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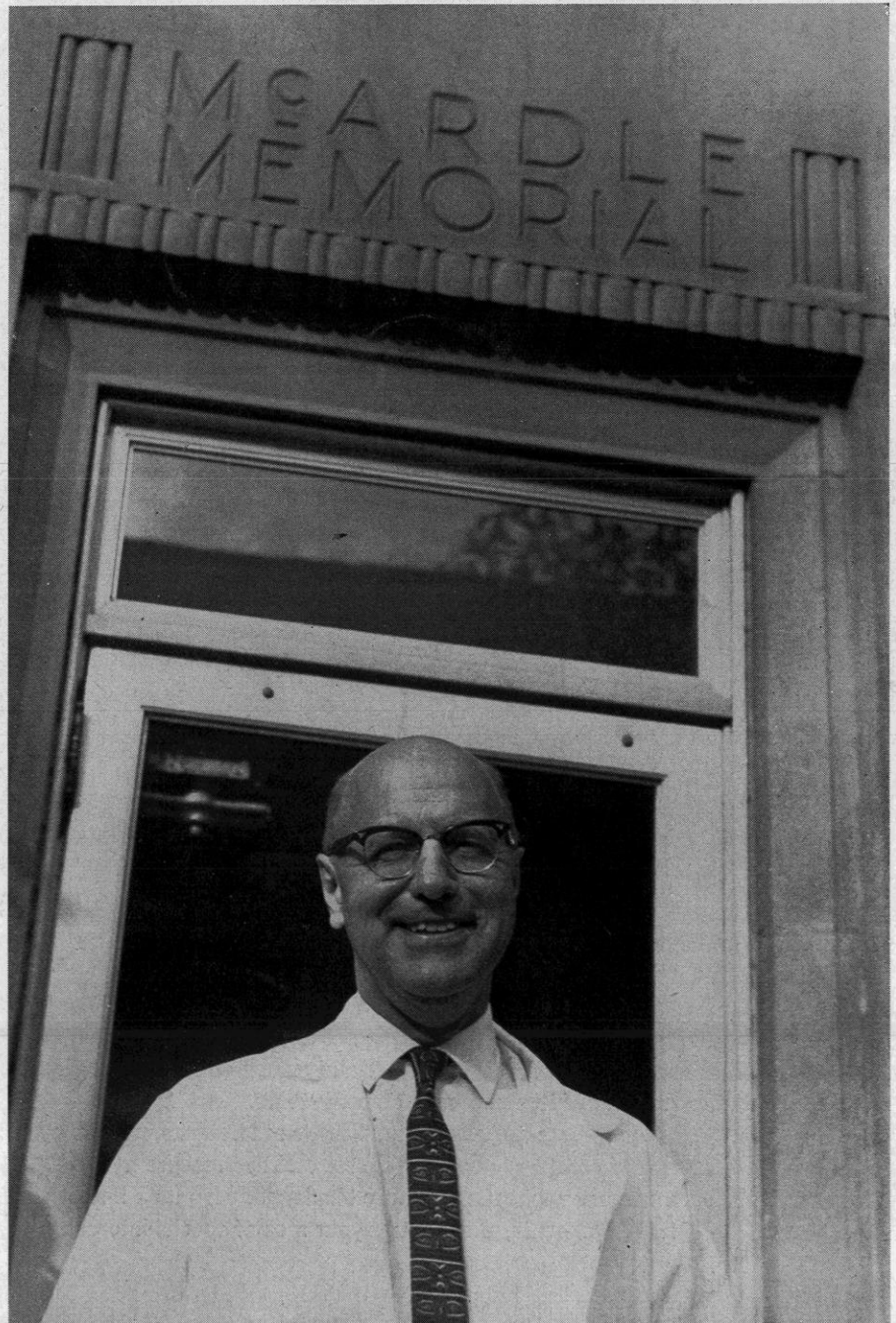
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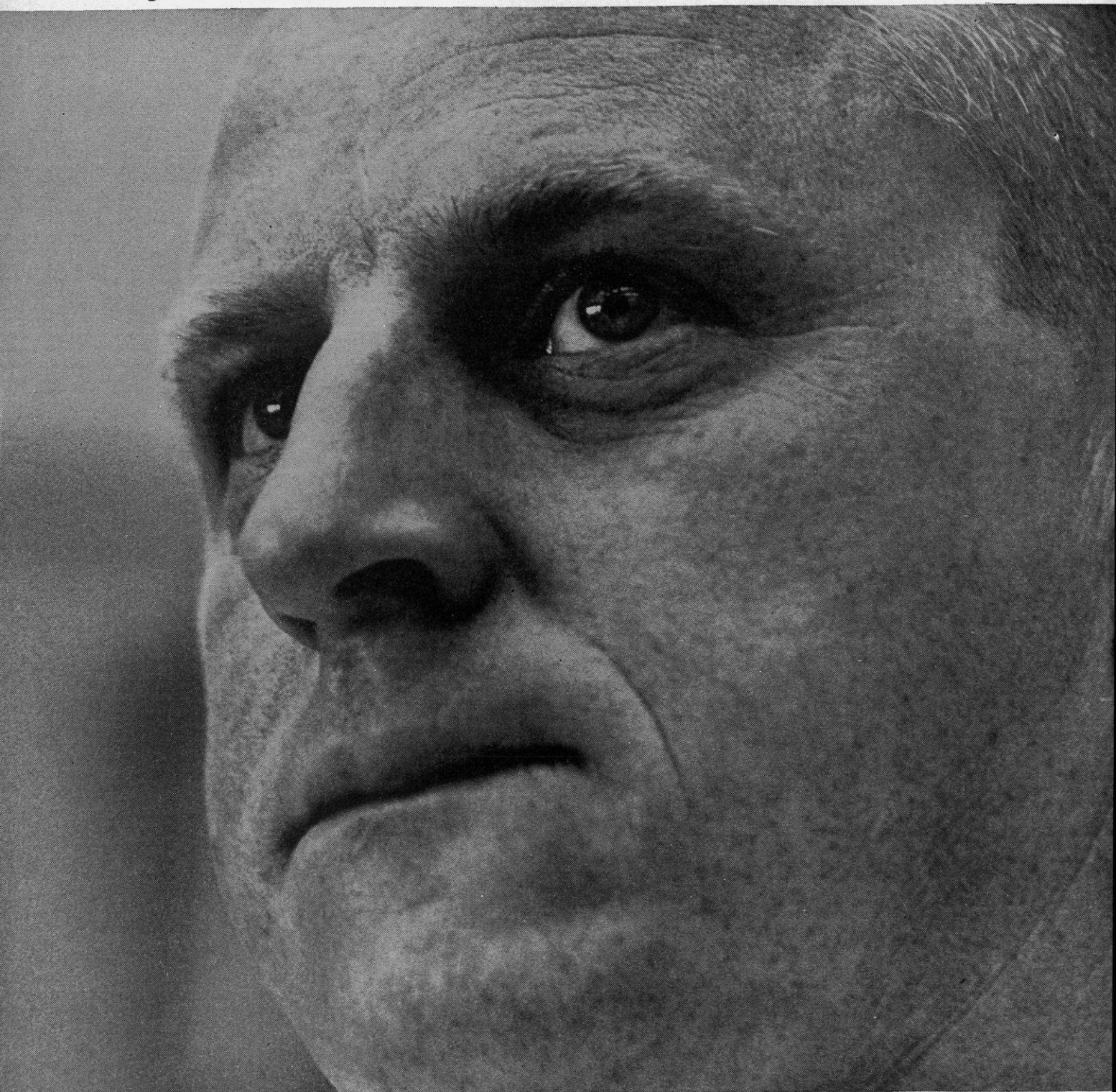
NOVEMBER, 1961

Alumnus



*Dr. Harold Rusch
—he heads the
University of Wisconsin
team fighting cancer
see page 10*

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Prof. H. Edwin Young Appointed L & S Dean

Prof. H. Edwin Young, chairman of the University of Wisconsin department of economics, has been chosen by the Regents to succeed Dr. Mark H. Ingraham as dean of the College of Letters and Science.

Dean Ingraham announced his resignation last April after 19 years of distinguished service in the position, requesting that he be relieved of his duties "sometime during the fall semester of the 1961-62 academic year" to free him for teaching and research in his field of mathematics.

The search for his successor has involved careful consideration of a number of candidates, for the L & S College is the University's largest division, enrolling more than 10,000 graduate and undergraduate students and providing the base courses for other University colleges and schools, thus carrying over 70 per cent of total University credit enrollment.

Prof. Young will become dean "not later than January 1" according to the Regent action. He is now in Pakistan and will take over the deanship as soon as he returns—probably before the end of this year.

A world-known economist in the long and hallowed Wisconsin tradition of Ely, Commons, Perlman, and Witte,

Prof. Young has been a member of the UW faculty since 1947, the year he came to the campus as instructor. He earned the UW Ph.D. and the rank of assistant professor in 1950; in 1952 he was named associate professor; and by 1955 he was full professor with a distinguished reputation at home and abroad.

In the summer of 1948 Prof. Young was invited to teach in the Harvard Seminar in American Studies in Salzburg, Austria, and two summers later he was named consultant in industrial relations for the U. S. State Department in Europe. Harvard called on him again in the summer of 1961 to go to Karachi as a member of the commission to advise the government of Pakistan.

Prof. Young has served as director of the UW School for Workers and of the Industrial Relations Research Center and as chairman of the economics department in addition to teaching in his areas of special interest—labor problems, American labor history, and foreign labor movements. He headed the Midwest Conference on the teaching of industrial relations and labor economics in the summer of 1953, and that year supervised the nine-month program for 27 German trainees at the Industrial Relations Center.

Granted a Ford Faculty Fellowship for the 1955-56 academic year, Prof. Young spent the time in Belgium studying the operation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and several inter-government economic organizations.

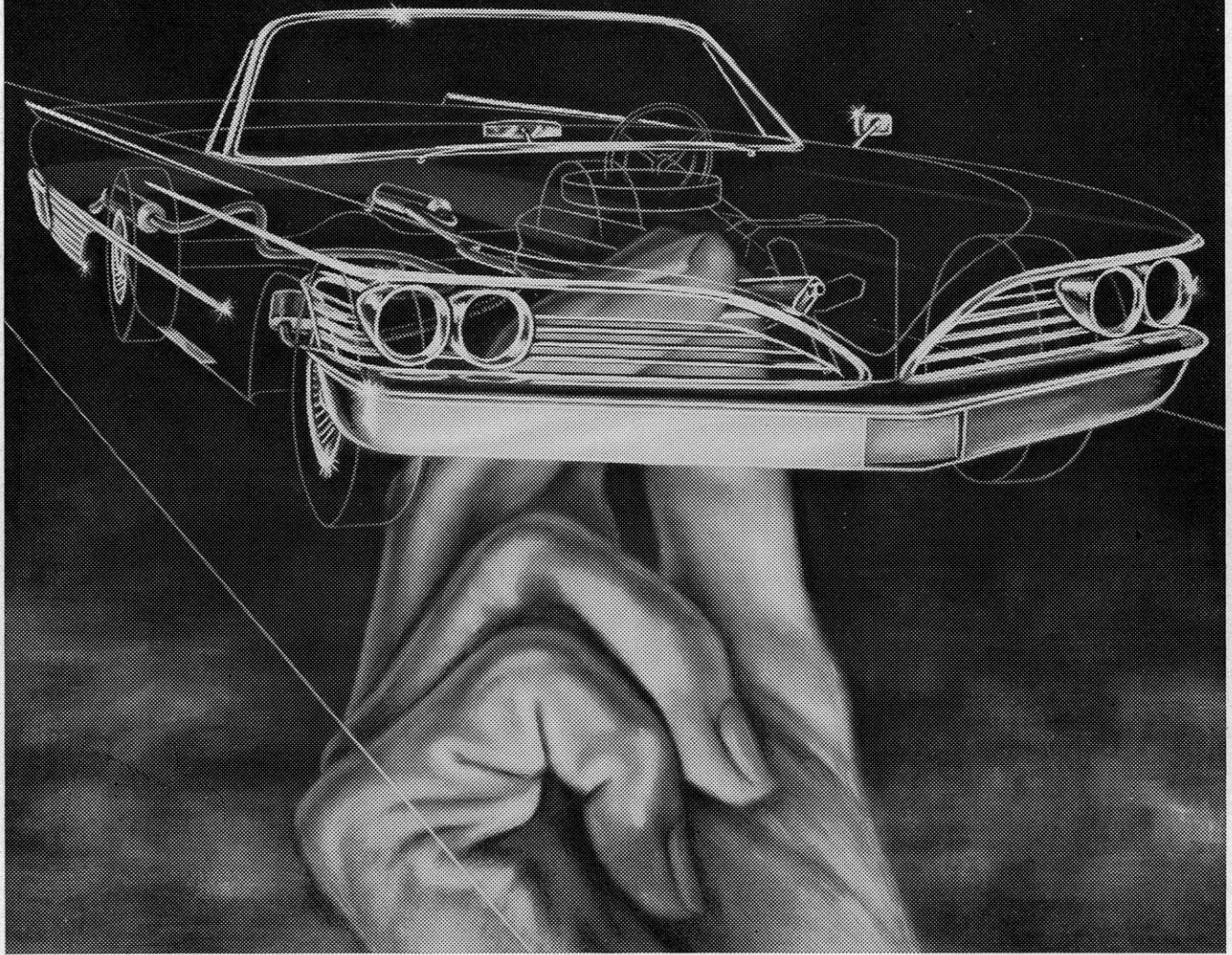
In 1957 he was instrumental in establishing the fruitful cooperation between the UW department of economics and Gadjah Mada University of Jogjakarta, Indonesia. Wisconsin undertook—with Ford Foundation support—to strengthen economics education at the Indonesian institution. Prof. Young went to Indonesia to set up the program, in 1958 he returned to check on it, and in the spring of 1960 went with UW Vice Pres. Fred Harrington on a tour of the Far East to inspect this project and others carried on by the University overseas.

Prof. Young has served as president of the University local of the American Federation of Teachers; secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Relations Research Association; and treasurer and board member of the Inter-University Committee for Labor Education. In 1960 he was named by Gov. Gaylord Nelson to the three-man fact-finding panel which was given much of the credit for settling the strike against the J. I. Case Co., Racine. Always deeply respected by University faculty colleagues, he has been a member of many committees and chairman of the University Committee, the elected "voice of the faculty."

Prof. Young is co-editor of *Labor and the New Deal* and author of one of the chapters in the volume, *The Split in the Labor Movement*.

Born in Bonne Bay, Newfoundland, on May 3, 1917, he grew up in Maine and took his bachelor of science degree in 1940 and his master of arts degree in 1942 at the University of Maine. He was instructor in 1942-43 at Westbrook Junior College, Portland, Maine, and instructor at the University of Maine in 1943-45 and 1946-47. In the summer of 1953 he returned to Maine to teach the course in labor problems and to lecture in a symposium on economics at the university.

Prof. Young is married to the former Phyllis L. Smart and is the father of four children: Jill Elizabeth, 19, John Holden, 14, Dorothy Anne, 6, and Nathan Carl, 5.



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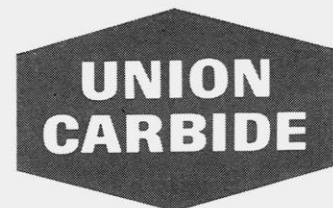
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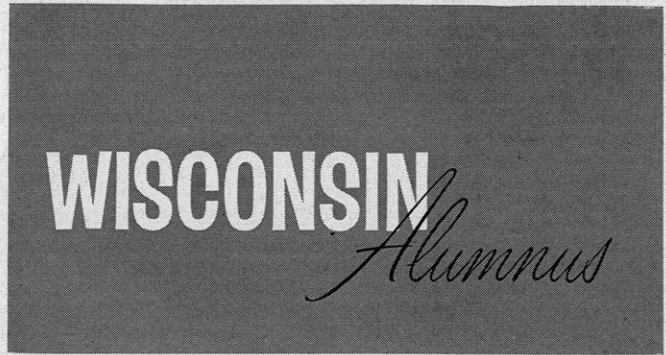
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Wisconsin Alumnus, November, 1961



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November, 1961

Number 5

Wisconsin Alumni Association
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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNUS, published once monthly in December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July and September, and three times monthly in October and November. (These extra issues are Football Bulletins.) Second-class postage paid at Madison, Wis., under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price (included in membership dues of the Wisconsin Alumni Association) \$2.50 a year; subscription to nonmembers, \$5.00 a year. Editorial and business offices at 770 Langdon St., Madison 10, Wis. If any subscriber wishes his magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent with the subscription, or at its expiration. Otherwise it is understood that a continuance is desired.

Letters

I am Wisconsin

... I read with pleasure and admiration your article "I Am Wisconsin." You have presented splendidly the real heart of the University of Wisconsin, its great people. If I were writing this article I would include the name of Andy Hopkins!

Prof. Robert Pooley '32
Madison

I wanted to write and tell you how much I enjoyed your recent article "I Am Wisconsin."

My father, Edwin E. Witte, would have greatly appreciated it.

Margaret Witte Weeks '43
Knoxville, Tenn.

I'm writing this letter . . . to say that the Centennial issue of the *Wisconsin Alumnus* is, I believe, the finest issue of this magazine that I have ever read.

I have literally read it from cover to cover and am more than proud of what you . . . have put together in it. Particularly

thrilling and moving is the fine contribution made by Andrew W. Hopkins.

Gordon R. Walker '26
Racine

(Prof. Hopkins) You made me feel both humble and proud to be a part of the University.

Arlene McKellar '24
Madison

Centennial Issue

The July issue of the *Alumnus* is really a good one. The short articles about the various phases of the Alumni Association operations and history tell an interesting and comprehensive story which should be beneficial to all your readers.

I especially enjoyed the pictures which were most appealing and carefully selected.

James E. Bie '50
Madison

It seems to me extremely unfortunate that your photographer covering three generations of Wisconsin women in the July

Wisconsin Alumnus should choose such an unrepresentative woman to represent the present one.

I believe it is downright presumptive of you to expect any woman from Wisconsin or anywhere else to be depicted by such sloppy standards and unkemptness without raising a loud yowl. You will force us to disavow Wisconsin altogether.

The only comfort I can gain from the whole situation is the look of utter unbelief on Mrs. Conover's face. Here standards are apparently a bit higher than yours. It is incomprehensible that Miss Elkind would allow herself to be so portrayed as representative of a generation. Totally ludicrous is *your* inference that this is a sign of a new era. Hardly. This is plain sloppiness, and you need a new caption writer.

Please . . . be kinder to we women. Most of us do have combs and irons and use them. We're really a most kempt looking lot and at least look like ladies!

Margaret Marcussen Ternes '55
Glen Rock, N.J.

From New York Life's yearbook of successful insurance career men!

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Natural sales ability and a college background in mathematics proved to be a highly successful career combination for Bernie Klazmer. Within a short time after becoming a New York Life Agent, these two qualities won Bernie a position on the industry's famous Million Dollar Round Table—a distinction he has earned five years in a row.

Bernie is planning to complete his studies for his Chartered Life Underwriter degree this year. He knows that the career he has chosen is limited only by his own efforts and talents. And he has found that by helping others provide for their future years, he receives unlimited personal satisfaction, as well.

If you believe that a career like Bernie's would interest you, or someone you know, write for information.

**BERNARD
KLAZMER**
New York Life
Representative
in the
Philadelphia
General Office



Education: West Chester, Pa., State College, B.S., '54
Employment Record: Joined New York Life '54; Member, President's Council (composed of 200 leaders among over 6000 representatives); Life and Qualifying Member of Million Dollar Round Table.

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Wisconsin Alumnus, November, 1961

Keeping in Touch with Wisconsin

FRIDAY THE 13TH may be an ominous combination for some people, but it turned out to be a good date for the Second Century Kick-Off Dinner sponsored by the Wisconsin Alumni Association on October 13. At this dinner were members of the University family—faculty members, alumni club officers, UW Board of Visitors, UW Foundation officers and WAA officers and directors. Among the distinguished guests at this dinner was Dr. Jesusa A. Concha, secretary of the Wisconsin Alumni Club of the Philippines.

Primary purpose of this dinner was to make sure that our Association's second century gets off to a good start. On September first WAA started a new fiscal year and its second century of service to the University of Wisconsin and its alumni. Our Centennial year which ended on August 31 was a good year with definite progress in developing and expanding Association services. During the year 2,173 new members joined the Association, bringing our total membership up to 24,680—highest in Association history. This total does not include the free memberships given to graduating seniors.

During our Centennial year, WAA sponsored several rather expensive projects. Last fall, for example, we published a four-page folder on "Your University and the Future." This folder described the University's needs and problems in teaching more students than ever before in its history. Our information program was expanded to give alumni and citizens of Wisconsin a clearer picture of the University's needs. At the close of our Centennial year we published a special Centennial issue of the Wisconsin ALUMNUS with fifty-six pages instead of the customary forty.

In spite of these increased costs, the Association finished its Centennial year in good shape financially. Our total receipts were \$95,224.45, with \$74,739.74 from membership dues. The rest of our income came from the following sources: Contributions and 49er membership dues—\$5,967.47; investment income—\$5,790.38; advertising—\$8,282.38; miscellaneous—\$444.48.

Expenditures for our Centennial year totaled \$94,478.27.

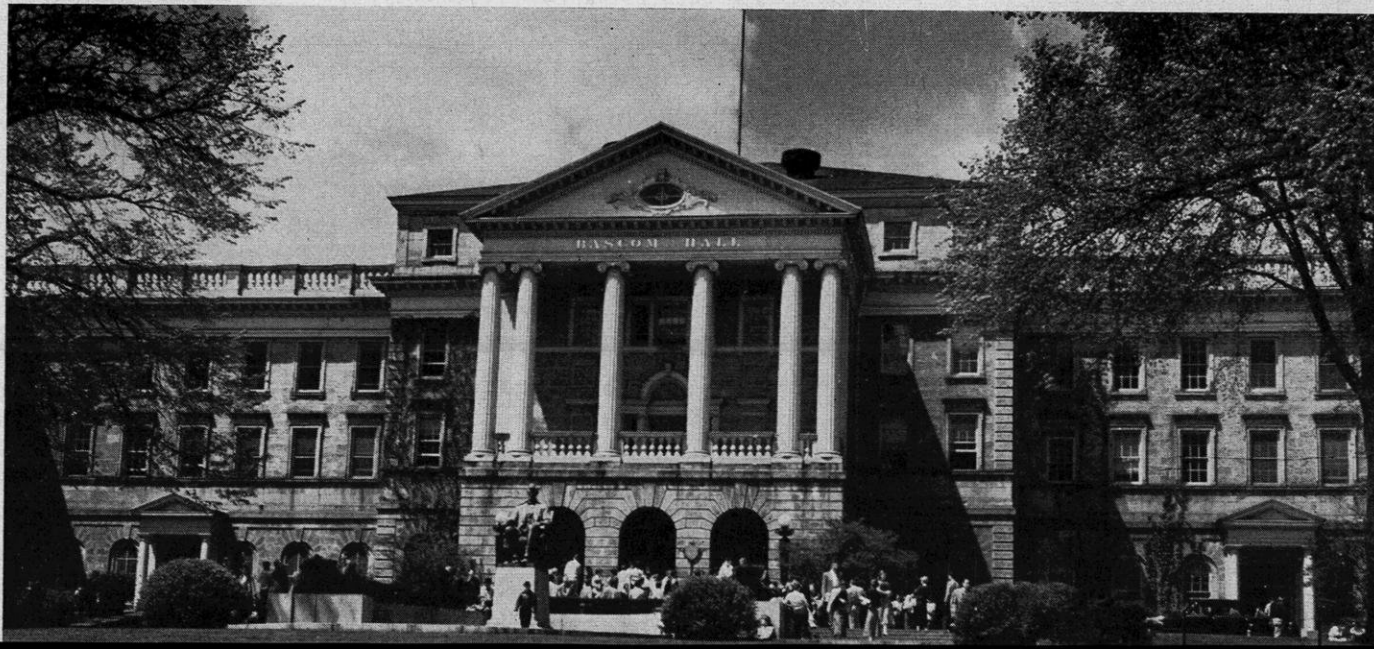
Major expenses were as follows: Wisconsin ALUMNUS—\$30,685.86; postage—\$3,506.55; general printing and supplies—\$7,116.05; salaries and withheld taxes—\$39,977.18; travel and club promotion—\$4,353.29; pension plan—\$1,310.90; Football Bulletins—\$2,239.49.

These totals show clearly that contributions and 49er membership dues are important in providing the extra working capital needed for special Association services. Without these contributions, WAA would have had to curtail its Centennial year services or wind up with a sizeable deficit. For the last twelve years these contributions have made it possible for the Wisconsin Alumni Association to develop new services that are helpful to the University of Wisconsin and important to you as a member.

To give proper recognition to the Badgers who make these contributions and to make sure that our second century gets off to a good start, our Association has established the Century Council. This Council is made up of loyal Badgers who contribute \$50 or more annually to expand Association activities and make WAA increasingly effective as the University's strong right arm. These contributions are tax deductible, but membership dues, including 49er dues, are not.

Although our second century is only a few weeks old, the picture so far is encouraging. Membership income for September, the first month of the current fiscal year, totaled \$28,851—seven per cent more than September, 1960. This increase is very important because eighty-eight per cent of the Association's operating budget comes from membership dues.

This increase also is important in continuing the alumni support which Wisconsin needs to maintain its leadership as one of the top ten universities in America. President C. A. Elvehjem closed his address at the Second Century Kick-Off Dinner with this statement: "And to those concluding words (from annual report) I would add tonight—that in the future, as in the past, we must count heavily on the Wisconsin Alumni Association for support, if the University is to reach the goal we seek."—JOHN BERGE, *Executive Director*.



Kick-Off Dinner Launches WAA Second Century

A REPRESENTATIVE GROUP of alumni leaders, including alumni club officers, officers and directors of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, and members of the Board of Visitors, met in the Wisconsin Center on Friday evening, October 13, for the Wisconsin Alumni Association's Second Century Kick-Off Dinner.

The primary purpose of the Kick-Off Dinner as outlined by John Berge, WAA executive director, was "to be sure that the tempo of the Association's Centennial Year continues so that we can make this second century better than the first."

Following the dinner, which was served in the beautiful dining room of the Wisconsin Center, the University Men's Glee Club entertained the alumni present with a musical prelude which included a selection of spirituals, and a medley of well-known Wisconsin songs.

When the formal program got underway, Association President Dr. Norman O. Becker, acting as toastmaster,

introduced the distinguished speakers of the evening. They were: Conrad A. Elvehjem, president of the University; Nancy Natwick, a senior at the UW who is president of Associated Women Students; Frank V. Birch, president of the University of Wisconsin Foundation; Mrs. Robert Hall, a member of the Board of Visitors from Milwaukee; and J. Martin Klotsche, provost of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

President Elvehjem, who was the first speaker, gave the alumni an indication of what directions the University could be expected to follow in the coming years. His remarks were based primarily on the observations present in his biennial report—a summary of that report is carried on pages 18 and 19 of this issue.

In closing, President Elvehjem emphasized the fact that "In the future as in the past, we (the University) must count heavily on the Wisconsin Alumni Association for support if we are to achieve the goals we seek."

Nancy Natwick took a student's viewpoint in assessing what functions the Association could develop during its second century. Miss Natwick cited some of the problems facing students which deserve the attention of alumni. Mainly, these are: limited classroom space, lack of teachers, inadequate library facilities, an increase in night and Saturday classes, and a lack of adequate counseling services. She also pointed out how students had been active during the past year in attempts at gaining understanding support for the University. Student efforts in this area included appearances before the Legislature and the writing of personal letters to influential people in the state.

"During the coming year," Miss Natwick said, "we ask that you make better use of our abilities." Some of her recommendations for this were: expand the Wisconsin Preview program, keep students informed of Association activities, and form a student auxiliary of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

The relationship between the Association and the University of Wisconsin Foundation was brought into clear focus by Frank Birch. He noted that both organizations are dedicated to a common goal—"the betterment of the University of Wisconsin." Birch pointed out that the new Hilldale shopping center now being constructed on the old University Hill Farm site, promises to become one of the most lucrative fund raising sources for the University.

In commenting on the growth of the annual alumni fund which last year surpassed the \$5,000,000 mark, and which this year boasts of more than 6,000 givers, Birch emphasized the fact that there was still much to be done in this area. "We all must use every opportunity to encourage alumni support of the University," he said.

Mrs. Robert Hall explained the composition and mission of the Board of Visitors and then said, "I would like to stir you all to become missionaries in the cause of higher education in Wisconsin." Following this declaration, she went on to cite several examples of how alumni can and should, through individual as well as concerted effort, bring the message of the University of Wisconsin to the people.

"We all get a little misty-eyed about that winnowing and sifting business," she said, "but you know, winnowing and sifting are not just a matter of test-

Prof. Arthur Becknell (right) leads UW Men's Glee Club





ing dry data in a laboratory. Winnowing and sifting are a way of life. It should be the thing above all that we teach our youngsters to do, and we can't do it if we forbid them to hear all sides of things."

Mrs. Hall followed this with a personal appeal to the alumni—"Go, study up on what we have here (at the University), and then go out and make your fellow citizens proud—proud to send their sons and daughters here to school, proud to shell out tax dollars to keep it going!"

As the final speaker of the evening, Dr. J. Martin Klotsche assessed the role of the University in contemporary society and offered some suggestions as to how alumni could help strengthen that role. Dr. Klotsche noted in his opening remarks that there has been an "unfortunate tendency to relate our current crisis in higher education to our Soviet adversaries." But the fact is that "this

crisis is the result of a basic commitment which we, as a people, have to the idea of universal education." In that light, "the University of Wisconsin is a reflection of the American ideal of universal education."

This leads to the really important fact about higher education and that is society now places a higher value on a college education than it did in the past. For that reason, we should take pride in the realization that "the University of Wisconsin is contributing to broadening the base of education in Wisconsin."

If this process is to continue, we need alumni to function as "academic talent scouts" to identify superior students and encourage them to attend the University. We also need alumni "to defend the principles of higher education" such as academic freedom.

Most important, is the realization that "ideas are the merchandise of a University" and "ideas are controversial."

Thus, if the University is to prosper in a climate that will welcome controversy as a sign of growth, "alumni must be informed about the University." And this is one of the basic missions of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

Although the University is continually faced with such overwhelming problems as enrollment increases, building needs, and the continued need for an adequate operating budget, Dr. Klotsche thinks that this situation is a welcome one which will produce meaningful developments if we have the courage and foresight to make the most of the situation. "It is easy for us to overplay our needs and underestimate our opportunities," he said in conclusion.

To cap off the evening, Prof. Raymond F. Dvorak led the alumni in singing "Varsity". The meeting was then adjourned and the second century of the Wisconsin Alumni Association was officially under way.



THE CONTINUING SEARCH

by James A. Larsen

Cancer remains the second most frequent cause of death in the United States, claiming a life, on the average, every two minutes. In many respects, this is indicative of the medical progress achieved during recent decades. Through control of other diseases, the average life-span has been extended to the point where heart disease and cancer can begin to take an increasing toll.

There is, however, little consolation in this fact. Confronted by so puzzling and serious a threat to an increasing proportion of the population, medical science has carried on a major research attack on the disease. Research programs steadily have expanded and intensified as more and more funds have become available.

At present, there are at least eight laboratories in the nation devoted primarily to cancer research, in addition to many others conducting studies on cancer in conjunction with other work. One of the former is Wisconsin's McArdle Memorial Laboratory for Cancer Research.

Research History

The scientific battle against cancer is a long one, and the current status of the research cannot be appreciated without some knowledge of the work of those early men of medicine who made pertinent observations on the disease, some dating as far back as two centuries ago.

Acquisition of scientific knowledge of cancer began by accident in 1775 when Percival Pott, a leading English physician of his day, observed the frequency of certain skin cancers among the chimney sweeps of London. These individuals, Pott correctly reasoned, were subject to skin cancer because of constant exposure to the chemicals in soot over a period of many years.

Not until a century later, however, was additional knowledge acquired. In 1874, a German scientist observed that skin cancer occurred with some frequency among workers in coal tar industries. The first experimental cancers were produced in laboratory animals in 1913, by use of certain coal tar prod-

ucts, an essential step to scientific study of the disease. Once this had been accomplished, scientists could begin work on cancer in the laboratory.

General acceptance of the value of the laboratory approach to the problem of cancer, however, was not forthcoming overnight, and it was several decades before the few dedicated workers in the field had accumulated evidence that knowledge so gained might have considerable practical value. Then, within the span of a few years, several cancer research laboratories were organized, one of them McArdle at Wisconsin under the leadership of Dr. Harold P. Rusch.

Perhaps the most interesting of the early discoveries at the McArdle Laboratory was that animals on limited rations containing all the necessary nutritional requirements for good health, but at a level that kept the animals constantly hungry and underweight, were much less susceptible to chemically-caused cancers than were overfed and overweight animals.

Looking at the statistics prepared by insurance companies, Dr. Rusch found, too, that the incidence of cancer is greater among human beings who are overweight. The same, incidentally, has long been known to be true of individuals most subject to heart disease.

While this was an interesting and significant discovery, Rusch realized it did not reveal how cancer got a start, nor did it explain the insidious differences between cancer cells and normal cells. Why do cancer cells grow more rapidly than normal ones? What causes a previously normal cell to become cancerous? Can either be prevented? These were the critical questions. They have led the way to a long series of studies, at McArdle and elsewhere, which finally are beginning to yield tangible answers.

Recent Progress

Recent progress in the research on cancer has been so rapid that one McArdle scientist, Dr. Van R. Potter, whose work on the basic chemistry of cancer won him the coveted Bertner Award in 1960, has said:

The McArdle Laboratory is a memorial to the late Michael W. McArdle, who lived in Door County, Wis., as a boy and began his career as a country school teacher, studied law at Wisconsin, rose to become a leader in industry. He died of cancer in 1935, at the age of 60, and the Laboratory was founded with stocks he bequeathed to the University to establish an institution that might some day conquer the disease. The original gift was \$15,000, but the value of the stock increased to \$100,000 within a few years. Matching funds from the federal government then made construction of the laboratory possible. The McArdle Laboratory now operates on a budget of more than \$600,000 annually, more than 90% of which is provided by the National Cancer Institute, the American Cancer Society, and private grants.

"Only within the last year unprecedented advances have occurred in our knowledge of cell chemistry with so many individual contributors to the overall picture that it is impossible to single out the most decisive steps."

It would appear, however, that at least a few of these steps have been contributed by the McArdle scientists. The work at McArdle, in addition, shows that the key to such puzzling problems as cancer and heart disease lies in the chemistry of the living cell itself.

Scientific difficulties encountered in research on the cell are tremendous. Only by a slow and methodical accumulation of knowledge will these basically cellular diseases eventually be controlled. It seems impossible that there will ever be a sudden and dramatic announcement of a cure for either. Rather, through the decades, there will be a slow attrition by medical science upon their more devastating effects. Eventually, perhaps, will come sufficient understanding for complete control. That the picture has brightened within recent years, however, cannot be denied.

In one long-term study, for example, McArdle's Dr. Charles H. Heidelberger has shown that the cancer-producing laboratory chemicals seem always to attack a certain specific protein component in the normal living cell. Once attacked in this manner, the originally normal cell material is somehow transformed into potentially cancer-producing material. This is a follow-up of work on the chemical causation of cancer, a field which was initiated at McArdle by Drs. James and Elizabeth Miller, and which has resulted in a much improved understanding of carcinogenesis. The search has narrowed down to the particular cellular substances involved in the transformation of healthy cells to cancerous ones. Up to this point, laboratory mice were ideally suited to the research. Now, however, for detailed study of the process, the work can be accomplished only by studying tissues growing not within a living organism but in test tubes.

Only within the last few years has it been possible to grow animal tissues in test tubes. The methods in use are still not perfect. Recently, British scientists perfected a method for growing portions of specific organs in test tubes.

This would not be counted an unusual feat if it were not for one fact. Tissues cultured in test tubes previously lost their identity in a relatively short time; cells from liver, kidney, skin, muscle, and so on, quickly reverted to a kind of generalized material of little value to scientists needing to study specific types of cells. The British workers now apparently have surmounted this obstacle. Heidelberger will visit England in the next few months to learn the methods developed by the British scientists.

With this new technique, the work promises to provide a much more detailed knowledge of the specific cellular chemicals involved in cancer production than was ever possible before.

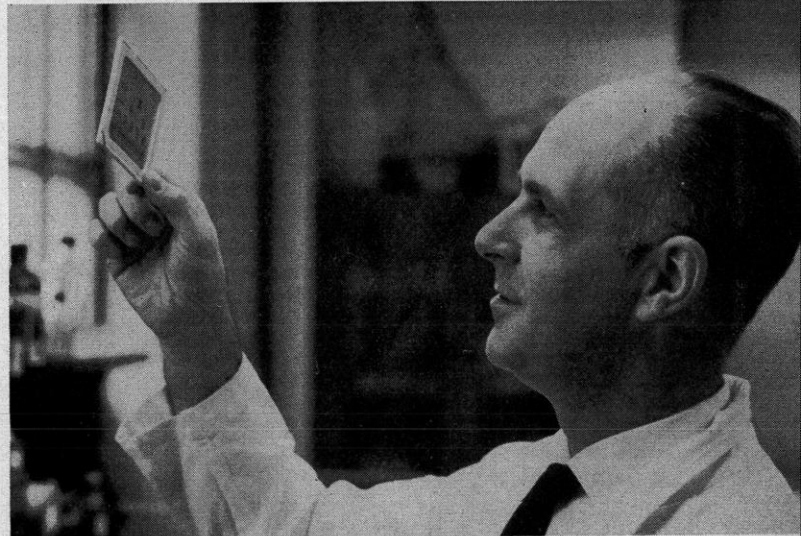
It is of interest to note that Heidelberger is one of 14 cancer researchers in the nation who have been awarded lifetime support by the American Cancer Society, and one of two such scientists at the University of Wisconsin. The Society recently granted the University nearly \$1 million to support the lifetime research of Heidelberger and of Dr. James Price of the UW Medical School's Tumor Clinic.

Of perhaps more immediate consequences to the medical

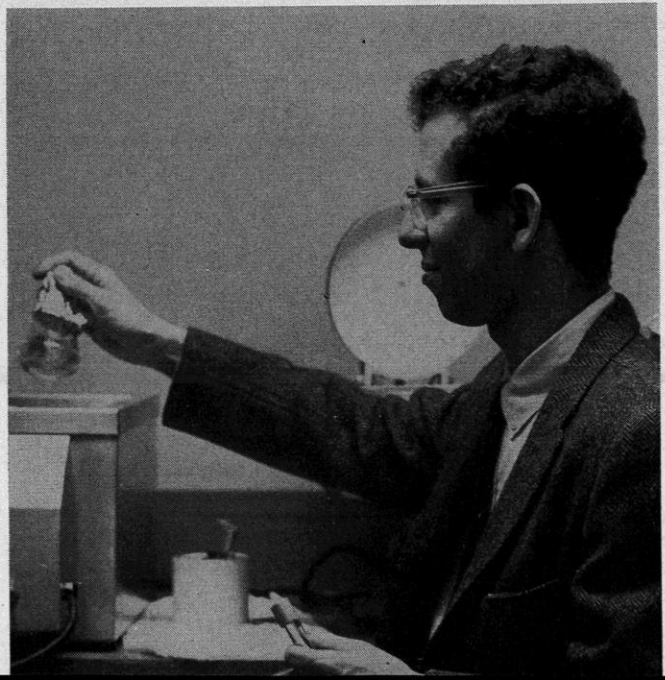
Howard Temin



Charles Heidelberger



Wacław Szybalski

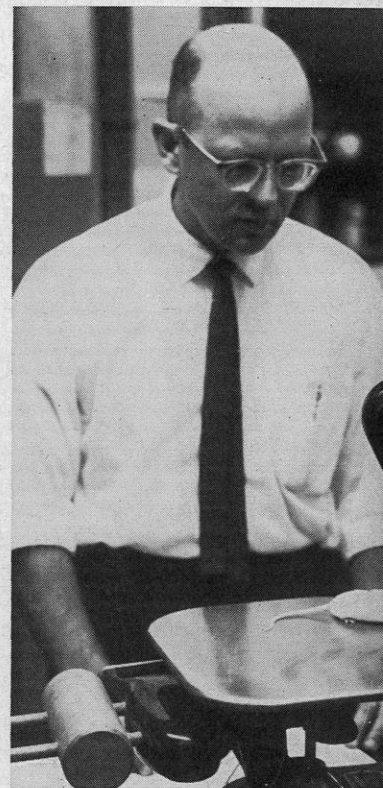




Van Potter



Gerald Mueller



Roswell Boutwell

treatment of cancer patients is Heidelberger's work in developing an anti-cancer drug, named 5-fluorouracil (5-FU), and a more effective related compound devised recently, 5-fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine (FUDR). The former material has now been used with more than 4,000 patients in Wisconsin and other states and is of considerable value as a palliative treatment of certain patients in advanced stages of the disease.

Research to find improved chemicals in the 5-F U series is continuing. In addition, the most extensive study ever attempted of the effect of tumor-inhibiting drugs on cancer patients is under way in the Tumor Clinic of the University's Medical Center, in the hope that it can be discovered why certain patients respond to 5-F U and others do not. It is even foreseen that a biochemical test can be devised to predict in advance which patients will be helped by 5-F U and which would profit most by other treatments.

Cancer Cells Differ

One fact stands out quite clearly from the research done on cancer during recent decades. It is that there are many different degrees—and probably kinds—of cancer. The cells of a well-established tumor, for example, differ more strikingly from normal cells than those of new young tumors.

It is at present most profitable to study the younger cancer cells, those differing least from normal tissues. By so doing, it is hoped that single differences can be isolated and identified.

Research at McArdle on these "minimal deviation" cells, as they are known, is conducted primarily by Drs. Potter and Henry C. Pitot.

"The only real difference we've found is involved with the cell's control over certain enzymes," Pitot says.

Enzymes are the working chemicals of the cell, correspond-

ing in a way to the assembly lines of industry. Within recent decades, a new branch of biochemistry has arisen, devoted to the study of these vital substances.

"Our knowledge of control mechanisms—especially enzyme synthesis and activity—has increased to a degree where we can devise experiments with neoplasms," Pitot continues. "Thus the question of whether enzymes in cancer tissue are regulated in the same way as in normal tissue can now be approached."

Smoke, Smog, and Sunlight

Once it had been discovered that many hundreds of substances were capable of causing cancer in experimental animals, it was asked to what extent might these and as yet unknown carcinogens be responsible for human cancer.

And, in fact, many substances or physical conditions with which every individual comes in frequent contact are, indeed, potential carcinogens—many of them obviously unavoidable, such as smoke (furnaces, burning leaves), charred food (roasting and toasting), exhaust fumes (every city street), smog (industrial centers), sunlight (everywhere), natural radioactivity (everywhere).

As scientists began to enumerate the causes of cancer, it became less and less apparent why the disease is not much more prevalent than actually is the case. Dr. R. K. Boutwell of McArdle, after a long series of experiments, learned the answer to this question.

Scientists have been able to show that two steps are involved in the formation of cancer. The first step can be compared to the action of light on a photographic film; even a little light has an effect which can be added to by further exposure. But this effect is latent, and is revealed only by development. Likewise, tumors are elicited in exposed or

initiated tissue by further development, and this second stage is often called tumor promotion.

Unlike initiation, agents that promote tumors do not necessarily cause a permanent effect on the animal which may be added to by subsequent contact with additional promoting stimuli. To illustrate, Boutwell uses three of his experiments as examples:

One. Mice that had previously received a single dose of cancer initiator were treated with a tumor-promoting agent under optimal conditions of concentration and frequency. Many tumors appeared in these mice.

Two. Mice similarly initiated receive the same total amount of the tumor-promoting substance but in much smaller doses and much more frequently. No tumors appear. The result shows that safe levels exist below which the agent is not capable of exerting a tumor-promoting effect.

Three. Mice similarly initiated are exposed to large amounts of the promoting substance, but at long intervals so that the total dose of the promoting agent is the same as in the other groups. None of the mice developed tumors.

Thus, in contrast to the initiating agents, promoting agents are harmless to mice at monthly intervals although the same dose at weekly intervals causes many tumors to appear.

In other words, the effect of these promoting chemicals—or such potentially carcinogenic conditions as direct sunlight or smoke—is not cumulative if the doses do not exceed a certain safe level, either in terms of size or frequency of exposure.

For example, long daily exposures to direct bright sunlight, resulting not only in a deep tan but a continual slight burn, can be potentially dangerous. Yet there is no danger at all in shorter exposures at frequent intervals nor in long exposures at infrequent intervals (except for the sunburn likely to result).

The example is substantiated by the higher incidence of skin cancer among those whose occupation favors prolonged exposure to sunlight, especially in those parts of the country, such as the southwest, where there are few cloudy days. It is also interesting, as an illustration, that sailors have eight times more skin cancer than average individuals in the same age group.

The same principle holds true for exposure to the hundreds of other carcinogenic influences to which every individual inevitably is exposed.

"This explains," Boutwell summarizes, "why, in the presence of so many things that are carcinogenic, we do not all come down with cancer. The initiating components are present in sufficient amounts everywhere, but exposure is not sufficiently frequent or at high enough levels to complete the disease-causing process."

The Basic Change

It is well known that X-radiation has both detrimental and beneficial effects. On the one hand, it can cause serious injury. On the other, it is one of the most effective anti-neoplastic agents.

The work of three McArdle scientists, Dr. Waclaw Szybalski, Mrs. Zofia Opara, and R. L. Erikson, has provided some contributions to improved understanding of the mechanism of radiation effects.

First, they have found that the human cancer cell can be made more sensitive to radiation by chemical modification of its most important component, the heredity-bearing nucleic acid, called DNA.

Second, by designing rather ingenious experiments employing whole cells and extracted (but still biologically functional) DNA they were able to provide rigorous proof that DNA is the prime target of the radiation effect.

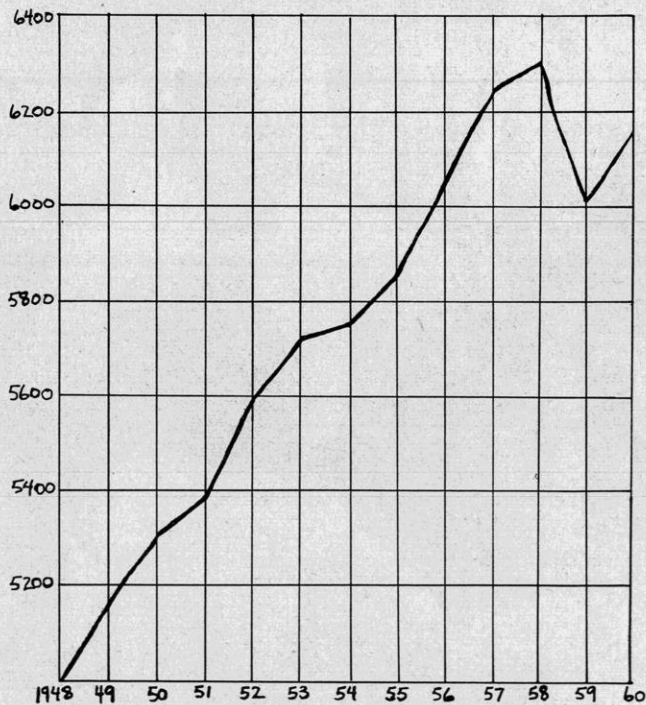
"It might be easier now to devise some methods leading to alleviation of injury in the case of accidental exposure to radiation," Szybalski points out. "It might also lead to a more effective use of radiation in the treatment of cancer."

While cancer-producing chemicals have been employed for decades to create tumors for research, it has been possible to learn little of the method by which they did their work.

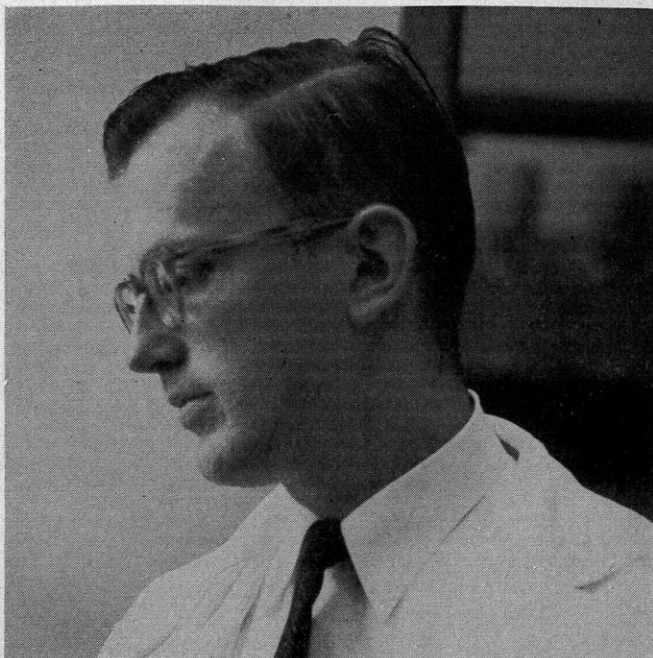
An advance in this field was announced recently by Drs. James and Elizabeth Miller, husband-and-wife research team at McArdle who are studying some of the intricate details of the process of cancer induction by chemicals. They have found that one of the cancer-producing chemicals ordinarily used in the laboratory does not trigger the disease in the form administered; instead, it is converted by metabolism into other much more potent compounds, and these trick the cell master chemicals into becoming cancerous.

There is, actually, a whole series of intermediates between the original chemical and the final substance responsible for the trickery. The Millers have identified the first in the series

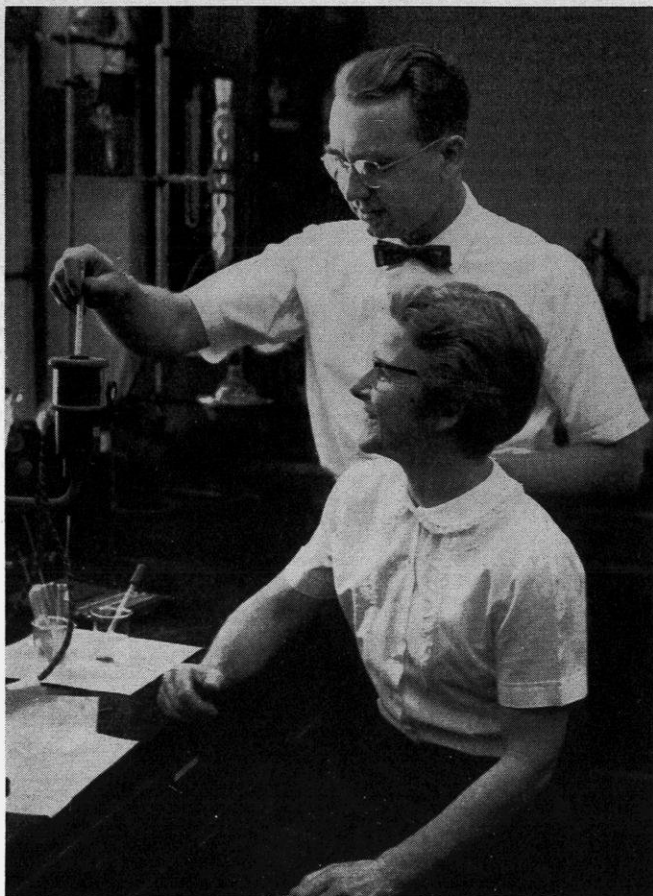
Cancer Deaths in Wisconsin



Wisconsin's vital statistics show an amazing drop in cancer deaths in 1959. Scientists believe this may reflect better public cancer education programs, better diagnosis, and new methods of cancer chemotherapy, including the new drugs for cancer treatment developed at Wisconsin and first used on a large-scale basis that year—resulting in the survival of many patients for a period of months beyond the time when their lives otherwise would have been claimed by the disease.



Henry Pitot



James and Elizabeth Miller

of carcinogenic intermediates formed when the substance named 2-acetylaminofluorene is fed to animals. This promises to furnish a foothold for further assaults on the mystery of cancer.

It may also help explain the activity of certain chemicals known to cause bladder cancer in man. A substance named 2-naphthylamine is such a chemical. Its use has been discontinued in the dye industry, where it was employed in the manufacture of other chemicals. The Miller's discovery may help explain why this chemical causes cancer while many hundreds of other substances, many very similar, are quite harmless.

Rapid Division Rate

The characteristic that distinguishes cancer cells from all others—and that makes them dangerous—is their capacity to reproduce at a rate faster than the particular normal cells from which they originated. It is also one of the cancer cell's most puzzling attributes. Equally puzzling, however, is the methodical and controlled reproductive pace of normal cells. Why do they grow at their own particular pace, while the same cells, once having become malignant, increase the pace as much as several times over?

"In the case of the normal cells such as those present in the liver, kidney, lung, etc., the reproductive cycle may take weeks, months, or even years," points out Dr. Gerald C. Mueller. "Some cells, particularly those of the brain, probably never divide once they have been established as differentiated cells."

Working to discern the molecular mechanisms of cellular division, Mueller has learned that each cell operates as if it is proceeding around a reproductive cycle. Only after a certain preparatory stage has been reached can the duplication of the cell's genetic material (DNA) be initiated. Thereafter, the tests of the events involved in cell division proceed at nearly an identical rate in all animal cells. In other words, once cell division is triggered, the cell is committed to division.

Normal cells must overcome a number of barriers which results in their spending long periods of time in the inter-phase stage leading up to division.

"This is a stage in which they exhibit those functional potentialities for which we recognize them as liver, heart, skin, and other tissues," Mueller points out. "Cancer cells, on the other hand, rush through this stage and jump into the division process."

The chemistry of this difference is now being uncovered by the McArdle workers.

"We hope that the study will reveal the molecular events involved in the cellular reproductive process and indicate the manner in which agents such as carcinogens, hormones, and viruses are able to modify the barriers which regulate the frequency with which cells proceed around the reproductive cycle," Mueller says.

Once this knowledge has been acquired, it should be possible to design and administer combinations of chemicals capable of selectively imposing regulations upon the rampant growth of cancer tissue.

Still another approach to the problem is represented by the research of Dr. Howard Temin, who employs a virus

continued on page 31

THE UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin is more visible on the national academic scene than ever before. Citizens of the state expect it to be a great university. Standards accepted to measure greatness now have educational depth. Scholastic standards are higher, and students appear to be taking new standards in stride, and with pride.

Conscious goal-seeking is the biggest difference, perhaps, between 1951 and today.

Accomplishments of yesterday are preludes to the problems of the present, indicators of the opportunities of tomorrow. All too rare is there occasion for a backward glance over the trail traveled to gain inspiration for today and tomorrow from the achievements of the past.

The temptation to eulogize is strong. But the men who surveyed the situation now and over the past 10 years showed clearly that their thoughts were on the University's future.

1951-1961

A Most Important Decade

by Jack Burke

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN is taller than it used to be, is growing steadily and sturdily. It is fulfilling its role in the academic renaissance in progress around the nation, and is serving its state and the world more effectively than ever before.

In accord with this statement are seven prominent leaders who were asked to summarize, as if filing items for a future history of the University, the most notable, significant achievements of the past 10 years.

Participating in the review were Fred H. Harrington, University vice president, administrator and historian; William L. Sachse, head of the history department; William H. Young, political scientist and budgetary assistant to Pres. Conrad A. Elvehjem; Mark H. Ingraham, retiring dean of the college of letters and science; LeRoy E. Luberg, dean of students; L. H. Adolfson, dean of the UW Extension Division, and John Guy Fowlkes, director of the Wisconsin Improvement Program and professor in the School of Education.

These men agreed almost unanimously that one of the foremost, most meaningful actions of the University since 1951 was the creation of the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee. This, Dean Ingraham stated, "has helped to round out the program of higher education in the state, affording the citizens of Milwaukee great opportunities and strengthening the University's position relative to the citizens of the state."

He said the opening of the Memorial Library in 1953 "was the most important development in the physical plant in Madison for 50 years."

Prof. Young declared:

"The most important development, as I see it, has been

the tremendous expansion of our research program. At the close of World War II, the major support for research was in the College of Agriculture; today every college except Milwaukee has a strong program. The total expenditure in letters and science now exceeds that in agriculture. Although the growth of research has been substantial in the natural sciences, it has been spectacular in the social studies where it has trebled in five years. Research has increased faster than enrollment and faster than any segment of our program."

In source of support for research, "We now are more closely connected with the national government than at any time in our history," Prof. Young said. "Today many of our faculty members spend 50 per cent or more of their energy in research. Only in the humanities does teaching still occupy 75 per cent of faculty effort."

He said the following new programs, inaugurated in the past decade, have contributed to UW progress: development of instruction and research in the international field; development of a program of urban studies and services; development of cooperative research with other universities, such as the Midwest University Research Association; growing emphasis on languages, and development of the Integrated Liberal Studies program.

Dr. Harrington said:

"This period (1951-1961) has been our most important decade. In these years, we have:

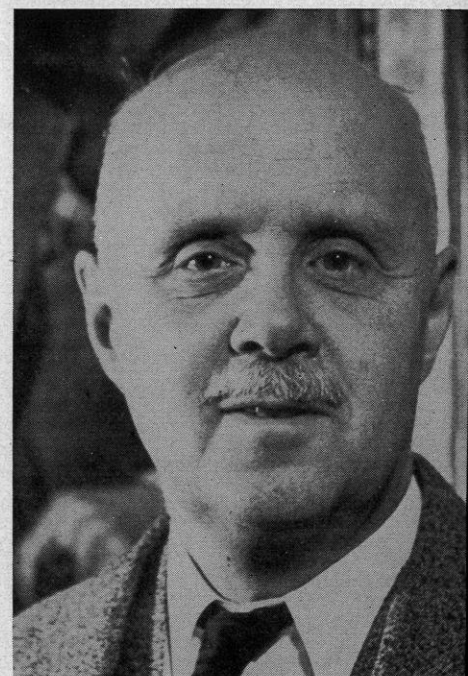
"Improved the variety and quality of instruction while taking care of an ever-growing student body; strengthened our freshmen-sophomore Center system; entered a whole new era of research and have seen research activity increase much



Fred H. Harrington



William H. Young



Mark H. Ingraham



Lorentz H. Adolfson

more rapidly than enrollment. The faculty has retained its interest in undergraduate teaching.

"We have built more dormitories and classrooms and research buildings, more than in any other decade, though still far from enough. And we have maintained our standing as one of the nation's great universities, in spite of serious financial difficulties."

IN FACING THE FUTURE, he said, "we can lay plans knowing that the accomplishments of the fifties can help us build an even better University in the sixties."

Dr. Sachse cited the physical expansion of the UW plant in Madison, the success attained in securing financial support from private foundations for research and other educational undertakings, the establishment of an honors program in the college of letters and science, "an accomplishment concerned with quality rather than quantity," and the setting up of the Institute for Research in the Humanities.

Dean Ingraham held that one of the most forceful growth factors is "an imponderable—the maintenance of academic freedom on the campus, not an easy matter in this decade."

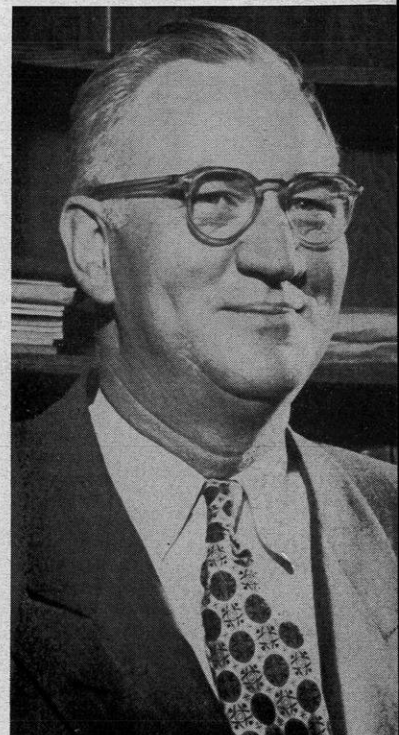
He also praised the appointment of "good young men to the faculty, thus increasing our strength; the arrival of better prepared students; the notable contributions of former UW Pres. Edwin B. Fred and the already distinguished record of Pres. Elvehjem; the development of the office of academic vice president and the splendid services of Ira Baldwin and Fred Harrington, raising the stature of this position; the increase in election of languages; the boost in staff benefits; establishment of the honors program; the help given teachers by the National Science Foundation and the National Defense Education Act, and the enormous rise in gifts and grants from foundations and branches of the government."



William L. Sachse



LeRoy E. Luberg



John Guy Fowlkes

The last, he outlined, "together with the successful investment experience of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, has made research opportunities far greater than ever before."

Physical progress was enhanced by the enlargement of the art collection of the University, Dean Ingraham pointed out, which, however, clearly shows the need for a fitting gallery (see p. 20) in which to exhibit it."

In addition to a new art gallery, Dean Ingraham said the University needs an evaluation of its faculty leave pattern which "produces difficulties in securing continuity of work, especially for graduate studies. This represents a great opportunity but also a great problem."

Both Ingraham and Prof. Fowlkes were enthusiastic about creation of the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education. The dean said:

"This . . . has produced greater cooperation between the state colleges and the University. A wise measure, it was a substitute for a proposal for integration, which was fraught with dangers."

Prof. Fowlkes said the new committee helps carry on continuing studies of such matters as curriculum and prospective enrollments, including provision for a joint master's degree in teaching.

The higher quality of entering freshmen, the mounting support for, and research in, the social sciences, and the decision not to limit registration at this time came in for commendation. Prof. Fowlkes also listed:

"A more vigorous stand by the administration for adequate funds for the UW and a more effective presentation of budgetary needs; the appointment of Conrad A. Elvehjem as president, our first UW alumnus in that position since Pres. Van Hise; a stronger and wider recognition of the re-

sponsibility and opportunity here in foreign education, as evidenced by the large number of faculty members who have done foreign service."

He paid tribute to the sharply increased dormitory facilities for married students and the implications of this development for graduate education; the establishment of a few high-level salaries for staff members; the improvement of the orientation program to get freshmen started properly; recognition of the need for an action taken toward the betterment of teaching in the University; improvements in the school of education, particularly with respect to increased research under the direction of Dean Lindley J. Stiles.

Dean Luberg said the University faced head-on tests of academic freedom several times during the past 10 years and came away with colors flying.

"Because of our stand . . . I believe the Communist cause has been severely damaged by our open and vigorous discussion of controversial ideas in UW forums."

Dean Luberg thought highly of the smooth transition from the administration of Pres. Fred to that of Pres. Elvehjem, "surely one that will be made much of by historians."

He also listed as principal events since 1951:

Creation of the State Coordinating Committee for Higher Education; action by the faculty giving students more freedom and responsibility in social activities; growth of the Extension Centers, and the progress made by the School of Education in research leadership.

Dean Adolphson stated:

"New facilities in the Extension Centers mark the coming of age of the system as an integral part of the total higher education pattern of the state, both as a system of 'community colleges' and as a network of off-campus adult education locations."

(continued)

He referred to new structural improvements at Green Bay, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Menasha, Racine and Wausau.

The Wisconsin Center, completed in 1958, was described by Dean Adolfson as "a remarkable" adult education building in Madison. He said:

"It now houses the growing programs of the University for people in all walks of life, with primary emphasis on postgraduate training in the professions, business, industry and government services, as well as liberal education for the public.

"And meanwhile, the traditional form of UW outreach, correspondence study, has continued to grow in quantity and quality."

Dean Adolfson looks forward to the completion of the first unit of a new extension office structure "bringing together the present scattered administrative offices of the division. This . . . will stand as testimony to the belief of the University and the state in making the University as useful as possible to all the people of Wisconsin."

DID THESE LEADERS think the University was lagging in any respects?

Vice Pres. Harrington said the present "finds us trailing behind our major competitors in buildings, in library collections and on the faculty salary front. We have experienced serious financial difficulties. We need more dormitories, classroom and research space."

Dr. Sachse listed the salary scale as backward, and also declared that the "preoccupation of the administration and faculty with quantity rather than quality—in particular, the failure to raise the standards of our undergraduate body by adopting a more selective policy with regard to admissions—has hurt us in not measuring up to our responsibilities." He continued:

"I believe that the pace and content of our instruction suffers from the fact that too many freshmen are taken into the UW who are not adequately prepared academically, and the University is too liberal in keeping on and readmitting low-grade students. I further believe our graduate school should raise its standards of admission."

Several other members of the faculty were asked to list additional events at the University since 1951, happenings which would find their way into a history of the UW. This list included:

The growth of foreign student enrollments.

A higher percentage of married students on the campus.
More books being taken out of the library.

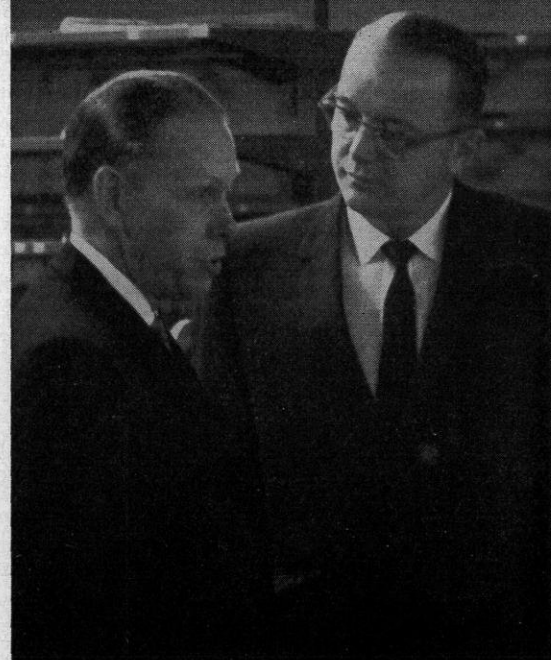
More students working their way through school than ever before.

The enrollment climb in so-called tougher courses.

The two trips of Badger football teams to the Rose Bowl, both ending in defeat.

The death of the Junior Prom, a traditional social highlight that somehow or other lost favor.

All in all, it has been an historic decade—one that has found the University more conscious than ever of its tradition, and more aware of the challenges that continually mark the way of progress. Perhaps historians will record that it was in the decade just past that the University of Wisconsin became truly aware of its limitless potential.



President Elvehjem (left) and WAA President Norman Becker at the Second Century Kick-Off Dinner.

THE UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin continued to grow in the 1959-61 biennium—in enrollment, faculty, programs, budget, and facilities—but the greatest growth was in quality, Pres. C. A. Elvehjem reveals in his two-year report. The 32-page document has been mailed to all state officials and legislators, and is now available in all Wisconsin public libraries.

"Our greatest stress was on building the faculty strength, with care to add only those with highest potential, those who brought something extra to contribute to the broad sweep of our academic capabilities, and those interested in adding to mankind's knowledge as well as teaching it," Dr. Elvehjem points out.

He cites the many honors awarded UW faculty members during the biennium—honorary degrees, election to office in national and international learned societies, national and international awards—as proof of Wisconsin's past success in faculty selection.

He describes the incentives the University has set up to encourage good teaching: the William Kiekhofer awards, the distinguished "name" professorships, the increase in number of visiting professorships.

"A marked increase in the number of major symposia and learned conferences on the campus during the biennium, many of them financed by grants from foundations and private donors,

The President's Biennial Report

Excellence is our Goal

can be considered both an indication of the quality of our faculty in attracting to Wisconsin leaders in various fields of knowledge from all over the world, and a part of our faculty's self-improvement efforts," he writes.

"A total of 1,844 events were held during the biennium at our Wisconsin Center alone—181,226 man-days of conferences, institutes, short courses, and meetings," he adds.

The University's first full-scale honors program opened in September, 1960, and attracted 334 students on the Madison campus, 111 in Milwaukee. Carnegie Corporation aid helped support a junior year in France for honors students, a junior year in Monterrey, Mexico for engineers. Other students went to India to study at Delhi University and to perform 20 hours of weekly social service work in a Wisconsin version of the "Peace Corps," the report points out.

Student counseling and guidance programs were enlarged, an undergraduate library was set up within the general library, and major library acquisitions reflected increased emphasis on programs on Africa, Latin America, Russia and India.

The quality of students—as measured by rank in high school graduating class and other entrance criteria, and by accomplishment during the undergraduate and graduate years—continued to improve during the biennium, according

to the report, and higher standards were set for out-of-state students.

TURNING TO the physical plant, Dr. Elvehjem discusses the acceleration of classroom, laboratory and dormitory construction and completion of detailed long-range plans for expansion at Madison and Milwaukee to take care of larger enrollments.

"The most ambitious expansion programs were concentrated at the Freshman-Sophomore Centers elsewhere in the state where, with local financing, facilities in some cases were more than doubled. Enrollments increased more than 26 per cent in the Centers during the biennium, faster than in any other segment of the University, and it was felt that their development could aid considerably in reducing pressures in Madison and Milwaukee," he reveals.

Classes were scheduled into the evening hours and on the weekend to utilize classroom space to the fullest.

Dr. Elvehjem cites as a new development of the "Wisconsin Idea" of service to the state the Ford Foundation-supported Urban Teaching-Research-Extension Program to do for city dwellers what has been done for many years for the state's farmers. At the same time agricultural programs and research were strengthened, in developing new crop and vegetable varieties and in improving the dairy industry.

"While Wisconsin long has been

among the leaders in efforts toward international understanding through higher education, its work in this area intensified significantly during the biennium . . . and its growing activities on behalf of the United States government in this sphere took the dimensions of a trend which could shape the development of the University for years to come," he writes.

SUPPLEMENTING long-time campus study of world affairs, pioneering new studies were launched in Portuguese, Chinese, Indian and Buddhist language and culture.

Entomology projects in Latin America, medical programs in Hawaii, geological and meteorological research in the Arctic, solar energy studies in under-developed nations, engineering education in India, and economics education in Indonesia were undertaken. The Institute for World Affairs Education was established on the Milwaukee campus to do research and to disseminate knowledge through lectures and seminars.

The University's future excellence will depend to a great extent on the financial support it receives from the state, but to a growing extent it will also depend on support from federal agencies, foundations, corporations, and individuals, particularly alumni, the report declares. Federal support will be increasingly important for the expanding international programs "which the state cannot be expected to finance."

The increase in foundation support during the biennium was "particularly encouraging," for it helped make heavy gains in social science and humanities research. The University of Wisconsin Foundation passed the five-million-dollar mark in its contributions to the University, and contributions from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation reached a total of almost 18 million dollars during the two year period. Private gifts and bequest also increased during the biennium.

"Excellence is our goal. Despite all the progress I have reported for the past biennium, we are far from satisfied with our current status. Wisconsin has the capability for continued improvement and the intention to improve. It seeks to surpass only itself in constant progress toward excellence," Dr. Elvehjem concludes.



This relief sculpture, "Madonna and Child" by Benedetto da Maiano, is one of twelve works of art valued at a total of \$199,000 which was given to the University of Wisconsin recently by the Kress Foundation.

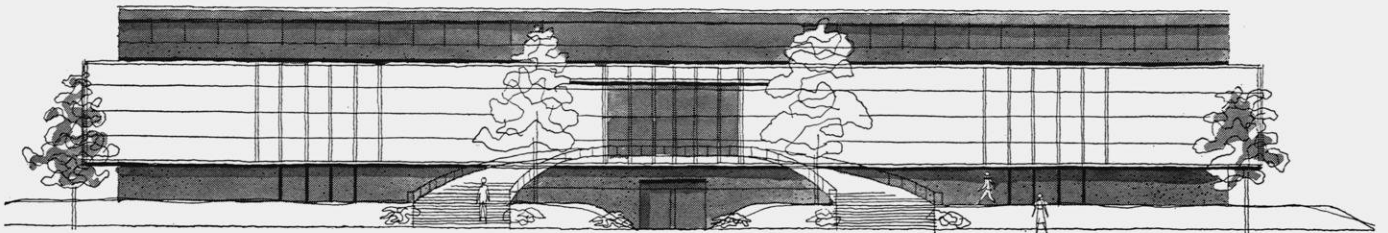
ALTHOUGH RELATIVELY few people are aware of the fact, the University of Wisconsin has one of the finest university art collections in the Midwest. Since 1909, when the late Thomas E. Brittingham, Sr., gave the University its famed Lincoln statue created by the sculptor A. A. Weinman, Wisconsin has, through gift, bequest, purchase or indefinite loan, been building a permanent collection of growing size and excellence. Currently, the University owns more than 1,300 original works of art. Of these, about 700 are considered to be of museum quality—that is, of sufficient artistic merit to warrant being shown as part of a permanent collection.

The University's collection was greatly enhanced in September when the Regents accepted 14 examples of Italian Renaissance art valued at more than \$199,000 from the Kress Foundation. The Renaissance works, twelve paintings and two sculptures, were part of the collection of the late Samuel H. Kress, an art devotee and founder of

the University possesses a fine permanent art collection which is continually growing — this fact, combined with the increasing demand for programs in this cultural area, point to the need for a new . . .

Art Center and Galleries

This rough sketch is a suggested treatment of the University's projected Art Center and Galleries.





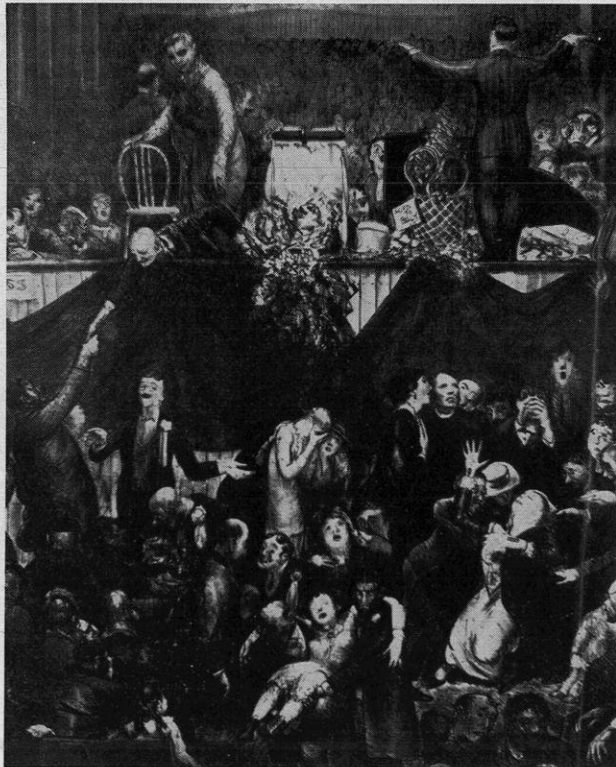
A priceless and irreplaceable triptych from the Joseph E. Davies collection. This art work is a gem of the Italo-Greek School of the early fifteenth century.

"The Sawdust Trail" by George W. Bellows (American, 1882-1925).

the Kress chain stores. They are all important examples of the development of Italian art from the 14th century to the 18th. (The paintings and sculptures included in the collection were on display in the Wisconsin Union through November 8.)

Among the other outstanding collections owned by the University are: the Joseph E. Davies collection of Russian paintings and religious icons; the Charles Crane collection of 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th century oil paintings; the Marc B. Rojzman collection of 16th, 17th, and 18th century works by Italian, French, and Dutch masters; the Hawley, Marshall, and Kubly collections of prints; and etchings and engravings by such distinguished masters as Rembrandt, Durer, and Callot. Some of the leading contemporary artists represented in the University's collections include: de Chirico, Shahn, Rouault, Dufy, Picasso, Chagall, Orozco, Curry, and Rivera.

Unfortunately, the greatest share of the University's fine art collection is rarely seen by students or the general public. The art works are temporarily protected in basement storage rooms or



On this and the following page --- samples of the University's art collection.



"Denial of Peter" by Gerard Seghers (Flemish, 1591–1651)—a gift of Marc B. Rojzman.



"Two Angels with Sudarium" by Albrecht Dürer—a recent purchase of the University Humanistic Foundation.

"Spring, Madison Square" by John Sloan (American, 1871–1951)—a purchase of the University Humanistic Foundation.



hung in offices to be viewed, at best, by only a few members of the University community. The reason for this unfortunate predicament is that, unlike many sister institutions, the University of Wisconsin lacks an appropriate Art Center and Galleries.

In these days when classrooms, laboratories, and offices literally have to be begged, borrowed, or stolen, there is little chance of convincing a legislative body, or a great many of the taxpayers of the state that the University of Wisconsin vitally needs an art gallery. For that reason, the University feels that the only possible way to secure funds for such a building would be through private solicitation and contributions. In recent years, the University has sought the means to construct the building from foundations and private donors without success.

The estimated cost to provide the University with an Art Center and Galleries is \$2,000,000. At first, this figure may seem overwhelming for a building to display works of art. But the fact is that such a building will contain other associated facilities critically needed by the educational and cultural programs of the University, and will be in constant use as an art center for the state.

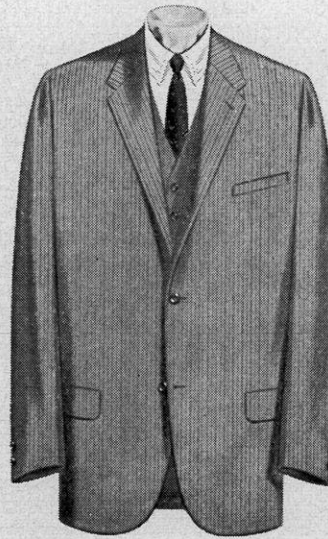
Recommendations for such a building have come from such diverse segments of the campus as the College of Letters and Science, the School of Education, the College of Engineering, the School of Pharmacy, and the office of the Vice President of Business and Finance. In addition to these major divisions of the University, there is whole-hearted support coming from twenty-one academic divisions, departments, and area study groups. These groups represent a full spectrum of the social studies and humanities and will all directly benefit from the opportunities offered by an Art Center and Galleries. They are: division of humanities, art and art education, art history, classics, East Asian studies, English, French and Italian, German, Hebrew studies, history, horticulture (landscape design), India studies, Integrated Liberal Studies, philosophy (aesthetics), physical education (dance), rural art project, Scandinavian studies, Slavic languages, Spanish and Hispanic studies, speech (theater), and urban planning (engineering).

As it is now conceived, the projected

Art Center and Galleries would offer a variety of facilities which have been identified in several preliminary plans. And those responsible for planning the Center agree that it should contain sufficient gallery space to provide for the exhibition of the University's permanent collections and special exhibitions. In addition, a print collection room, a reference library, and space for art historical research will be designed to act as a supplement to the gallery space for instructional and study purposes. It is also recommended that one or two auditoria be constructed for special art events, lectures, symposia, forums, and other extra-curricular activities which would reach a broad and representative audience from the student body, the University community, and the citizens of Wisconsin.

With these facilities available, the University could extend its services in the various fields of art. Specifically, a new Art Center and Galleries would allow the University to present a series of changing exhibitions of original works of art which would be closely tied-in with the work of the twenty-one departments mentioned above. It would mean that the University could rescue its own fine collections from the obscurity of the basements and storerooms where they are now housed. And, through the construction of a proper center for art, the University would be able to accommodate outstanding traveling and loan collections as well as persuade donors to present their private collections to the University.

Even though we live in an age of technology, there is no refuting the fact that art is at the very core of human experience. Without art in our lives, we founder. It is with this in mind that many alumni and friends of the University have long hoped for a Wisconsin Art Center and Galleries which would act as a key facility for the encouragement of an interest in the arts on the campus. With generous support, the University could soon have a useful showplace for its growing collection of masterworks and for its increasingly distinguished program in the arts. The suggestions of our alumni would be more than welcome in the effort to discover the means of providing this urgently needed cultural facility.



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The addition to the law library provides a marked contrast to the old Law School building. It is hoped that the older building, which has long been considered inadequate, will be razed soon so that construction may be started on a new facility which will be architecturally integrated with the existing law library facilities, and will provide long-needed classroom and office space.

The crowded conditions which have long plagued the University of Wisconsin Law School have been somewhat alleviated this fall with the opening of the new law library addition. The new wing virtually glistens and is a welcome sign of progress in contrast to the old law building. In the new building, there is room for approximately 200,000 more books as well as study tables and carrels which can accommodate 248 students. This means that the combined facilities of the old and new law library can easily handle a capacity of 300,000 volumes and provide study spaces for over 400 students.

The new library wing also offers features not previously available. The aforementioned carrels and tables are conveniently placed throughout the stacks, and two new smoking-lounge rooms and two typing rooms are available. The beautiful new reading room offers a spacious and well-lighted atmosphere in which to study. In addition to these study facilities, space for eleven new faculty offices and a small seminar room has been provided.

"We think this is a fine new facility," says George Young, dean of the Law School. Dean Young also has his eye on the future. Already funds have been allocated to begin drawing up pre-

Prof. Richard Efflend (left) and Dean George Young, both graduates of the Wisconsin Law School, look over a current periodical in the lounge area just off the reading room of the new library.



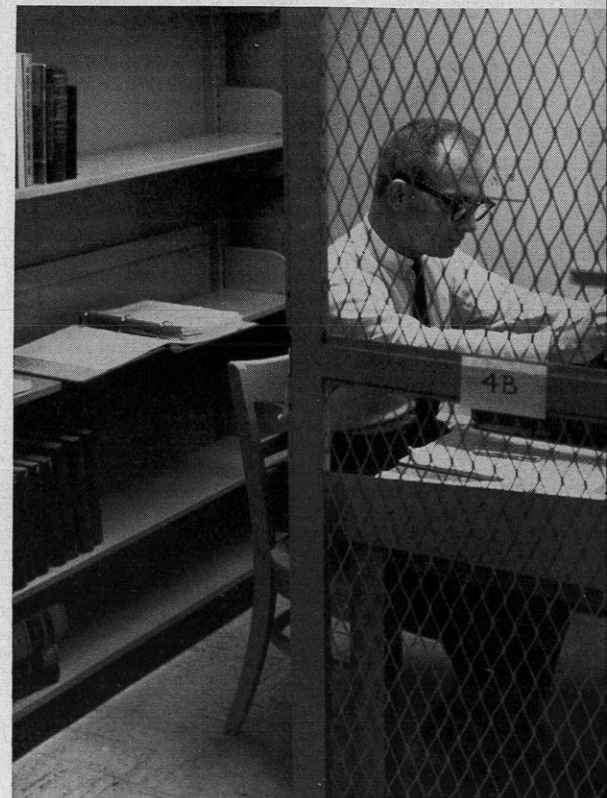
Signs of Progress in the **LAW SCHOOL**



The well-lighted main reading room of the new law library addition provides a great deal of study space for law students. The room, which is decorated in pleasing light tones, also has a reserve desk (upper left) and a lounge (upper right), which contains current periodical literature.

liminary plans and specifications for a building which will supplant the outmoded and inadequate structure which presently houses the Law School. The new building will be designed to absorb the needs brought about by predicted enrollment increases and alleviate the present crowded conditions.

It will provide badly needed classroom space, a courtroom facility designed for student use, and will include more room for faculty offices. It is hoped that construction can be started on this final phase of the Law School completion in September, 1962.



In the stacks of the law library addition, there is ample provision for study. Convenient tables adjacent to the stacks allow for study and free movement among the stacks, while private carrels such as the one pictured here allow students to keep their necessary research materials in one place while they are working on a project.



A front view of Lapham Hall shows its classroom and laboratory wings as well as the contemporary treatment of the building's main entrance.

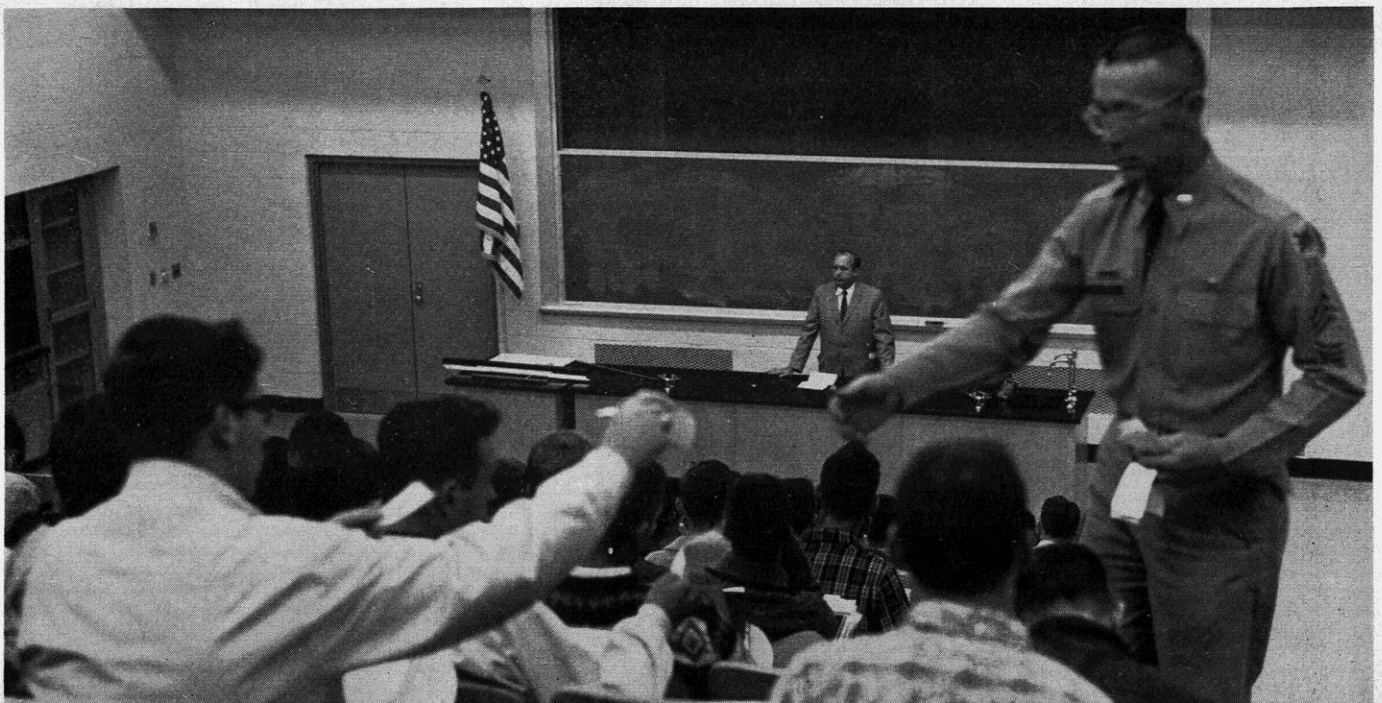
New Buildings

The first major structure constructed at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee since the institution was formed in 1956 through merger of Wisconsin State College, Milwaukee, and the University of Wisconsin Extension Division, Milwaukee, is the \$2,700,000 science building, now officially titled Lapham Hall. The building, which will help relieve extremely crowded laboratory conditions, has just been completed and is being used for the first time by the UW-M departments of psychology, botany, zoology, and chemistry.

Lapham Hall has five stories plus basement, and is located on the west side of Maryland Avenue between Kenwood Boulevard and Hartford Avenue. The cost of the building was financed by State Educational Facilities Building Bonds, which will be amortized over 30 years by legislative appropriations equivalent to a percentage of student fees.

The new building derives its name from Increase A. Lapham who is considered to be the real father of the Milwaukee public high school system. Lapham was also a founder of the Milwaukee Female Academy (a forerunner of Milwaukee Downer College), an early benefactor of the University of Wisconsin, an organizer of the State Historical Society and later its president for a decade, and Wisconsin's first state geologist.

Milwaukee freshmen received their ROTC orientation in one of the two auditorium-lecture rooms available in Lapham Hall. The science building is also equipped with classrooms, laboratories, and office space.





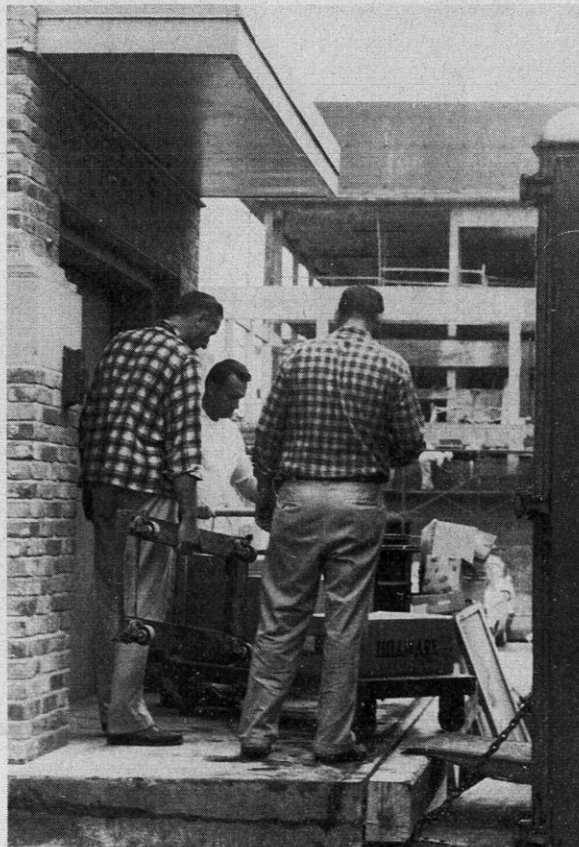
What was once the Downer Seminary property has now become Garland and Pearse halls, valuable new additions to the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee campus.

Early this fall, movers were busy transferring records and equipment from the Main Building at Milwaukee to Garland and Pearse halls which are immediately adjacent. In the background, the skeleton of the new UW-M Fine Arts building can be seen.

in Milwaukee

In addition to Lapham Hall, the recent acquisition and remodeling of the Milwaukee Downer Seminary property has helped to alleviate some of the crowding on the Milwaukee campus. Downer Seminary was purchased by the University for a cost slightly in excess of \$1.8-million, which includes the cost of remodeling the existing facilities.

The two buildings which constituted the Downer Seminary property have been rechristened Garland and Pearse halls in honor of Wisconsin author Hamlin Garland, and Carroll G. Pearse, former president of Milwaukee State Teachers College from 1914 to 1923. These buildings provide more classroom and faculty office space, and take some of the pressure from the Main Building on the Kenwood campus.



Wisconsin Students Gary Weissman and Matt Iverson take

A Look at NSA

MEETING ON THE University of Wisconsin campus, the United States National Student Association (NSA) held its fourteenth annual National Student Congress this past summer during the last two weeks in August. This organization, a non-partisan, non-sectarian, confederation of universities and colleges represented through their democratically elected student governments presently maintains a membership of over 400 institutions of higher learning and represents over a million students.

University of Wisconsin students have long played a prominent leadership role within the Association. The delegates to the National Student Congress

this summer elected Edward Garvey of Burlington, student body president at Wisconsin during 1960-1961, to the presidency of NSA for the ensuing year. Two years ago another Wisconsin student body president, Donald Hoffman of Elm Grove, was similarly elected to the Association's highest post. Moreover, the constitutional convention of the NSA was held here on the campus in the summer of 1947, and the national

office of the Association was located in Madison for three years.

NSA was created to provide a structure through which American students could have a voice in the significant international student organizations which were formed after World War II. It was also conceived as a vehicle by which American students could express their opinions on issues which affect them "in their role as students" and as a means of

EDITOR'S NOTE: The co-authors of this article are graduate students at the University. As undergraduates, they were active in Wisconsin student affairs and government—both have also been active in NSA. It is hoped that their observations on the scope and purpose of the United States National Student Association will help clarify that organization's stand on certain contemporary issues.

Gary Weissman, former Wisconsin Student Association president who is now a graduate student at the University, conducts a plenary session at the 14th annual National Student Association Congress held late last summer in Madison.



carrying out projects and programs by which they could improve their own education.

NSA has attained sufficient stature within educational circles to merit membership on the U. S. Commission for UNESCO and the American Council on Education (of which UW President Conrad A. Elvehjem was recently elected vice-president). Among its national advisors are such distinguished citizens as the Reverend T. M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame;



Ed Garvey, last year's Wisconsin Student Association president from Burlington, chats with delegates to the 14th Congress after he had been elected NSA president for the coming year.

Ralph J. Bunche, Under-Secretary, United Nations; Russell Kirk, editor of *Modern Age*; and Ralph McGill, publisher of the *Atlanta Constitution*.

The annual National Student Congress, to which all member schools may send voting delegates, is the legislative body of the organization which determines the policies and programs for the Association. This last summer's Congress was attended by approximately 1,000 delegates, alternate delegates, and observers, who met to learn through the exchange of ideas new programs for their student governments and other campus organizations. They also drafted, debated, and resolved upon resolutions

concerning issues which they felt affected them as students.

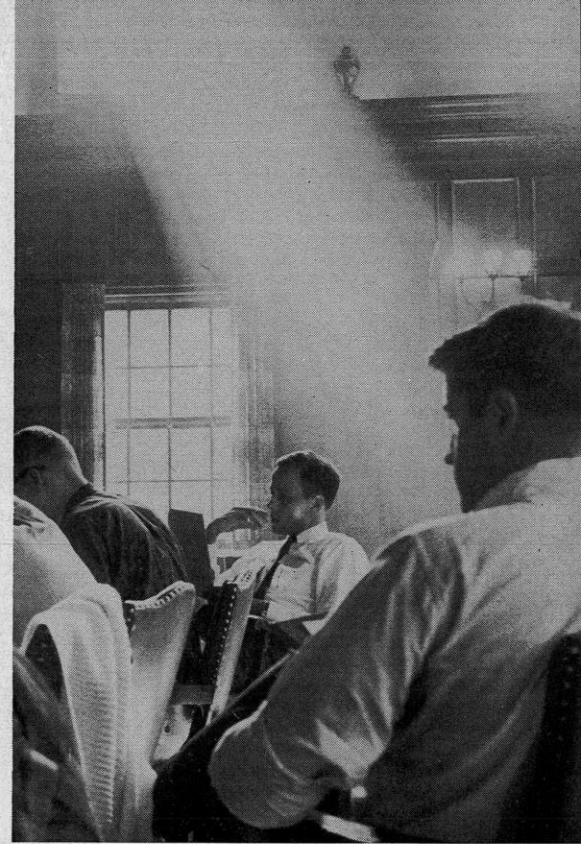
Among the major issues upon which the delegates debated and formulated policy were: academic freedom, segregation, federal aid to education, the World Youth Festival, Cuba, the House Un-American Activities Committee, and nuclear testing and disarmament. Because the NSA Congresses have taken stands on such wide-ranging issues, extended debate has arisen among American students interested in the Association.

Critics of the Association contend that many of the issues with which the delegates concerned themselves do not fall within the NSA's constitutional limitation of matters "which affect students in their role as students". One such critic, John Kellogg (editor of the campus newspaper, the *Daily Cardinal*) of Appleton, recently stated: "Passing resolutions on these issues accomplishes very little, and the Association tries to deal with too many issues. It isn't necessary," Kellogg went on to say, "for the NSA codification to be a Bible of student opinion on any and all topics."

Upholders of the NSA, such as Ray Hamel (current Wisconsin student body president) of Madison, maintain that "the furtherance of higher education necessitates any student organization which is representative and responsible being concerned with those issues which affect the development of the educational process anywhere. The NSA as it now stands is certainly the best-equipped organization to express student opinions and attitudes and to promote student action in these areas of vital concern."

IN RECENT YEARS the majority of delegates to the National Student Congresses have interpreted the constitutional provision of "students in their role as students" to include issues of great national and international importance which they feel to have direct relevance to the student.

Sometimes obscured by the debate over the policy stands taken by NSA are the many programs and projects undertaken by the Association since its inception. These projects range from the sponsorship of foreign student exchanges and summer educational travel to the stimulation of student involvement in improved freshman orientation and curriculum evaluations. NSA spon-



James Scott, NSA international affairs vice president, sits back after presenting a report to the National Executive Council of NSA. The picture was taken in Tripp Commons of the Memorial Union.

sors numerous specialized conferences to enable student leaders to more effectively carry out their responsibilities. In addition to such annual conferences as those held for student body presidents and student editors, the Association this fall, for example, is holding a national student conference on the "Aims of Education" to take place at the Wing-spread conference facilities of the Johnson's Wax Foundation in Racine.

The debate over the role and activities of NSA is bound to continue on many college campuses during the coming years. But perhaps its past accomplishments and successes have been best summed up by Dwight D. Eisenhower when he stated:

"This Association is a working symbol of the American tradition of democracy within our student community. Its programs demonstrate a lively and responsible concern for the issues confronting our country. At a time when understanding among the peoples of the world is so important to our future, I am particularly glad to learn of the increased emphasis being given to international affairs."



Before the current football campaign began, the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Chicago played host to Wisconsin football players who live in the Chicago area and treated them to a buffet dinner at the Bismark Hotel. The Badger players, both freshman and varsity, who attended the annual "Send-Off" party are pictured above. They are: first row—Larry Howard, Ken McGhie, Greg Howie, Bill Smith, Ron Miller, Don Schade (co-captain of this year's Wisconsin team), and Andy Wojdula; second row—Ron Smith, Bruce Seelig, Ron Frain, Carl Chevedden, Lee Bernet, and Barry Peters; third row—Jim Purnell, John Monahan, Joe Milek, Niles McMaster, Mike Cox, Al Pirano, Duncan Hoffman, Ron Phemister, and Chick Hearn.

With Alumni Clubs

Elvehjems Visit Hawaii Club

The Wisconsin Alumni Club of Hawaii was delighted to play host recently to President and Mrs. Conrad A. Elvehjem. The Elvehjems flew to Hawaii late last summer so that Dr. Elvehjem could attend the meetings of the board of the National Science Foundation, of which he is a member, and meetings of the Pacific Science Congress. On hand to greet them at the airport were Marion Hinkson '36, president of the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Hawaii and Walter F. "Mickey" McGuire '34, a former Badger football star who is now special assistant to the president of United Air Lines.

Pres. Elvehjem met with Wisconsin alumni in Honolulu and brought them news of their University. He also had an opportunity to visit with graduate students from Thailand, Japan, and Korea who were stopping off in Hawaii on their way to the University.

The Elvehjem's visit marked the first time that a University of Wisconsin president had had an opportunity to visit with alumni in the nation's newest state. Those loyal Badgers in Hawaii hope that he will come back often.

President and Mrs. Elvehjem are greeted in royal Hawaiian fashion by Marion Hinkson (left) and "Mickey" McGuire on their arrival in Honolulu.



Clubs Have New Ideas

Two Wisconsin Alumni Clubs have added a new twist to their activities which might set a precedent for future alumni club programs.

In Oshkosh, the local Wisconsin Alumni Club initiated a project entitled "Badger Clothing Exchange." Under the leadership of the Oshkosh Club, the people of that city were encouraged to sell clothing which they were not using. The club insisted that the clothing be serviceable and wearable and not of the "rummage sale" variety. Under the clothing exchange plan, part of the profit from the sale went to the Oshkosh Alumni Club's scholarship fund and the balance went to the owner of the clothing.

A late summer picnic sponsored by the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Rochester, N. Y., resulted in an unexpected windfall for the Wisconsin Alumni Association. The Rochester Club charged \$2.50 per person for the event and wound up with a profit of \$17 which was contributed to the Wisconsin Alumni Association to help further the Association's program of service to the University.

These two new ideas are splendid examples of how Wisconsin Alumni Clubs can contribute to the ultimate benefit of the University through a well-planned program of events carried on throughout the year.

CHICAGO ALUMNAE

November 11

Open house and buffet supper at the Clover Club in Evanston following the Northwestern-Wisconsin football game.

Contact: Marjorie J. Connolly, 1749 W. 97th St. (BE 8-5258).

MINNEAPOLIS

November 24

"Badger Football Party"

Leamington Hotel—Minneapolis

Contact: Arthur F. Rizzi (ST 1-3101)

Whitbeck Fellowships Helpful

FOR TWENTY YEARS, a group of American and foreign graduate students in geography have been the beneficiaries of the generosity of the late R. H. Whitbeck, who served on the geography staff of the Wisconsin faculty from 1909 until his retirement in 1937. Under the terms of his will, the late Prof. Whitbeck left over \$60,000 in a trust fund to be used to award fellowships to graduate students doing meritorious work in the field of geography, and by the geography faculty for foreign travel.

First granted during the 1941-42 academic year, the Whitbeck fellowships have gone to a total of 37 graduate students in the ensuing years. Of that total, only five students were from the United States, the remainder represent such countries as Brazil, China, France, India, Sweden, Holland, Great

Britain, New Zealand, Switzerland, Mexico, Japan, Canada, Jamaica, Turkey, Ireland, Denmark, and Germany.

Although the grant is not restricted to foreign students, they have customarily been the recipients of the Whitbeck fellowship; the reason for this being that, because of the language difficulty, foreign students can seldom be utilized as graduate teaching assistants. As it is often difficult to secure aid for foreign students specifically in geography, the Whitbeck program has been most helpful.

As Prof. Glenn Trewartha, who is presently responsible for administering the program, points out: "Competition for the Whitbeck award is exceptionally keen, because the award is given on the basis of individual merit and the number of applicants is numerous."

What kind of academic program do

the Whitbeck fellows follow while they are at the University? Most of them are working towards the Masters Degree which means that they are taking advanced content courses in both the physical and cultural aspects of geography as well as research seminars, and doing independent work.

After they leave Wisconsin, the Whitbeck fellows generally return to their own countries and pursue an academic career. Some of them, however, have taken positions in private industry or in government.

"In any case," says Prof. Trewartha, "we are grateful for the presence of these Whitbeck fellows in our department. Education is certainly not a 'one way street' and we feel that both the foreign students and the members of our department benefit from the exchange of ideas which has been encouraged by the generosity of Prof. Whitbeck."

Cancer (continued)

known to cause a certain type of cancer in chickens to learn more of the nature of the cancer induction process—how a cell becomes a cancer cell.

By some still mysterious method, the virus causing this form of cancer enters into the cellular material of the chicken, then begins to grow and reproduce, using the material of the surrounding cell in the process.

If it did only this, however, the Rous sarcoma virus would be no different from the viruses causing the common cold or influenza in human beings. The difference lies in the fact that it changes normal cells into cancerous ones. Temin's study, it is hoped, will provide additional light on the process by which it does so, and on the process by which normal cells become cancerous.

To date there seems to be no conclusive evidence that any of the human cancers are initially caused by a viral infection, and it is not the purpose of Temin's research to pursue this aspect of the cancer problem. As in all of the projects at McArdle, more complete understanding of the processes involved when a normal cell becomes cancerous is the goal of the research.

With such knowledge available, it is hoped that practical methods for cancer prevention and control will be forthcoming. Many scientists now believe that the final answer to the cancer problem will come only through this kind of basic research and that the ultimate goal will be more directly attainable by this method than any other.

A characteristic of basic research is often that, at first glance, it appears only remotely related to the problem at hand. Yet, this work may suddenly afford a key to the entire puzzle, after which the pieces fit quickly and easily into place.

To illustrate, in one basic project Dr. Rusch works with one of the most curious forms of life—an organism called

Physarum polycephalum that represents a link between unicellular and multicellular life.

Purpose of the research is to learn some of the basic processes responsible for cellular division and specialization. It will assist in understanding the mechanisms of growth control in the more complex forms of life. For example, very little is known about the processes by which the unspecialized cells of the early embryo are triggered into becoming liver, kidney, muscle, brain, or cells typical of all the other organs.

"The more complex forms of life—such as the human—are composed of cells that are in all stages of growth," Dr. Rusch points out. "Thus, studies of a single stage are complicated by the difficult task of interpreting the results obtained from analysis of a mixture of many cell types in all phases of the life cycle.

"In the more simple *Physarum*, the stages of growth and aging are entirely distinct and separate, thus providing material for the analysis of each phase," he adds.

The chief defect of cancer cells seems to be their persistence at continued division, with a concomitant failure to age. The work with *Physarum* may yield a clue to the cause of this strange and sinister capacity of cancer cells to run unchecked through one division after another.

Conclusion

It may seem initially that the McArdle research represents a scattergun attack on cancer—a wide pattern of shot in the hope of a lucky hit. This is not the case; the effort is a uniform one, the goal is identical for each project.

The purpose of the McArdle work—and that of all other cancer research centers—is to improve medical understanding of how cancerous cells begin growth and the manner in which they differ from normal cells. Not only has the research led to a much improved understanding of the nature of cancer, but to a vastly greater understanding of life itself.

Alumni News

Up to 1900

Dr. Spencer D. BEEBE '93, is currently affiliated with the Sparta Clinic, Sparta, Wis., after several years of practice. He still remembers having entered the University some 72 years ago via a mule car.

1901-1920

Fred C. McGOWAN '01 has been elected an honorary life member of the Portland Oregon Rotary club. He is only the ninth person to be so honored in the 51 year history of that club.

William BOLLERUD '14 has been appointed judge of Durham district court, Butte County, Calif.

Irma WILKINSON '17 has retired after 37 years of work in the field of anesthesia and will make her home at Mt. San Antonio Gardens in Pomona, Calif.

Ralph O. NAFZIGER '20, director of the University of Wisconsin school of journalism, represented the United States at the fourth international seminar on journalism education and research held recently in Manila, Philippines. The seminar was sponsored by UNESCO.

Dr. Ko-Kuei CHEN '20 has been appointed by the Public Health Service to the pharmacology training committee of the National Institute of Health.

1921-1930

Henry M. FORD '21 has retired as deputy director of the planning division of the State Department of Resources Development. He plans to engage in private consulting on engineering and planning.

Mrs. Edwin Daane (Gertrude KOWALKE '21) has been named as new head resident of the men's dormitory at Carroll College.

Milford W. SCHUELER '22 has been promoted to executive general manager, investments, in the North Central home office of The Prudential Insurance Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. Carl R. ROGERS '24, of the University of Wisconsin's department of psychology and psychiatry, recently returned to Madison after conducting a series of workshops in Japan.

George M. O'BRIEN '24, former superintendent of schools in Richland Center and Two Rivers, has been reappointed superintendent of schools in Two Rivers.

Mrs. William J. Leinger (Dorothea DIETRICH '24) has been appointed head resident of Annie Durand House, a residence for upper class women on South Campus, Lake Forest College.

Mrs. William F. Steve (Fannie MASON '27) is currently celebrating her 31st year with the Wisconsin School of the Air.

Viola HOLT '27 has been named secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Lincoln County.

John M. COATES '27, president of Masonite Corp., was the featured speaker at the annual Business-Industry-Education Day banquet held recently in Wausau, Wis.

Lyle E. SPOONER '29, president and general manager of the Northwest Concrete Products Co., St. Cloud, Minn., is the new champion of the singles division of the American Bowling Congress.

Dr. Katherine DRESDEN '29 recently returned to the United States to resume her former position as professor of education at Chico State College in California, after serving as education advisor with the U. S. International Cooperation Administration for the past two years in Bangkok, Thailand.

Martin BURKHARDT, Jr. '30 has been elected president of the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Lincoln County.

Edyth Barry recently became the bride of George HARB '30. Mr. Harb is associated with the Credit Bureau of Madison.

1931-1940

Hoyt TROWBRIDGE '31 has been appointed acting dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of New Mexico. Taking his place as chairman of the English department at New Mexico is Franklin DICKEY '42.

Dr. George O. JOHNSON '31 has retired as chairman of the science department at Culver Military Academy, after 21 years of service. He will devote his full-time to teaching duties as Eppley Chairholder in Chemistry.

Robert L. ROTHSCHILD '32 has been elected president of American Peoples Press, Inc., Chicago. He is a former president of the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Chicago.

William C. ERLER '32 is presently field representative, office of appraisal, Veterans Administration, for the Southeast area of the United States and is headquartered in Atlanta, Ga.

William B. HOVEY '32 has accepted the post of general manager with a large fruit company in Panama, where he will supervise the planting of 10,000 acres of orange groves.

H. Dean BAKER '32, professor of mechanical engineering at Columbia University, has announced the publication of his book, *Temperature Measurement in Engineering*, Volume II.

Kenneth EVENSON '32, vice-president of Piggly Wiggly Midwest Food Co., and manager of its Wisconsin operations, has been named vice-president of Eagle Food Centers,

Inc., which recently merged with Piggly Wiggly.

Dr. Angela PARATORE '34 has been granted a year's leave of absence from her teaching duties at Indiana University, Bloomington, to supervise the teaching of English to Cuban volunteers in the United States Army. The special assignment was at the request of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

Thomas R. PATTISON '34 has been appointed state director of the Womens' Home Administration for Wisconsin.

Hazel S. ALBERSON '35 of the University of Wisconsin's department of comparative literature, will represent the University at the international literary seminar to be held in New Delhi in November.

Col. Kenneth B. CHASE '35 recently received the Air Force commendation medal at Barksdale Air Force Base, La.

Mrs. Frank Anderson (Mary SHOLTZ '35), teacher at Oregon High School, is presently celebrating her 36th year in the teaching profession, 23 having been spent on the faculty in Oregon.

Israel RAFKIND '36, Los Angeles, Calif., has been appointed assistant commissioner for planning and development for the Community Facilities Administration.

Lee W. CRANDALL '36, professor of civil engineering at the University of Wisconsin, has been named a United Nations adviser in the Philippines.

Pearl A. DREWS '38, a teacher at Central High School, Akron, O., is currently studying at Northwestern University along with 75 other public high school teachers in the United States who have been named John Hay Fellows for the 1961-62 school year.

Albert A. PAVLIC '38 has been named marketing manager for DuPont's "Teflon" division.

Robert S. JOHANSON '39, former director of public relations for AC Spark Plug division of General Motors, has been appointed director of public relations at Marquette University, Milwaukee.

John T. CONLIN '39 has been promoted by the Milwaukee Road to assistant general agent in Seattle, Wash.

Hugh V. RICHTER '39 has been promoted to works engineer for Gisholt Machine Co., Madison.

THE 1962 WISCONSIN CALENDAR

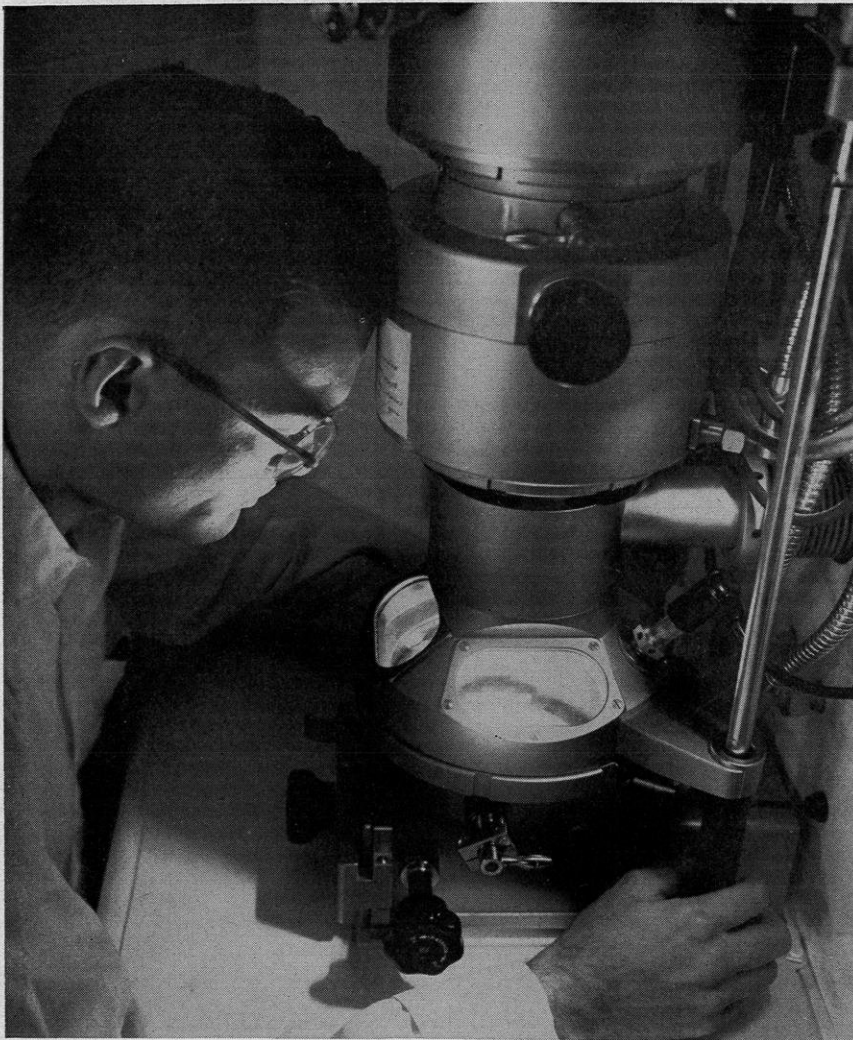
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For the past 9 years, Mark A. WOLF '39 has been a toxicologist in the Biochemical Research Laboratory of The Dow Chemical Co., and is responsible for precautionary labeling and other toxicological research activities.

Lt. Col. Robert J. LEYRER '40 of the Ballistic Systems Division, Air Force Systems Command at Los Angeles, has retired from the United States Air Force after more than 21 years of military service.

1941-1945

Ann L. SPRAGUE '41 has been named associate professor of physical education for women at the University of Colorado.

Dr. John L. WITHERS '41 has been working in the Far East for the past 2 years as an International Economic Host Officer in Laos, and is presently working on a new assignment in Burma (Rangoon).

Lt. Col. Harold J. ZWEIFEL '41, a command pilot with 19 years of active military service, has been promoted to colonel in the Air Force. He is serving as the Air Force Civil Air Patrol Liaison officer for Wisconsin at Watertown.

John R. WRAGE '42 has been named assistant vice-president of public relations for Gisholt Machine Tool Co., Madison.

Dr. Scott L. KITTSLY '42 was recently promoted to the rank of professor of chemistry at Marquette University. He has been chairman of the department of chemistry since 1957.

Arlene Madison and Joseph G. CARROLL '42 were recently married in Oshkosh. Mr. Carroll is rates assistant for the Wisconsin Public Service Corp.

Mrs. James Coyle (Jackie NORDLINGER '42) will move her family back east, following the sudden death of her husband in June, 1961. Now living in Rochester, Mich., she has three children, Janine, 15; Stephen, 13; and Brian, 3.

Keith ROBERTS '43 has been named public relations manager for Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia, Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Rarity (Grace STAVAR '43), Oak Park, Ill., announce the birth of a son, Graham Joseph. They also have a daughter, Glenda, age 2½.

Dr. Harold E. OPPERT '43 has been appointed a member of the commission on public policy of the State Medical Society.

Dr. Dorothy M. KEENAN '43 has been appointed associate professor in home economics education at Southern Illinois University.

Merritt R. BAUMAN '44 has been named president of the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Marinette-Menomonie.

Dr. Kenneth H. RUSCH '45 has been named as the first director of the community mental health services section of the State Department of Public Welfare. He will also serve as an assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of Wisconsin Medical School.

Charles F. ABENDCHEIN '45 has been named plant manager of Ancon Chemical Corp., in Lake Charles, La.

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Jean F. HILL '45 is the new assistant dean for independent women and adviser to Women's Group System at the University of Illinois.

1946-1950

Marvin R. FOSTER '47, director of the University of Wisconsin Extension Division's bureau of lectures and concerts, has resigned to set up a similar bureau of his own.

Martin COBIN '47 has been named associate professor of speech and drama at the University of Colorado.

Dr. Calvin L. STEVENS '47 has been promoted to chairman of the department of chemistry at Wayne State University.

Hanson-Van Winkle-Manning Co. has announced the appointment of Fredrick A. PITSCHKE '47 to the position of sales manager, electrochemical machining division.

Roshan J. IRANI '48 has been awarded a senior research fellowship by the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, India, where he is now working in the field of chemical microbiology.

Marshall TAYLOR '48, basketball coach at Wausau high school, has been appointed principal of the school.

Carl F. LEYSE '48 has been named general manager of Internuclear Co., Clayton, Mo., subsidiary of Petrolite Corp. of St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Russell (Joanne JACKSON '48) and family have moved to Paris where Mr. Russell will open and manage a foreign division office for the Lady Clair products of the Bristol Myers Co.

Roger CANTWELL '48 has been promoted to sports editor of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, Madison.

George C. NIELD '48 has been promoted to a higher Civil Service grade at the U. S. Army Engineer Research and Development Laboratories, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Harlan HELGESON '49 is presently a member of the sports staff of the *Chicago Tribune*.

Dr. Elvin M. BREMER '49 has been appointed medical director of the Hoan Medical Center, Milwaukee.

Richard L. JANDL '49 has joined the Sola Electric Co., division of Basic Products Corp. as vice-president and general sales manager.

Thomas M. RYAN '49 has been named president of the Wisconsin Road Builders Association. He is vice-president of P. W.

Ryan and Co. Road Contractors of Janesville, one of the largest road construction firms in the state.

William ZION '49 has become a partner in the newly organized architectural firm of Friedman, Omarzu, Zion and Lundgoot located in Chicago.

David FELLOWS '49 has been appointed regional sales manager in the special products division of the Dairy Equipment Co., Madison.

Margaret M. PRIOR '50 is currently working as a physical therapy consultant for the Oregon State Board of Health.

Robert H. LIZON '50 has been named assistant director of the State Department of Public Welfare's division for children and youth in Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Don KLEINER (Beatrice NELSON) '50 are the parents of a daughter, Margaret Anne.

Carol FALCK '50 is the new librarian of the Watertown High School.

Army Lt. Col. George S. PAPPAS '50 has been assigned as chief operations and training officer at Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colo.

James F. FLAHERTY '50 has been appointed personnel director for the Gisholt Machine Tool Co., Madison.

1951

Mrs. William T. ROHRBERG (Dagny HILDAHL) has been named secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Marinette-Menomonie.

Steven T. CLARK was recently promoted to major while attending an international relations course at Georgetown University in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. SCHUETZE, Jr. have moved to Munich, Germany where Mr. Schuetze will do post-doctoral research in music on a grant from the West German government at the University of Munich.

Mildred J. SKAFF is on orientation service with the Medical Mission Sisters in New York preparatory for overseas duty in the vicinity of India.

1952

Mr. and Mrs. Robert CONSIGNY (Patrick BRAZELTON '53) announce the adoption of an infant son, Steven Robert. Mr. Consigny is a law partner of John Wickhem, Janesville, Wis.

Rev. Roger PATROW is currently with

the Ethiopian Evangelical College, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, after graduating from Luther Theological Seminary, St. Paul, Minn., in May, 1961.

Dr. Joseph R. WASHINGTON, Jr. has been appointed dean of the Dillard University chapel, New Orleans, La.

Werner W. DOERING has been named director of the property tax division of the Department of Taxation for Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson (Ruth HUEHNEL), Wauwatosa, Wis., are the parents of a son, David.

Arnold F. WITT, inventor and designer of an electronic telephone testing device for Bell-Western Telephone Co., has been sent to the Bell Laboratories in New Jersey for additional special training and research.

1953

Mr. and Mrs. R. William Ryan (Barbara HEINDEL) and family have moved to Chula, Vista, Calif., where Mr. Ryan is employed as an Oldsmobile dealer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick WHITE and daughter have returned to Madison after spending a year in Korea where Mr. White served as an adviser to the Korean Ministry of Education. He is director of the bureau of audio-visual instruction at the University of Wisconsin.

1954

Erwin N. HIEBERT will spend the coming year in residence at the famed Princeton Institute for Advanced Studies where he has been invited to continue his research in history of science. He spent the past summer lecturing at Kabul University in Afghanistan.

Robert C. REITZ was elected president of the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Marshfield.

Dr. Hugh W. SIMONSEN, who served his residency in internal medicine at Milwaukee County Hospital from 1958 to 1961, has become associated with Janesville Medical Center.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard THIEL are the parents of a son, Richard Mathew. Mr. Thiel is a member of the Middleton High School faculty.

The Pi Tau Delta International Chiropractic Scholastic Honor Society with headquarters in Davenport, Ia., announced recently that David L. HAGEN has been accepted as a member of the society.

John C. BURPEE has been appointed promotion manager for station WLWC of the NBC network.

Allen F. KIFER has been appointed assistant professor of history at Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Mrs. Robert C. REITZ (Mary HASTOW) has been named secretary of the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Marshfield.

1955

Mr. and Mrs. Francis K. Mitchell (Teresa SPECA) and son have moved to Ann Arbor, Mich., where Mr. Mitchell is working on his masters degree in physics and math at the University of Michigan after receiving a

National Science Foundation grant for the 1961-62 academic year.

Mr. and Mrs. William BRISSEE (Nancy ASPINWALL '58) have announced the birth of their second daughter, Jane Susan.

Nikhom CHANDARA-VIDURA is currently chief, labor division, Department of Public Welfare, Bangkok, Thailand.

Dr. and Mrs. John D. MALONEY and daughter have moved to Valdosta, Ga., where Dr. Maloney will be on the staff at the Moody Air Force Base Hospital.

Donald HOEFT has accepted a position in Sheboygan public schools as pupil personnel services director.

Don HEDDING is presently associated with the State Farm Life Insurance Co., Bloomington, Ill.

James GRANT, Jr. has become associated with the law firm of Roy D. Hovel, Sun Prairie, Wis.

Harry MILLER has been named manager of pension underwriting at Pacific Mutual Life, Los Angeles, Calif.

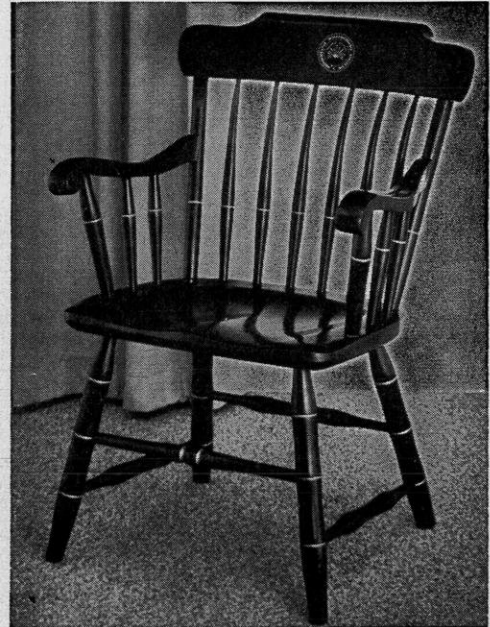
William O. MAKELY has joined the humanities and social studies faculty at Rose Polytechnic Institute in Terre Haute, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson (Gretchen OLSON) are the parents of a son, Bruce Eldred.

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Norman PETERSEN is now project officer of a Public Health Service research program in Farmington, N.M. A son, Karl Scot, joined the family last February.

1956

Army Lt. Col. Harold A. KISSINGER recently attended the associate course at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Jerome B. POLISKY has been appointed assistant professor of speech arts in the College of Arts and Sciences of The American University, Washington, D. C.

Alan P. CHECHIK has been appointed public information director for the Wisconsin Council of Safety.

1957

William J. SPOENTGEN has been named vice-president and general manager of Robert G. Owens and Associates, a personnel consulting firm located in Madison.

John HANSON has received a master's degree in music education from the University of Wisconsin and is presently teaching orchestra and band in the Mazomanie schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. SMITH and family have moved to Mt. Pleasant, Mich., where Mr. Smith is assistant professor of psychology at Central Michigan University.

Eugene F. COVELLI received his Ph.D. in speech education from the University of Wisconsin and is presently teaching at Marquette University, Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas CONSIGNY have returned to Madison where Mr. Consigny is practicing law with Eugene F. Kobey.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. ROSEN announce the birth of a daughter, Beth Ellen.

1958

Mr. and Mrs. Burr M. McWILLIAMS (Jane BANDY '53), announce the birth of a son, Bruce Alan. Mr. McWilliams is on the music faculty of St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.

Charles F. MERBS is currently studying for his doctorate in physical anthropology at the University of Arizona.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Caffee (Jacqueline DIX), San Diego, Calif., are the parents of a daughter, Allison.

Donald L. BRANTON has joined the Paragon Electric Co., Inc. Two Rivers, Wis., as specialist of the commercial and farm divisions.

George P. SPECK has been appointed assistant professor in the department of mathematics at the University of Dayton.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith F. JOHNSON '57 (Jane GAUMNITZ) announce the birth of a daughter, Jill.

1959

Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. PELET '56 (Nancy RUNKEL) are the parents of a

"Miss Summer Sessions" Retires

Margaret Ellingson, who for 40 long and busy years has held undisputed claim to the unofficial but appropriate title of "Miss Summer Sessions of the University of Wisconsin," has retired.

Miss Ellingson first came to the University in 1921 when she was named secretary to Scott Goodnight, dean of men and director of the Summer Session, after she had spent a year at Whitewater State Teachers College and some time as office secretary of the University YMCA. Over the years, Miss Ellingson has had a hand in the planning of a great variety of institutes, short courses, and special conferences to serve the general public. And during

the time she was working on Summer Session matters, she also managed to earn her B.A. degree in sociology (granted by the University in 1930), and the title of "Perfect Secretary," which was bestowed by a grateful Dean Goodnight.

Dean L. H. Adolphson of the Extension Division, director of the Summer Sessions, says of her long service: "Margaret Ellingson and Summer Sessions are virtually synonymous at Wisconsin. For many years she has handled the administrative details of the office with skill, enthusiasm, and enormous sympathy for the special problems of summer students."

daughter, Aline Diane. Mr. Pelet is working as a virologist for the Swiss government at the Stations Federales D'Essias Agricoles at Changins, Switzerland.

Robert G. DEROUIN has been granted a year's leave of absence by the United States Weather Bureau and has accepted a research assistantship for his Masters Degree from the University of Wisconsin's Department of Meteorology.

James C. WENDTE was recently awarded an Atomic Energy Commission fellowship to study at Harvard University.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. MERKEL and family have moved to Arizona where Mr. Merkel is teaching business law in the School of Business Administration at Arizona State University.

Wayne G. KOENE is presently teaching science and agriculture at Glenwood City High School, Glenwood City, Wis.

Mrs. Richard Swenson (Patricia CAR-ELLI) recently received a Master of Science degree in history and education from the University of Wisconsin.

David C. GANTENBEIN recently joined the products engineering department of The Trane Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Edward F. DOUGLASS has been appointed a speech instructor at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.

Bryce ABRAMS, a former agronomist with Federal Chemical Co., Louisville, Ky., has been appointed sales representative for Ortho Division, California Chemical Co.

Keith ASPLIN has received a Master of Science degree in elementary education from the University of Wisconsin. He took his graduate degree through the Ford Foundation's Teaching Internship Program which was started at Harvard University.

Newly Married

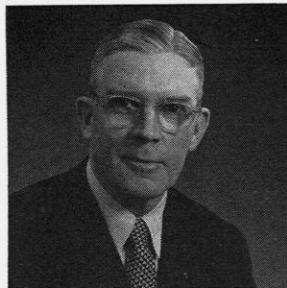
1950

Edith R. MOLINARO and Curt W. HIBBARD, Racine.

Marlene H. Gates and Gerald P. SMITH, Chicago, Ill.

1951

Jean S. Hanson and Ferdinand C. HEISE, Woodville.



Dr. Samuel Lehner

At its fall convocation, the University of Delaware conferred an honorary Doctor of Science degree on Samuel Lehner '24. Mr. Lehner had been accorded a similar honor by the University of Wisconsin in 1959. As a director, vice president, and member of the executive committee of the DuPont Company, Wilmington, Del., he has distinguished himself in the field of chemistry. Dr. Lehner has been active in the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, an organization in which he served as president in 1955. He has been president of the University of Delaware Research Foundation since 1955, a trustee of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation since 1957, and was named to the board of managers of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology in Philadelphia in 1959.

Eileen Stathas and William C. POEHLS,
Green Bay.

1952

Suzanne Schliecker and John M. RILEY,
Waukesha.

1954

Mary J. BATES and William H. Crocker,
Madison.

Doris J. Lewison and Leonard W. BRINK-
MAN, Rio.

Marilyn J. DAVIS and Donald G. Cos-
tello, Wauwatosa.

Joan A. Adler and John E. STEWART,
Waunakee.

1955

Elaine J. Nashban and William I. APPEL,
Milwaukee.

Joan C. Walczak and Roger E. BIESEL,
Milwaukee.

1956

Janice R. BECKER and Robert Rasmus-
sen, Nashua, Ia.

M. Jane COLE and Hugh W. Hamlyn,
Evanston, Ill.

Karen J. Ogden and Kim H. LULLOFF,
San Antonio, Tex.

Margaret A. Murtha and Richard T.
SCHMIDT, Shorewood.

1957

Rita A. Burke and John M. ALBRECHT,
Albany, N. Y.

Florence M. ARBUTHNOT and Ben-
jamin D. Rhodes, Janesville.

Marion M. CHAIMSON and Marvin
HOLMAN '46, Milwaukee.

Ann K. CLAYTON and Carroll G. ROCK
'55, Madison.

Dorothy J. GITTINS and Leo D. Cigale,
Milwaukee.

Sandra L. Steinmetz and Richard J.
KLADE, West Bend.

Sandra R. Briskin and Alan E. LEWIS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Darlene E. MATSON and Donald J.
Petersen, Detroit, Mich.

Neltia M. WEISSE and George E. KET-
TLESON '59, Plymouth.

1958

Carol A. Youmans and William S. DAV-
IES, Madison.

Patricia A. DENGEL and John B. HAYES
'61, Madison.

June C. Raymaker and Robert G. HECK,
Wausau.

Mary K. Siewers and William HOEFS,
Chicago, Ill.

Kathleen D. Klug and David KANNASS,
Milwaukee.

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Marilyn R. PFISTER and Juergen Toerber, Milwaukee.
Patricia L. Marske and Richard C. RUPPIN, Appleton.
Dorene R. Feldman and Jay H. SAGER, Milwaukee.
Jean M. STOFFEL and Raymond C. Young, Madison.
Janet A. STOLTENBERG and Raymond N. KROFTA, Cleveland, O.

1959

Barbara Westenhaver and H. Dale ASKE, Los Angeles, Calif.
Beth Van Gorden and Marvin F. BEIER, Black River Falls.
Sara J. BOEHLKE and Mason G. Carlton, Black River Falls.
Joan C. Schmitt and Richard N. DE MERRELL, Waccabuc, N. Y.
Delores J. HASSE and Merle W. Zimmerman, Reedsburg.
Doris E. Lechner and Robert J. HAYES, Plain.
Martha A. Dubielzig and George P. HOLLENBECK, Madison.
Ruth H. Kronmann and Ronald D. HOLZSCHUH, Toledo, O.
Judith K. HVAM and Ronald C. FAICH '61, Madison.
Barbara A. KOCH and Robert W. Carlson, Milwaukee.
Mary Gorman and Joseph J. MARKS, Hartford.
Kaaren D. Powers and Jerold I. PERLSTEIN, Milwaukee.
Mary A. RAMSEY and Charles A. KRANCE '61, Oshkosh.
Ava M. REUTER and Theodore A. Peterson, Richland Center.
Gwendolyn M. SALZWEDEL and Daryl C. Lunn, Madison.
Jean M. Shapaker and Jerome E. WOLLINKA, Milwaukee.
Marion E. STURR and Rev. Armin Keibel, West Allis.
Elizabeth J. Liegel and Francis V. TORGERSON, Plain.
Dorothy M. WEGNER and Howard O. Lindvig, Thiensville.

Valerie WHITE and Eldon J. Eisenach, Berkeley, Calif.

1960

Carol M. FELLBAUM and John H. NICOLAUS, Hamburg.
Janice M. FLECK and David W. Schonke, DePere.
Catherine P. GERZIN and Gene H. La Violette, Ely, Minn.
Jane E. HESS and Rodney L. STONE '56, Northfield, Minn.
Rosalie A. HOLDEN and John D. Shier, Hudson.
Mary A. JOYCE and Alf N. Kloppedal, Madison.
Sandra J. Turner and Lynn L. LARSON, La Crosse.
Joyce Froncek and Richard G. LAW, Madison.
Sharon M. MALONEY and James D. McFadden, Oconto.
Helen Becker and Richard F. MALZAHN, Racine.
Janice Stock and Eugene N. MASON, Watertown.
Jeanette Wiegel and John T. MC ARTHUR, Shullsburg.
Mary A. MENNES and Edward B. Allen, Madison.
Joyce M. PAHLOW and Oliver H. WEINHOLD, Oshkosh.
Marilyn S. POPPY and Marvin L. Fisher, Madison.
Sandra M. Shaw and Marshall A. RAND, Milwaukee.
Ann RYALL and Paul E. BUDUROV, Burlington.
Donna J. Gosz and Robert C. STEINWEDEL, Minneapolis, Minn.
Donna M. VAN STRATEN and James E. REMMERT '59, Black Creek.
Eula B. Stacy and Laurence H. WEISNER, Kansas City, Mo.
Carol A. WURTZ and Stanley H. BAER '59, Janesville.

1961

Arlene J. ARNOVITZ and Eli Shefter, Marinette.
Virginia A. BABB and Jon M. HANIFIN, Whitefish Bay.
Barbara A. BAER and Irwin M. FELDMAN, Milwaukee.
Marion B. Boyd and Herbert A. BEALL, Baton Rouge.
Janet L. Knutson and Frederick A. BEHRENS, Green Bay.
Dianne L. BLANCHARD and Charles D. O'Sullivan, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.
Jeanne M. BOYLE and Leland F. Hanks, Wauwatosa.
Elaine E. BRICKER and Neil G. Galatz, Milwaukee.
Bonnie C. Ritzman and Thomas W. BRIDENHAGEN, Port Washington.
Nancy E. COLL and Joseph C. Kehm, Pompano Beach, Fla.
Carol E. FREAS and Wayne R. KUSSOW, Madison.
Nancy C. FULLMER and Richard Mueller, Fort Atkinson.

Karen E. Mennes and Kenneth A. GASPER, Madison.
Mary A. GRACE and Richard J. Gottschalk, Madison.
Barbara J. GORDON and James H. FURSTENBERG '58, Madison.
Barbara J. GRAFF and David G. SMITH '60, La Crosse.
Gloria M. Lancelin and Richard H. HARRIS, Madison.
Lore B. Kaspar and Thomas A. HAUCK, Glendale.
Ellen J. Lane and Allen M. HEYROTH, Green Bay.
Beverly Witte and Ronald G. HINTZ, Watertown.
Karen J. HOLDERBY and Merlin A. WENDLING '60, Rhinelander.
Joan E. Herreid and James E. HOPKINS, Madison.
Barbara A. KASKA and Frederick H. Miller, Oak Park, Ill.
Dorothy A. Dais and James P. KEENAN, Fond du Lac.
Margaret A. KORN and Roy A. HOLLENBERGER, Winneconne.
Jean Williamson and Robert L. LARKEE, Appleton.
Nancy A. LEA and Russell J. Draeger, Beaver Dam.

Thomas F. Canny Class of '60

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Sue E. NEUVILLE and Robert E. O'GORMAN, Fond du Lac.
Joele B. OTTO and Jay A. DEIKE, Milwaukee.
Norma J. PFEIFFER and John D. HANSON, Madison.
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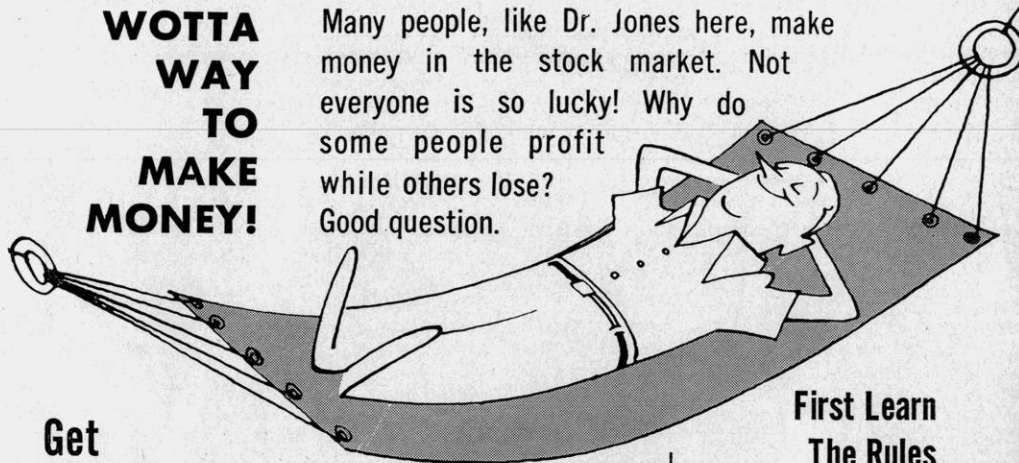
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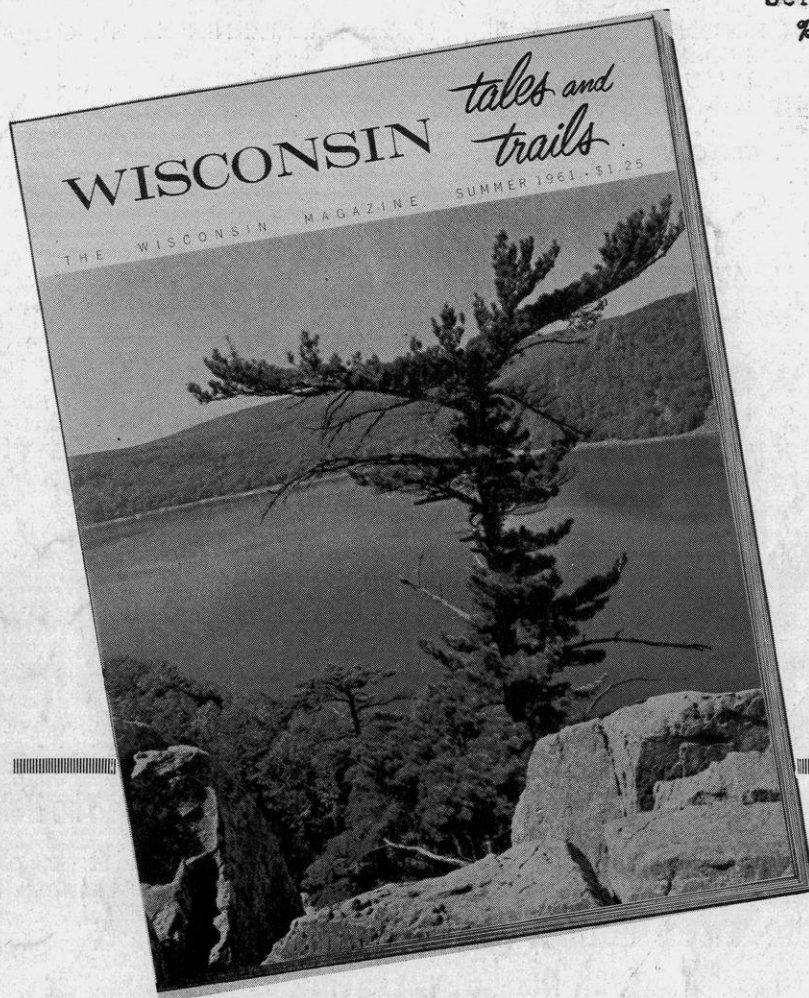
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