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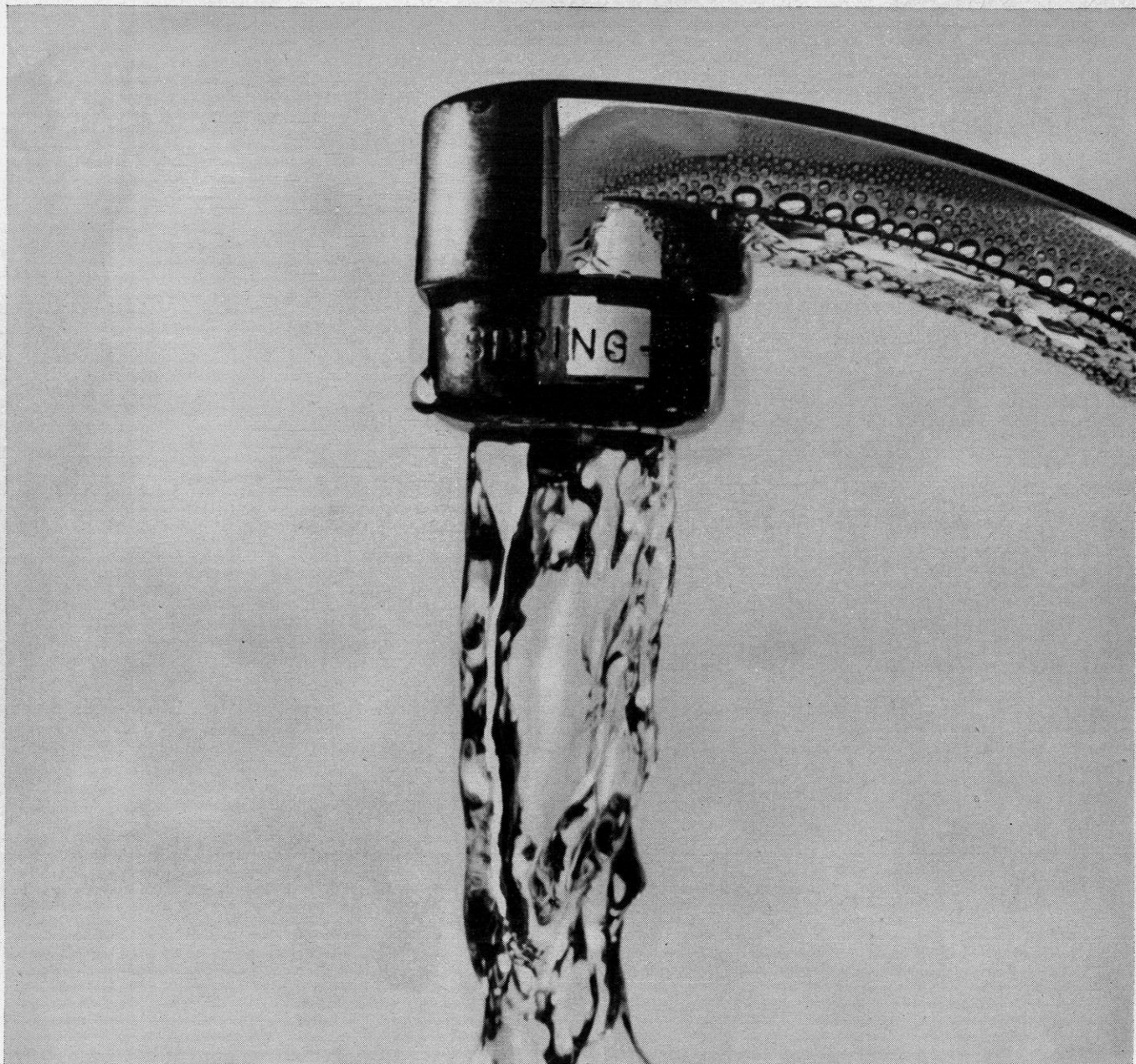
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Alumnus

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The Plight of the Humanities—a special report



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Streams and rivers in many parts of the country were being plagued with foam, partly due to detergents. In some areas foam even came through the faucets... because old detergents kept on foaming after they went down the drain.

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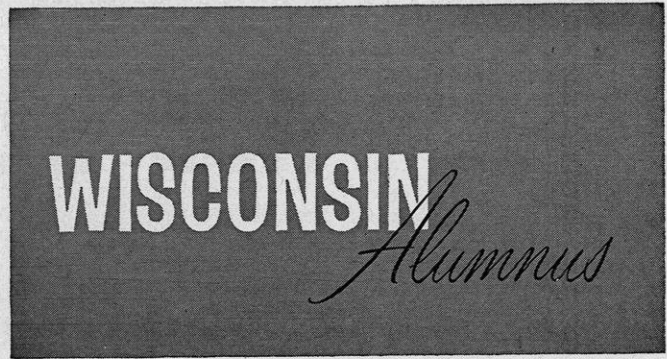
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How? Take out a life membership and we'll

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ON WISCONSIN

by Arlie Mucks, Jr.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



THIS YEAR the campus has been alive with discussions of controversial issues. Hardly a day passes without the appearance of a group of students huddled around a table as they sign petitions or protest against the many things that are happening throughout our world.

During my recent travels, many alumni have asked me about these activities, and specifically, about the march of a group of students and faculty to the State Capitol to protest our nation's policy in the Vietnam war. Generally, alumni indicated that they do not approve of such action and once again the walls of Bascom Hall are shaken as the ideal behind the time-honored "sifting and winnowing" plaque is being tested and re-tested in an effort to determine the boundaries of academic freedom.

Unfortunately, such an exploration is colored by the actions of a small segment of our total University population. Approximately 1% of those who make up this complex institution seem to make the headlines regularly and thereby project the "image" of Wisconsin. It seems to me that the press, radio, and television have taken undue note of the actions of a distinct minority of our students and faculty. Thus the image has become distorted and the public and alumni have been led to believe that this group represents a consensus of University of Wisconsin thought and opinion.

Much of this is our fault, too. As responsible citizens who believe in the principles of our nation and in the soundness of the free enterprise system we should speak out. But we often find ourselves lulled into apathy until we are unable or unwilling to formulate a program that will effectively answer the challenge and harassment of a noisy minority. We stand idly by and criticize those who are apparently bent on leveling the superstructure of our society and its institutions without a promise of building something better in their place. At the same time, we instinctively leap to malign those who are genuinely questioning our present order with the hopes of finding a better, albeit different, world.

In the pages of our magazine, we have reported to you on numerous occasions the high quality of today's student, the great interest he has in his academic work and in the world beyond the campus. We have asked alumni to look at the University through the eyes of today's student. Put yourself back on the campus; visualize yourself confronted with the diversity of experience that is available to today's student. Try honestly to evaluate how you would react under these circumstances.

Wisconsin has a long tradition of fostering inquiry, of challenging or defending the status quo through an open and enthusiastic debate. The way that alumni will have their views heard is through a vigorous program that expresses concern for the welfare of the University. It won't be accomplished by simply pointing an accusing finger at those who are reacting to the stresses of our contemporary world.

The defense of an ideal is always a perilous undertaking. That is why we at Wisconsin are forever finding ourselves in a debate of one sort or another. This institution is one of the few remaining citadels of a truly democratic society. There are those who praise us for our nourishment of freedom and there are those who damn our permissiveness. These reactions are all part and purpose of the University. Has your voice been heard in this continuing debate?

ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY



"You Pick It, We Picket"

AS THE events surrounding the voter registration drive in Selma, Ala. attracted national attention and concern, University of Wisconsin students and religious leaders became engaged in the demonstrations connected with the struggle.

On Tuesday, March 16, three buses carrying more than 100 Wisconsin students left the campus for Montgomery, Ala. On the way, the buses made a stop in Milwaukee to pick up additional passengers and by the time they got to Chicago, they were advised to change course. Officials of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) suggested that the Wisconsin students would be more effective if they concentrated their efforts on Washington, D. C.

The buses rumbled across the winter landscape and on Wednesday, Wisconsin students joined a group picketing in front of the White House. According to reports, the Wisconsin group comprised approximately one-third of the demonstrators who sat in the rain in an effort to dramatize their concern over quick passage of the voting rights legislation proposed to the Congress by President Johnson.

Meanwhile, a group of students and campus religious leaders—among them: Rabbi Richard Wino-grad, Hillel Foundation; James Sykes, University YMCA; and the Rev. Myron Teske, Lutheran Student Center—took a plane to Montgomery where they participated in demonstrations taking part in that city.

Reaction to the Madison contribution to the invasion of the South was mixed. There were those who praised the students for taking an active part in the demonstrations and then there were those who scorned such involvement. This latter sentiment was made manifest when some students displayed a Confederate flag on the steps of the Union and heckled those boarding the buses.

And then there was the ad that appeared in the *Daily Cardinal* at the end of the week:

MOBILE PICKET SERVICE

"You Pick It, We Picket"

- large or small crowds
- demonstrations and disturbances
- 3-color signs in English, German, Yiddish, or Greek
- big enough to accommodate small enough to discriminate
- we have beards
- rates on request

Postdoctoral Research

WISCONSIN is one of the leading institutions in the country for postdoctoral research, in terms of numbers participating in such programs on the Madison campus.

Dr. Robert A. Alberty, dean of the Graduate School, has announced that there were 484 postdoctoral appointments at the University in the period from July 1 to Oct. 31, 1964.

Of this number, 175 were in the Medical School, 135 in letters and sciences, 94 in agriculture, 49 in the Enzyme Institute, 12 in education,

12 in pharmacy, and seven in engineering.

"Postdoctoral appointees carry substantial responsibilities in many of the research programs at the University," Dr. Alberty said. "A significant number of our faculty has been recruited from the postdoctoral ranks.

"A postdoctoral collaborator often brings new techniques and new viewpoints to the University," he said. "He may do research in a field somewhat different from that of his doctoral dissertation and thus open up new opportunities for himself while continuing to prepare for a career in teaching and research."

Law School Admission Requirements Raised

HIGHER basic admissions requirements for the Law School have been approved by the Madison campus faculty.

"The purpose of these changes is to help us select for our Law School the persons best qualified for the study of law and the profession," said Dean George H. Young.

The new requirements will apply to all students entering the Wisconsin Law School this fall and thereafter. Applicants still will be required to take the admissions test administered by the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J.

A formal admissions committee will be set up to screen each applicant on the basis of scholastic record, undergraduate course of study, test scores, and aptitude for law study.

Dean Young said the new requirements will result in greater flexibility in admissions policies and bring Law School standards in line with recent changes in admissions policies at other leading law schools. Former requirements for admission to the Wisconsin Law School called only for a bachelor's degree in letters, sciences, business administration, or engineering if the work included a minimum of six credits in social studies and a 2.5 (C-plus) undergraduate grade average.

UW Top Recipient of Educational Research Grants

WISCONSIN receives more grants under the federal Cooperative Research Program than any other institution of higher education in the United States.

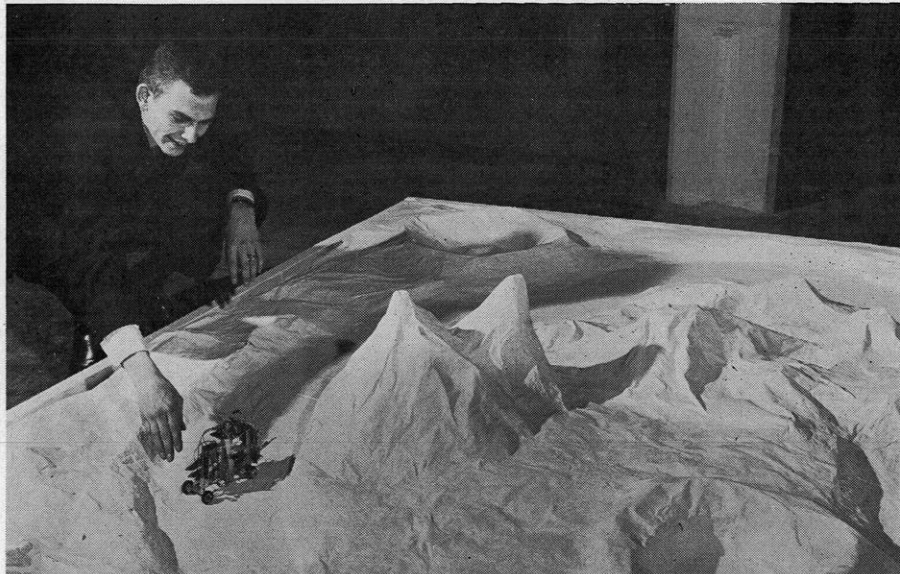
This announcement, recently released by the U.S. Office of Education, covers the seven-year period 1956-63.

Of 33 projects awarded federal support at the University, 32 were carried out on the Madison campus and one in Milwaukee. "This is strong testimony," said Dean Lindley J. Stiles of the University's School of Education at Madison, "to the caliber of researchers who have been assembled on our faculties at the University of Wisconsin."

He added that educational research is vital to the state: "It contributes both to the improvement of our schools and to the betterment of our teacher preparation programs."

The Cooperative Research Program of the U.S. Office of Education was established to promote educational research and development under terms of Public Law 351. A few of the areas under study include: how children learn, the intellectual and behavioral characteristics of creative youngsters, development of new teaching materials, and special educational problems.

From July 1, 1956, when the program was initiated, through June, 1963, 622 projects were approved and grants awarded to 143 colleges and universities.



An earth controlled lunar vehicle for exploring the surface of the moon was demonstrated by Wisconsin student engineers during the triennial Engineering and Science Exposition held on the Madison campus, April 1-4. Jim Beckwith, project director for the Theta Tau professional engineering fraternity is shown above with the exhibit that gave visitors a look at the latest scientific efforts to cover the unknown moon surface with remote controlled vehicles. The exhibit was set up with the assistance of Dr. Karl U. Smith, director of the Cybernetics Behavioral Laboratory at the University, and was one of more than 100 exhibits which were included in the 1965 Engineering and Science Exposition.



Emeritus President Edwin Broun Fred blows out the candles on his 77th birthday cake. Dr. and Mrs. Fred (left) were the honored guests at a special party given by Pres. and Mrs. Fred Harvey Harrington (right). Faculty members and associates of Dr. Fred were on hand to wish the University's twelfth president, who served Wisconsin from 1945 to 1958, many happy returns of the day.

**Student Symposium speakers review
the United States involvement in world affairs
and the factors which are leading this country to a**

DECISION IN DIPLOMACY

A GAINST a backdrop that saw events happening with frightening swiftness in South Vietnam and other trouble spots in the world as well as in our own country, the 1965 Wisconsin Student Symposium was appropriately concerned with the topic, "Decision in Diplomacy."

General chairman John F. Coburn III, in his introduction to this year's Symposium, explained that "The problems we face on the international scene and the role of United States foreign policy in their solution presents a basic and crucial topic of current consideration in academic circles. It is a topic which, we feel, is of particular interest and relevance for students of this country at the present time."

These remarks were further supported by events happening on the campus: students demonstrated over U.S. involvement in Vietnam; students went to the South to demonstrate and to witness the civil rights struggle taking place in Alabama; and the programs for the Symposium itself were quickly sold out.

Keynote speaker for the Symposium was James Reston, associate editor of the *New York Times*. As keynoter, Reston felt that it was his duty to "keep things in perspective." He did so by pointing out that, since the end of World War II, none of the horrible things we thought might occur to our world have actually come to pass. We have not become

involved in an all-out war despite countless opportunities to do so. "We should not be without hope," Reston said. "I do not see this as a time of despair, of dereliction."

Reston further pointed out that "We have, under pressure, transformed our lives," and the United States has taken on more international responsibilities. America, as a result, has come through a generation of world leadership in good order.

Nevertheless, there have been instances of failure. "We pay attention to danger spots in the world only when they reach the flash point," often when it is too late to avoid misfortune. In our involvement in world affairs, we have had a difficult time learning that "The devilish thing about foreign affairs is that they are foreign," and "we cannot substitute our wishes for their habits."

Switching his perspective from foreign to domestic affairs, Reston noted that "The changes in our own country have placed great strains on our people." For 20 years we have been occupied by matters of foreign affairs; now we are talking about a "Great Society" and a "War on Poverty." This development is especially significant because "Now we have the possibility of putting power and philosophy together. . . ."

"We need to involve the nation in these questions or, I fear, politics

will become little more than a spectator sport. . . . Nothing will scare the world more than if America fails to solve her own problems."

Reston concluded by cautioning that we should not become too impressed with the power we hold in shaping the course of world history. "It is fine to do God's work, but should we really try to replace him?" he asked.

Involvement abroad particularly hit home when Roger Hilsman, former Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, discussed "The Crisis in Southeast Asia." Mr. Hilsman emphasized that the current problems in Southeast Asia make sense only if they are viewed in a larger context which includes the strategic, economic, political, and psychological importance of the area.

The major factor affecting the stability of the area is, of course, the presence of Communist China. The Chinese government, since Mao Tse Tung did away with the Confucian family system, now has a political organization and, consequently, the power to direct its national strength toward the purpose of achieving foreign policy goals.

According to Hilsman, the current Sino-Soviet dispute is the most significant international development of our time. It is a dispute about power, organization of power, the question of policy toward the "in-

between" world, and it is a dispute about grand strategy. This dispute will not be complete or rapid in its solution. China and Russia will drift apart and then come together as international events dictate. The Cuban missile crisis and the Russian's back down in that crisis may have been the turning point in deciding the Communist's approach to nuclear confrontation. Where the Russians will be moderate, the Chinese can be expected to demand that the Communist Bloc go to high-risk nuclear policies. For that reason, the Russians are unwilling to let the Chinese call the tune in South Vietnam.

In dealing with this split, the United States must recognize that its influence on Sino-Soviet policy is less direct and more indirect now that the split has become obvious.

The second factor influencing developments in Southeast Asia is a wave of new nationalism. Peoples in the area want to stand up on their own, to be members of a nation. They want modernization, but it must be modernization in the form of steel mills rather than TV sets. And they are looking for ways to modernize their primitive societies—whether it be through communism, capitalism, or some third way.

These new nations also want a

voice in world affairs and Hilsman feels that the new nationalism is a much more important development in the area in the long run than is the influence of communism.

According to Hilsman, our China policy has been colored by too much emotion. Recognizing Red China won't accomplish anything, he feels, and recommends a China policy that is characterized by "firmness, flexibility, and dispassion."

THE SOUTHEAST Asia situation was further reviewed by Norman Thomas, currently chairman of the Post War World Council of the Labor Research Institute, who spoke on "The Direction and Future of American Foreign Policy."

Mr. Thomas opened his remarks with an informal appraisal of the situation in Vietnam. Among his points, he expressed the feeling that the presence of American troops in Vietnam is unwarranted because the strife in that country is essentially a civil war. America has never respected the conditions of the Geneva Convention of 1954 because it has sent arms and intervened in the conflict more than the North Vietnamese have. Thomas also feels that our involvement in the Vietnam is an extraordinarily bad way to fight communism—engaged as we are in a civil war, half-way around

the world in a country where we are now regarded as the heirs of such former imperialist powers as England, the Netherlands, and Spain. The proper solution to the problem, he feels, is to attempt to negotiate a neutralization settlement.

Mr. Thomas went on to preface his remarks on the future of American foreign policy with the declaration that he was "not here as a wholesale critic of my country, nor, indeed, as a praiser of communism." He then stated that the United States should "disengage itself from definite commitments to support any non-communist government." This is not a form of neo-isolationism because "We want to participate in the society of nations," but "we cannot play policemen for the entire world. . . . No one nation can play the role of God without having the power to do that corrupt it," he said.

Then what can we do? We have to accept co-existence. "We've got to work for general disarmament with enough international controls to be effective." We also have to help carry on the world-wide war against poverty as the proportionate gap between the rich nations of the world and the poor nations is widening, not diminishing.

The conditions for peace, as Mr.

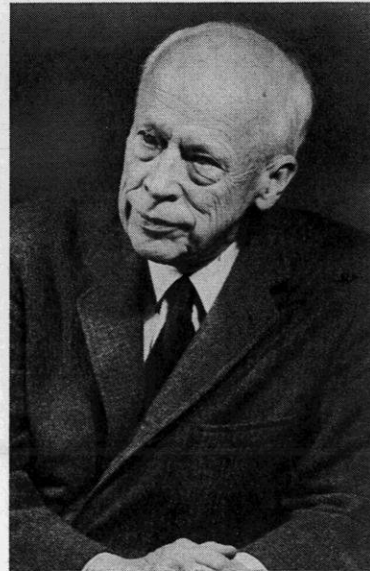
James Reston



Roger Hilsman



Norman Thomas





Teodoro Moscoso



G. Odartey Lamptey

Talaat Al-Ghoussein



Thomas sees it, are: disengagement, disarmament, and the strengthening of international controls.

The focus shifted to our own hemisphere when Teodoro Moscoso, former director of the Alliance for Progress, reviewed "The United States and Latin America: Prospects for Progress."

Moscoso, who was born in Spain and educated in Puerto Rico and at the University of Michigan, believes that the real revolution is yet to come in most of Ibero-America. In most of the countries of South America, there is the recurrent threat of violent revolution; but President Kennedy, through the Alliance for Progress, held out the promise of peaceful revolution.

In encouraging this revolution, Moscoso feels that United States toughness will beget neither respect nor affection, only a drift toward neutralism. Neither can the simple injection of money into the Latin American economy change the complexion of discontent, it must be a comprehensive program over a long period.

"We must actively foster and support those governments devoted to the principles of the Alliance for Progress," he claims. We must move ahead with basic reforms. The response to these reforms will be adequate only when the reforms indicate an appeal to the non-material needs of development.

We must find ways of "making some clear choices and expanding the horizons of potentiality" of the underdeveloped Latin American countries. This often involves dealing with restive, independent-minded men who are subject to rapid changes in attitude.

In order to institute effective progress in Latin America, Moscoso believes that the United States has to follow a pattern of development politics. Some of the important aspects of this policy are: giving convincing demonstrations of resistance to military power grabs; not always listening to the advice of our ambassadors, but adding a strong dash of local thinking to policy formulation; understanding the difference between nationalism and com-

munism; carrying on effective ideological and cultural programs; establishing a dialog with the student and intellectual community; and establishing a trade policy in tune with the principles of the Alliance for Progress.

AFRICA, another tinder box on the world scene, came under review as G. Odartey Lamptey, first secretary for political affairs of the Ghanaian embassy in Washington, discussed "American Policy in Africa: The Image We Project."

Lamptey began his talk by stating that "Pan Africanism is the greatest single force on the African Continent today." He then went on to explain that the idea for this dynamic movement came from outside the African continent and cited the American Negro, William E. B. DuBois, who left this country to live in Ghana, as the organizing force behind Pan Africanism.

Lamptey believes that any understanding of the Pan African movement must be based on a study of the Federalist papers of the American "revolutionaries" Jay, Hamilton, and Madison. The doctrines expressed in these documents have had a tremendous impact on the evolution of Modern Africa.

So have events subsequent to the October Revolution in the Soviet Union. Lamptey indicated that the impressive strides made by the Russians in a short time have had a profound influence on the peoples of Africa. He also noted that the Soviets have vigorously supported the African liberation movement. Does this make Africans instruments of Soviet policy? "The answer to that question must be an emphatic 'no!'"

In evaluating the image that America projects to Africa, the Ghanaian ambassador said that the advocates of Pan Africanism resent the growing imperialism and the racial intolerance demonstrated by the United States. He explained that the American image in Africa was that of "a racist and aggressive nation trying to order the world according to its own particular tenets."

A contrasting view of the Middle

East—Arab and Israeli—was presented as Talaat Al-Ghoussein, Kuwait's ambassador to the U.S., and Avraham Harman, Israeli ambassador to the U.S., gave their respective assessment of conditions in their part of the world.

Ambassador Ghoussein said that "One of the most cherished goals of Arab nationalism is Arab unity." This "is based upon such objective realities as a common language, common cultural heritage, and a common history." When it is achieved, "it will incorporate the area extending from the Atlantic to the Arabian Gulf and will include some 95 million Arabs throughout North Africa and the Near East." However, the creation of the State of Israel has erected a block to Arab unity and "the overwhelming portion of the land now called 'Israel', is still legitimately land owned by individual Arabs;" and "undoubtedly, the most tragic consequence of the establishment of Israel on the soil of Palestine is the turning of over one million Palestinian Arabs into refugees, fifty percent of whom are still totally dependent upon the United Nations Relief Works Agency."

Ambassador Harman, on the other hand, feels that Israel is an integral part of the Middle East. He sees the Arab-Israeli struggle as only a side issue in the area. The real concern should be the conquering of disease and underdevelopment. When the major economic problems of the area have been solved, there will be peace.

SHIFTING from specific trouble spots, the Symposium dialogue continued as Bartlett Harvey, program director for the Agency for International Development, and B. K. Nehru, Indian ambassador to the United States, reviewed "The Use and Purpose of Foreign Aid."

According to Mr. Harvey, the purpose of foreign aid, which costs the United States more than \$4 billion each year, is to serve vital American interests in the growth of free, democratic societies throughout the

world. Foreign aid is a part of our total foreign affairs program and should be employed in one of the following ways: 1) where it is most important to the United States; 2) where the need is greatest; and 3) where it will be most productive.

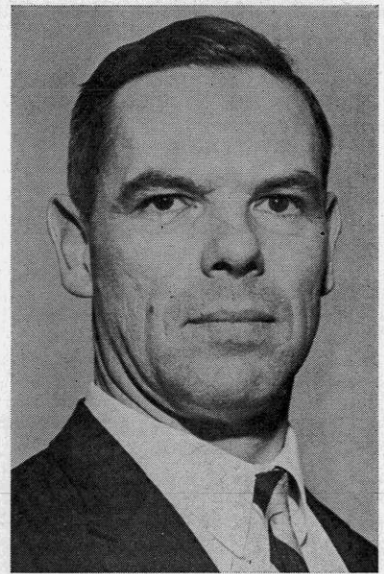
Harvey feels that the measure of the success of our foreign aid program is not in the wealth it produces, but in the encouragement of the people being helped to conduct a dynamic economy.

Ambassador Nehru feels that foreign aid has a much more urgent mission and that is to prevent the world from falling asunder. He noted that the world today is becoming sharply divided between those nations that have and the nations that have not. While we cannot dramatically lessen the gap that exists between nations through foreign aid, we can remove the absolute agony of poverty and get other countries on the track. The function of foreign aid, then, is to supply the missing factor of growth to economically underprivileged countries.

The final speaker on the Symposium program, which extended over two weeks in February, was Thomas Ross, author of *The U-2 Affair* and *The Invisible Government*. Mr. Ross, who reviewed the activities of the CIA, stated that he felt the concept of a massive, secret intelligence operation is contrary to the principles on which this country was founded. For that reason, we have got to devise some method of exercising more control over the CIA before our country is allowed to drift into more situations like the current dilemma in South Vietnam.

Although he believes that the CIA should not be prevented from conducting secret operations, Ross feels that Congress should take the issue in hand and devise some means for creating a closer check on the activities of the CIA. There should be a growing understanding of the role of intelligence agencies in shaping our government's foreign policy.

This fifth annual Student Symposium gave further testimony to the concern of today's student with those events that are shaping the world he will eventually inherit.



Bartlett Harvey



B. K. Nehru

Thomas Ross





Is this truly an age of two distinct cultures—science on the one hand, the humanities on the other? Or is it an age when these sometimes conflicting aspects of man's approach to his world are, in reality, coming closer together to form a revolutionary new perspective, allowing him to re-interpret his position in the universal scheme of things? In the following two articles ("The Plight of the Humanities" and "The Humanism of Science") we hope to elicit a starting point for a contemporary evaluation of the relationships between man, his society, the physical world, and the cosmos. No convenient solutions are apparent. Instead, the more man explores, the more he sits in open-mouthed wonder at the spectacularly expanding dimension of his experience.

THE
PLIGHT
of the HUMANITIES





A
SPECIAL
REPORT

Amidst great
material well-being,
our culture stands in danger
of losing its very soul.



WITH the greatest economic prosperity ever known by Man;
With scientific accomplishments unparalleled in human history;

With a technology whose machines and methods continually revolutionize our way of life:

We are neglecting, and stand in serious danger of losing, our culture's very soul.

This is the considered judgment of men and women at colleges and universities throughout the United States—men and women whose life's work it is to study our culture and its "soul." They are scholars and teachers of the humanities: history, languages, literature, the arts, philosophy, the history and comparison of law and religion. Their concern is Man and men—today, tomorrow, throughout history. Their scholarship and wisdom are devoted to assessing where we humans are, in relation to where we have come from—and where we may be going, in light of where we are and have been.

Today, examining Western Man and men, many of them are profoundly troubled by what they see: an evident disregard, or at best a deep devaluation, of the things that refine and dignify and give meaning and heart to our humanity.

HOW IS IT NOW with us?" asks a group of distinguished historians. Their answer: "Without really intending it, we are on our way to becoming a dehumanized society."

A group of specialists in Asian studies, reaching essentially the same conclusion, offers an explanation:

"It is a truism that we are a nation of activists, problem-solvers, inventors, would-be makers of better mousetraps. . . . The humanities in the age of super-science and super-technology have an increasingly difficult struggle for existence."

"Soberly," reports a committee of the American Historical Association, "we must say that in American society, for many generations past, the prevailing concern has been for the conquest of nature, the production of material goods, and the development of a viable system of democratic government. Hence we have stressed the sciences, the application of science through engineering, and the application of engineering or quantitative methods to the economic and political problems of a prospering republic."

The stress, the historians note, has become even more intense in recent years. Nuclear fission, the Communist threat, the upheavals in Africa and Asia, and the invasion of space have caused our concern with "practical" things to be "enormously reinforced."

Says a blue-ribbon "Commission on the Humanities," established as a result of the growing sense of unease about the non-scientific aspects of human life:

"The result has often been that our social, moral, and aesthetic development lagged behind our material advance. . . .

"The state of the humanities today creates a crisis for national leadership."

THE CRISIS, which extends into every home, into every life, into every section of our society, is best observed in our colleges and universities. As both mirrors and creators of our civilization's attitudes, the colleges and universities not only reflect what is happening throughout society, but often indicate what is likely to come.

Today, on many campuses, science and engineering are in the ascendancy. As if in consequence, important parts of the humanities appear to be on the wane.

Scientists and engineers are likely to command the best job offers, the best salaries. Scholars in the humanities are likely to receive lesser rewards.

Scientists and engineers are likely to be given financial grants and contracts for their research—by government agencies, by foundations, by industry. Scholars in the humanities are likely to look in vain for such support.

Scientists and engineers are likely to find many of the best-qualified students clamoring to join their ranks. Those in the humanities, more often than not, must watch helplessly as the talent goes next door.

Scientists and engineers are likely to get new buildings, expensive equipment, well-stocked and up-to-the-minute libraries. Scholars in the humanities, even allowing for their more modest requirements of physical facilities, often wind up with second-best.

Quite naturally, such conspicuous contrasts have created jealousies. And they have driven some persons in the humanities (and some in the sciences, as well) to these conclusions:

1) The sciences and the humanities are in mortal

competition. As science thrives, the humanities must languish—and vice versa.

2) There are only so many physical facilities, so much money, and so much research and teaching equipment to go around. Science gets its at the expense of the humanities. The humanities' lot will be improved only if the sciences' lot is cut back.

To others, both in science and in the humanities, such assertions sound like nonsense. Our society, they say, can well afford to give generous support to *both* science and the humanities. (Whether or not it will, they admit, is another question.)

A committee advising the President of the United States on the needs of science said in 1960:

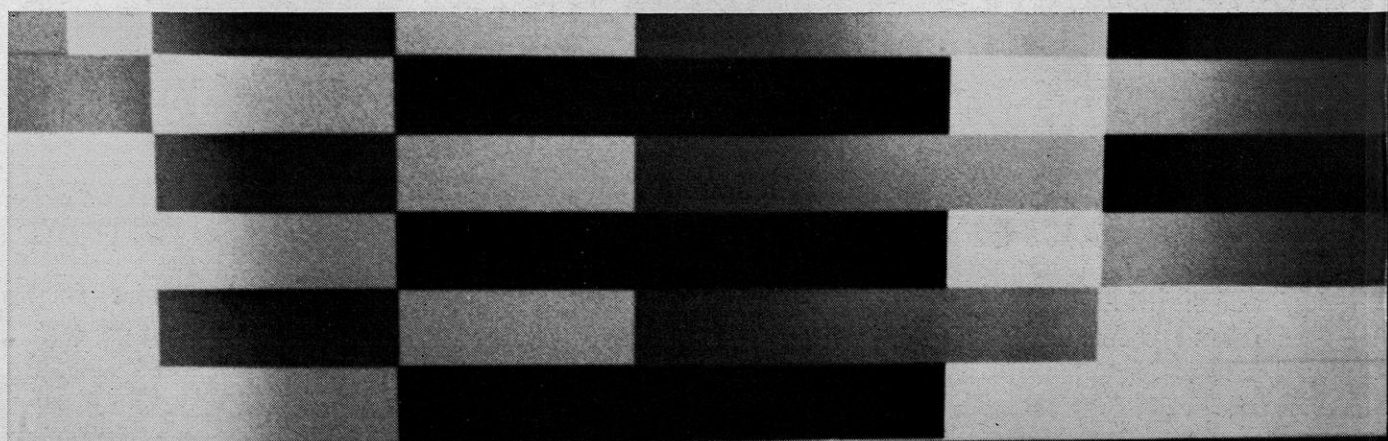
". . . We repudiate emphatically any notion that science research and scientific education are the only kinds of learning that matter to America. . . . Obviously a high civilization must not limit its efforts to science alone. Even in the interests of science itself, it is essential to give full value and support to the other great branches of Man's artistic, literary, and scholarly activity. The advancement of science must not be accomplished by the impoverishment of anything else. . . ."

The Commission on the Humanities has said:

"Science is far more than a tool for adding to our security and comfort. It embraces in its broadest sense all efforts to achieve valid and coherent views of reality; as such, it extends the boundaries of experience and adds new dimensions to human character. If the interdependence of science and the humanities were more generally understood, men would be more likely to become masters of their technology and not its unthinking servants."

None of which is to deny the existence of differences between science and the humanities, some of which are due to a lack of communication but others of which come from deep-seated misgivings that the scholars in one vineyard may have about the work and philosophies of scholars in the other. Differences or no, however, there is little doubt that, if Americans should choose to give equal importance to both science and the humanities, there are enough material resources in the U.S. to endow both, amply.

THUS FAR, however, Americans have not so chosen. Our culture is the poorer for it.





ROBERT PHILLIPS



the humanities' view:

Mankind
is nothing
without
individual
men.

“Composite man, cross-section man, organization man, status-seeking man are not here. It is still one of the merits of the humanities that they see man with all his virtues and weaknesses, including his first, middle, and last names.”

DON CAMERON ALLEN



**A
SPECIAL
REPORT**

WHY SHOULD an educated but practical American take the vitality of the humanities as his personal concern? What possible reason is there for the business or professional man, say, to trouble himself with the present predicament of such esoteric fields as philosophy, exotic literatures, history, and art?

In answer, some quote Hamlet:

*What is a man
If his chief good and market of his time
Be but to sleep and feed? a beast, no more.*

Others, concerned with the effects of science and technology upon the race, may cite Lewis Mumford:

“. . . It is now plain that only by restoring the human personality to the center of our scheme of thought can mechanization and automation be brought back into the services of life. Until this happens in education, there is not a single advance in science, from the release of nuclear energy to the isolation of DNA in genetic inheritance, that may not, because of our literally absent-minded automation in applying it, bring on disastrous consequences to the human race.”

Says Adlai Stevenson:

“To survive this revolution [of science and technology], education, not wealth and weapons, is our best hope—that largeness of vision and generosity of spirit which spring from contact with the best minds and treasures of our civilization.”

THE COMMISSION on the Humanities cites five reasons, among others, why America's need of the humanities is great:

“1) All men require that a vision be held before them, an ideal toward which they may strive. Americans need such a vision today as never before in their history. It is both the dignity and the duty of humanists to offer their fellow-countrymen whatever understanding can be attained by fallible humanity of such enduring values as justice, freedom, virtue, beauty, and truth. Only thus do we join ourselves to the heritage of our nation and our human kind.

“2) Democracy demands wisdom of the average man. Without the exercise of wisdom free institutions

and personal liberty are inevitably imperiled. To know the best that has been thought and said in former times can make us wiser than we otherwise might be, and in this respect the humanities are not merely our, but the world's, best hope.

"3) . . . [Many men] find it hard to fathom the motives of a country which will spend billions on its outward defense and at the same time do little to maintain the creative and imaginative abilities of its own people. The arts have an unparalleled capability for crossing the national barriers imposed by language and contrasting customs. The recently increased American encouragement of the performing arts is to be welcomed, and will be welcomed everywhere as a sign that Americans accept their cultural responsibilities, especially if it serves to prompt a corresponding increase in support for the visual and the liberal arts. It is by way of the humanities that we best come to understand cultures other than our own, and they best to understand ours.

"4) World leadership of the kind which has come upon the United States cannot rest solely upon superior force, vast wealth, or preponderant technology. Only the elevation of its goals and the excellence of its conduct entitle one nation to ask others to follow its lead. These are things of the spirit. If we appear to discourage creativity, to demean the fanciful and the beautiful, to have no concern for man's ultimate destiny—if, in short, we ignore the humanities—then both our goals and our efforts to attain them will be measured with suspicion.

"5) A novel and serious challenge to Americans is posed by the remarkable increase in their leisure time. The forty-hour week and the likelihood of a shorter one, the greater life-expectancy and the earlier ages of retirement, have combined to make the blessing of leisure a source of personal and community concern. 'What shall I do with my spare time' all-too-quickly becomes the question 'Who am I? What shall I make of my life?' When men and women find nothing within themselves but emptiness they turn to trivial and narcotic amusements, and the society of which they are a part becomes socially delinquent and potentially unstable. The humanities are the immemorial answer to man's questioning and to his need for self-expression; they are uniquely equipped to fill the 'abyss of leisure.' "

The arguments are persuasive. But, aside from the

scholars themselves (who are already convinced), is anybody listening? Is anybody stirred enough to do something about "saving" the humanities before it is too late?

"Assuming it considers the matter at all," says Dean George C. Branam, "the population as a whole sees [the death of the liberal arts tradition] only as the overdue departure of a pet dinosaur.

"It is not uncommon for educated men, after expressing their overwhelming belief in liberal education, to advocate sacrificing the meager portion found in most curricula to get in more subjects related to the technical job training which is now the principal goal. . . .

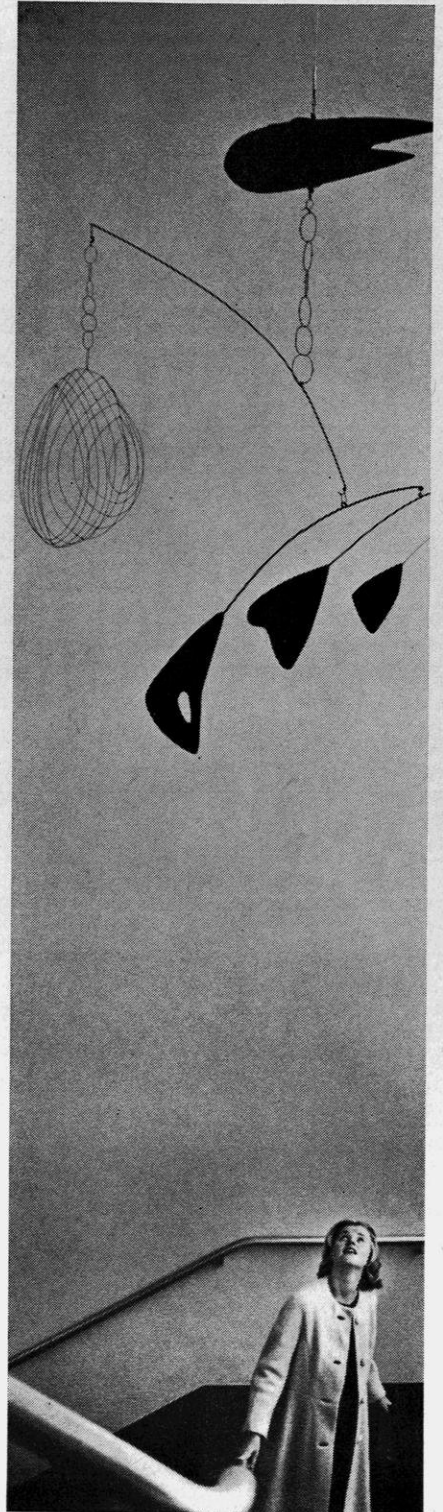
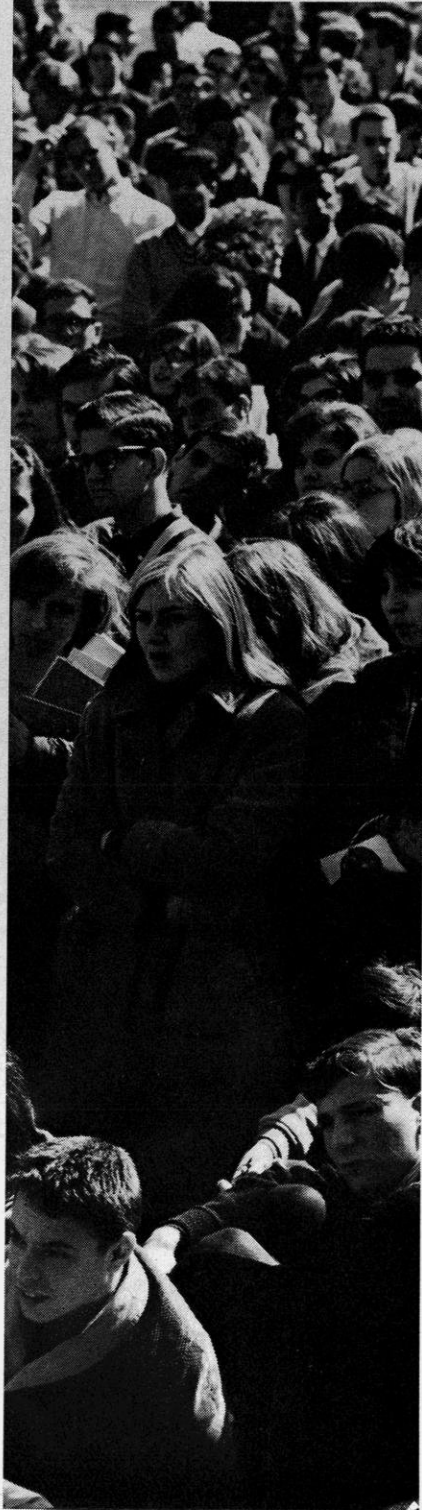
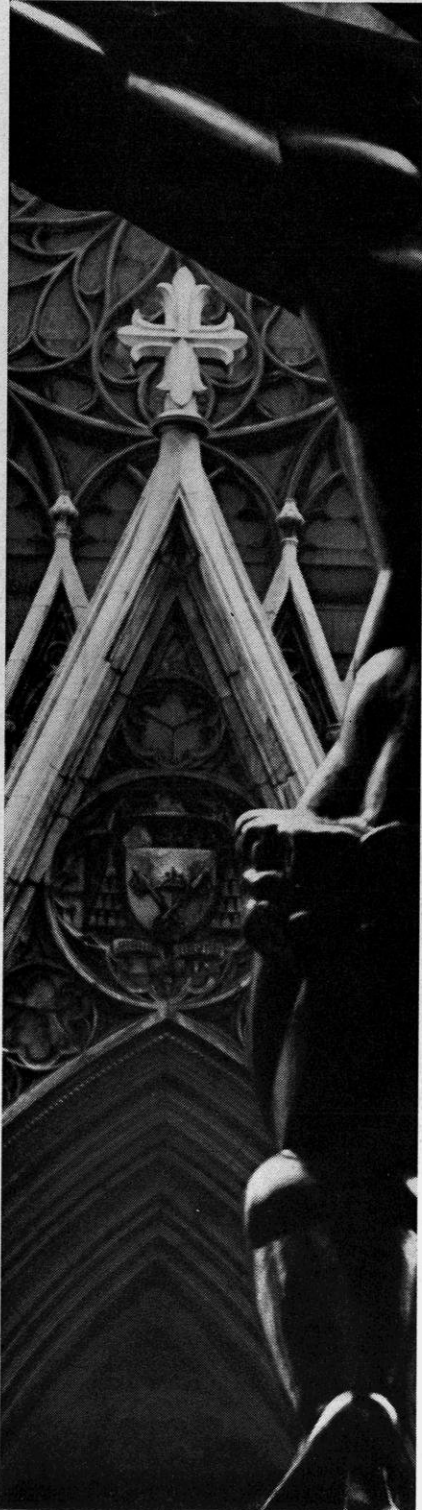
"The respect they profess, however honestly they proclaim it, is in the final analysis superficial and false: they must squeeze in one more math course for the engineer, one more course in comparative anatomy for the pre-medical student, one more accounting course for the business major. The business man does not have to know anything about a Beethoven symphony; the doctor doesn't have to comprehend a line of Shakespeare; the engineer will perform his job well enough without ever having heard of Machiavelli. The unspoken assumption is that the proper function of education is job training and that alone."

Job training, of course, is one thing the humanities rarely provide, except for the handful of students who will go on to become teachers of the humanities themselves. Rather, as a committee of schoolmen has put it, "they are fields of study which hold values for all human beings regardless of their abilities, interests, or means of livelihood. These studies hold such values for all men precisely because they are focused upon universal qualities rather than upon specific and measurable ends. . . . [They] help man to find a purpose, endow him with the ability to criticize intelligently and therefore to improve his own society, and establish for the individual his sense of identity with other men both in his own country and in the world at large."

IS THIS reason enough for educated Americans to give the humanities their urgently needed support?

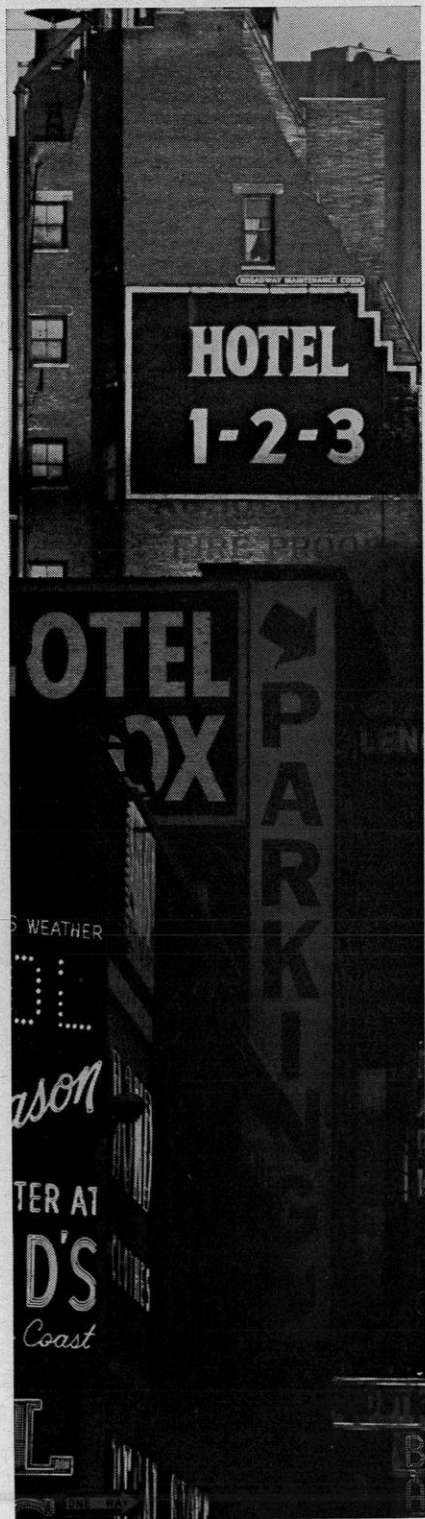
☀ The humanities: "Our lives are

"Upon the humanities depend the national ethic and morality. . .



the substance they are made of.”

*... the national use of our
environment and our material accomplishments.”*



*... the national aesthetic and
beauty or lack of it ...*



ROBERT PHILLIPS

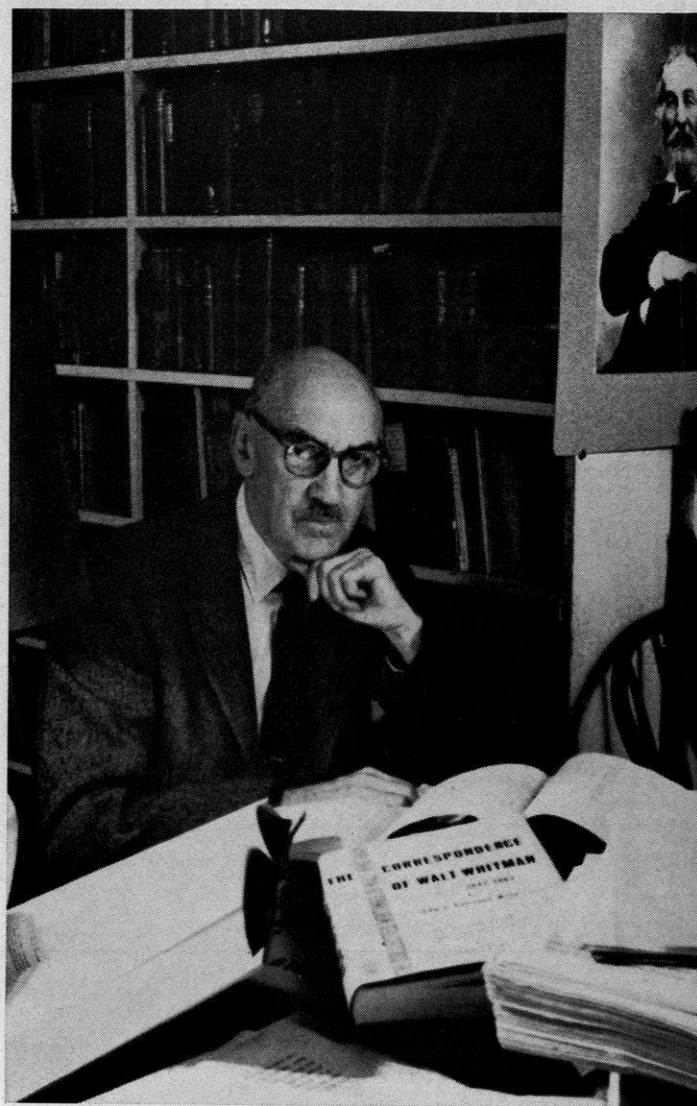
☀ “A million-dollar project without a million dollars”

THE CRISIS in the humanities involves people, facilities, and money. The greatest of these, many believe, is money. With more funds, the other parts of the humanities' problem would not be impossible to solve. Without more, they may well be.

More money would help attract more bright students into the humanities. Today the lack of funds is turning many of today's most talented young people into more lucrative fields. “Students are no different from other people in that they can quickly observe where the money is available, and draw the logical conclusion as to which activities their society considers important,” the Commission on the Humanities observes. A dean puts it bluntly: “The bright student, as well as a white rat, knows a reward when he sees one.”

More money would strengthen college and university faculties. In many areas, more faculty members are needed urgently. The American Philosophical Association, for example, reports: “. . . Teaching demands will increase enormously in the years immediately to come. The result is: (1) the quality of humanistic teaching is now in serious danger of deteriorating; (2) qualified teachers are attracted to other endeavors; and (3) the progress of research and creative work within the humanistic disciplines falls far behind that of the sciences.”

More money would permit the establishment of new scholarships, fellowships, and loans to students.



More money would stimulate travel and hence strengthen research. “Even those of us who have access to good libraries on our own campuses must travel far afield for many materials essential to scholarship,” say members of the Modern Language Association.

More money would finance the publication of long-overdue collections of literary works. Collections of Whitman, Hawthorne, and Melville, for example, are “officially under way [but] face both scholarly and financial problems.” The same is true of translations of foreign literature. Taking Russian authors as an example, the Modern Language Association notes: “The major novels and other works of Turgenev, Gogol, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and Chekhov are readily available, but many of the translations are inferior and most editions lack notes and adequate introduc-



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tions. . . . There are more than half a dozen translations of *Crime and Punishment*. . . . but there is no English edition of Dostoevsky's critical articles, and none of his complete published letters. [Other] writers of outstanding importance. . . . have been treated only in a desultory fashion."

More money would enable historians to enter areas now covered only adequately. "Additional, more substantial, or more immediate help," historians say, is needed for studies of Asia, Russia, Central Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa; for work in intellectual history; for studying the history of our Western tradition "with its roots in ancient, classical, Christian, and medieval history"; and for "renewed emphasis on the history of Western Europe and America." "As modest in their talents as in their public position," a committee of the American His-

THUS PROFESSOR GAY WILSON ALLEN, one of the editors, describes the work on a complete edition of the writings of Walt Whitman. Because of a lack of sufficient funds, many important literary projects are stalled in the United States. One indication of the state of affairs: the works of only two American literary figures—Emily Dickinson and Sidney Lanier—are considered to have been collected in editions that need no major revisions.

torical Association says, "our historians too often have shown themselves timid and pedestrian in approach, dull and unimaginative in their writing. Yet these are vices that stem from public indifference."

More money would enable some scholars, now engaged in "applied" research in order to get funds, to undertake "pure" research, where they might be far more valuable to themselves and to society. An example, from the field of linguistics: Money has been available in substantial quantities for research related to foreign-language teaching, to the development of language-translation machines, or to military communications. "The results are predictable," says a report of the Linguistics Society of America. "On the one hand, the linguist is tempted into subterfuge—dressing up a problem of basic research to make it look like applied research. Or, on the other hand, he is tempted into applied research for which he is not really ready, because the basic research which must lie behind it has not yet been done."

More money would greatly stimulate work in archaeology. "The lessons of Man's past are humbling ones," Professor William Foxwell Albright, one of the world's leading Biblical archaeologists, has said. "They are also useful ones. For if anything is clear, it is that we cannot dismiss any part of our human story as irrelevant to the future of mankind." But, reports the Archaeological Institute of America, "the knowledge of valuable ancient remains is often permanently lost to us for the lack of as little as \$5,000."

MORE MONEY: that is the great need. But where will it come from?

Science and technology, in America, owe much of their present financial strength—and, hence, the means behind their spectacular accomplishments—to the Federal government. Since World War II, billions of dollars have flowed from Washington to the nation's laboratories, including those on many a college and university campus.

The humanities have received relatively few such dollars, most of them earmarked for foreign language projects and area studies. One Congressional report showed that virtually all Federal grants for academic facilities and equipment were spent for science; 87 percent of Federal funds for graduate fellowships went to science and engineering; by far the bulk of Federal support of faculty members (more than \$60 million) went to science; and most of the Federal money for curriculum strengthening was spent on science. Of \$1.126 billion in Federal funds for basic research in 1962, it was calculated that 66 percent went to the physical sciences, 29 percent to the life sciences, 3 percent to the psychological sciences, 2 percent to the social sciences, and 1 percent to "other" fields. (The figures total 101 percent because fractions are rounded out.)

The funds—particularly those for research—were appropriated on the basis of a clearcut *quid pro quo*: in return for its money, the government would get research results plainly contributing to the national welfare, particularly health and defense.

With a few exceptions, activities covered by the humanities have not been considered by Congress to contribute sufficiently to "the national welfare" to qualify for such Federal support.

IT IS on precisely this point—that the humanities are indeed essential to the national welfare—that persons and organizations active in the humanities are now basing a strong appeal for Federal support.

The appeal is centered in a report of the Commission on the Humanities, produced by a group of distinguished scholars and non-scholars under the chairmanship of Barnaby C. Keeney, the president of Brown University, and endorsed by organization after organization of humanities specialists.

"Traditionally our government has entered areas

where there were overt difficulties or where an opportunity had opened for exceptional achievement," the report states. "The humanities fit both categories, for the potential achievements are enormous while the troubles stemming from inadequate support are comparably great. The problems are of nationwide scope and interest. Upon the humanities depend the national ethic and morality, the national aesthetic and beauty or the lack of it, the national use of our environment and our material accomplishments. . . .

"The stakes are so high and the issues of such magnitude that the humanities must have substantial help both from the Federal government and from other sources."

The commission's recommendation: "the establishment of a National Humanities Foundation to parallel the National Science Foundation, which is so successfully carrying out the public responsibilities entrusted to it."

SUCH A PROPOSAL raises important questions for Congress and for all Americans.

Is Federal aid, for example, truly necessary? Cannot private sources, along with the states and municipalities which already support much of American higher education, carry the burden? The advocates of Federal support point, in reply, to the present state of the humanities. Apparently such sources of support, alone, have not been adequate.

Will Federal aid lead inevitably to Federal control? "There are those who think that the danger of

*"Until they want to,
it won't be done."*



BARNABY C. KEENEY (opposite page), university president and scholar in the humanities, chairs the Commission on the Humanities, which has recommended the establishment of a Federally financed National Humanities Foundation. Will this lead to Federal interference? Says President Keeney: "When the people of the U.S. want to control teaching and scholarship in the humanities, they will do it regardless of whether there is Federal aid. Until they want to, it won't be done."



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Federal control is greater in the humanities and the arts than in the sciences, presumably because politics will bow to objective facts but not to values and taste," acknowledges Frederick Burkhardt, president of the American Council of Learned Societies, one of the sponsors of the Commission on the Humanities and an endorser of its recommendation. "The plain fact is that there is *always* a danger of external control or interference in education and research, on both the Federal and local levels, in both the public and private sectors. The establishment of institutions and procedures that reduce or eliminate such interference is one of the great achievements of the democratic system of government and way of life."

Say the committeemen of the American Historical Association: "A government which gives no support at all to humane values may be careless of its own destiny, but that government which gives too much support (and policy direction) may be more dangerous still. Inescapably, we must somehow increase the prestige of the humanities and the flow of funds. At the same time, however grave this need, we must safeguard the independence, the originality, and the freedom of expression of those individuals and those groups and those institutions which are concerned with liberal learning."

Fearing a serious erosion of such independence, some persons in higher education flatly oppose Federal support, and refuse it when it is offered.

Whether or not Washington does assume a role in financing the humanities, through a National Humanities Foundation or otherwise, this much is certain: the humanities, if they are to regain strength in this country, must have greater understanding, backing, and support. More funds from private sources are a necessity, even if (perhaps *especially* if) Federal money becomes available. A diversity of sources of funds can be the humanities' best insurance against control by any one.

Happily, the humanities are one sector of higher education in which private gifts—even modest gifts—can still achieve notable results. Few Americans are wealthy enough to endow a cyclotron, but there are many who could, if they would, endow a research fellowship or help build a library collection in the humanities.

IN BOTH public and private institutions, in both small colleges and large universities, the need is urgent. Beyond the campuses, it affects every phase of the national life.

This is the fateful question:

Do we Americans, amidst our material well-being, have the wisdom, the vision, and the determination to save our culture's very soul?

The report on this and the preceding 15 pages is the product of a cooperative endeavor in which scores of schools, colleges, and universities are taking part. It was prepared under the direction of the group listed below, who form EDITORIAL PROJECTS FOR EDUCATION, a non-profit organization

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The Humanism of Science

by James A. Larsen

TODAY small groups of scientists and scholars everywhere have embarked upon what is essentially a new and exploratory venture in the realm of the intellect—a joining of minds trained in the disciplines of the sciences and the humanities. They have come together to attempt a concerted effort at piercing the conventional approaches to problems of modern civilization.

It is their purpose to attempt the design of rational methods for tackling social, economic, political problems, and to construct an enduring scheme for making wise choices in the future development of man and his institutions.

The work at the University of Wisconsin is under way in a germinal organization named the UW Committee for Interdisciplinary Studies, one of a number of such groups which have sprung up throughout the world which are devoted to a study of the broad political, social, economic, psychological, artistic and literary *dynamics of man*; a study of mankind from the broadest of all possible approaches, in the hope that here can be found a basis for insuring not only survival in a difficult time but also new fundamental tenets upon which to base a moral, ethical, just civilization for the future.

THE CAUSE for concern is that, within a century or less, science and its works have assumed a position of major importance in modern civilization; science has become a social institution, in the sense that it has become capable of changing and molding ways of living and thinking in as profound a manner as any develop-

ment which has occurred in the more traditional political, economic, and religious institutions.

Evidence is all around us that we live in a time burdened by revolutions of many kinds, including those wrought by science. In the midst of rapid change, scientists and scholars have become concerned with the ultimate effect of the new ways of life, and perhaps more important, with whether the methods and knowledge provided by science cannot be used more directly to guide man's developing civilization through what are essentially uncharted, and which certainly appear to be hazardous, waters.

It is the general belief of these individuals that logical assessment of known possible courses of action may provide better charts for the future than those devised, always more or less on the spur of the moment, to supply a provisional guide through one crisis or another.

This is not to say that the tenets so devised are to be considered final; it is the nature of science that new information brings change and revision in accepted theory and interpretations of natural law. This fundamental uncertainty is difficult for many individuals to accept; there are no absolutes in man's scientific view of nature. New knowledge that changes the viewpoint and perspective of a whole field of science is welcomed with enthusiasm—while as profound a general change in social or economic views would only herald a period of long and bloody revolution.

It has become apparent to many scientists and scholars that they can no longer, in good conscience, restrict their scientific working attitude to their individual specialized fields. They must at least make an effort to demonstrate its advantages in all spheres

Pictured here are some of the members of the UW's Committee for Interdisciplinary Studies who are engaged in a study of man from the broadest of all possible approaches. From left to right, the faculty members are: James L. McCamy, political science; Keith R. Symon, physics; David A. Baerreis, anthropology; John Rankin, medicine; and Reid A. Bryson, meteorology, who is chairman of the group.



where men attempt to adjust to one another and to the environment.

Moreover, no longer can scientists, in good conscience, say that the use of new and powerful methods of attaining insights into difficult problems are of use only in physical sciences and not in economics and politics, where the emotional voicing of widely diverse, and seldom reconciled, opinions is acceptable as an honest approach.

Finally, no longer can scientists in good conscience say that research gives society new knowledge, but that what society does with the knowledge is of no concern to science. The same powerful intellectual skills used to discover new knowledge can be turned to study and charting of the courses which will most likely achieve for mankind a long and enduring voyage, one as pleasant as possible, given the mysteries and restrictions that all living things apparently must endure, and one in which a sense of spirited adventure, rather than grim acceptance of fate, can come to the fore.

THE RATHER recent development of science into a powerful force, as legitimately a social institution as any of the other recognized social institutions—political organizations, religious groups, economic traditions—is established by the fact that never before have the sciences been so widely or profoundly influential as today.

More funds are available to support the research programs of more scientific laboratories and institutions than ever before. Some ninety percent of all the scientists who have ever lived are alive today; useful knowledge accumulates at astonishing speed. New methods for doing things in industry, agriculture, medicine, and a hundred specialized fields, appear at an ever increasing rate—making life healthier, more productive, in a thousand ways easier and more enjoyable for many millions of individuals.

What then can be disturbing about such progress? It is simply that we do not know where it all is taking us, as individuals, as a people, as a civilization, as a biological species.

The questions are immense. What is the nature of life? What are we doing here? What is the ultimate destiny of our species, our civilization, our planet, our universe? Ultimately, what part does life play—and, of course, human life in particular—in the great universal scheme of things?

Looking at the matter boldly, we might point out that these are things that the human race has never known, although at times all of the great civilizations have had their own favored explanations. Despite fundamental uncertainty, men have managed to survive perplexity and doubt and make some measure of progress—perhaps most startlingly in the most recent four or five decades.

Still, even today, in a period when science has provided men with a much more detailed and intimate knowledge of nature, matter, galaxies, and life, the question still hangs, with mysteries perhaps more profound than ever before. In the virtually ageless perspective of geological time, the plight of mankind and of individual men has appeared to become less and less significant, to have less and less meaning in a universe that appears essentially indifferent to man's fate. Despite accumulation of knowledge, the universe appears even vaster and more mysterious.

And now, today, there has appeared the somewhat strange probability that we are not alone. It is not that nearby planets may be inhabited (They probably are not), but that hundreds, or thousands, or millions of planets accidentally similar to ours, and found throughout unbelievably distant reaches of space, must have life upon them, in forms which in many cases we probably cannot even imagine.

We now know, too, that the ultimate science of nuclear matter, or of galaxies, cannot be dealt with in terms of ordinary sense perceptions—in the world of modern physics, much that is studied is invisible to the eye (even with the most powerful microscopes or telescopes), time is not constant but variable (and even reversible), the atom and its parts can be described only by abstract mathematics (and bears little relation to the models so often used to portray the atom), and the outermost reaches of space are explored most effectively by means of measurements of radiation which we can neither see nor feel but must detect with special instruments. Things have gotten far beyond the ordinary perceptual world in which we as ordinary mortals can be familiar and comfortable.

SCIENTIFIC developments have created not only philosophical problems, they have created social, economic, and political ones. The populations of nations are beginning to burst the seams of the world. We have weapons systems capable of wiping out a million souls in a fraction of an instant. Great massed populations require food, shelter, and medical attention. Even areas to stretch legs and eyes in open spaces are now at a premium. The populations of underdeveloped areas are awakening and demanding advantages of industrial civilization—and national tempers flare. Unfortunately, today there are weapons to match the enormity of these populations. Thoughtful and prudent men everywhere can only hope that the will and the way do not coincide at any particular moment, until at least a measure of rational control over atomic weaponry is achieved.

The urgency of the problem has become immediate, desperate, and apparent to all. Yet, international behavior appears unresponsive and unrelated to traditional values based on dignity and worth of human life. This is perhaps the result of all-too-human lack of

sympathy for the beliefs, economics, politics, and problems of peoples remote in language, religion, habit, and custom. Thus, a broad basis for cooperation on a humanity-wide scale is lacking.

From the point of view of many scientists and scholars, the problems created by science can be—and must be—solved by science, or at least by individuals employing scientific knowledge and using its techniques, so effective for obtaining objective knowledge. This, however, calls for replacement of many accepted and traditional ways of doing things—many of which, however cherished, are merely repetitively clumsy, short-range, stop-gap measures, devised to steer an economy, a people, a political system, or a country safely through just one more crisis.

Bringing order into political and social relationships is a task requiring the same kind of insight and study—and using the same techniques of objectivity and logic—that would be devoted to problems of nuclear, biochemical, or psychological research by skilled investigators employing the tools of modern science.

A leader in the development of this view recently pointed out that the great failures—and the great successes—in human history can often be explained on the basis of prior investigation of facts. How many wars have been started—and lost—by generals convinced that their foe would not fight back or, if he did, would never find powerful allies? On the other hand, the U.S. Constitution is a prime example of the kind of social and political doctrine that can be devised with an exercise of intellectual research and creativity.

The basic requirement is a general acceptance of techniques of science and scholarship as valuable aids in solving human problems, in much the same way as, for example, they have been employed in eliminating the problems posed in the past by plague or the need for increased agricultural and industrial production.

TODAY THE PROMISE and potentialities of science pose a dramatic need for a new outlook. At the heart of the scientific advances of the past century are concepts of breathtaking scope and imagination.

Perhaps first of all in fascination is the awesome spectacle of the universe, complex and intricate and marvelously mysterious in its many and varied manifestations, from the smallest known nuclear particles to the farthest reaches of interstellar space, beyond which lies we know not what. Modern science is accused of overspecialization, but behind every specialty lies the vision of its place in the whole scheme of knowledge. As riddles are solved in each facet of science, they merge with knowledge of the whole, and new mysteries—ever more fascinating—replace the old.

It is this vision—and the experience of discovery—that provides science's inner inspiration; the developing perimeters of knowledge give an exciting insight into man's progress through concentric barriers of the unknown.

But on the more subjective, emotional, and immediate levels of human existence, it seems apparent that science and scholarship can provide working charts for progress more effectively than traditional methods—if given a chance. Attaining general acceptance of this view, however, is another matter.

It is an established view of literary history that writers and artists of an age portray in literature and art the spirit and problems of that age. It is perhaps of considerable importance that there has arisen no general literature of the Age of Science. It has been said that this should not be called the scientific age—because the scientific viewpoint has not yet permeated the arts, literature, and philosophy, or the general outlook of most individuals making up the vast world populations.

Actually, the arts and literature have seemed to draw away from and oppose science, rather than draw upon it for comprehension, inspiration, and subject matter useful in portrayal of the life of the age. Through some accident of history or traditional education, writers and artists have not absorbed sufficient science to appreciate the beauties or poetic opportunities provided by scientific insight into nature and life. Yet it is precisely these individuals upon whom most people depend for appreciation and knowledge of the life around them, of problems and perplexities of the age in which they live, as well as for the sense of adventure that insight and beauty affords. One is reminded of an early essay by C. P. Snow, in which he predicts that, eventually, the most surprising development to occur within the great research centers of the world will be the concurrent flourishing of the arts and literature. It appears that whatever can be done to encourage the early appearance of a new germinal development in art, literature, and philosophy, along lines somewhat more sympathetic to science than have been apparent in the past, should be undertaken.

IT IS often noted that the physical sciences have greatly increased man's understanding of natural events and his abilities to control nature and the environment in which he lives. It appears that an equally useful—probably critically essential—supply of scientific information concerning dynamics of social, economic, and political institutions must now be accumulated, so that science can be used to promote more generally humane goals rather than for increasing the hazards of promoting the goals created by traditional rivalries.

Much evidence exists that the method is an effective one; yet the approach has not attained widespread acceptance. It is the purpose, and hope, of such groups as the Committee on Interdisciplinary Studies, that such an approach be given more widespread support, so that man's great storehouse of knowledge can be better employed for the benefit of civilization, not for increasing the hazards now so implicitly a part of modern life.

Track Team Wins Indoor Title

AS THEY did last year, coach "Rut" Walter's track team supplied the majority of the thrills, and victories, for Wisconsin during the round of Big Ten meets held the first weekend in March. The Badger track team, undefeated in dual meet competition through the season, won the indoor title at Champaign, Ill. as they finished with 46 points, closely followed by Michigan State with 45½ points.

The Badgers came away with four individual titles in the Big Ten competition: Ken Latigolal, an exchange student from Uganda, won the 880 with a time of 1:53.7; Barney Peterson set a new Big Ten record by winning the 1,000 yard run in a time of 2:09.2; Gerry Beatty won the high hurdles in a time of :08.5; and Bill Holden, who owns the conference record in the high jump, finished first in his specialty with a leap of 6'6".

These champions, plus such outstanding performers as Al Montalbano in the middle distances, Dave Sieberlich and Wes Schmidt in the pole vault, and Tom Dakin in the hurdles are looking forward to defending Wisconsin's outdoor title this spring.

Wisconsin's basketball team finished a losing year by dropping the final game of the season to Indiana. However, the game with the Hoosiers was not without its ray of sunshine. Junior forward Ken Barnes proved to be a one-man gang as he dumped in 42 points during the evening. His performance established a modern Wisconsin individual scoring record. The previous record of 35 points was shared by Don Rehfeldt and Jack Brens who hit their high counts against Northwestern and Indiana, respectively.

The Badgers were 9-13 for the season and 4-10 in the Big Ten



For the first time in the history of the event, the University of Wisconsin played host to the Big Ten swimming meet in March. The meet was held in the UW's new Natatorium on the western end of the Madison campus. CBS Television cameras recorded the action as the swimmers and divers went through their specialties in the glistening surroundings of the Badgers' new swimming facility.



which was good for an eighth place finish. At the conclusion of the season, senior guard Jim Bohlen was named honorary captain and most valuable player by his teammates. Bohlen and another senior guard, Chuck Aslakson, are the only players who will be lost from coach John Erickson's squad through graduation.

For the first time in 55 years, the University of Wisconsin was host to the Big Ten swimming meet this year as the competition was held in the new Natatorium on the western end of the campus. Indiana and Michigan, each with Olympic swimmers on their rosters, dominated the meet and finished one-two in the final standings. The Badger swimmers, who had a 6-4 season record, finished sixth in the meet standings.

Coach Archie Simonsen's fencers came blazing back from last year's rebuilding season with a winning 12-8 record. The Badger swordsmen finished in a second place tie with Ohio State as Illinois won the conference championship.

The Wisconsin ice hockey team, in its second season of renewed competition under coach John Riley, again boasted a winning year with a 14-9 record.

On other sports fronts, coach George Martin's wrestlers grunted through an 11-6-1 season and picked up their eighth consecutive Wisconsin State Collegiate Title. However, when it came to the Big Ten meet, the Badgers had their cauliflower ears pinned back as they wound up in a tie for ninth place. Highest Wisconsin finisher was sophomore Al Sievertsen who came in second in the 137-pound class.

Wisconsin's gymnastic's team, led by senior Fred Roethlisberger, was fourth in conference competition. The Badgers closed out the season with an 11-3 record. Roethlisberger was second in the all-around Big Ten competition while Bill Hoff came in second in still rings. Under coach George Bauer, the gymnasts have established a 33-10 record over the past three years—one of the most successful records in Wisconsin gymnastics history.



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Badger Bookshelf

SPEECH CORRECTION IN THE SCHOOLS by *Martha E. Black '28*, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. (\$4.95)

This book acquaints the reader with the establishment, organization, and administration of speech correction programs in the schools. Emphasis is placed on the many resources to be found within the school and the surrounding communities. The extensive bibliography includes materials taken from many branches of child study and offers innumerable sources for use in the development of a speech program. Line drawings, charts, tables, and photographs help the reader in his understanding of an effective speech program.

CUTTING COSTS THROUGH EFFECTIVE USE OF TEMPORARY AND PART TIME HELP by *Elmer L. Winter '35*, National Foreman's Institute, New London, Conn. (\$4.95)

This book is the first comprehensive, detailed study ever published on the subject. Author Winter, president of Manpower Inc., world's largest temporary help service, cites the relative advantages of an employer using a temporary help service as opposed to hiring temporary help directly. He points out how effective utilization of the temporary work force is a direct method of maintaining the permanent work force at a more economical level. Mr. Winter conducted exhaustive studies and surveys and compiled numerous case histories to come up with the most complete and accurate reference material currently available.

THE LIFELINE OF AMERICA: Development of the Food Industry by *Edward C. Hampe, Jr., '41* and *Merle Wittenberg*, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York (\$6.95).

Here is the astonishing history describing the development of today's

food industry. Methods of agriculture and food preservation are traced from ancient times, through the Roman era, and into the Middle Ages. Early American hardships are depicted, including the overwhelming difficulties of trying to grow and preserve the precious food. This book is fascinating reading for everyone who wonders at the enormity of this complex industry. It explores the food industry's unique contribution of the United States' economy, making us the best-fed people in the world.

Alumni News

1900-1910

Emil Breitreutz '05 is considered the finest long jump official in the world, according to a *Los Angeles Times* sports writer. He is called on regularly to judge international meets in New York and Philadelphia.

A. Walter Seiler '07, chairman of the board of the Cramer-Krasselt Co., advertising firm, was selected to receive a distinguished service award from the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Milwaukee in February.

1911-1920

Atty. Malcolm K. Whyte '12 was selected by the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Milwaukee to receive one of the two distinguished service awards issued by the club. He is also chairman of the fund drive for the new Elvehjem Art Center to be constructed on the Madison campus.

Dr. Mynie G. Peterman '18, leader in Milwaukee pediatrics for 39 years, has left his private practice to become a medical officer in the new drug division with the Food and Drug Administration.

Emeritus Prof. Harry Samuel Belman '19, formerly of Purdue University, has moved to Walnut Creek, Calif. where he is a consultant for Vocational-Technical Education, School of Education, University of California at Berkeley.

Mr. and Mrs. Fredric March '20 left New York City March 25 for an extensive cultural tour of the Middle East, sponsored by the Department of State, Washington, D.C.

1921-1930

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lyford '22 (**Ruth Schiesser '29**), formerly of Monroe, Wis., where Mr. Lyford was editor of the *Evening Times*, are now Miami residents. He is serving as public information officer for the Cuban Refugee program in Florida.

THE ART OF THE BOOK REVIEW by *Prof. Ralph Alan McCause*, UW Extension Division, Madison, Wis. (\$2)

Designed for the discerning reader, even for the seasoned book reviewer, this book provides a guide for all possible aspects of criticism. Further, the book avowedly addresses itself to universals of all art and, as the author points out, can serve for appreciative enjoyment and assessment of the values inhering in any appraisal of human experience which is interpretive and constructive.

Ivan H. (Cy) Peterman '22, former war correspondent, is having a new book published, *A Century of Loyalty & Service, the Centennial History of the Union League*, the result of a four-year undertaking. He recently attended the 20th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge reunion held in New York. Peterman makes his home in Upper Darby, Pa.

Prof. Leo Branovan '24, College of Engineering, Marquette University, has just published an extensive research paper entitled "Umbilics on Hyperellipsoids in Four Dimensions." It appears in the *Bulletin de la Société Mathématique de Belgique*, Vol. 16, part 3, 1964.

Isabel Reed Palm '24, has retired from her position of the past 33 years as manager of Baron's Department Store Tea Room in Madison.

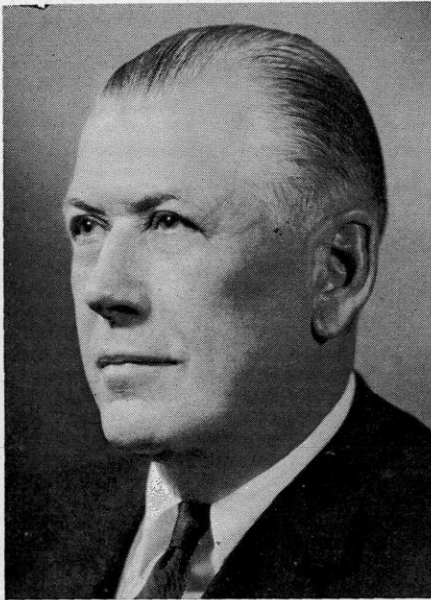
Carrie Rasmussen '25 is the author of a verse published in the March issue of *The Instructor Magazine*.

Howard Koehn '26, of the Janesville, Wis. *Gazette* editorial department, was recently elected president of the Gazette-WCLO 25-Year Club.

W. Roy Kopp '26, Platteville attorney, has been named to the State College Board of Regents by Gov. Warren Knowles. Kopp is also director of the Grant County Building and Loan Assn. and a partner in the Piquette Mining Co., Platteville.

Charles E. Nelson, Jr. '27, president of the Waukesha Motor Co., has been appointed vice-chairman of a \$1,500,000 capital campaign to expand Waukesha Memorial Hospital. **Kneeland A. Godfrey '28**, Elm Grove, has been named chairman of the special gifts area division of the campaign. He is a member of the law firm of Bender, Trump, Davidson and Godfrey in Milwaukee.

E. G. (Ty) Dahlgren '29, professional engineer and oil and gas consultant, is a free lance writer with offices in the Liberty Bank Building, Oklahoma City.



H. B. Stair '25 has been elected executive vice president of Illinois Bell Telephone Company. In addition to assisting the president in a variety of administrative responsibilities, he will continue to serve as a member of the executive committee of the board of directors. He had been vice president—operations and a member of the board since 1956. Stair is vice president of the Chicago Boys Club and a member of the board of the Children's Memorial Hospital. He is also on the boards of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, the Taxpayers' Federation of Illinois and the First National Bank of Highland Park.

Merlin C. Benninger '30, Madison, has been appointed deputy banking commissioner by the State of Wisconsin commissioner of banks.

The Class of 1930 has planned gala reunion activities for their 35th Class Reunion scheduled to be held at the Madison Club on May 14th & 15th, 1965, according to Edward J. Konkol, Madison, class president. The General Reunion Committee under the able chairmanship of M. Lee O'Brien has held several meetings and has developed a most interesting and entertaining program which will be arranged under the co-chairmanship of Mrs. Wilbur Renk, Sun Prairie and Mrs. Lowell Thronson, Madison.

The reunion exercises will open with registration at the Madison Club at 4:00 P.M. on Friday, May 4th, followed by a social hour, reunion banquet and a special evening of entertainment.

The class has voted to furnish a room in the new Wisconsin Alumni Building to be constructed near Lake Mendota on Lake Street in the near future. Dr. Anthony "Tony" Curreri is chairman of the Memorial Gift Committee and additional funds are being solicited to make the gift reasonably substantial in the purchase of

furniture in the Gregor and Leopold lines. A plaque will be placed in the room identifying the gift from the Class of 1930, Konkol said.

On Saturday morning, May 15th, a special bus tour of the campus will be held permitting the returning grads to see the extensive development and improvements that have been made on the campus in recent years.

1931-1940

The Rev. Richard Paul Graebel '31, The First Presbyterian Church, Springfield, Ill., was granted the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature by Lincoln College in February. He is also the recipient of honorary degrees from Illinois College and Parsons College.

Louise C. Marston '31, *Wisconsin State Journal* society editor, went on a 15-day Caribbean cruise in late February.

Dr. Melvin W. Stuessy '34, Brodhead, Wis., has been elected president and chief of staff of St. Clare Hospital.

Dr. Helen I. Driver '34 is coordinator of family life education at the Dane County Mental Health Bureau, Madison.

Anthony G. DeLorenzo '36, president of public relations for General Motors Corp. and WAA first vice-president, was honored on February 16 for his leadership role in raising more than \$25,000 for the "Excursions in Music" program sponsored by Detroit Adventure. The money raised by DeLorenzo will be used to present 75 free concerts by members of the city's famed symphony orchestra at public and parochial schools in the culturally deprived areas of Detroit.

Dr. Harry D. Wolfe '36, marketing professor in the UW School of Commerce, has been elected a director of Bergstrom Paper Co., Neenah.

Philip S. Davy '37, president of Davy Engineering Co., La Crosse, was named "Engineer of the Year" by the Western Chapter, Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers at their annual banquet in February.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald A. Bartell '37 have accepted an appointment as co-chairmen of National Library Week in Wisconsin, to be observed the week of April 25. Bartell is publisher and board chairman of Macfadden-Bartell Corp., a publishing and broadcasting firm with headquarters in New York City. He resides in Madison.

Donald E. Hirsch '38 has been named assistant managing director of the Farm Bureau Trade Development Corp., an organization which promotes the sale of agricultural commodities in the U.S. and abroad with offices in Chicago.

Paul A. Christenson '38, a vice president of Square D Co., Milwaukee, and manager of the company's Industrial Controller Division, has been elected to the firm's board of directors.

Alfred J. Meyer '38 has requested to return to teaching duties at Middleton

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Richard J. Davis '39 has been appointed vice president—public relations for the Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, Calif. Davis joined Douglas in 1958 as its public relations representative in Washington, D.C., after 18 years with *Newsweek Magazine* where he was chief Pentagon correspondent and assistant manager of the Washington Bureau. In 1960, he was appointed director of corporate public relations for Douglas.

High School after serving as principal there for 27 years.

Walter J. Cole '38, former deputy attorney general of Wisconsin, has been appointed to the Public Service Commission by Gov. Knowles.

Norman Olson '38 is head basketball coach at University of Minnesota, Duluth. In the last nine years his teams have

placed no lower than second in the MIAC and won the championship four years.

G. H. Bakke '39, Menomonie, Wis., has been elevated to the post of chairman of the State Highway Commission by Gov. Warren Knowles.

Dr. James Russell '40 plays an active role in the Fort Atkinson, Wis. athletic program and was honored at a sports banquet in March for his contributions. He has been the high school's team physician, without pay, for the past 18 years, serves on the school board, and is an avid fan of all sports events. Besides being team physician at Whitewater State University, as well as a professor at that institution, teaching anatomy and first aid, he's the father of six children, including five boys who are all active in sports.

1941-1945

Mr. and Mrs. David C. Tausche '41 (Mary Darmody Bringardner '47) have resided in the Hague area of the Netherlands for four years, where Mr. Tausche is manager for Europe of the Insurance Company of North America. They have four children, ranging in age from 16 on down to seven, three of whom are bilingual because of their being educated in Dutch schools.

Carl F. Miller '41 has been appointed to head sales to the federal government for Dumore Co., Racine, Wis.

Mrs. Henry G. Clarenbach '41 (Kathryn Frederick), director, university education of women at the UW, attended a meeting at the White House in February at the invitation of the First Lady. She was invited to hear Sargent Shriver discuss "Project Headstart," a new program whose goal is to rescue this country's disadvantaged children.

Recently featured in the *State Journal* "Know Your Madisonian" column, Prof. Robert J. Lampman '42 proves daily that



A \$126.50 check, representing the first 1964 royalties on his book, *Year-Round Education*, is presented by Prof. Clarence A. Schoenfeld '41 (left) to Dr. Lindley J. Stiles, dean of the Wisconsin School of Education. The money was earmarked for the school's Trophy for Teaching Fund, established last year to encourage excellence in teaching. Prof. Schoenfeld, a former editor of the *Wisconsin Alumnus*, is assistant to the chancellor, Center System, and associate director of Summer Sessions.

a college professor's responsibilities extend far beyond the classroom. The nationally recognized expert on economics serves as teacher, graduate student advisor, researcher, and advisor of numerous governmental agencies.

Mrs. Willard Warzyn '42 (Jeanne Carroll) played her graduate organ recital in Music Hall on Sunday, Feb. 7, as part of her final requirements towards a masters degree in music. She has been attending school part-time for the past five years while raising a family of three girls.

Robert G. Lewis '42 has been named administrator of the U.S. Agriculture Department's new rural community development service. Before going to Washington five years ago, he resided in Pigeon Falls, Wis.

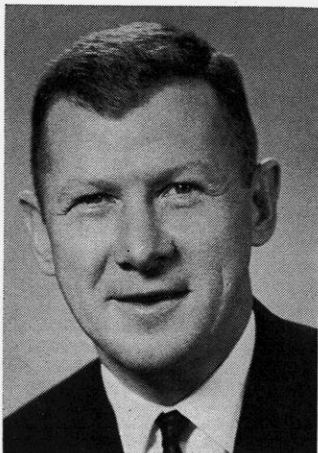
Dr. Donald R. Lewis '42 of the Shell Development Co., Houston, Tex., has been elected by the American Chemical Society's Southeastern Texas Section to represent the section on the Society's national council.

Albert E. LaGrille Jr. '43 has been appointed vice president, automatic lathe division, for Gisholt Machine Co., Madison.

The Ansul Company, Marinette, Wis., has announced the appointment of Merritt R. Bauman '44 as director, research and applied sciences.

Joseph E. Ludden '44 is vice president, administrative agencies, safety and counsel for Gateway Transportation Co., La Crosse. He joined Gateway in 1948 and has been a director for ten years.

Paul M. Ipsen '45, Cuba City, Wis., has been appointed to the State Commission for Academic Facilities. He operates a creamery with his brother.



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1946-1950

Frank William Miller '46, James Carr Professor of Criminal Jurisprudence in the Washington University School of Law, received a faculty citation at Founders Day ceremonies in February.

Col. Robert J. Jones '48, survivor of the Bataan death march of W.W. II, now is serving with the U.S. Air Force in Viet Nam. He is commander, 37th Air Base Group, Long Van Air Base, Nha Trang, with additional duty of area coordinator for U.S. forces in Nha Trang area. His family, including six children, lives in Bellevue, Neb. while he is in the Far East.

Raymond Hahn '49, assistant superintendent of public works for West Allis, Wis., has been appointed superintendent and will take over that post on May 1.

Russell F. Williams '49 is a partner in the Williams, Williams, and Meyer law firm at Oshkosh and is secretary of business concerns in Oshkosh and in Germany.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert L. Hendrickson '50 (Barbara Grota) work as a medical team at the Cornell, Wis. Clinic. His wife's training as a medical technologist has been a boon to Dr. Hendrickson's practice, both working at least eight hours a day, in addition to being parents of four children.

Gene Adams '50, Elm Grove, Wis., has been appointed general manager of Aring Equipment Co., Butler. Formerly a sales manager, he has been with Aring for 15 years.

O. B. Solie '50, Rockford, Ill., was among 20 winners of classics awards "for enduring furniture fashions" presented during the recent International Home Furnishings Market in Chicago.

1951-1955

Eva Mae Struckmeyer '51, music teacher at Horace Mann Junior High School, Wausau, was named the young educator award winner by the city's Junior Chamber of Commerce in February. She also placed second in state competition for the first Wisconsin OYE winner.

Karl E. Meyer '51, former *Daily Cardinal* editor and now an editorial writer for the *Washington Post*, returned to the UW in March to speak on Washington journalism.

Carl J. Seifert Jr. '51, president of the Borg Fabric division of Amphenol-Borg Electronics Corp., Delavan, Wis., has been elected a director of the Educational Foundation for the Apparel Industry.

Clement M. Silvestro '51 has been named director of the Chicago Historical Society.

Atty. Milton E. Neshek '52, Elkhorn, has been named to the Wisconsin State Universities Board of Regents. He is a partner in the firm of Godfrey, Godfrey, Neshek and Conway.

Fred D. Huber Jr. '52 has become a member of the firm of Love, Davis, Mc-

Graw, Huber and Brown at 241 Wisconsin Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

J. Williams Hoff '52 has been transferred to the Chicago office of Whiting-Plover Paper Co., where he will be responsible for accounts in the greater Chicago area as well as the Southeastern states. He had resided in Stevens Point, home office of the company.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron H. (Tony) Stebbins '54 (Mary Osgood '57), Pittsburgh, Pa., announce the birth of their third daughter, Lynn, on March 3.

Mr. and Mrs. David S. Karan (Myrna Delson '55) announce the birth of their first child, Kenneth Bart, born Nov. 2.

Richard Rott '55, Wonewoc, Wis., has joined the pharmacy staff of Stuelke Drug Store and the Dells Clinic Pharmacy, Wisconsin Dells.

CAMP FORSYTE

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Expert training for boys from 9 to 15 in the fundamentals of baseball, basketball, swimming, and other sports by qualified, experienced instructors. Camp Forsythe's executive director is Earl Torgeson, former major league baseball player.

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Forsythe's two week to four week sessions start July 3rd. For more information, write P.O. Box 21, Westfield, Wis.

1956

James E. Anderson, publisher of the *New Glarus Post*, has been honored by inclusion in the ninth edition of *Who's Who in the Midwest*, largest biographical dictionary in the Midwest.

F. L. Hildebrand, M.D., Menasha, Wis., was awarded the Master of Science degree in medicine with a minor in hematology on Dec. 19.

John Held Jr. has opened a law office with William Dyke and George Jacobs in Madison.

1957

Peter B. Budic Jr., Brookfield, Wis., has purchased the Clarke Drug Co. business in Waukesha.

Dr. David H. Clemens, research chemist with Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia chemicals manufacturer, has been promoted to head of one of the firm's ion exchange research laboratories.

1958

Dr. Larry L. Smith has begun a veterinary practice in Lodi, Wis.

John G. Schienle, Racine real estate man, was named "Outstanding Young Man of the Year" by the city's Junior Chamber of Commerce recently.

Capt. Wayne L. Tyler has been assigned to Laon Air Base, France, for duty as an aircraft maintenance analysis officer.

1959

W. Patrick Donlin, formerly of Belleville, has become associated with Arthur DeBardeleben's law office in Park Falls, Wis.

Dr. Arthur L. Fricke of San Lorenzo has been appointed assistant manager of the laboratory technological department at Shell Chemical Company's plant at Martinez, Calif.

Mrs. David S. Wiley (Marylee Crofts) was a guest of Hanover College in March to participate in an institute on Middle Africa. She and her husband served from 1961 to 1963 as frontier interns in Southern Rhodesia in a program sponsored by the World Student Christian Federation and the United Presbyterian Church.

1960

Mr. and Mrs. H. William Ruf (Suzanne Williams '61) of Cleveland, Ohio announce the birth of their first child, David William, on Feb. 12.

John Krause has been named vice principal of Cudahy High School, where he has been teaching the physical sciences for the past three years.

Maj. Gen. George V. Underwood Jr., the army's chief of information, spoke at a March meeting of the Milwaukee chapter of the U.S. Army Association. He was awarded a distinguished service citation by the UW last May.

1961

Lawrence W. Durning has been admitted as a partner to the law firm of O'Melia and Kaye of Rhinelander.

Mrs. Claude Hutchens (Alta Heath) has been employed as the Menominee County home economics agent. She and her husband live in Pulaski.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon DeWerth (Karen Overson '62) announce the birth of their first child, a daughter, Julie Kay, born March 1. Mr. DeWerth has just completed work on his Master of Business Administration degree at Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Schur (Cynthia June Loock) reside in Portland, Oregon, where Mr. Schur is president of the Campus Development Company. Mrs. Schur, mother of a two-year old son, was elected vice president of the Portland Alumni Chapter of Alpha Xi Delta and was also selected by the Oregon State Central Committee of the National Federation of Young Republicans to attend its annual National

Leadership Conference in Washington, D.C. in February.

1962

Frederick Goll III was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Goll Jr. (Marilyn Marsh) on March 3 in Bethlehem, Pa.

Dale Hackbart has been signed by the Minnesota Vikings as a free agent. He suffered a shoulder separation last year and was released by the Redskins prior to the season's opener.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nadler (Linda Kimbrig) announce the birth of a daughter, Juliet Beth, born Oct. 23, 1964.

1963

Karen Berke is the Wisconsin princess at the 53rd national cherry blossom festival held in Washington early this month. She is an employee of the U. S. Agriculture Department.

Ellis W. Dana was commissioned an ensign in the U.S. Navy on Feb. 5 at OCS at Newport, R.I., and was assigned to the Technical Assistance Center at U.S. Naval Air Station at Glynco, Georgia, for radar and communication training. He received his master's degree at the School of Business Administration, University of Michigan, in August 1964.

1964

Sarah C. Levin is stationed with the Peace Corps in Northern Nigeria.

Richard F. Feutz has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from OTS at Lackland AFB, Tex.

John G. Wegener is working on his master's degree in speech pathology at Indiana University.

Lt. and Mrs. James Griffin, Ft. Knox, Ky., announce the birth of their first child, Suzanne, on Feb. 15.

Robert J. O'Brien has joined the Trane Company's Oklahoma City sales office as a general line sales engineer.

Lewis H. Kieffer has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from OTS at Lackland AFB, Tex.

Newly Married

1957

Judith A. Fouquet and Thomas G. LUEDERS, Milwaukee.

1958

Marilyn Ruth GARTLAND and Frank Keller, Anchorage, Alaska.

Martha Jean Ihlenfeld and James Edward KERNAN, Milwaukee.

Rita Louise WITTICH and Chester Baird.

1959

Sandra Alice LANGHOFER and Donal Arthur Walsh, La Crosse.

1960

Barbara Ann Herrling and James Herbert BOWEN, Madison.

Sheryl Annette Brinkman and Donald Francis DeCLEENE, Milwaukee.

Annemarie Olga HAMMER and Berkley Arnold Tague.

1961

Carol Ann CALDWELL and Carl Theodore Gamble, Fond du Lac.

Sandra Kay GILBERTSON and Ronald Allen Tilley, Madison.

Judith Ann Neubauer and Daniel Joseph GROSS, Neenah.

Katherine Ann Ruegger and Charles John HOLDERNESS, Hasbrouck Heights, N.J.

Sally Ann Driscoll and Jerome Robert MUELLER, Wausau.

Kathleen O'MEARA and Ross Eldon Fryer, Manila, Philippines.

1962

Bonnie Jean Swendson and John F. ELLIOTT, Brookfield.

Bonnie Mae Bolman and Thomas Mann HUGHBANKS, Racine.

Susan Wade NIEDERMAN and Peter O'Connell Kelly, Oak Park, Ill.

Linda Marie Hayward and Richard Charles SCHEND, Cambridge, Mass.

Helen Ann Trapula and John H. TORPHY, Lynn, Mass.

1963

Kathleen Mary BAILEY and John S. Pantzer, Sheboygan.

Judith Adel and Jerry Ross LYMAN, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Fay Robinson and Alan Marc SHLIMOVITZ, Glendale.

1964

Kristine Mary Klein and Jack Russell BOHEIM, Milwaukee.

Jean C. HILLE and Larry E. Smith, Menomonee Falls.

Joyce Ellen Jones and Jerry T. LAWLER, Madison.

Anne Katherine Gerth and Thomas Harvey LOGAN, Madison.

Karin MILES and Stephen Ariens, Gary, Ind.

Claudia G. BRITTON '64 and William H. NORTON, Amherst.

Beverly Jean Richgels and Jack O. PFISTER, Madison.

Sally Ann PROCTOR and Thomas E. Rackley, Madison.

Biruta Ruth ZARINS '64 and Robert B. SUHR, Wisconsin Rapids.

Donna Jean THRONSON and John Edward Ross, Madison.

Carole Ann Moen and William O. WEDEL, Baraboo.

Jean Yvonne Harrington and Walter Lowry WEST, Green Bay.

Barbara Jean WESTPHAL '63 and Glenn Robert ZASTROW, Wauwatosa.

Sidney L. CASTLE '09, Chicago, Ill.
Bruce Vincent EDWARDS '09, East Orange, N.J.

Beder WOOD, Jr., '11, Moline, Ill.
Dr. Selma Sophie KONIG '12, Milwaukee.

Harry Dalton FRANCIS '12, Delavan.
Hugh Marine ROBERTS '12, Duluth, Minn.

Harold Marion CROTHERS '13, Brookings, S. Dak.
Edward Anthony KRUEGER '14, Frankfort, Ind.

Teresa Veronica O'BRIEN '14, Fond du Lac.

Thomas Leslis JONES '14, Arena.
Nordahl O. GUNDERSON '14, Rockford, Ill.

Raymond A. HEISING '14, Summit, N.J.

Florenz George ALTENDORF '15, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Joseph C. Chase '15, (Cora Ellen BINZEL), Milwaukee.

Walter Samuel JENSEN '15, Fremont, Ia.

Mrs. Ralph E. Wallace '15, (Frances LOOMIS), New York, N.Y.

J. F. JOHNSON, Jr. '16, Phoenix, Ariz.
Henry Playman MELNIKOW '16, Studio City, Calif.

Bernard Christian MUELLER '16, Daventport, Ia.

Frederick SANBORN '16, Great Falls, Mont.

Leon BATTIG '17, Sheboygan.

George Herbert TAYLOR '17, Chicago, Ill.

John Rankin DUNLOP '17, Noroton Heights, Conn.

Necrology

Arthur P. SILLIMAN '90, Hibbing, Minn.

Horace Prentiss BOARDMAN '94, Reno, Nev.

Mrs. Herman H. Liebenberg '97 (Maud M. AVERILL), Madison.

Charles Benjamin WERVE '00, Kenosha.

Samuel Kent DICKINSON '03, Sparta.

Laura Edna DU FOUR '04, Racine.

Mrs. William Ballantyne Anderson '06, (Mary E. WATERBURY), Corvallis, Ore.

Morris W. LOCKE '06, Milwaukee.
Grove Fil KENNEDY '08, Madison.

Mrs. J. Finn Grimes '18, (Margaret Devlin SENNETT) Milwaukee.

Mrs. George F. Johnson '18, (Iva Nodene KETCHMAN) Belle Fourche, S. Dak.

Chauncey Kenneth VINE '18, W. Los Angeles, Calif.

Ralph KARGER '19, Milwaukee.

Early Whitten POINDEXTER '19, Atchison, Kansas.

Herbert Edward LINDEMANN '20, Hartford.

Leo Willis PETERSON '21, Sun Prairie.

Paul Wood PORTER '21, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Harrison W. Wellman, Jr. '21 (Pauline Dorothy CORNISH), Denver, Colo.

Kenneth Hoffman ARCHIE '22, Wauwatosa.

Thomas Francis MOORE '22, Madison.

Francis KAREL '23, Holmes Beach, Fla.

Estelle Brown MILLER '23, Martinez, Calif.

Julian LeRoy PETERSON '23, Two Rivers.

Frederick Charles JOHN '24, Milwaukee.

Thomas Clarence ALLEN '25, Toronto, Ohio.

Lester Herman GUNSBURG '25, Milwaukee.

George Gus KLOSER '25, Waterville, N.Y.

John W. LEWIS '25, Dodgeville.

Sister M. Felicia '25, (Frances Marion O'NEIL), Madison.

Allen Melvin ZIEGLER '25, Holden, Mo.

Franklyn Howard MILLER '26, Wauwatosa.

Edwin Henry KLEIST '26, Thiensville.

Cloyde Duval DALZELL '28, Pasadena, Calif.

Mrs. Fred F. O'Brien '28, (Martha Simmons COWAN), Tucson, Ariz.

Merril J. FOWLE '29, Newton Square, Pa.

Donald Bruce HARTER '29, Boston, Mass.

Edward Charles HEMES '29, Milan, Italy.

Mrs. Ruben G. Krohn '29 (Eleanor Louise STOLPER), Wauwatosa.

Rex K. SCHULER '29, Kenosha.

Russell G. C. BROWN '30, Toledo, Ohio.

Mrs. Cecil Odell Johnson '30, (Elizabeth GOUDIE), Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mrs. Fred Mints '30 (Mildred Elizabeth NAGLE), Oceanside, N.Y.

Hugh LeRoy HEMMINGWAY '31, Woodstock, Ill.

Ruth Marguerite LUETSCHER '31, Madison.

William Hardy THARP, Jr., '31, Memphis, Tenn.

Earl Hoyt BELL '32, Manlius, N.Y.

Josephine Cecile DETTMAN '32, Manitowoc.

Lloyd Joseph MEULI '32, Long Beach, Calif.

Eutelle William BERG '34, Superior.

George John CALLOS '34, Milwaukee.

Aldric Russell REVELL '34, Madison.

Marshall Samuel STAUFFACHER '36, Milwaukee.

Anthony Joseph BURGERT '37, Houston, Texas.

James Francis HORAN '37, Friendship, Wis.

Adrian E. SILVER '37, Racine.

John Howard ELLESTAD '39, New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Bruce W. Hotchkiss '40 (Dorothy Alida LARSON), Washington, N.J.

Edgar Prater MERCER '40, Madison.

George Frederick GRUESCHOW '41, Milwaukee.

Mrs. John F. Zimmermann '41, (Rosemarie Hildegard RUESSE), Milwaukee.

Mrs. Delwyn George Schubert '42, (Beatrice Ann GEHRUNG), Los Angeles, Calif.

Norbert Bennett FRITZ '45, Omaha, Nebr.

Mrs. George Tennyson Matthews '45, (Mildred BYARS), Rochester, Mich.

Jason Theodore NICOL '47, Waukegan, Ill.

Robert Emerson SEXMITH '47, Menominee, Mich.

Walter Joseph CHESLEY '48, Montevideo, Minn.

Norbert Wallace HENGARTNER '48, Brookfield.

Henry Lindauer JAASTAD '49, Eau Claire.

Joseph Charles ONOSKO '49, Milwaukee.

Thomas Michael CONNOLLY '50, Madison.

Prof. Leo Joseph MORAN '54, Pasadena, Calif.

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