points in the second quarter and remained in command of the situation throughout the rest of the game. Controlling the ball through the first quarter, the Spartans concluded a 76-yard scoring drive early in the second stanza when Jones went around left end from the four. Big play in the drive was quarterback Steve Juday's 24-yard toss to end Gene Washington.

Wisconsin came back with a 71-yard march of their own, but quarterback Harold Brandt, who displayed an annoying affinity for throwing the ball into the hands of opposing backfield men, tossed one that was intercepted by State's Don Japinga on the one. From that point, Juday fooled everyone in the stadium, as he dropped back deep in his own end zone and threw a 33-yard completion to Washington. The Spartans then proceeded to march

ing penalties. From his own 26, State halfback Dick Gordon slithered through the Badger defense and brought the Homecoming crowd to its feet with a nifty 74-yard dash.

The third quarter was scoreless. In the fourth quarter, Jess Kaye replaced Brandt at quarterback for Wisconsin. Kaye promptly guided the Badgers on an 80-yard scoring march. Two sophomores made big contributions to the drive: halfback Vic Janule picked up 23 yards around end, and fullback Kim Wood reeled off 26 yards on a draw play. After pass interference had been called against the Spartans and put the ball on the one, Wood smacked over for the score.

Dick Gordon entered the drama again at this point as he took off on a 57-yard run following the kickoff. Three plays later, Juday passed 15 yards to Krzemienski and the Spartans had the touchdown back.

Once again, the effect of key injuries was apparent as the Wisconsin defense disintegrated at crucial moments and the offense failed to show any zest until Kaye and his two sophomore running-mates appeared on the scene.

Wisconsin 13, Northwestern 17 November 7

THE BADGERS didn't decide that they really wanted to play football until the second half of this game at Dyche Stadium. And then it was too late. In the first half, Northwestern had spurred to a 17-point lead and that was enough to bring them victory.

The Wildcats took full advantage of the lethargy demonstrated by Wisconsin in the opening two quarters as they rushed for 173 yards in the first half, one of these rushes being a 51-yard touchdown blast by halfback Ron Rector. Previous to this scoring dash, Northwestern had taken the opening kickoff and marched 64 yards in 12 running plays with fullback Bob McKelvey carrying for the final nine yards. Thanks to the loose tackling efforts of the Badgers, the Northwestern backs managed to dent the Wisconsin line almost at will during the first

half. Their final score of the day was a 20-yard field goal by Dean Dickie with 38 seconds to go in the half.

Wisconsin dominated play after the intermission. Following a Northwestern punt, the Badgers, with the ball on their own 48, had a score in one play as quarterback Jess Kaye tossed to flanker Jimmy Jones for a 52-yard touchdown. The Badgers second touchdown was provided by the defense. Carl Silvestri blocked Norenberg's punt and center Ernie Von Heimberg recovered in the Wildcat end zone for the score. Harold Brandt's passing attempt for a two-point conversion was dropped by Ralph Farmer and the Badgers were still a touchdown away from victory.

Several other Wisconsin scoring attempts went awry as the clock ticked on and the game ended in a Homecoming victory for Northwestern.

Although the game was the Badgers' fifth loss in seven starts, it did have a notable aspect: Jimmy Jones caught 11 passes during the afternoon to equal Pat Richter's school record set in the Rose Bowl game against Southern California in 1963, and erase Richter's mark of nine receptions in a Big Ten contest. Based on his performance, Jones was named Midwest lineman of the week by United Press International.

The game was also memorable as far as the season goes in that no Badger was put out of commission for the afternoon. They all left the field under their own power.

Wisconsin 0, Illinois 29 November 14

IT WAS a balmy afternoon at Champaign-Urbana, but the Illinois attack was blistering hot. Actually, the Illini could have used one man and beaten the Badgers. That one man was fullback Jim Grabowski who decimated the Wisconsin defense as he rushed for 239 yards in 33 carries. Grabowski's performance established a new Big Ten and school record as he obliterated marks set by Bill Daley when he played at Michigan and Illinois' legendary Red Grange.



Wisconsin's future lawyers, members of the Law Class of 1965, brought a local porker to accompany them in their traditional march across the football field at Homecoming.

down to the Wisconsin nine. Here the Badgers held until Dick Kenney, who adds novelty to the game by place-kicking with his bare foot, booted a 25-yard field goal.

The Spartans got their next score after a Gary Pinnow interception of a Juday pass was nullified by offset-

Of course, Grabowski had some help from his teammates—quarterback Fred Custardo scored one touchdown and halfback Tony Parola scored another. However, Grabowski did get a little greedy after each of these efforts as he scored on a 27-yard run and then a three yard plunge.

Illinois set the tenor for the game after it received the opening kickoff. The Illini, under the leadership of quarterback Custardo and the explosive running of Grabowski, marched 80 yards in ten plays. Their second score came on a march of 57 yards in nine plays, the third on a drive of 80 yards in 12 plays, and the final touchdown came after they had covered 74 yards in nine plays.

The Badgers, whose offense was all but non-existent, made penetrations to the Illinois 12 and then the 10 during the course of the afternoon, but couldn't get the ball across the goal line. On the other side of the ledger, Wisconsin's defense—as is obvious by the score and Grabowski's achievement—was not moved to demonstrating moments of brilliance, or even competence, for that matter.

At one point in the game, Custardo was shaken up by a group of momentarily angry Badgers. His mother emerged from the stands and walked onto the field to see if he was all right. There was some speculation that she might be pressed into action if her son was unable to continue.

Wisconsin 14, Minnesota 7 November 21

ONE SWALLOW does not make a summer, neither does one victory make a football season. But it helps. The Badgers had been in the doldrums since their triumph over Iowa on October 17. Vexed by injuries, they had stumbled through successive losses to Ohio State, Michigan State, Northwestern, and Illinois. Today, however, almost all of the warriors had returned from the battalion aid station and the Wisconsin team put forth a maximum effort to garner its third win of the season for a 3-6 overall record and a 2-5 Big Ten record to

finish above Iowa and Indiana in the final conference standings.

This victory over a good Minnesota team came on a cold day with the temperature at 11 degrees and a twenty mile-an-hour wind blowing across the Camp Randall field. The Badgers won out over the weather and the Gophers, heating up the atmosphere with a tenacious display of football as both offensive and defensive units came through with sparkling performances.

On offense, the rushing of senior backs Ron Smith, Ralph Kurek, and Carl Silvestri accounted for a total of 301 yards while the defense, led by sophomores Bob Richter, Eric Rice, Mike Sonnenberg, Bill Wehrspann, and juniors Dave Fronek, Jim Grudzinski, and Tom Brigham led the charge that held the Gophers to 92 yards rushing and 88 yards passing for the day.

Ron Smith, enjoying the finest afternoon of his college career, netted 160 yards on the ground in 22 attempts, including a 48-yard touchdown gallop in the third quarter which produced the Badgers' margin of victory.

Wisconsin got the jump on Minnesota as they scored in the first quarter—the first time they had done so all season—when Ralph Kurek banged over from the one to climax a drive that went 79 yards in nine plays. The highlight of the march was Silvestri's 47-yard dash to the Minnesota 16 on a beautifully executed cross buck.

The Gophers, who posed a threat all afternoon, came right back in the second quarter when they covered 80 yards in four plays. The touchdown came on a 43-yard play as quarterback John Hankinson circled his left end, then lateralled to halfback Fred Farthing who raced past the Wisconsin defenders.

Wisconsin, which lost six of nine fumbles during the course of the afternoon, scored in the third quarter on Smith's run and then held on, limiting the Gophers to only one first down in the second half. The Badgers had the ball on the Minnesota one, but fumbled on the next to the last play of the game.

At the Football Banquet following

the conclusion of the 1964 season, halfback Carl Silvestri was voted the most valuable player award by his teammates, defensive halfback Dave Fronek was elected next year's captain, and senior quarterback Jim Hennig was presented with the Ivan Williamson sportsmanship award.

Basketball Team To Travel To Hawaii During Holidays

THE BADGER basketball team will be spending the Christmas holidays far from the customarily chill Wisconsin campus. Coach John Erickson will be taking his charges to Hawaii, the land of palm and pineapple, to play in a special invitational tournament. Wisconsin will be playing in a tournament with seven other teams—area service teams from the Army and the Navy, the University of Hawaii, Utah State, Arizona State, Boston College, and Los Angeles State.

On the way, the Badgers will have a day-long stopover in San Francisco on December 23. They will arrive in Hawaii the following day where they will be quartered at Pearl Harbor. Tournament games will be held on December 26, 27, 28, and 30.

This will mark the first time that the basketball team has gone outside the continental limits of the United States to represent the University of Wisconsin. Only two other teams have made comparable trips: the baseball team traveled to Japan in 1909 and the tennis team went to Mexico this past spring.

The remaining basketball schedule, for the months of January, February, and March, is as follows:

Jan.	4	At Iowa
	9	At Minnesota
	11	Purdue
	13	Marquette
	30	At Ohio State
Feb.	1	At Notre Dame
	6	Ohio State
	13	At Purdue
	20	Minnesota
	26	At Indiana
	23	Northwestern
	27	Michigan State
Mar.	2	At Michigan
	6	At Northwestern
	8	Indiana

Alumni News

1901-1910

Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Hawkins '05 (Hil-dred Daisy Moser '08) are living at 1915 Main St., Helena, Calif.

William T. Evjue '06, editor and publisher of *The Capital Times*, has been recommended for inclusion in the Britannia Publishing Limited's 1964-65 edition of *Leading Men in the United States of America*.

Louis P. Lochner '09, retired Pulitzer prize winning foreign correspondent who covered Germany for AP from 1924 to 1942, lives in Fair Haven, N.J. In 1957 the author of seven books turned over letters and documents he had collected abroad over a 25-year period to the State Historical Society.

1911-1920

Ray Sweetman '13, assistant to the president of Berea College (Kentucky) for the past seven years, was recently presented an award by the Trustees for special services rendered in connection with the College development program.

AN EVEN DOZEN class of 1915 members met recently to make Golden Jubilee reunion plans under the chairmanship of Gus Bohstedt. Present were Nat Biart, Stanley M. Wilsey, Paul W. Chase, Class Secretary Beulah Dahle, Reynale and Florence Crosby, Noble Clark, Russell F. Lewis, Ada N. Martin, Joe W. Jackson and Capt. Joseph W. Bollenbeck.

Agreeing to the new plan to hold all reunions on May 14 and 15, the committee is making room reservations at hotel-motels near the campus, those on Langdon and State Streets. The University will host the class at a Half Century luncheon at the Memorial Union on Friday, May 14. A Friday evening class dinner and a Saturday noon class luncheon will be held. More detailed program activities will be announced shortly.

Class Gift Fund Chairman Harvey Higley reported enthusiastic response. The fund will go to the proposed Elvehjem Art Center. A goal of \$30,000 has been set.

Dr. Barry J. Anson '17 recently read papers at meetings of the American Association of Anatomists, the American Otological Society and the Triological Society. Dr. Anson lectured at the University of California (San Francisco) and the University

of Colorado. His papers appeared on the programs of the International Vestibular Symposium at the University of Pennsylvania, and on that of the Collegium Oto-Rhino-Laryngologicum Amicitiae sacrum, convening in Wurzburg, Germany.

Arthur C. Nielsen, Sr. '18 recently presented a history of the A. C. Nielsen Company before the Chicago Newcomen Society. Mr. Nielsen stated that the marketing research organization "has been my very life since I served as its founder more than forty years ago." The Nielsen family is responsible for the Rasmus Nielsen Scholarships at the UW for Scandinavian students, in honor of Nielsen's father.

Prof. Harold M. Groves '19, UW dept. of economics, is author of the lead article in the October issue of *Land Economics*, published at the University.

1921-1930

Walter E. Dick '22 married Florence Hinkley on October 2 at St. James Episcopal Church, Milwaukee. They reside at Mr. Dick's former residence, 801 Delaware St.

M. K. Drewry '22, who has spent the last 40 years as a Wisconsin Electric Power Co. engineer, retired recently as chief engineer of power plants.

Lester O. Reichelt '23 retired from the Western Electric Company on March 31 after 41 years as an engineer. He writes, "I have been fortunate to receive an appointment as an instructor at the Kenosha Center where I will teach engineering graphics and mechanics. So you might say I have finally come back home."

Harold G. Hewitt '23, professor of chemistry and dean of the University of Connecticut School of Pharmacy and director of its Pharmacy Research Institute, was one of three pharmacists awarded citations at the annual Wisconsin Pharmacy Institute held at the UW in late October.

Donald E. Bloodgood '26, professor of sanitary engineering, Purdue University, was named a recipient of the Harrison Prescott Eddy Award by the Water Pollution Control Federation at the group's annual conference at Bal Harbour, Fla. early in October.

Lucille Dudgeon '27, who served with the U. S. Information Agency for 20 years, has resigned from government service to become a field librarian in the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in Madison.

Ignace J. Krchma '27, director of the research division of the Du Pont Company's pigments department, retired in September after a 37-year career in pigment chemistry.

Gordon R. Connor '29, prominent Wisconsin lumberman and head of the 92-year-old Connor Lumber and Land Co., Wausau, was unanimously elected a vice president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at its 67th annual convention in New Orleans. Mr. Connor had previously served as a director since 1959.

Marcus Ford '30 has been appointed vice president in charge of sales of the Fabulous Flamingo Hotel, Las Vegas.

1931-1940

Horace G. Barden '31 has been elected a vice president of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The CPA is a partner in the Chicago office of Ernst & Ernst accounting firm.

Dr. Asger F. Langlykke '31 has been appointed a vice president of Squibb and director of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research.

Sidney Hertzberg '31, former editor of *Current* magazine, has been appointed editorial director of Consumers Union, which publishes the monthly magazine, *Consumer Reports*.

Prof. Robert C. Pooley '32 is conducting a project aimed at improving English teaching in Wisconsin's schools after having left the chairmanship a year ago of the Integrated Liberal Studies department which he helped set up at the UW. Pooley, who has spent 23 years at the University and has been active in civic affairs, was recently featured in the *State Journal's* "Know Your Madisonian" column.

Prof. R. W. Stallman '33, well-known Stephen Crane scholar and author of numerous literary studies, is professor of English at the University of Connecticut. Stallman's most recent publication is *The War Dispatches of Stephen Crane*, co-edited with E. R. Hagemann.

A. A. Kalinske '33, vice president and technical director of Infilco, a division of the Fuller Co., Tucson, Ariz., presented an important technical paper before the 37th annual conference of the Water Pollution Control Federation, Bal Harbour, Fla. in Sept.

Louis E. Dequine Jr. '35 has been appointed executive vice president of Gering Plastic Co., Kenilworth, N.J., an operating department of Monsanto Co. Mr. Dequine has been managing director of Monsanto's Chemstrand Division's Luxembourg nylon project in Europe.

Charles Le Clair '35 is dean of Temple University's school of art.

Theodore G. Gerlat '36, Elmhurst, Ill., marked his 25th anniversary with Western Electric Company in October. He started as a student engineer and has advanced to the position of department chief.

Macmillan Publishing Company has released the fifth edition of *Obstetric Nurs-*

ing, co-edited by Erna Ziegel '36, associate professor of obstetric nursing at the UW.

Daniel L. Goldy '36, appointed national export expansion coordinator by President Johnson last December, addressed the Sales and Marketing Executives of Milwaukee, Inc. in October.

R. U. Haslanger '36, assistant to the president of United Gas Corp., Shreveport, La., has been elected executive vice president by the company's board of directors.

Major John E. Grindell '36, former legal assistance officer at Fort Carson, is

now associated with William Carew, Colorado Springs attorney, after being admitted to the Colorado Bar recently.

The Kermit C. Berger '36 home was recently featured in the *Middleton Times-Tribune*. Prof. Berger and his wife (Frances Davis) designed their own home when it was built eight years ago. Berger is a UW soils professor and also teaches in the Farm Short Course.

Lowell Ballinger '37 has been elected chairman of the executive committee, Automatic Control Division, American So-

ciety of Mechanical Engineering. Ballinger is an engineering associate for Esso Research and Engineering Co., Florham Park, N. J.

Edward G. Farrell '38, Prairie du Chien pharmacist and civic leader, was one of three recipients of citations awarded at the Wisconsin Pharmacy Institute held at the UW in October.

Truman Torgerson '39, general manager of the Lake to Lake Dairy Co-op, Manitowoc, was recognized as a "friend of extension" at the annual extension conference held at the UW in October.

Spencer A. Markham '39 is a practicing attorney, real estate broker, and insurance salesman at Horicon, Wis. He was elected president of Toastmaster's #310 of Beaver Dam in October.

Martin M. Tank '39, who has been a foreign-aid official since the advent of the Marshall Plan following World War II, has been appointed deputy director of the Agency for International Development's mission to Thailand.

Chairman of the UW meat and animal science department Robert W. Bray '40 was featured in the "Know Your Madisonian" column of the *State Journal* in October.

1941-1945

Russel C. Sauers '42, technical assistant to the director of organic chemical production research for the Dow Chemical Company at Midland, Mich., has been promoted to director of the Benzene Research Laboratory.

Charlie Hanson '43, WISN radio and TV personality of Milwaukee, has collaborated with several members of the Marquette University faculty in the writing of a speech text book for use in high schools. The book will be published early next year.

John J. Goldgruber '43, former principal of Wisconsin High School, Madison, has been named state chairman of the North Central Association in Wisconsin. He recently was appointed associate professor of educational administration at the UW.

Richard O. Campbell '43 was elected executive vice president of the General Casualty Co. of Wisconsin at a recent board of directors meeting.

Abner Grender '43 has written the words and music for a song which is published in the October issue of *The Instructor Magazine*.

Mrs. Gerald Gruen (Shirley Schanen '45), Glendale, had a water color exhibit at Green Tree School.

1946-1950

Gale A. Froemming '46 has been employed by the United States Agency for International Development as general engineer for the countries of Malawi, Southern Rhodesia, and Zambia. Mrs. Froemming (Mary Elizabeth Wilson) is also in Malawi but will return to the Uni-

Prominent Alumni Appointed Union Trustees

TWELVE prominent alumni and faculty members have been named to six-year terms as trustees of the Memorial Union Building Association, the group which has raised funds for the Union and guided the overall development of Union facilities since 1919.

New trustees are Arthur Wadsworth '33, one-time student president of the Union and now a member of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation Board and executive vice-president of Dillon Read and Company, New York; Elmer Winter '33, also a member of the Union Board as a student and now president of Manpower, Inc., Milwaukee; and Roy Ragatz '27, a former alumni representative to the Union Council and now executive director of the Interstate Postgraduate Medical Association of North America.

Re-elected as trustees were John S. Lord '04, Chicago attorney, who has served as a trustee since the formation of the campaign group in 1919 and is currently the chairman of the group;

Lowell Frautschi '27, Madison businessman, student president of the Union during the campaign years and active in University affairs as president of the "Friends of the University Arboretum;"

Edward H. Gardner '16, Gaylordsville, Conn., who directed the principal Union campaign in the 1920's;

A. W. Peterson '24, vice-president and trust officer of the University;

Mrs. John Marshall '30, Madison, a member of the Union Council as a student and a former Union staff member;

Mrs. James Doyle '38, Madison, also a member of the Union Council as a student and now special assistant to the secretary of the faculty; and

Herbert Terwillinger '36, Wausau attorney, who was president of the Union as a student.

Irving Seaman '03, retired Milwaukee industrialist who has served with the trustees since the inception of the organization, and Dr. H. C. Bradley '10, Berkeley, Calif., retired faculty member who was chairman of the University committee which planned the Union building and served on its governing board for almost 20 years as faculty representative, were both elected honorary vice-chairmen of the trustees.

Other trustees who will serve until 1966 include, Don Anderson '25, Mrs. Grace Chatteron '25, Mrs. Janet Ela '30, and Joseph Werner '33, all of Madison; Ray Black '41, Minneapolis; Dr. Victor Falk '36, Edgerton; Robert Gresch '49, Dallas, Tex.; John Kohler '25, Kohler; Howard Potter '16, Chicago; Don Slichter '22, Milwaukee; John Wickhem '43, Janesville; and Payson Wile '26, Evanston, Ill.

Porter Butts, Union director, is executive secretary of the trustee group.

versity of Arizona in January for study toward a degree in education.

Phillip I. Johnson '47 has joined Harshaw Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio as product manager—fluorides and fine chemicals. For the past three years he had been senior market analyst for Diamond Alkali Co., also in Cleveland.

Truman F. Graf '47, Madison, has been promoted to the rank of commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve. Graf is a professor of agricultural economics at the UW.

Robert T. Sasman '47 has been notified of a promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel in the U. S. Army Reserve. Sasman is an associate hydrologist with the Illinois State Water Survey Division and has been in charge of the northeastern Illinois regional office at Naperville since 1957.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvie L. Smith '47 (Marilyn Shores '48) announce the birth of a daughter, Amy Lynn, born September 19. In July, Mr. Smith received a new assignment with General Motors Public Relations, being responsible for all defense activities of the corporation. The Smith family resides in Birmingham, Mich.

R. M. Schaller '48 was recently promoted from sales manager to assistant vice president in the sales division of the investment department of Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

Donald Lee '48 has been named to the board of directors of the First National Bank of Portage. Lee operates the Senger Hardware Co. in Portage.

Dr. Orville M. Winsand '49, associate professor of art education at Carnegie Tech, has been appointed assistant to head, department of painting, design and sculpture.

Ernst John Watts '49 was installed recently as Walworth County's new judicial circuit judge.

George A. Rutledge '49 is managing the new products department of International Paper Company's marketing planning division, New York.

Actor **Gerald Hiken '49**, a veteran of 130 plays on Broadway, off-Broadway and on the road, is now on the faculty of Stanford University where he teaches drama.

Rev. Miles X. Hillis, C.S.P. '49 has been appointed assistant director of the new Catholic Information Center conducted by the Paulist Fathers at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dr. Donald E. Koepke '50, thoracic and cardiovascular surgeon, has resigned from the UW faculty to enter private practice in Milwaukee.

Doris M. Cruger '50, formerly with the UW library, has joined the Northern Illinois University library staff.

Neurosurgeon **Theodore S. Roberts '50** of the University of Utah College of Medicine is working on a new technique that may offer hope to the paraplegic by "rewiring" the intercostal nerves above the point of spinal damage to those located below.



HAWAII

The magic of the islands of America's newest state will be yours in a special 14-day tour sponsored by the Wisconsin Alumni Association. The tour, which is open to alumni and their families, will depart from Chicago and fly to the Hawaiian Islands via Northwest Orient Airlines. Badgers on the tour will have the opportunity to visit the islands of Oahu, Kauai, Hawaii, and Maui during their stay. First class accommodations will be provided at all points on the itinerary.

Cost of the tour is \$720
(Cost from Seattle—\$582)

Tour dates are—March 21 to April 3

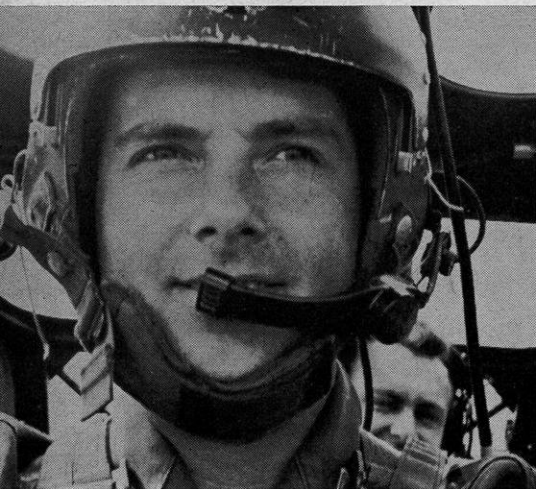
For further details, return the blank printed below.

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COMBAT PILOT



Lt. William Wagner

THE HEADLINES and stories tell mostly of diplomatic maneuvering and of battles won and battles lost and of troops killed or wounded. It's mostly impersonal so you don't read too much about the individual American soldier in South Vietnam, about his adventures and daily jousts with death.

Probably an outstanding example of such a soldier is Lt. William Wagner '61, currently a command pilot at the U. S. Army Tank-Automotive Center, ATAC, in Warren, Michigan.

He came to ATAC after 11 months of flying a light, single engine plane over enemy Viet Cong lines in South Vietnam. His mission, often flying 20 to 30 feet above the ground, was to draw enemy fire so hostile positions would be revealed.

He flew more than 1,000 of these missions, often a dozen in a 24 hour period, piloting his little craft over high mountains and dense jungles, rocky plains and dismal swamps. He often dipped the plane wings right onto the edge of the rice paddies where the enemy frequently hid. Sometimes he landed at night on crude runways, 600 to 800 feet long, fashioned on the mountain side by natives and illuminated only by the lights of a single truck.

His plane was fired upon innumerable times but it was never hit.

"Sort of the luck of the draw," he commented. "Some of my buddies were not so fortunate."

Lt. Wagner is a native of Granton, Wisconsin, and was graduated from high school there. He went on to the University of Wisconsin and upon graduation was commissioned a second lieutenant.

He went to Fort Eustis, Va., for a couple of months and then on to Fort Rucker, Ala., for one year of

training and a year of instructing. Then it was South Vietnam.

With his L-19 aircraft, the smallest fixed wing aircraft used by the Army, Lt. Wagner and his Vietnam observers were first sent to Soc Trang, about 100 miles south of Saigon. Later he was transferred to the mountainous area about 250 miles north of Saigon in the areas of Qui Nhou and Tuy Hoa. The plane and the missions were the same.

"Our flights," he related, "were what were called surveillance flights. That's the only way we could tell where the Viet Cong were. It was just normal procedure to fly in 20 to 30 feet from the ground and draw fire.

"I guess we were fortunate that when they shot at us they didn't lead us far enough. Sometimes, though, they'd plant their rifles in the ground and fire a barrage straight up. If the bullets hit you you were sort of shooting yourself down."

When the Viet Cong would reveal their position by firing at Lt. Wagner's plane, his observer would call Vietnamese artillery in on the position.

In addition to the surveillance missions, Lt. Wagner and his South Vietnamese observer often flew supplies to South Vietnamese and American soldiers deep in the rice paddies and jungles.

"We'd put the wheels almost on the ground and drop the stuff," he related. "Sometimes we'd drop live chickens and pigs in burlap bags."

During his stay in Vietnam, Lt. Wagner earned the Air Medal and 17 clusters. A cluster was given him for each 50 hours of missions.

Lt. Wagner dismisses his 11 months of perilous living with these words: "We had our job to do and we did it."

1951-1955

William J. Glander '51 has become a stockholder in the San Francisco investment counsel firm of Dodge & Cox.

Robert Ristau '51, former personnel director for the National Guardian Life Insurance Co., has been named coordinator of vocational education for the Wisconsin State Department of Public Instruction.

John E. Keith '51 has been appointed clinical assistant professor of pathology at the University of Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Schar '52 announce the birth of a son, Steven Frederick, on Sept. 18. Mr. Schar is manager of the Paul E. Stark Insurance Agency in Madison. He is also the immediate past president of both the Madison Insurance Board and the University Hill Farms Assn.

James E. Edwards '52, with his wife,

Nancy, and children, Jeffrey and Susan, has moved from Palo Alto, Calif., to Burnt Hills, N. Y., where he is employed as a consulting mathematician with the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory. Mr. Edwards received his Ph.D. in mathematics from Stanford University in September, 1963.

Charles H. Biederman '53 has been named manager of advertising & sales promotion for the Babcock & Wilcox Company, New York.

Eldora E. Keske '53 has left her Washington position heading the International Farm Youth Exchange program of the National 4-H Club Foundation. She is returning to Wisconsin to her previous position as assistant state 4-H leader with the UW Agricultural Extension Service at Madison.

Robert Immerman '53 is with the American Embassy, Guatemala City, Central America. He is secretary to the Embassy, political advisor, and is in charge of student affairs.

Gordon Long '54 recently married Sharon Louise Skodinski. The couple resides at 906 E. Oakside St., South Bend, Ind.

Dr. Stanley Krippner '54 has been named research director of the psychiatry department at Maimonides Hospital of Brooklyn.

Dr. Karl W. Meyer '54 was inaugurated last month as president of Superior State University. He is former assistant director of state colleges.

Dr. Joseph T. Seto '55, associate professor of microbiology and chairman of the microbiology and public health department at California State College at Los Angeles, has been given a \$4274 award for study of influenza viruses from the Public Health Service.

1956

Robert D. Barnard has been appointed account executive of Cooper, Strock & Scannell, Inc., Milwaukee marketing communications firm.

Brian Kelly is national advisory swimming coach for the Zambia Amateur Swimming Union, Ndola, Zambia. He is also editor of a new quarterly journal of swimming, diving and water polo entitled *Swimming Technique*.

1957

Pete Barrett recently returned home to Madison from Tokyo where he took part in the Olympics. He has represented the United States as a Finn class sailor in two Olympiads, one Pan-American Games, and in an auxiliary event in Japan. Barrett won a silver medal for second place in the most recent event. The skipper teaches courses in engineering mechanics at UW-M, is working on his doctor's degree and last summer obtained his law degree at the UW.

Frederick M. Fleury has been named corporate secretary for both Gisholt Machine Co. of Madison and its subsidiary, Gilman Engineering and Manufacturing Co., Janesville.

1958

Merle Sherman is assistant professor of geography at Florence State College, Florence, Alabama.

Captain Peter G. Hanson is an aviation physiologist at Holloman AFB, N.M. after having completed requirements for an

M.S. degree at the University of Illinois under the Air Force Institute of Technology program.

William Beran, engineer with the electric boat division of General Dynamics Corp., Groton, Conn. was chief designer of a two-man submarine for use in oceanographic surveying and exploration. It was used last summer in the Aegean Sea to locate Byzantine ship wreckage.

Dr. Howard E. Waterworth has begun working for the Agricultural Research Service, Plant Introduction Station, Glenn Dale, Md. He is conducting a research program on virus diseases in pome fruits.

1959

Thomas Norager has moved to New York City to sing counter-tenor with the New York Pro Musica and at St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan W. Freeman Jr. (Barbara Heberlein), Cos Cob, Conn. announce the birth of their first child, Elizabeth Andrus, Sept. 28.

Dr. James D. Brasch, for the last two years director of the summer school at the University of Rhode Island, has been promoted to dean of the Summer Session.

1960

Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Barfknecht (Inez Matthews) announce the birth of a daughter, Erika Anne, Sept. 14. Dr. Barfknecht is assistant professor of pharmaceutical chemistry at Idaho State University, Pocatello, a position held since completing his Ph.D. at the University of Kansas in January.

Dr. and Mrs. James J. Benning (Carol Schute) announce the birth of their first child, James Joseph II, Sept. 28, in Eau Claire.

Eugene S. Holderness '60 recently received a Master in Business Administration degree with high distinction from Harvard University. He also married the former Susan Fry of Clarendon Hills, Ill., and is now employed on the marketing staff of the Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

1961

Robert H. Lochner recently was appointed a part-time lecturer of mathematics in the college of liberal arts at Marquette University.

Thomas Witzel has accepted the call to the full-time ministry in the Spring Green Congregational Church. Future plans are to return to Princeton Theological Seminary for his final year.

1962

Attorney Roy T. Traynor has taken over a Medford, Wis. practice.

Robert J. Lerner has been appointed as an assistant U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin.

Don R. Vandermyde departed for Venezuela on October 3 as a Peace Corps volunteer.

1963

Ron Marschke has been hired as engineering director of Wisconsin Wood Products, Inc. in Phillips, Wis.

R. David Callsen is employed by Illinois Bell Telephone Company as a sales manager in the marketing department. Mr. and Mrs. Callsen and their three children reside in Villa Park.

2nd Lt. Frederick C. Borchert has been awarded U.S. Air Force silver pilot wings upon graduation from flying training school at Reese AFB, Texas.

Gail Canfield is a speech therapist at the Burke Foundation in White Plains, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay B. Laskin (Eileen Wachter) are the parents of a daughter, Michelle Irene, born August 26. Mr. Laskin is an engineer with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Houston, Texas.

Carl L. Fies is an intern undergoing training at the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Chicago Operations Office, Argonne, Ill.

Julian M. Morris has completed a one-year traineeship in the Information Intern Program of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. He has accepted a position as information specialist with the Office of Research Information, the central NIH information office.

2nd Lt. John T. Wehmeyer has been awarded his silver wings upon graduation from U.S. Air Force navigator training at James Connally AFB, Texas.

Walter H. Dreger entered the University of Akron Law School in September. He is currently the patent liaison for the Barberton, Ohio research laboratories of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Chemical Division.

Jack A. Samosky is an instructor in the department of speech at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Dr. and Mrs. Sy Levine (Sue Lee) live in Princeton, N.J. where Levine is a research chemist at Squibb Institute for Medical Research. They announce the birth of Laura Jill, Oct. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Krone (Muriel Fass) announce the birth of their first child, Carrie Sue, on Oct. 4. The Krones live in Elgin, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. David Smits (Patricia Garity) are with the Peace Corps in Guatemala City. A daughter, Susan Maria, was born to them on June 28.

1964

Miss Linda Benedict is a member of the staff of the Lancaster, Wis. Dept. of Welfare.

Roberta Hauke returned in September from a ten-week European vacation.

Thom R. Jaster has joined the staff of Allen Reed Creative Advertising in Phoe-

nix as a radio and television time buyer and copywriter.

Harry G. Curtis has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas.

Lt. William J. Arthur has been assigned for duty as finance officer at the U.S. Army Support Command in Chicago.

Newly Married

1956

Dr. Carol M. Denig and Robert L. LEBEN, Wauwatosa.

1958

Marjorie Jane HEBERLEIN '59 and David Michael PANEK, Seattle, Wash.

1959

Mary Ann Stoehr and James L. DOBRATZ, Green Bay.

Joyce Mae Linskens and Earl D. KEL-LING, Kaukauna.

Nancy Ann SCHERR '60 and Jerry Lee McCAFFERY, Edgerton.

Deanna STAINHOFER and Norbert W. Steinf, Bloomington.

Charlene Ann Lunde and George TRANMAL, Des Plaines, Ill.

1960

Randy Ann Graverson and John L. CULVER, Neenah.

Janet Ruth MORTON '62 and Larry James DOUGLAS, St. Paul, Minn.

Janet Jean Holderbaum and Harold R. MATTESON, Jr., La Porte, Ind.

June Ileen Witt and Lyle H. PRATT, Edgerton.

Ellen Kay Rehfeldt and Paul Roger ROWE, Madison.

Cathleen Elizabeth O'Leary and Robert William SCHNETTLER, Rosendale.

1961

Anna BLASI '62 and David Wilson CHRISTENSON, Chicago, Ill.

Brenda Marie Burke and Henry Garret DAANE, Bay Village, Ohio.

Jean Mary Trapp and Peter Daniel HANCOCK, Beaver Dam.

Phyllis Ann HARTIG and Stephen Maynard Fletcher, Dearborn, Mich.

Virginia KUEHN and Dennis J. Sheahan, Madison.

Catharine McGINNIS and Gregory Bell Smith, Milwaukee.

Mary Margaret Higgins and Gary Walter PETERSEN, Beloit.

Shirley M. Escher and James B. SCHOMMER, Madison.

Janet Ann STIGNANI and Peter Roth, Madison.

Joan S. White and William Sellery TRUKENBROD, Deerfield, Ill.

1962

Susan Frances HUNT '63 and Richard Arnold CHRISTENSEN, Middleton.

Judith Mary FLAHERTY and Paul Carder, Milwaukee.

Judith Ann HEDBERG and Bernard Francis Kowalchuk, Madison.

Sharon Lynn Bashford and Roger L. LOVEDALE, Peshtigo.

1963

Suzanne A. ARNOLD and Lee White Miller, Woodstown, N. J.

Susan J. BRIMM and B. R. Dworkin, Chicago, Ill.

Sandra Rae Lindgren and Jesse Leon CALKINS, Beloit.

Rosemary Carol Daggett and Leo R. HANSEN, Madison.

Mary Ladlie and Robert HARTZELL, Albert Lea, Minn.

Barbara Frances WITHROW and Alan Carl Gustafson, Whitefish Bay.

1964

JoAnne Marie BULLOCK and James Halferty, La Crosse.

Karen Rae JOHNSON '64 and Robert C. HILLNER, Madison.

Barbara Lee McDougall and Myron Alton ISON, Eagle Rock.

Barbara Ann HARLOFF and William Phillip KARRMANN, Madison.

Elizabeth Marx and John W. LIERK, Wauwatosa.

Janet Lynn Holtz and Mark Leeds MILLER, Glendale.

Susan PRIDE and Daniel Shultis, Eagle River.

Mary Jeanne REIERSON and William Campbell Meyer, Neenah.

Kathryn Alice ROBINSON and Richard Dean Zimmerman, Dodgeville.

Beverly Ann BETTS '64 and John J. RYNES, Georgetown, Wash. D.C.

Marilyn Adele Lamm and Stephen Ernest SEEMAN.

Mary Jo Sutter and Scott E. SEIBERT, Mt. Horeb.

Deanna Marie Davidson and Michael James SHEEHAN, Sun Prairie.

Necrology

Mrs. J. W. Hopinks '98 (Amelia M. SCHREIBER), De Forest.

William Packard ROSEMAN '98, West Allis.

Benjamin Franklin COEN '00, Ft. Collins, Colo.

Earl Emmett HUNNER '00, Duluth, Minn.

Florence Belle STANTON '00, Hayward, Calif.

Charles Hart HANDSCHIN '02, Oxford, Ohio.

Ralph Titus WATSON '02, Old Fort, Ohio.

Louis Benjamin MOORHOUSE '04, Pensacola, Fla.

Dr. Anna von Helmholtz Phelan '05 (Anna Augusta von HELMHOLTZ), Minneapolis, Minn.

Oswal O. WAGLEY '05, Milwaukee, Wis.

George Washington BLANCHARD '06, Edgerton.

Mrs. Helen Sheldon Lyman '07 (Helen Miriam SHELDON), Madison.

James Henry STEARNS '07, Chicago, Ill.

Walter F. TESCHAN '07, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Roscoe Byron YOUNG '07, Anaheim, Calif.

Albert V. BLATZ, Jr., '08, Venice, Fla.

Emma Gertrude SIMMONS '08, Boise, Idaho.

Mrs. George C. Hodges, Jr., '09 (Eliza Miles SMITH), Greenwood, S. C.

Mrs. Edward Ruger Wiggins '09 (Sarah Estella GAMBLE), Moline, Ill.

Clyde Pascoe SURLLES '10, Milwaukee.

Henry A. CHRISTIE '11, East Orange, N. J.

Albert Henry OCHSNER '11, Virginia Beach, Va.

Albert Joseph O'MELIA '11, Rhineland.

Robert Preston BROOKS '12, Athens, Ga.

Mrs. George William Schilling '12 (Ilma De Murska JUNGKUNZ), Hollywood, Calif.

Edward Arthur SEATON '12, Cascade, Mont.

Frank Emil STOPPENBACH '12, Lake Forest, Ill.

Mrs. Harry Clement Maitland '13 (Lynda B. HOMBERGER), Rockford, Ill.

Ivan Adair BICKELHAUPT '14, Belvedere-Tiburon, Calif.

Charles Anthony CIBELIUS '14, Rockford, Ill.

Almond Proctor GASSER '14, Los Angeles, Calif.

Charles GOGGIO '14, Seattle, Wash.

Henry William RUDOW '14, Menomone, Wis.

Alfred Conrad KOLLS '14, Salisbury, Md.

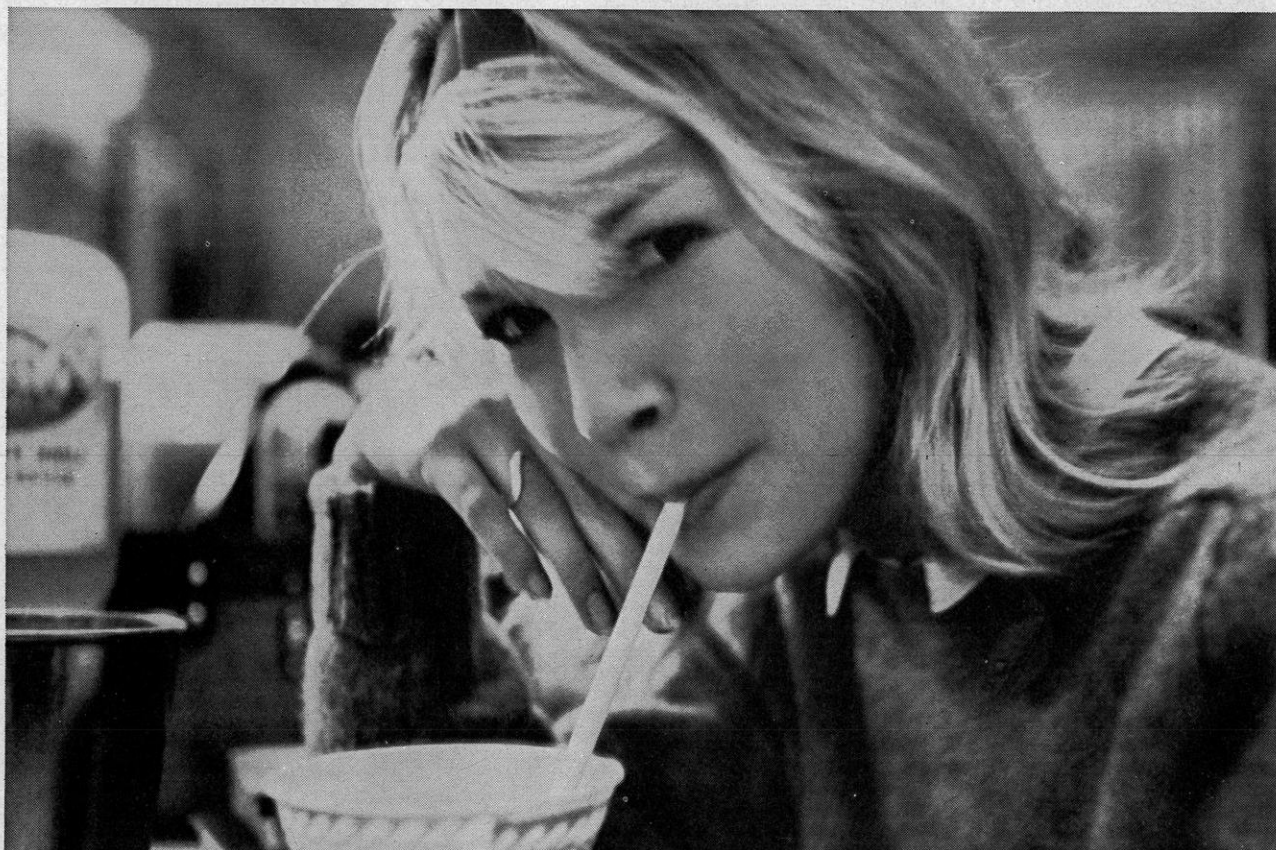
Thomas Lindsay WINKLER '14, Morrisville.

Arthur Charles WOLFE '14, Fort Worth, Texas.

Dwight Holdridge EARLY '15, Chicago, Ill.

Idelle Celeste STRELOW '15, Madison.

Mrs. L. H. Driggers '16 (Else TESCHNER), San Francisco, Calif.



Could a U.S. firm that helped save a cotton crop abroad also have a hand in keeping Jayne Tippman's skin soft?

You'd expect that a U.S. company engaged in mining, production and marketing in over a hundred countries might have an impact on many national economies. And you'd be right. For instance, with an insecticide sold under the trade mark "Sevin," this company was largely responsible for saving a middle east cotton crop.

And when a leading chemical manufacturer's products include silicones, which have a soothing and protective effect on skin, they're bound to turn up in skin lotions, creams, and emollients. Jayne Tippman uses them to keep a glowing complexion that weather can't beat.

Cotton fields and skin lotions are unlikely markets for one company's products. Unless that company is Union Carbide.

But then, Union Carbide also makes half a

dozen major plastics, along with plastic bottles and packaging films. And it's one of the world's most diversified private enterprises in the field of atomic energy. Among its consumer products are "Eveready" batteries and "Prestone" anti-freeze. Its carbon products include the largest graphite cylinders ever formed, for possible use in solid-fuel rockets. Its gases, liquefied through cryogenics—the science of supercold—include liquid oxygen and hydrogen that will be used to propel the space ships designed to reach the moon.

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

It's a future that glows like Jayne Tippman.

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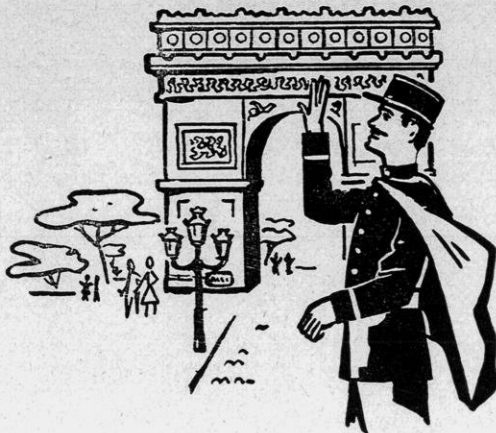
Alfred Richard NIEMAND '17, Davenport, Iowa.
 Blanche Mathilde TRILLING '17, Madison.
 Nuemon KATZ '18, Chicago, Ill.
 Herbert Paist IDE '18, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Lloyd Banks SHOLL '18, Downey, Calif.
 William Austin SPENCER, Jr., '18, Denver, Colo.
 Cyril James BEAVER '19, Madison.
 Lloyd Alan LEHRBAS '19, Washington, D. C.
 Adelman LUPTON '19, Milwaukee.
 Harold Roy DENT '20, Madison.
 Wyman Sidney SMITH '20, Staten Island, N. Y.
 Mrs. William O. Storlie '20 (Carolyn NELSON), Minneapolis, Minn.
 John Webster BRINDLEY '21, La Crosse.
 Earl Eugene CARPENTER '21, Superior.
 Julius FEIGES '21, Racine.
 Mrs. James L. Howell '21 (Gladys Mary KNIGHT), Saginaw, Mich.

Ronald West RAMSEY '21, Rock Rapids, Iowa.
 Clarence Donald HILL '22, Port Washington.
 John Ambrose IRVING '22, Watertown.
 George Stanton KLEEBERGER '22, Warren, Ill.
 Howard Melbourne SHARP '22, Easton, Md.
 Seth Harwood GREGORY '23, Oak Park, Ill.
 Mrs. Philip Rutherford Newell '23 (Frances Evelyn FURST), Augusta, Mich.
 Mrs. James Bennett Stone '24 (Ruth Elfreda NERDRUM), Arlington, Va.
 George Herman CHESKY '25, Brookfield.
 Mrs. Samuel S. Perry '25 (Elaine OSBURN), Los Angeles, Calif.
 Carl Edward BRIGGSON '26, St. Louis, Mo.
 Theron Taggart CHAPMAN '26, Winnetka, Ill.
 John Northcott STREET '26, Akron, Ohio.
 Julia Grace WALES '26, Quebec, Canada.

Mrs. Clarence Johnson '27 (Gladys Or-ene FOSSUM), Cleveland, Ohio.
 Reid Lionel KEENAN '27, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Milton Birdell HUSTAD '28, Madison.
 Leland Arthur SHRIVER '28, Sarasota, Fla.
 Mrs. Gilmon Frederick Albrecht '29 (Phyllis Lydia KREUTZER), Madison.
 Dr. Owen Clifford CLARK '29, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Mae Estelle DEVINE '30, Bark River, Mich.
 John Margenius PETERSON '30, Neillsville.
 Edgar Walter PRISK '30, Janesville.
 Francis Moffatt BENNETT '31, Atlanta, Ga.
 Lamont Naden RENNELS '31, Washington, D. C.
 Harold Otto SCHNEIDER '31, Salem, Oregon.
 Harvey Thomas MURPHY '32, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Erve V. I. MAZUR '33, Milwaukee.
 Leonard Samuel SHAPIRO '33, Milwaukee.

Arthur Alfred HELLBAUM '34, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Raymond Walter KUEHLTHAU '34, Kiel.
 Mrs. Richard W. Werner '34 (Siri HOKANSON), Atlanta, Ga.
 Margaret Elizabeth VAN AKEN '36, New York, N.Y.
 Frank Xavier BRILTY '37, Columbus, Ohio.
 Kenneth Solomon STRAUSS '37, Milwaukee.
 Julian Turk DANIEL '38, Columbus, Ga.
 George Donald SULLIVAN '38, Hurley.
 Eugene Carl SCHEIBEL '39, Capron, Ill.
 William Frederick LORENZ, Jr., 41, Madison.
 Mrs. Joseph E. Federline '42, (Ruth Virginia HANSON), Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
 Jackson M. LAWRENCE '43, Milwaukee.
 William Davison STOVALL, Jr. '43, Monticello.
 Heinz SEIDEL '44, Hartland.
 Donald Arthur DUCHROW '47, Whiting, Ind.
 Earl Franklin MEEKER '48, New York, N.Y.
 Richard Robert SWIFT '49, Whitewater.
 Mrs. Robert Leslie Adams '50 (Dorothy Jane SHIELDS), Riverdale, Ill.
 Elroy Frederick RAHN '50, Milwaukee.
 Michael John SHATRWKA '50, Kenosha.
 Ellen Mathile MARSHALL '51, Ft. Atkinson.
 Gerald Francis McKAY '51, Milwaukee.
 Curt Joseph MEULEMANS '63, Madison.
 Harold F. KLUENDER '64, Shorewood Hills.

Wisconsin Alumni Will be Traveling to



EUROPE in 1965

Once again, in conjunction with the American Automobile Association, the Wisconsin Alumni Association will be sponsoring a tour to Europe. The tour will leave New York on May 17 and return June 7, visiting England, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France. Cost for the complete tour is \$895. Use the blank below for a complete itinerary and detailed description of the tour.

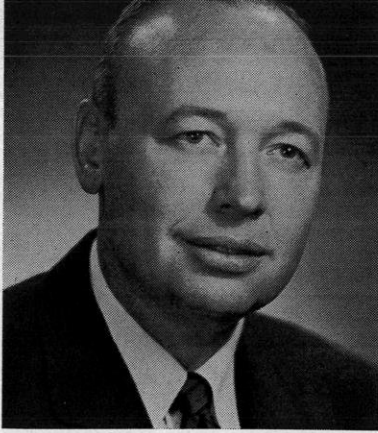
Wisconsin Alumni European Tour
 770 Langdon Street
 Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Please send me detailed information on your 1965 European Tour.

Name

Address

City State ZIP



LET'S GO WISCONSIN!

by Robert R. Spitzer

President, Wisconsin Alumni Association

THIS IS A YEAR of opportunity for University of Wisconsin alumni all over the world. This is the year your Association could become the largest alumni association in the entire Big Ten. . . And the best, too! We're asking alumni not just to contribute the price of a membership, but to contribute an even more valuable commodity . . . experience and ideas from successful folk. Our Association and our University need your help.

The road of our alumni association parallels the greatness of our University. It would be easy this year to sit back and have just another successful year, but progress is not made this way. It's made with extra effort on the part of dedicated people like yourself.

In the past months, as your President, I have travelled many miles and visited and corresponded with thousands of alumni. Two facts stand out: 1) we share a common dedication to Wisconsin and the University; 2) for every alumnus who is a member of our Association there are three who are not members. Some are not members because they've never been asked. Others have not joined because they have unanswered questions about the University, or certain University or Alumni Association policies or programs. This is the year that we intend to answer these questions and to get opinions from all alumni. This can be Wisconsin's greatest year!

Some of the questions that we want answered this year by alumni are the following:

1. Our membership numbers 29,000—why is there a balance of 110,000 who remain as non members? Do they lack interest? Is it poor communication? Is it, in some cases, lack of confidence or respect?
2. We have more students, more education, bigger budgets. Alumni and others want to know why, what for, where?
3. How can the University be brought still closer to the people and the people closer to the University?
4. Can the Wisconsin business community be of more help to the University and vice versa? Exchange lectures, industry sabbatical?
5. How do we keep up closeness to students, parents, and top quality with bigness?
6. How do we reach the students to better inform them of economic facts, their opportunities, their education costs, obligation to the University and the Alumni Association?
7. Is there need and are there ways in these difficult years, to further strengthen the University relationship with the church community?

Now, more specifically, we need your help two ways:

1. We need your ideas and opinions. Please give them to Arlie Mucks . . . President Harrington of the University . . . or to me.
2. We need your help in expanding the alumni membership list. Our hope is to have a minimum of 40,000 members at the end of this year. This could be easily achieved if every present alumni member renewed his or her membership and asked just one more alumni to join the national organization. Local club presidents are acting as drive leaders, but the individual is still the key to success in any organization, in any association. Therefore, we call on you and respectfully solicit your help to reach real greatness for our Alumni Association. Will you get one new member for the Association?

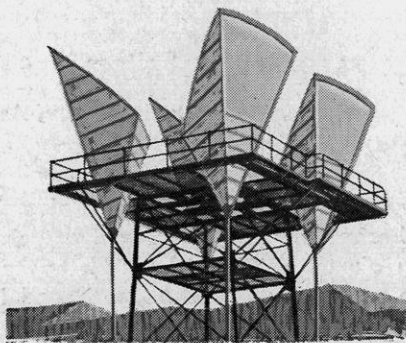
To back you up we will be featuring ads in the *Alumnus* which you, in turn, can pass on to that new member. There are convenient membership blanks available to you. Arlie Mucks and the staff will be backing up you and others like you nationally.

Let's go, Wisconsin!

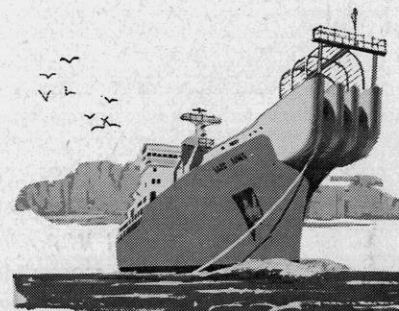
Here are some of the ways we handle your telephone calls today



A buried coaxial cable may carry as many as 9300 phone conversations at the same time.

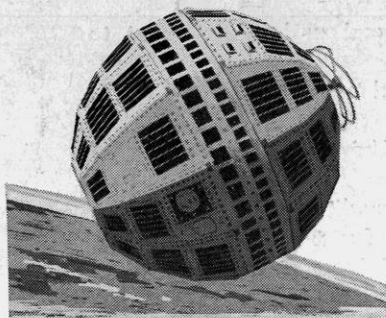


Radio relay systems can handle more than 17,000 simultaneous phone conversations.

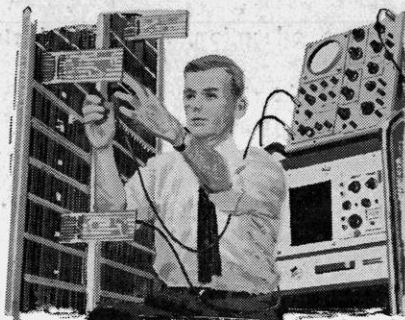


Submarine cables whisk your words under-seas as clearly as when you talk across town.

These developments will speed your telephone conversations tomorrow



A worldwide system, pioneered by Telstar® satellites, may speed your calls via space.



Electronic Switching will connect you faster and provide many useful new phone services.



Directly-dialed Collect and Person calls will speed to completion with Operator aid.

And all are planned to meet an expanding nation's need for service

As the population grows and households multiply and business machines devour greater mountains of data, the Bell System must constantly find and develop new com-

munications techniques to stay ahead of new demands. We're working hard to do that today. And we can promise you finer, faster, more versatile services tomorrow.



Bell System

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Associated Companies