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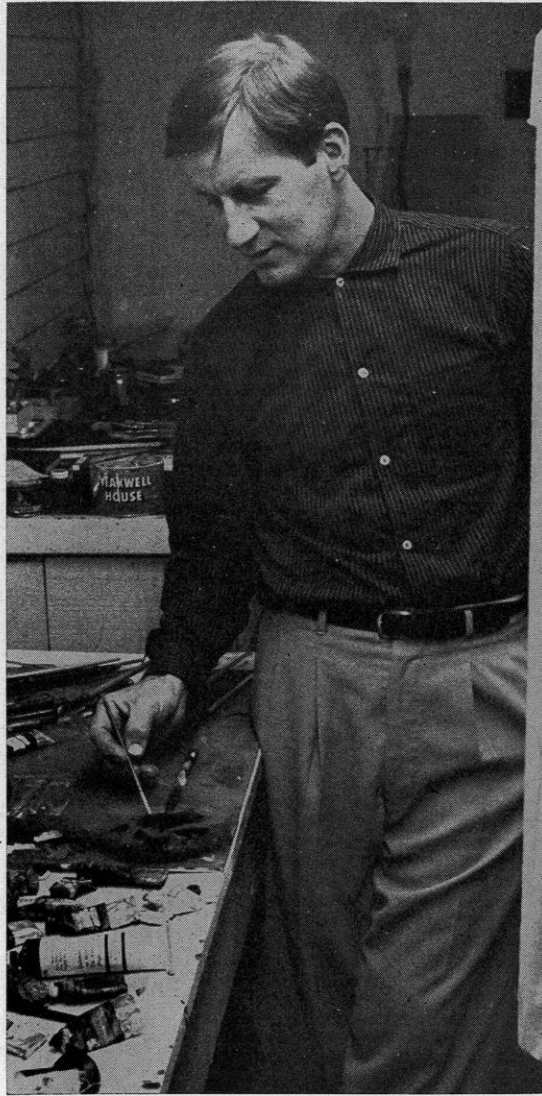
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WISCONSIN *Alumnus*

JANUARY, 1961



In This Issue: The University Hill Farms Story, see page 13



William Freund

*painter, potter,
woodworker and
boombass player*

IN 1960, WILLIAM FREUND was elected a life fellow of the International Institute of Arts and Letters, Geneva, Switzerland. The Institute, which is limited to 760 fellows and corresponding members located throughout the world, selects its members based on notable achievements in the fields of arts, letters, or sciences. By his election, artist Will Freund of Columbia, Missouri, joined the select company of such recent new fellows as Aldous Huxley, Eero Saarinen, William Saroyan, Thornton Wilder, Jean Cocteau, and Marc Chagall.

Originally a native of Madison, William Freund demonstrated an early interest in art during his high school days when he spent his Saturdays drawing. Later, at the University of Wisconsin, Freund studied under Frederick Taubes and Carlos Lopez. In 1940, the year he graduated from the University, he won a Big Ten Fellowship to the Louis Comfort Tiffany Foundation at Oyster Bay on Long Island, New York. Freund was awarded a second fellowship from the Tiffany Foundation in 1949—at that time, Burton Cumming, director of the Milwaukee Art Institute, commended Freund on receiving the honor and cited him as an artist whose “work belongs in that rare category of art where great imagination, deep and true feeling, and instinctive artistic ability are happily combined . . . His idiom, as is the case with every truly creative soul, is primarily a personal and individual one. But he shows his allegiance to not only the great schools of the past but also to his own period and generation. He has great pictorial inventiveness.”

Following his graduation from the University, Freund spent two years as an instructor in high school. During the time that he was teaching—or “coaching and policing” as he calls it—he built an art studio in the attic of his home, complete to a built-in easel and paint table. From 1943–45 he was with the United States Armed Forces Institute in Madison; in 1946, he joined the faculty in the art department at Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri. He has been a member of the Stephens faculty ever since, serving as an instructor in art, art crafts, and ceramics.

When Will Freund first came to Columbia, he parked his trailer and his family in a lot near the Stephens Col-

Besides being an accomplished painter, Freund is a skilled potter and woodworker. He also has designed mosaics and stained glass windows. A sample of his paintings appears below.



lege campus, and set up his art studio in a chicken coop that was so short that he could not work on large paintings without breaking off the ends of the handles of his brushes. Starting from the ground up, Freund and his family—which now consists of his wife and four children—built their own home. The home, which was designed by Freund, includes many of his personal works of art including stained glass, mosaic tile, ceramics, and paintings.

The newest project for the industrious Freund family is a summer cabin

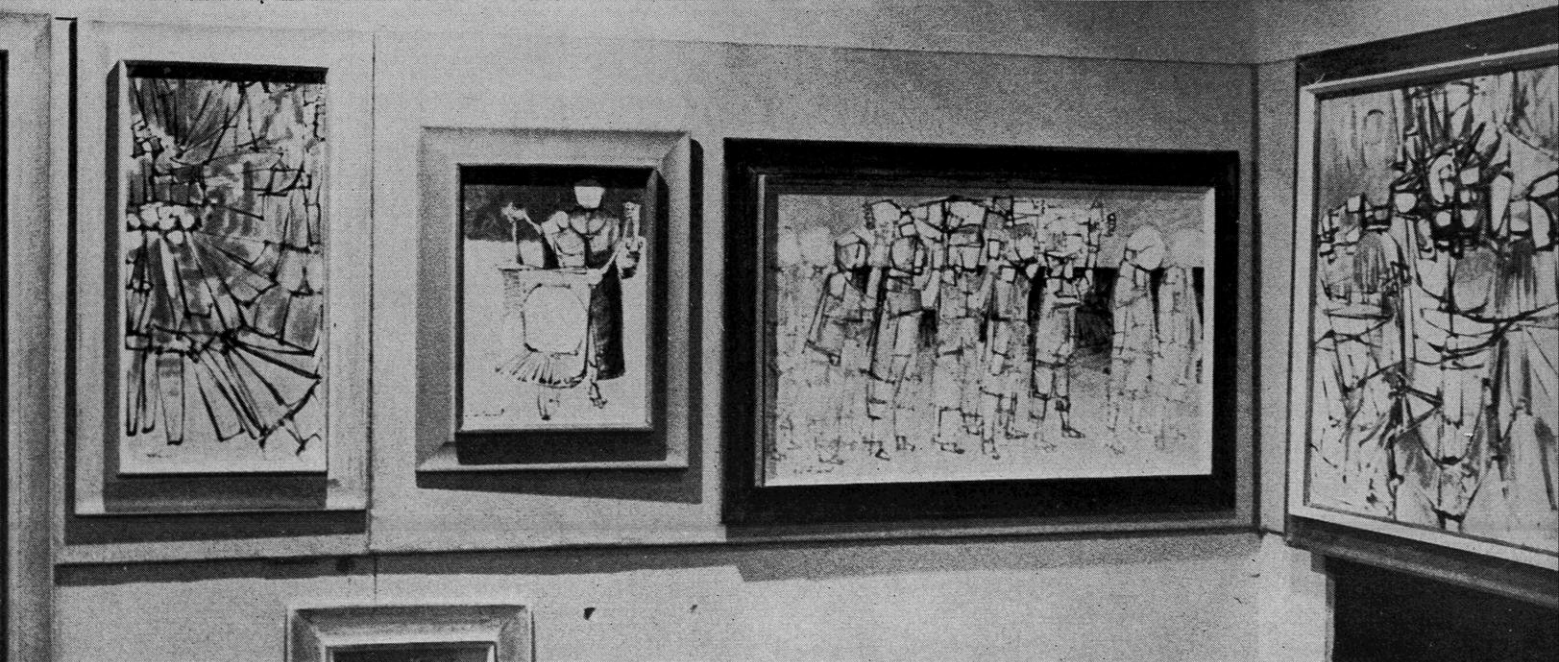
in Northern Michigan. The cabin is being built on land which was purchased over twelve years ago and is being equipped with antiques such as pot-bellied stoves. Freund made all of the furniture for the cabin by hand—he is an excellent woodworker and teaches the construction of mosaic and walnut tables in his art crafts classes at Stephens. He has also made stained glass doors and windows for the cabin, and designed mosaic tiles for the fireplace.

Will Freund is a great lover of fine

art and, for that reason, is not especially interested in any of the forms of commercial art. He teaches classes at Stephens most mornings and can be found working afternoons in his studio on the campus. His studio is what one would expect of an artist—paintings stand along the walls in random disarray, and there are scribbles here and there on the walls which are notes Freund writes to himself, usually suggestions for paintings or memoranda on books he plans to read.

Over the years, Freund's reputation as a serious artist has grown. His works have won prizes at many regional shows including several in Wisconsin; he was chosen among the "Outstanding New Talent in the U. S. A." in 1956 by *Art in America* magazine; his paintings have been reproduced in *Life* magazine; and he is listed in several "Who's Who" publications.

For all of his artistic accomplishment, however, Freund has one deep regret—"I can not play any serious music." He would like very much to be able to play the piano but, at present, his only demonstrated musical abilities are playing the harmonica and the boombass—a type of drum which he claims "is a good release for your tensions." On occasion, he has been known to spend long sessions thumping away at the boombass in the sanctuary of his home.





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That is why the present tasks of our colleges and universities are of vital concern to *every*

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Wisconsin Alumnus, January, 1961



Wisconsin Alumni Association

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Governor Nelson Reviews 1961-63 Budget

IN A MID-DECEMBER hearing before Gov. Gaylord Nelson, the University of Wisconsin presented a record \$148.9 million budget for the 1961-63 biennium, \$73.5 million of which is expected to come from state appropriation.

In an introductory statement on the budget, University Pres. Conrad A. Elvehjem stressed the magnitude of the University's request when he said, "We feel that this budget will very largely affect the future course of higher education in Wisconsin."

Prof. William H. Young, budgetary assistant to the President, was the chief spokesman for the budget during the course of the hearing. Young set the key for his explanatory remarks when he said, "The heart of this entire budget is what we've labeled improvement—both in faculty salaries and major programs." (The University is asking for a 16% faculty salary increase for the first half of the biennium and a 6% hike for the second half. This represents the minimum needed to keep Wisconsin on a par with other Big Ten universities.)

According to Prof. Young, some of the aims of the 1961-63 budget are to curtail the increasing reliance on graduate teaching assistants. Although the graduate assistant program forms a large part of the University's teaching operations (presently, there are some 600 in the College of Letters and Science alone), University officials want to keep the number at a reasonable level and hope to have the staff increases necessary to effectively supervise the work of the graduate assistants.

The need for further additions in the faculty was also stressed in light of the coming wave of new students which is expected to make itself felt by 1963. Not only the challenge of an increasing enrollment but an ever changing world has brought about the need for additional faculty. "Even if there had been no significant increase in enrollment," Young said, "we would still have to add to our staff because of the tremendous increase in knowledge during the last twenty years."

Another important aspect of the budget is the plans to make meaningful improvements in the University at Milwaukee. UW-M Provost J. Martin Klotsche outlined some of the areas in which the Milwaukee institution hopes to move ahead. The library is one of the most pressing problems at Milwaukee and it is hoped that the 1961-63 budget will substantially aid that department. Also, with additional funds, the UW-M feels that it can do away with its reliance on part-time faculty assistance. (Presently, the UW-M uses about 100 fac-

ulty members who are gainfully employed outside the University.)

Milwaukee would like funds to improve its upper division programs; one step would be the addition of a geology and an art history department. Dr. Klotsche pointed out that the UW-M has added instruction in certain areas as a result of gifts from outside sources—these include courses in urban studies, world affairs, and Hebrew studies.

Following Dr. Klotsche's presentation, Prof. Young went on to explain that the budget not only provides for improvement at Milwaukee but for a strengthening of the University's Extension Centers.

Fred Harrington, University vice president of academic affairs, spoke next, saying that the University does not expect the state to underwrite all of its undertakings in the numerous areas of its academic and cultural programs. However, if the state would give some evidence of an interest in these various

programs by approving an amount of "seed" money, then Prof. Harrington was confident, it would be readily possible for the University to gain additional support from outside sources. Two specific areas where this money would be helpful is in the development of television teaching techniques and the fine arts. The 1961-63 budget contains a modest request for improvement in the fine arts, a request which includes funds for the establishment of an orchestra which would be of value to both the University and the state.

In addition to the administration, members of the Board of Regents were present at the hearing to speak on the University's behalf. Regent A. Matt Werner, Sheboygan, said that he believed the expenses included in the budget are essential and represent the minimum needs for the University to move ahead. Regent Arthur DeBardeleben, Park Falls, outlined the need for improvement in instruction.

An eloquent plea for the budget was voiced by the newest member of the Board of Regents, Jacob Friedrick of Milwaukee. Friedrick said, "We are here today not only to keep the University a great academic institution but to improve it as a great institution." He then explained that the University's budget request was not a selfish one because, "Everyone in our society gains by what the University gives to the people it trains."

What the Governor Said . . .

When Gov. Nelson had heard the case for the University budget, he made some observations of his own. Nelson, who has consistently been a champion of the University and the cause of higher education in general, was far from optimistic about the future. "I am satisfied that we've failed to explain the needs of education to the public," he said. "My prediction is that we won't sell the budget, that we can't sell the budget and that (in four or five years) you'll be telling a lot of businessmen that their kids will have to stay home . . . If you ask the question of anyone in this state if they want first rate colleges and a first rate university they answer yes; but the general attitude (among the people of Wisconsin) is that we (the legislators) meet here and waste a lot of money."

The Governor then related his practical experiences in canvassing the voters of the state during the recent election. Wherever he went, Nelson said that he was greeted

with demands to cut the budgets back. He attributed this sentiment to a failure on the part of responsible newspapers and Chambers of Commerce to properly inform the people of the state's educational needs.

Pres. Elvehjem countered by saying that he was not as pessimistic. "I believe the tide is turning," he said, relating his own experiences in talking to the citizens of the state whom he found receptive to the University's need for greatness. Pres. Elvehjem went on to commend the Governor for his work in explaining the need for higher education and said that similar efforts on the part of informed citizens have resulted in what he considers a change in public opinion.

Pres. Elvehjem noted that, on the average, the daily cost to the Wisconsin taxpayer of educating a student at the University was roughly 1.8 cents and that the people of the state could surely make this sacrifice to keep their University great.

Keeping in Touch with Wisconsin

MORE THAN sixty years ago President Charles R. Van Hise expressed the basic philosophy of the University of Wisconsin in these words:

"I shall never rest content until the beneficent influences of the University of Wisconsin are made available to every home in the state."

The keynote of his administration, as displayed on the Golden Jubilee Medal of the University, was "service to the commonwealth". Anything that promised benefit to the state was important to President Van Hise.

His close friend and associate, Prof. C. K. Leith, described this philosophy in these words: "Van Hise, though primarily concerned with natural science, was profoundly interested in human welfare. He approved of any act of the University which might help give the state better government, enable a Douglas County farmer to grow better crops, give a Milwaukee machinist a chance for advancement, or introduce a Grant County housewife to the literature and history she had never had a chance to meet in school."

Those of us who have been privileged to watch the University of Wisconsin in action know that President Van Hise's philosophy is even more important today than it was during his administration. Each year the beneficent influences of the University become increasingly valuable to all citizens of Wisconsin.

President Elvehjem agrees with Van Hise on this service idea. In his inaugural address he said: "In the face of the increased needs for funds occasioned by the growth of knowledge, the increases in enrollment and the inflationary spiral of all costs, the University must redouble its efforts to serve the people of the state. Our goals must be linked closely with the welfare of Wisconsin people."

Last year more than 1,500,000 Wisconsin people attended clinics, institutes

and conferences sponsored by the University, proving clearly that Van Hise's dream became a reality. Many more, of course, received direct and indirect benefits from the University's balanced program of teaching, research and public service.

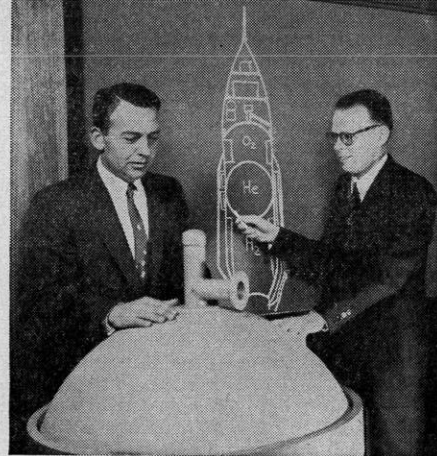
In making its "beneficent influences" available to all Wisconsin citizens, the University has not forgotten its all-important role of providing the kind of higher education needed in these troubled times. America's future, as well as the future of the world, lies in education. Here's how one man put it: "Our future will not be decided in outer space. It will be decided in inner space—the space between the ears."

Governor Gaylord Nelson, in his commencement address at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee last June, said:

"We must recognize that growth is the inescapable condition of the future of higher education in Wisconsin. We shall need more and more educated men for our kind of civilization. Our population is growing, our goals are expanding, our horizons are broader, our techniques are getting more complex. Under such conditions, the people of Wisconsin understand that the University must continue to grow if it is to accomplish what we expect of it. This will be expensive, but we can afford nothing less than a first-rate educational system."

The University of Wisconsin is a first-rate institution—one of the top ten in America. To stay in the top ten, and to make sure that Wisconsin citizens will continue to get the benefits that go with such leadership, our University must have an adequate operating budget and more money for new buildings. Both budgets need your active support in securing favorable action by the legislature which convenes in Madison this month.

—JOHN BERGE, *Executive Director*



Donald W. Douglas, Jr., President of Douglas, discusses valve and fuel flow requirements for space vehicles with Dr. Henry Ponsford, Chief, Structures Section.

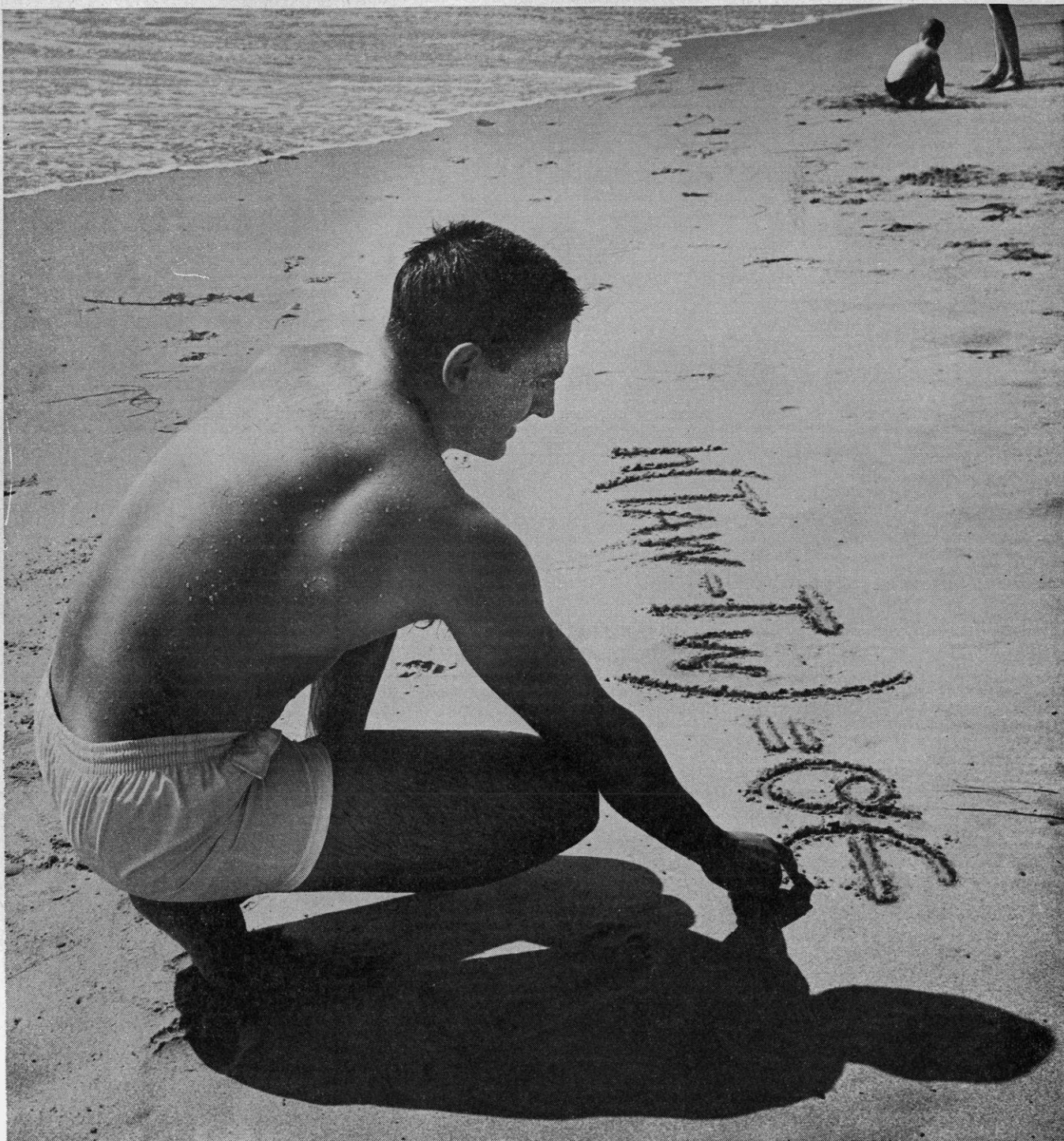
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Alumni in the Statehouse

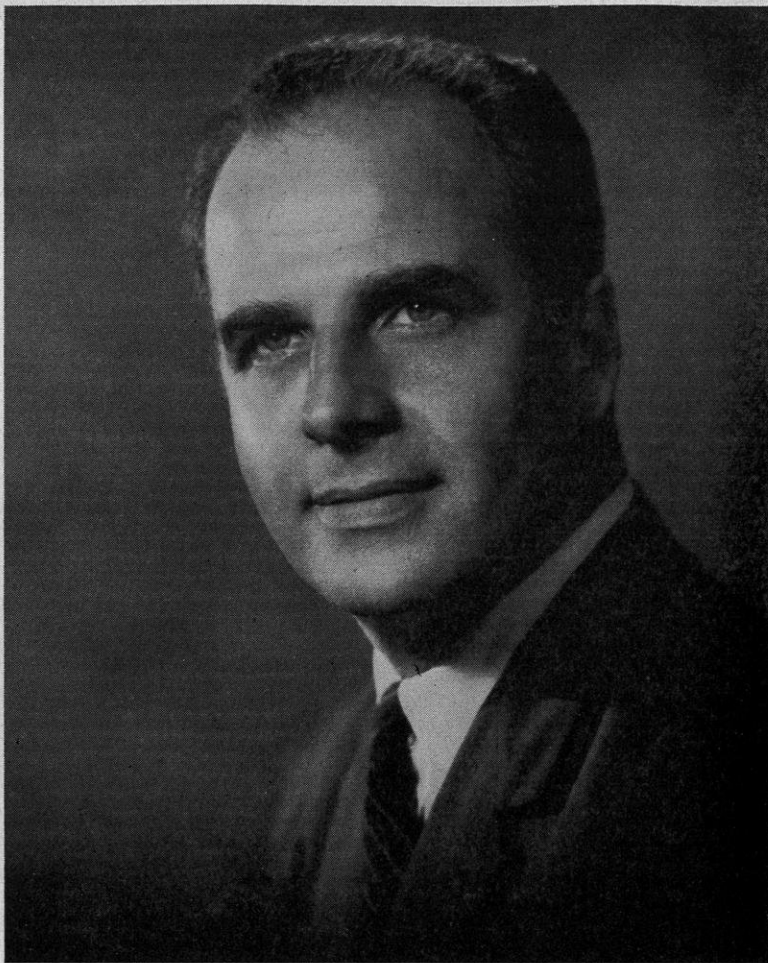
Former Governor and now University of Wisconsin Regent Oscar Rennebohm has described a career in politics as a demonstration of "active citizenship." Last fall, a sizable group of Wisconsin alumni proved their active citizenship when they campaigned for election to the state government. In the November elections, Wisconsin voters showed their confidence in the ability of these men when they chose them to be their representatives in Madison: of the top five executive positions in the state government, three are manned by Wisconsin alumni; in the 1961 Legislature, 47 of the 133 seats (more than one-third) are held by legislators who have had some UW background.

Governor Gaylord Nelson, long a supporter of the University's cause, heads the state government at a time when the University is faced with an overwhelming need for additional faculty and new buildings to cope with expanding enrollments. Lt.

Gov. Warren Knowles, a past-president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, is also in the State Capitol at a time when effective support for the University's programs is greatly needed.

The Wisconsin alumni in the Legislature are sprinkled throughout the state: they represent districts ranging from Superior to Beloit, from La Crosse to Sheboygan. Although their perspectives, interests, and allegiances may differ, they are all concerned with providing the type of state government that will enact legislation that will be of major benefit to the citizens of Wisconsin.

One of the traditions of the University is the "Wisconsin Idea," a concept which emphasizes public service as one of its basic tenets. The alumni now serving the state have given evidence that their contacts with the University have imbued them with a strong sense of responsibility and a desire to work for the public benefit.



GAYLORD A. NELSON, '42, GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN



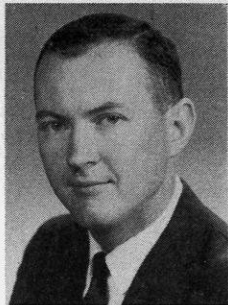
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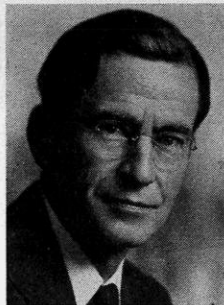
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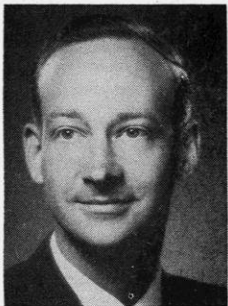
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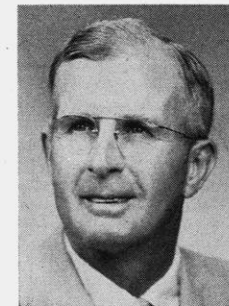
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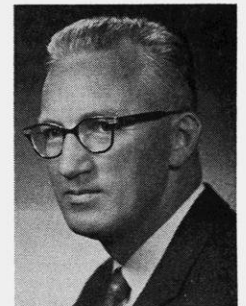
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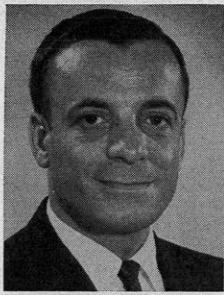
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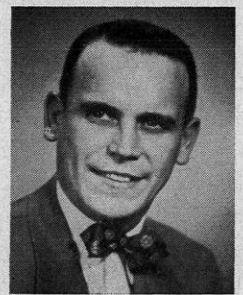
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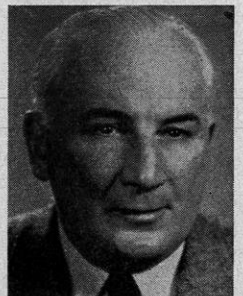
Robert D. Haase, '51
Marinette



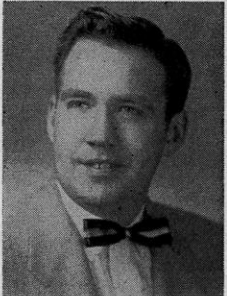
Willis J. Hutnik*
Tony



J. Earl Leverich, '13
Sparta



Leo P. O'Brien, '18
Green Bay



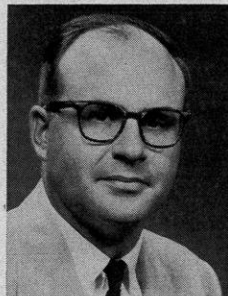
Davis A. Donnelly
'57, Eau Claire



Hugh A. Harper, '10
Lancaster



Robert I. Johnson, '47
Mondovi



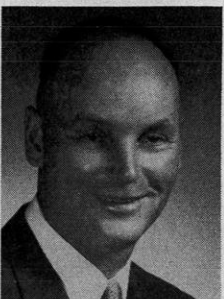
David O. Martin, '53
Neenah



David D. O'Malley
'40, Waunakee



Allen J. Flannigan*
Milwaukee



Raymond F. Heinzen
'40, Marshfield



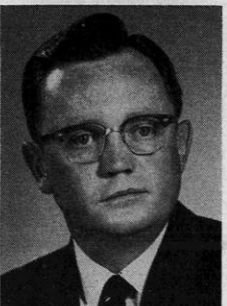
Kyle Kenyon, '52
Tomah



Louis L. Merz*
Milwaukee



Reino A. Perala, '40
Superior



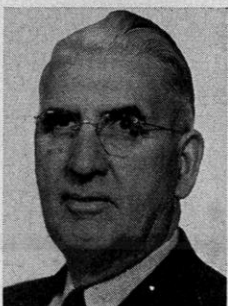
Alexander R. Grant
'50, Green Bay



Henry A. Hilleman,
'51, Sheboygan

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picture
available

Ernest C. Keppler, '49
Sheboygan



Jess Miller, '09
Richland Center

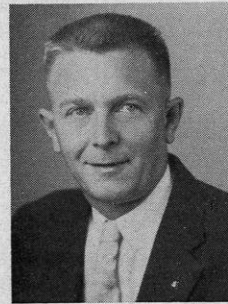


Richard E. Peterson
'49, Waupaca

alumni in the statehouse
(continued)



Glen E. Pommerening
'50, Wauwatosa



Mark W. Ryan*
Milwaukee



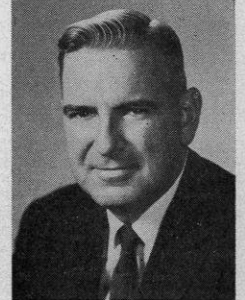
Carl W. Thompson,
'36, Stoughton



John M. Potter, '48
Port Edwards



Charles J. Schmidt*
Milwaukee



Robert O. Uehling
'39, Madison



John Pritchard, '08
Eau Claire



Elmer J. Schowalter
'15, Jackson



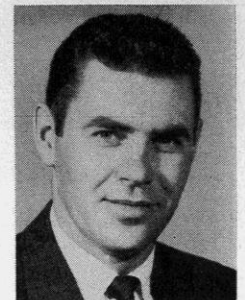
D. Russell Wartinbee
'34, La Crosse



Jerome F. Quinn, '33
Green Bay



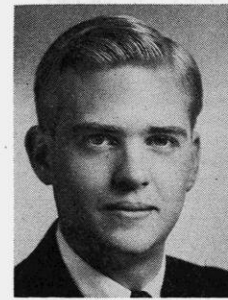
Nile W. Soik, '50
Milwaukee



Wayne F. Whittow*
Milwaukee



Fred A. Risser*
Madison



William A. Steiger
'60, Oshkosh



Horace W. Wilkie
'38, Madison

next month:

for Founders Day
the
Wisconsin Alumnus
presents
a special issue
on the
University's
Budget and Building
needs
watch for it!

* Denotes attendance at Extension Centers
or other University connections.



The Hill Farms Story

THE HISTORY of the development of the University Hill Farms, a part of the University of Wisconsin's land holdings for more than half a century, is a tale of adventure in modern community planning.

The Hill Farms, a tract of over 600 acres on Madison's west side, is being developed by the University of Wisconsin for residential and commercial purposes. Originally, the site was given over to the University's College of Agriculture for experimental purposes. But as the Madison city limits began to creep westward, southward, and eventually, to surround the Hill Farms, two things became obvious: the cost to the City of Madison to extend municipal services to those residents living around and beyond the Hill Farms property would be staggering, and if the University decided to acquire property adjacent to the site for additional research and experimentation, the cost would be equally as prohibitive. In addition, agricultural researchers at the University pointed out that the Hill Farms land did not offer the variety of soil types necessary for extended research. Thus, it became increasingly apparent that some sort of change was necessary.

In 1953, the Legislature authorized the University to assume responsibility for the sale of the Hill Farms.

It was further agreed that the money realized from the sale would be used to purchase larger and more adequate farm sites away from the Madison metropolitan area. (Subsequent developments led to the purchase of the Arlington Farm, the University of Wisconsin's new agricultural research center located in the northeast corner of Dane County and in Columbia County.)

Shortly after the Legislature had given its sanction to the project, the University of Wisconsin Regents appointed an Agricultural Lands Committee, headed by former Gov. Oscar Rennebohm, to determine the manner in which the University would proceed in the orderly disposal of its Hill Farms property. At first, it was assumed that the land would be parceled off in wholesale quantities, but further analyses soon revealed that the University would realize a much greater return from the property if it would proceed with the development on its own. In 1955, the Regents approved the preparation of a master plan for the entire Hill Farms, and further approved the special committee's recommendation that the University should develop and sell the lots.

On the following pages, we present the story of that development.

The Master Plan

ACTING UNDER the formal approval of the Board of Regents, Regent Rennebohm and his committee took immediate steps to begin the orderly development of the Hill Farms area. In a short period of time, the following arrangements were made to facilitate that development:

- ★ Professor Richard U. Ratcliff, a land economist in the School of Commerce, was relieved of his teaching assignment and assumed command of the development.
- ★ Carl L. Gardener and Associates, city planning consultants of Chicago, Ill., with assistance from the engineering and planning departments of the City of Madison, and the

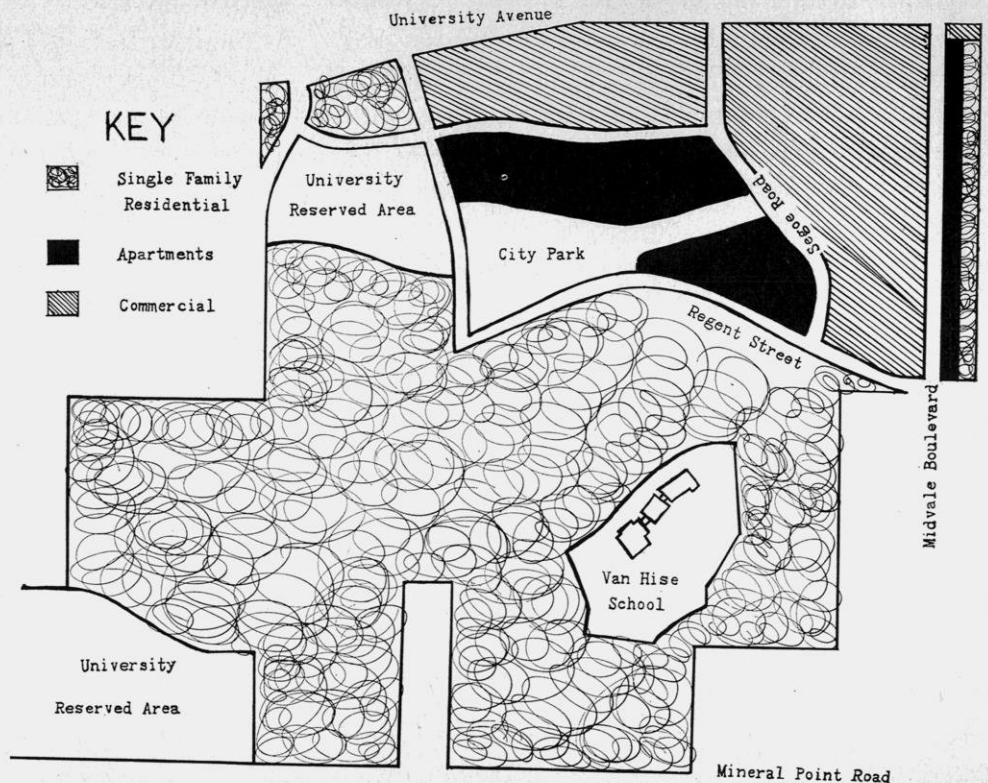
State of Wisconsin prepared the master plan of the Hill Farms.

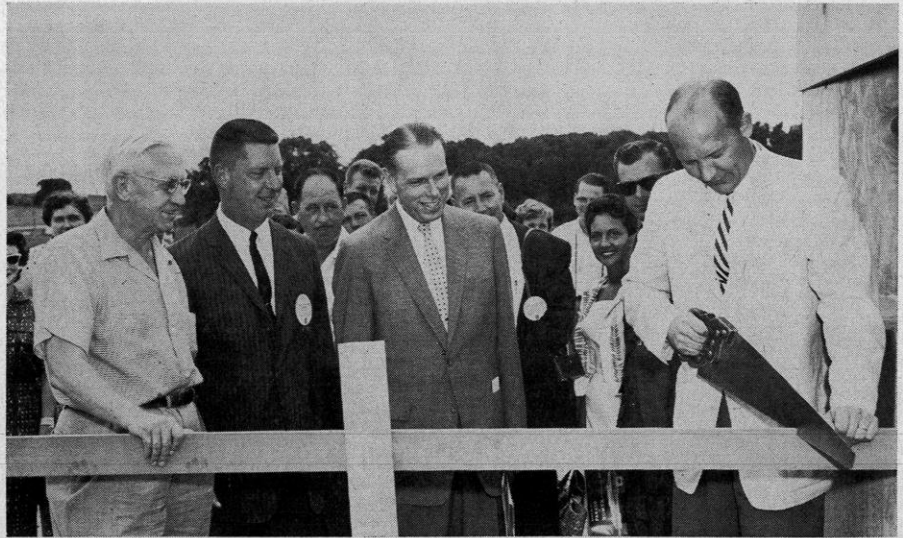
- ★ John C. Haley and Sons, a Madison realtor, was the low bidder for the position of contract broker. Under the direction of Dale Nordeen, the Haley organization was responsible for the sale of lots, and acted as consultants to the University on the pricing of lots and the development of promotional and advertising campaigns.
- ★ Mead and Hunt, consulting engineers, were hired to detail the working out of the master plan, and to oversee the actual construction of roads, drainage facilities, and the grading of the land.

★ From the beginning, A. W. Peterson, U.W. vice president of business and finance, and Clarke Smith, secretary of the Regents, together with Warren Resh, of the Attorney General's office, have been consulted in all matters pertaining to expenditures, construction contracts, and legal problems which have come up in the natural process of development.

The guiding principles of the development of the Hill Farms are obvious from a study of the plot plan for the area (see below). The Hill Farms is conceived as a community complete within itself. The development of this community has been keyed to establishing three distinct aspects of modern life—the residential, the commercial, and the recreational. The meaning and growth of each of these separate areas is a story complete within itself and deserves a more detailed treatment on the following pages.

This schematic diagram of the Hill Farms shows the three major phases of its development. The individual areas have been carefully planned so that there is a continuity of interest within any one given area. The single family residential area is separated from the commercial area by a "buffer" zone of apartments and a city park.





Madison mayor Ivan Nestingen opens the 1959 Parade of Homes held in the Hill Farms. Mayor Nestingen is flanked, from left, by Regent Oscar Rennebohm, one of the guiding forces behind the Hill Farms development; Bryant Fisher, representing the Madison Builders Association; and University of Wisconsin President Conrad Elvehjem.

The Residential Development

THE MASTER PLAN of the Hill Farms provided for over 800 residential lots, including about 50 lots which were set aside for the establishment of multi-family residences. The Regents, acting on the advice of the Madison Board of Realtors, appointed an architectural control committee to dictate and to supervise minimum standards for the improvement of all property in the Hill Farms. Among this committee's functions are: to insure the most appropriate development and improvement of the Hill Farms area; to protect the individual lot owner against improper use of a lot by another owner; to preserve, as far as is practicably possible, the initial beauty of the subdivisions; to guard against the construction of structures which are poorly designed, proportioned, or are built of improper or unsuitable material; to encourage the building of uniformly attractive homes within the area and to see that these homes are properly placed on each lot so as to take full advantage of the topography and the finished grade elevation; and to provide for high quality improvements which will protect the investments made by the individual lot purchasers.

To insure that the Hill Farms devel-

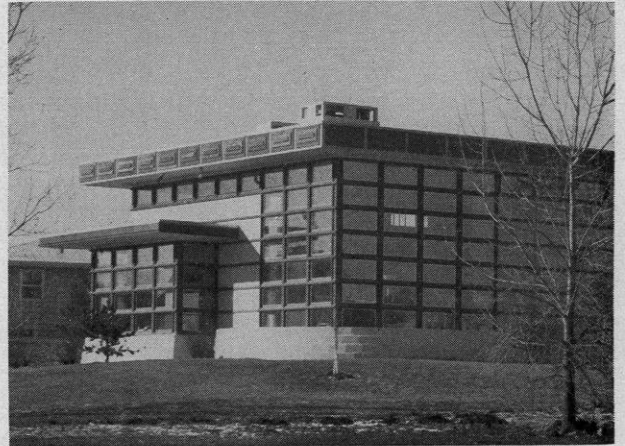
opment would proceed without undue hindrance, subdivisions were platted and lots were sold in one subdivision before lots in another were offered for sale. This careful planning made possible the orderly development of streets and the installation and expansion of utility services. It was important that the lots were sold gradually so that the delicate balance of the land market in Madison was not jeopardized as would have been the case if over 800 lots had been suddenly made available.

The progress of the lot development was nothing short of amazing. By December of 1960, all but ten single family residential lots had been sold and a total of 510 homes had been constructed in the Hill Farms. A boost to the sale of homes in the Hill Farms area was provided by the Madison Builders Association who held their annual "Parade of Homes" show in the Hill Farms in 1957, 58, 59, and 60.

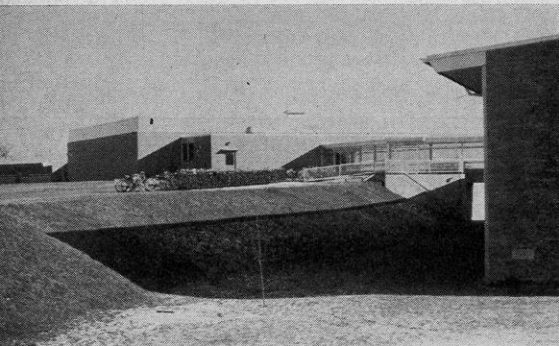
Progress has also been made in the development of multi-family dwellings. Approximately 20 acres of land were allocated for the construction of six high rise apartments—each unit will house 140 families. The Park Tower Apartment, the first of these high rise apart-



Most of the homes in the Hill Farms are average in price and design . . .



. . . some are not.



Van Hise School—in just four years, its enrollment soared from 526 to 1,434 students.

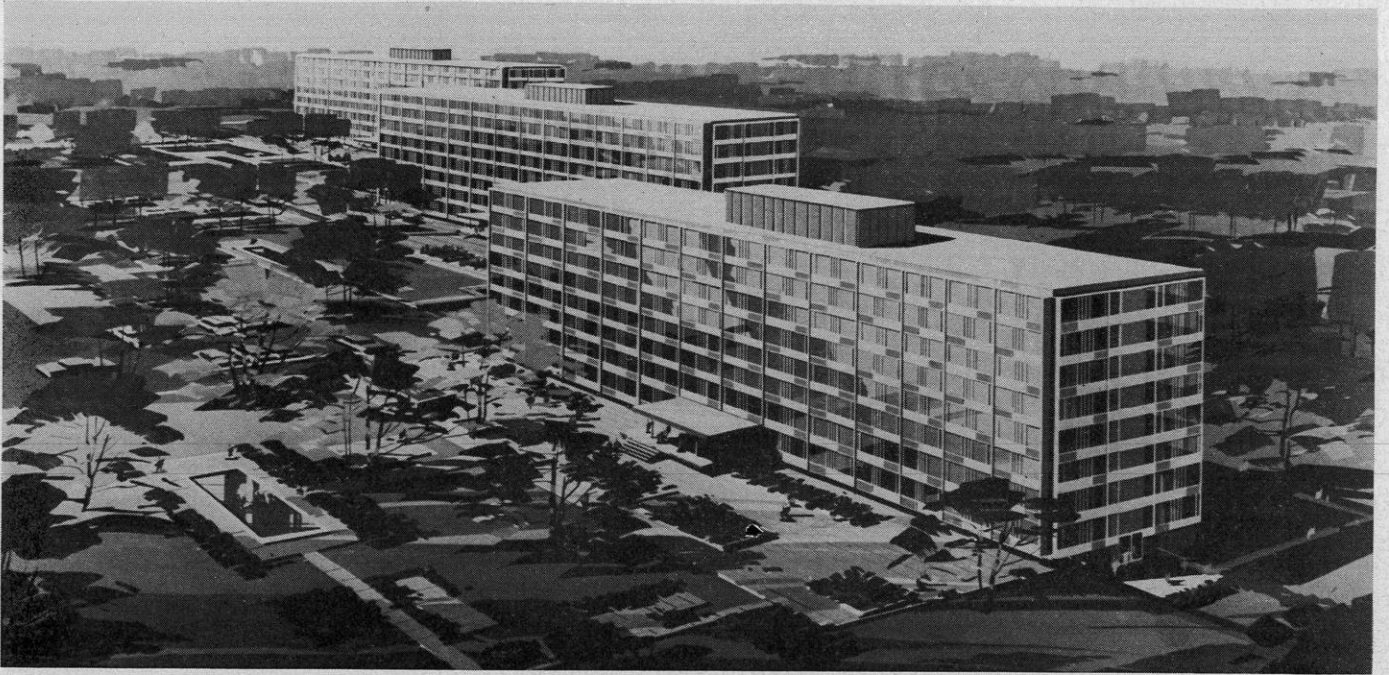
ments, was begun in September, 1960, and is expected to be complete and ready for occupancy in the fall of 1961. The other five units are to be constructed at two year intervals over the next nine years.

In a similar transaction, approximately 11 acres of land were allocated for the development of 11 garden apartments—each of these apartments will house 16 families and will be built at one year intervals. The first of the units was completed in 1959, and the second in 1960. Additional four-family apartments were planned for 28 lots, sold to individual builders, along Midvale Boulevard. At the end of 1960, 27 of the units had been constructed.

Several interesting sidelights have taken place as the result of the pressures brought about by the growing Hill Farms population. The most impressive of these is the story of Van Hise School. Originally, the City of Madison purchased twenty acres of land at a reduced price for a grade and junior high school in the Hill Farms area. The school, named after Charles R. Van Hise,

former president of the University of Wisconsin, was opened in the fall of 1957 with an enrollment of 526 students. In 1958 the enrollment showed the beginnings of a trend as 650 students were enrolled. The following year, as more and more homes were built in the Hill Farms, the grade school was expanded to include a junior high school and the overall enrollment soared to 1,111. In 1960, the total number of students had climbed to 1,434, another sizable increase. In four short years, Van Hise had become the second largest elementary and junior high school in the City of Madison, and it had become necessary to build two new additions to the original building.

Planning for the civic and religious needs of the community has not been overlooked in the original apportionment of the Hill Farms land. A new fire station was established at Regent Street and Midvale Blvd., and four church sites have been set aside—two churches have already been built and are holding regular services, another is being built and should begin operation in 1961, and



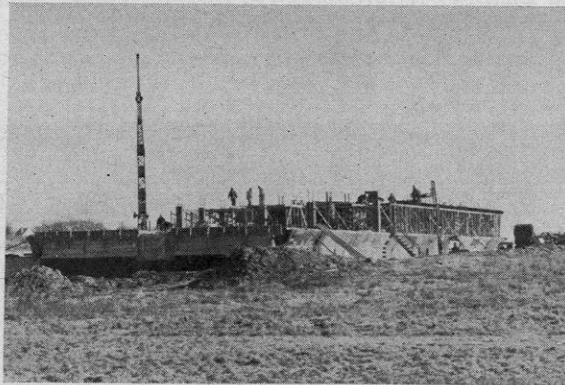
An artist's rendering of the high rise apartments to be built in the Hill Farms.

the remaining one is scheduled to begin construction sometime in 1961.

The City of Madison purchased, at a reduced rate, ten acres of land and the University dedicated an additional ten acres for the development of a city park. The park is designed not only to provide needed recreational space for the community, but to serve as a buffer zone between the residential and commercial sections of the Hill Farms.

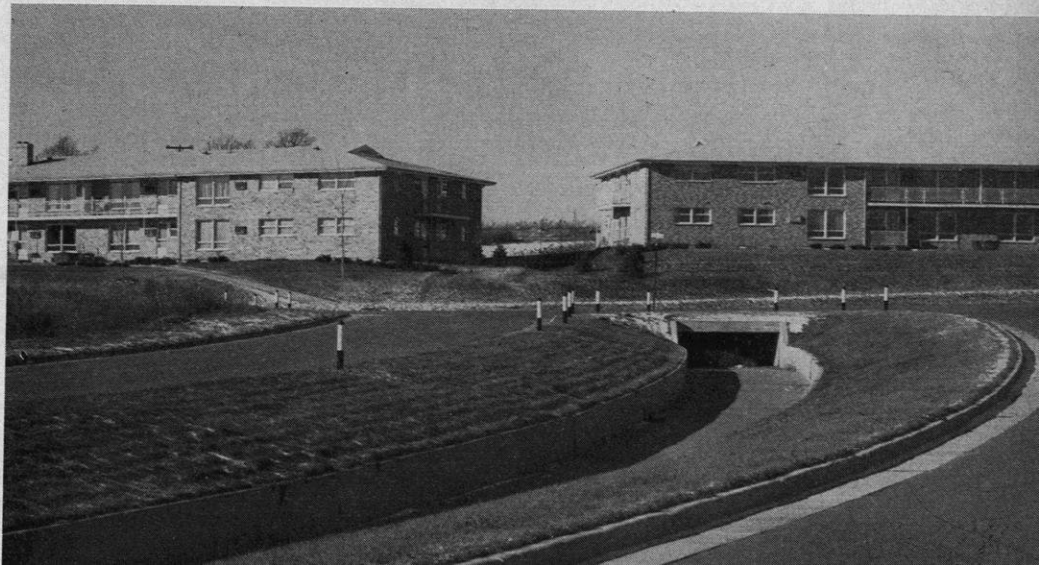
A general survey of the families living in the Hill Farms reveals that they are, for the most part, professional people—this list includes a large number of doctors, engineers, attorneys, University faculty members and employees, businessmen, state and city employees, and a few members of the armed forces. Most of these people are in the middle to above middle income groups.

The cost of the individual homes in the area runs from average to fairly high—the minimum being slightly below \$20,000 and the top somewhere in the neighborhood of \$60,000. But for the most part, the homes fall into the \$25,000 to \$30,000 range.



Construction has begun on the Park Tower apartments.

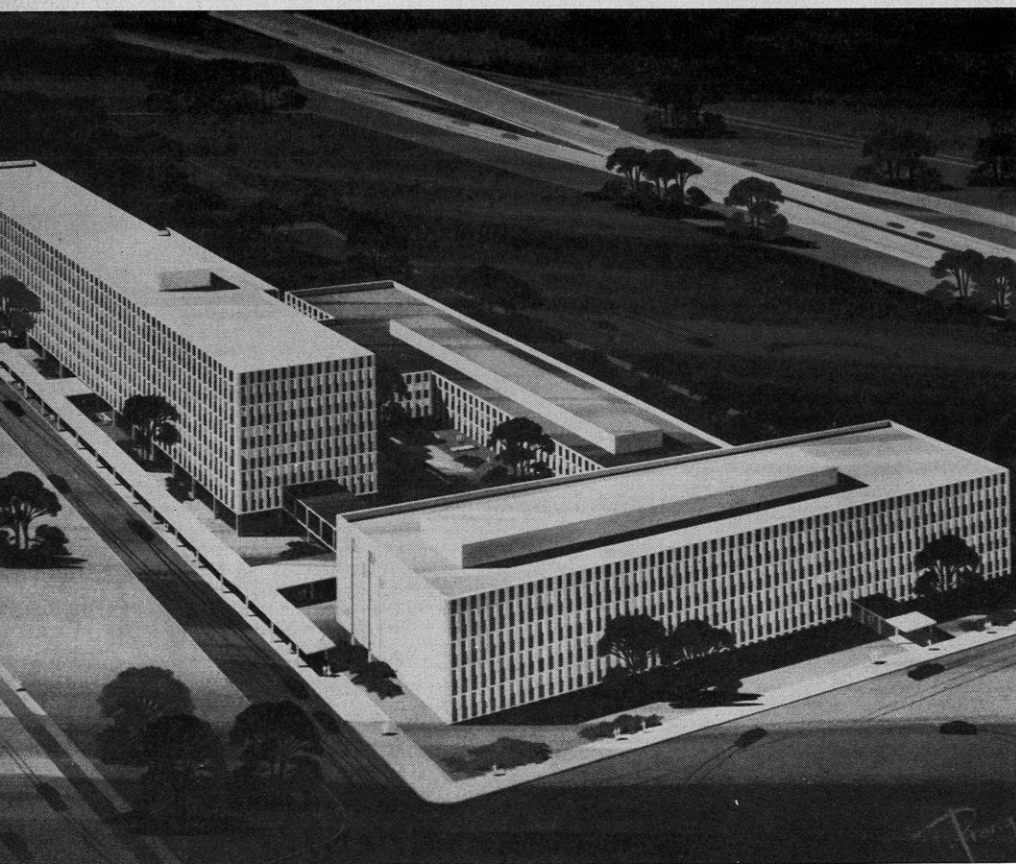
Two units of garden apartments have already been built.



The Commercial Development

an imaginative plan for a
shopping center will mean added
income for the University

The new State Office building soon to be constructed in the Hill Farms. The building will eventually house nearly 6,000 employees, many of whom are expected to make their home in the Hill Farms, especially in the high rise apartment units.



COMPLEMENTING THE RESIDENTIAL area of the Hill Farms are some 94 acres which have been set aside for commercial development. Out of the 94 acres originally ear-marked for commercial purposes, nearly 85 acres have been sold and are in various stages of development. Some of the most significant developments have been:

★ The State of Wisconsin purchased 30 acres of land at a reduced price for the erection of a State Office Building. Working drawings are now being prepared and it is expected that the first section of the new building will be under construction early in 1961. The first segment of the State Office Building will employ approximately 2,200 people—this number is expected to jump to 6,000 when the building is fully expanded.

★ The Wisconsin Life Insurance Company, located on more than four acres of land between Segoe Road and Sawyer Terrace on University Avenue, started actual construction on their new building in the fall of 1960.

★ Dairyland Mutual Insurance Company and the Fortune National Life Insurance Company own about 5.7 acres of land just south of the Wisconsin Life Insurance site. The first of a number of buildings contemplated by these companies was completed in the summer of 1960 and it is anticipated that a possible one or two additional buildings will be started during 1961.

★ The State Pharmaceutical Association opened their new building in 1959 and were the first to build in the commercial section of the Hill Farms.

★ Land has been sold for five other office buildings and start of construction for four of these buildings is contemplated for the spring of 1961.

Approximately 34 acres of land in the commercial area will be devoted to Hill-

Wisconsin Alumnus, January, 1961

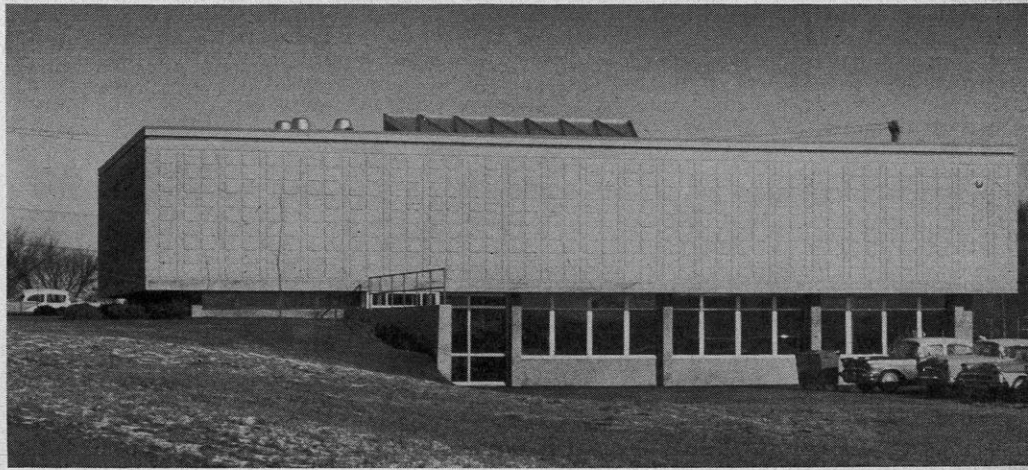
dale, Madison's first truly regional shopping center. From the beginning, this large, one-stop shopping center has been beset with legal difficulties stemming from the complexity of its corporate structure, and, as a result, has taken more than four years to develop.

The inception of Hilldale can be attributed to the formation of Kelab, Inc., a non-profit organization whose sole function is to direct gifts and profits from its assets to the University of Wisconsin for scholarships, research, and education. The directors of Kelab—John J. Walsh, Madison attorney; Fayette Elwell, dean emeritus of the School of Commerce; Larry J. Larson, president of National Guardian Life Insurance Co.; Gordon Adams, president of Wisconsin Life Insurance Co.; and Henry Behnke, vice president of the Mautz Paint Co.—give voluntarily of their services without recompense.

It was Kelab that purchased the original tract of 34 acres and will lease that land to Hilldale, Inc., a shopping center development company.

A fully taxable corporation, entitled Hilldale, Inc., whose directors are all friends of the University of Wisconsin, has been formed to develop the Hilldale Shopping Center. Hilldale, Inc., will rent the land from Kelab, Inc., and pay all the real estate taxes and special assessments on the land, as well as make all improvements and generally develop a regional type of shopping center.

All of the stock in Hilldale, Inc., is owned by the University of Wisconsin Foundation, the University's fund-raising alumni arm. Consequently, in addition to the rent paid to Kelab which will go to the University, all profits earned by Hilldale will be paid in the form of dividends to the University of Wisconsin Foundation and will thus be made available for research, scholarships, and education. The directors of Hilldale, who also serve without recompense, in-



Dairyland Mutual Insurance Co., one of the many professional agencies that have contracted to establish offices in the Hill Farms. Along with the Fortune National Life Insurance Co., Dairyland Mutual owns about 5.7 acres of Hill Farms property which is reserved for future development of the two companies.

clude: Frank Birch, president of Birch Kraft Inc., Milwaukee; Joseph Cutler, president of Johnson Service Co., Milwaukee; Hugo Kuechenmeister, retired vice president of Ed Schuster & Co., Milwaukee; John Sonderegger, president of Rennebohm Drug Stores Inc., Madison; Harlan Nicholls, vice president, First National Bank, Madison; Archie Kimball, CPA and partner in Kimball & Rothman Co.; and William Walker, president of Union Transfer & Storage Co. The secretary of both Kelab and Hilldale is Donald Stroud, a practicing Madison attorney.

The corporate structure as outlined above resulted in a taxpayer's suit, designed to test the legality of the land sale to Kelab, Inc., the contention being that the University was in business for itself. The Circuit Court ruled in favor of the sale but the decision was further appealed to the Supreme Court. On December 2, 1960, the Supreme Court, by a 6-1 vote, ruled in favor of Hilldale. During all of the legal maneuvering, plans for the development and leasing of property in Hilldale continued.

As it is planned, Hilldale will provide a 2,100 car parking lot for the customers of over 34 businesses to be located in 250,000 square feet of rentable building area which can be expanded to 350,000 feet. These figures do not include a bank, savings and loan association, bowling alley, gasoline service station and a garden center which will be located on the periphery of the shopping area.

Some of the stores committed to leases for space in the area include: Ed Schuster & Co., a large and respected Milwaukee department store which will be making its first venture outside of the Milwaukee metropolitan area; Yost's, Simpson's, and The Hub, long respected Madison clothing stores; Rennebohm Drugs; A & P; Woolworth's; Chandler Shoes; Big Shoe Store; Youthful Shoes; Floyd's Pastry Kitchen; Beneficial Finance; One Hour Martinizing; and the Hilldale State Bank. Negotiations are proceeding for such services as: a juvenile furniture and toy shop; an auto accessory store; a hobby and pet shop; a fur salon; a carpet and drapery shop; a coin operated laundry; a beauty salon; a liquor store; a gift shop; a candy store; a 48 lane bowling center; a hardware and appliance store; a gasoline service station; a savings and loan association; a garden supply center; a barber shop; and a restaurant and cocktail lounge.

The economic consultant for the development of Hilldale was Larry Smith & Co., of Seattle, Washington. This firm has been advisors to some of the largest and most beautiful shopping centers in the world including: Northland in Detroit; Southdale in Minneapolis; Northgate in Seattle; Bergen Mall in Paramus, N. J.; Ala Moana in Hawaii; and Capitol Court in Milwaukee. The architects for Hilldale are Grassold-Johnson & Associates of Milwaukee who were instrumental in the design of Southgate and Mayfair in Milwaukee.



This is the site of the Hilldale Shopping Center—construction has already begun on the Hilldale State Bank which will be open for business early in the spring. It is expected that the 34 acre site will accommodate 2,100 automobiles and will be the home of more than 34 separate businesses.

Hilldale, Madison's newest shopping center will soon rise on land that once served as a laboratory for agricultural research

Schuster's Inc. of Milwaukee will be making its first venture outside of the Milwaukee metropolitan area when it builds this store in the Hilldale Shopping Center.



The State Pharmaceutical Association was the first to build in the commercial section of the Hill Farms some two years ago.



An Endowment *for the City* *and the University*

IN JUST UNDER four years, what was once a tract of experimental farm land has been transformed into a modern development which is a splendid example of all that is new in contemporary suburban planning. The standard for the area is neatness—all streets are fully improved with curb and gutter, all sidewalks have been constructed, each garage has a concrete or bituminous driveway, appropriate landscaping is an integral part of each home, and all lawns and shrubs are maintained with pride and care.

The 1960 population of the Hill Farms was approximately 2,250; when the area is fully developed, the population is expected to exceed 7,000. Already a feeling of loyalty and community spirit has become obvious—a "University Hill Farms Association" has been formed for the express purpose of stimulating projects and social activities which are designed to promote friendship and understanding among the residents of the area. The natural beauty and well-kept appearance of the Hill Farms, and the civic-consciousness of its citizens are but two simple reasons why the City of Madison can consider this subdivision a valuable addition. However, of signal importance is the increased revenue that the area is providing for the City—the 1960 tax rolls showed the assessed value of land and improvements in the Hill Farms to be over \$9,000,000. Ultimately, with complete development of both the residential and commercial areas, conservative estimate of the total assessed valuation approaches \$24,000,000—or an annual income to the City through real property

taxation of nearly \$1,000,000 at the present tax rate.

Not only does the City benefit, but the University will realize a tremendous lift from the Hill Farms development. Because the University decided to develop the area on its own, the expected net return from the project will exceed \$3,500,000. Had the area been developed as originally planned, to be sold on an acreage basis, the total funds realized would only have been \$1,100,000, the highest offer for the land. It is important to note here that *all* of the revenue resulting from the sale of land in the Hill Farms is being used to purchase land and construct buildings for agricultural experiment purposes to further benefit the farms of Wisconsin and the world. Thus far, the University has purchased 1,830 acres which comprise its Arlington Farm, and it is hoped that these holdings may be eventually extended to a total of 2,500 acres.

In addition to the \$3.5 million set aside for the College of Agriculture, the University will of course benefit from funds contributed by the corporations associated with the Hilldale Shopping Center. This could eventually be the equivalent of a \$10,000,000 endowment which would be used for research, scholarships, and the general welfare of the University.

To the City and to the University, the Hill Farms has been a unique and dynamic experiment in development. Although the job is far from complete, it is obvious that the spirit which inspired the development will carry it forward to a conclusion that will be a special point of pride for the City of Madison and the University of Wisconsin.

A Home for Enzyme Detectives

AN EXCITING DETECTIVE STORY is going on in a U-shaped brick building on the University of Wisconsin campus. About 50 scientists from 20 countries are trying to solve some of the basic mysteries of life. Every day, these scientific detectives find a baffling jigsaw of evidence and a demanding court to test it within the walls of the University's Institute for Enzyme Research.

Since it was established in 1948 by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation as an international center for long-term studies of the chemistry of life, the Institute has proved itself to be one of the best places in the world to study the body's chemical clockwork. In the 12 years since its establishment, Institute scientists have published about 360 scientific papers, each containing another clue or another bit of information about the processes our bodies go through every minute, processes about which science knows so little. To the scientists at the Institute, the challenge of finding out what enzymes are and how they work is immensely rewarding, for through their experiments they glimpse a few of nature's most elusive secrets of life.

This fall, research was started in a newly-completed \$600,000 addition to the Institute which completes the U-shape of the building and more than doubles its research space.

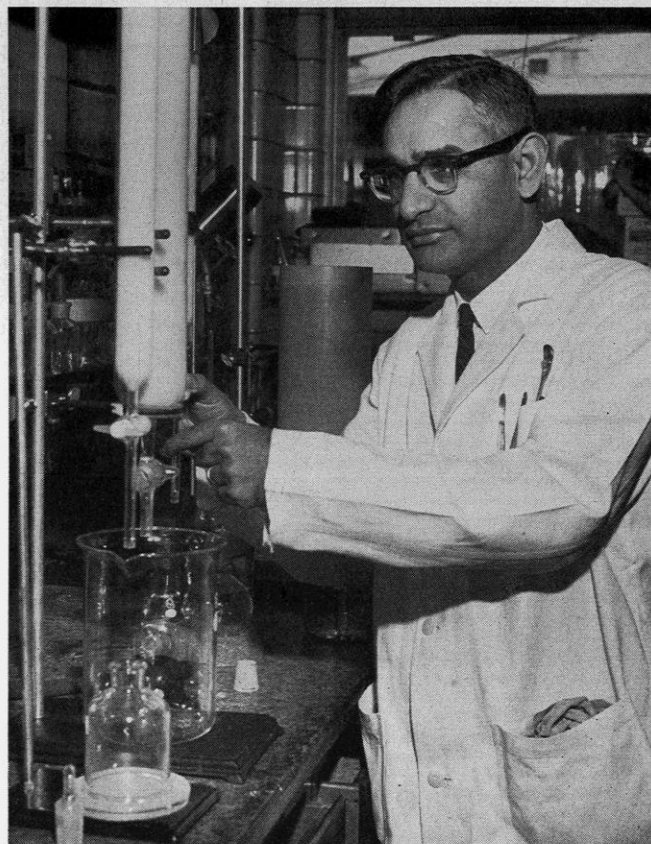
With the added space, the Institute was able to add a third major research team and bring in a new team leader. He is Dr. H. Gobind Khorana, described by those who picked him for the position as "perhaps one of the most outstanding workers in the world in the organic chemistry of the nucleic acid molecule." Dr. Khorana was born 38 years ago in India. He received both his bachelor's and master's degrees from Punjab University in Lahore and, when he was 26, he won his Ph.D. degree in organic chemistry under the noted Sir Robert Robinson at England's University of Liverpool. The next year he studied in Switzerland as a post-doctoral fellow, then returned to England for two years as a Nuffield Research Fellow under Cambridge's famous Sir Alexander R. Todd. For the last eight years, Dr. Khorana has headed the organic chemistry section of the British Columbia Research Council in Canada.

The target that researchers like Dr. Khorana are aiming for is an understanding of the nucleic acids—the cornerstones of heredity. The differences among trees, fish, chipmunks, people—and all life—can be explained in terms of differences in the nucleic acids in the cell. All living things

are composed of these life units called cells and, on the average, there are about 10 million million (cq) cells in the human body. Each cell has a central part called the nucleus and within the nucleus, and named after it, are the nucleic acids.

Thus far, Dr. Khorana's studies have concerned smaller and simpler compounds which result when a nucleic acid is "split" by an enzyme. These are the nucleotides, "model" compounds which are the building units of the nucleic acids.

Dr. H. Gobind Khorana's work at the Institute for Enzyme Research leads him toward the chemical basis of life itself—the puzzle of nucleic acids inside the cell. Here, Dr. Khorana uses a cellulose ion exchange column for separating nucleotides, model compounds that are the building units of the much more complex nucleic acids.



Before Dr. Khorana came to the University of Wisconsin, his experimental results were known and applied here. Some of his methods are used in cancer research here in the development of new compounds. Other cancer researchers were able to use, check and support Dr. Khorana's research—a common balance in scientific investigation—when they found, at the University's McArdle Memorial Laboratory, that some substances Dr. Khorana was able to make experimentally in the laboratory, did occur naturally in animal tissue.

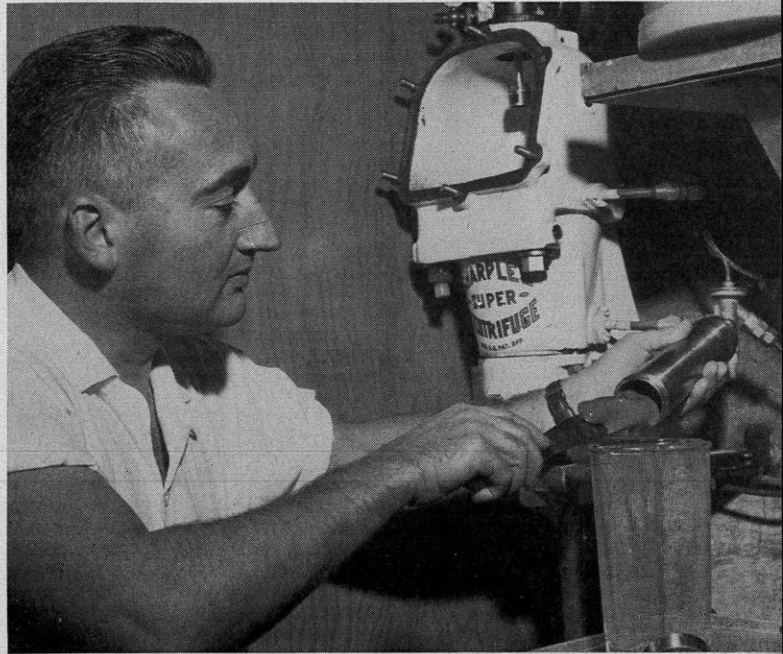
Along with Dr. Khorana, the Institute's other chief investigators are Dr. Henry A. Lardy and Dr. David E. Green. Each is nationally and internationally known in his own right; each heads a team of Ph.D. researchers with a differing approach to the study of enzymes.

Dr. Green is interested in the study of organized enzyme systems. His researchers use the approach of long-term, concentrated study of a few specific questions in enzyme chemistry. Some years ago, for example, Dr. Green became interested in the processes by which our bodies build fat and tear down fat. For more than 20 years, scientists had known that fatty acids break up in the body two carbon atoms at a time. Was the build-up of fatty acids that same process in reverse?

In 1953, the mechanism by which long-chain fatty acids break down was found. The discovery was made, almost simultaneously, in a German lab and in Dr. Green's group at the Institute for Enzyme Research. But the question still remained whether the building-up process for these fatty acids was the reverse of the break-down process. In 1955, Dr. Green's group decided to put away all previous assumptions and start from scratch to isolate the enzyme systems involved. Five Institute researchers worked for nearly four years to get these answers: that build-up is not a simple reversal of break-down; that a lively substance called malonyl-CoA plays an important part; that a B-vitamin called biotin is a mediator in the reaction. Dr. Green was able to conclude cautiously that the first steps in the major mysteries of fatty acid build-up had been solved.

One of the most unknown areas in medical science today centers around the glands of the body and the hormones they secrete. In the last dozen years or so, one of the varied interests of Dr. Henry Lardy and his enzyme researchers has been thyroxine. This is the substance given off by the thyroid gland in the throat. Thyroxine is believed responsible for regulating the speed with which the body burns fuel and releases energy for work by the muscles.

Working with UW Medical School researchers, Dr. Lardy found that thyroxine is apparently the raw material from which other important hormones are made and that thyroxine must be changed into another substance, which in



The gooey sludge Al Frost is removing from this Sharples centrifuge contains one of the secrets of life studied at the Institute. The product is mitochondria—tiny parts of beef heart cells believed responsible for production of bodily energy. Technicians Frost, Jerry Velasquez and Robin Barkenhagen each day produce about a quart and a half of mitochondria—probably more than is made anywhere else in the world. Their difficulty is in breaking a beef heart into smaller and smaller parts until even the fundamental unit of life—the cell—is broken. After 10 minutes in a large centrifuge, the raw material goes into this smaller separator where it is whirled at 50,000 revolutions per minute and where force of gravity, or weight, of each particle is increased 63,000 times.

turn is often converted into even more substances in order to carry out its job of regulating body processes. These conversions of the thyroid hormone are accomplished by the action of enzymes. Dr. Lardy and his colleagues have isolated the enzymes involved.

In addition to the full-time research being carried out at the Institute, there is an unusual factory in the basement of the U-shaped building. A full-time staff of three trained technicians mans a small assembly line, busily engaged in producing mitochondria—tiny parts of animal cells that are seemingly responsible for an animal's production of energy.

Five times a week, about 45 beef hearts arrive at the small factory from a packing plant across Lake Mendota. At the end of the assembly line, a thick brownish green sludge is produced. At the end of each day, the Institute technicians have achieved what they believe to be the world's largest daily production of mitochondria—about a quart and a half. The daily 1½ quarts of mitochondria is used for continuing experiments at the Institute.

This unappetizing sludge contains one of life's most exciting secrets—how bodily energy is produced. To the scientific detectives in the Institute, their investigations bring clues that frequently lead to knowledge of the strangely beautiful machine that is the human body.



Prof. Franz Vitovec (left) and research assistant Brian Bagley, check a furnace used for melting or heat-treating such reactive metals as uranium and zirconium. The metals are used for study and research in the University's nuclear engineering program.

Wisconsin moves ahead in

Nuclear Engineering

by Robert Foss

UW News Service

ONE OF THE NEWEST programs in engineering at the University of Wisconsin—the graduate program in nuclear engineering—will get into high gear by the end of this year. Installation of a 10-kilowatt nuclear reactor as well as a subcritical assembly of uranium and water, a reactor simulator, and a nuclear metallurgy laboratory make the Wisconsin campus one of America's big-time training grounds for nuclear engineers. A contract was awarded last January to the General Electric Co. for construction of the reactor with assistance of a \$150,000 grant from the Atomic Energy Commission.

All of these facilities, except the 10-kilowatt reactor, are now in use, and the reactor, which has just been installed, is due to go into action any time.

Installation of this equipment illustrates how the UW College of Engineering, set up in early years of the 20th century, is keeping pace with demands of the space age. The nuclear program has been under way on the UW campus since 1958, but up to now students and faculty members have had to travel 150 miles to Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago for some of their highly technical courses.

Nuclear engineering is a new and

rapidly growing field, developed by scientists trained in nuclear physics, mathematics, and the conventional engineering fields. It encompasses a wide variety of applications—from manufacture of atomic bombs and powering of rockets for space flight to use of radioisotopes for measuring flow of oil through cross-country pipe lines or the wear of piston rings in an engine. One of the most promising applications is use of nuclear energy to generate electricity in central station power plants.

Such use of nuclear energy has been held back in the past because electricity could be produced from coal more cheaply. However, this cost differential

has been rapidly decreasing. Some public utility companies in California feel now that the differential has disappeared entirely. If true, the advent of competitive nuclear power may not be long in reaching Wisconsin, especially the northern part of the state.

The 10-kilowatt reactor, Wisconsin's first of this physical and power magnitude, is designed expressly for education and research. It consists basically of about eight pounds of uranium-235, a few gallons of water to allow nuclear reactions to occur, and about 20,000 gallons of water and 1,000,000 pounds of concrete to shield personnel from intense nuclear radiation present near the uranium.

There are also a few hundred pounds of aluminum, primarily for structural purposes; four boron-aluminum blades about two feet square for controlling reactions; and a wide array of instruments to monitor and study the chain reaction which takes place within the uranium.

It is interesting to note that the eight pounds of uranium would form a ball less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter if it were melted together—yet these eight pounds can give off as much heat as could be obtained by burning 20,000,000 pounds of coal.

Students will perform experiments on the reactor to study many aspects of nuclear engineering. They will make measurements to determine the exact amount of uranium needed to make the reactor operate and to determine the effect of inserting poisoning materials into the reactor. They will also experiment to determine effectiveness of many materials which could be used for shielding, to measure the number of radiation particles present in the reactor at any one time, and to determine many of the properties of these radiation particles.

They will actually operate the reactor individually, not only to learn operation procedure but also to gain an appreciation of problems involved in operation and design of reactors.

The reactor can be used in areas other than engineering. It may prove useful for research in biology, chemistry, medicine, and agriculture. With this tool, effects of radiation on plant growth, animal behavior, or material behavior can be studied. By-products of the reac-

tor can be used for research into such areas as treatment of cancer or determination of how plants grow.

Safety is an important consideration with nuclear reactors. Elaborate steps have been taken to insure that the reactor will not present a hazard to the public. The reactor, designed by engineers with wide experience in the field, is similar to other reactors found to perform satisfactorily. This design has been checked by University personnel and has been analyzed by trained safety engineers in the AEC.

These engineers inspect not only the design but also the actual construction, and their approval is required before uranium can be loaded into the reactor. They subject all prospective reactor operators to extensive examinations, and they continue to make frequent inspections of the facilities and the operators after the reactor goes into use.

The nuclear engineering students also have use of the subcritical assembly of uranium and water in their instruction and research. This assembly contains over $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of natural uranium (about 90 per cent U-238 and 1 per cent U-235) enclosed in aluminum cylinders.

These cylinders are placed in a metal tank four feet in diameter, five feet high, filled with water to act as a moderator and radiation shield. Neutrons from an aluminum cylinder containing plutonium and beryllium are slowed down by the water and then cause fission of uranium-235. Thus, additional neutrons are produced but not in sufficient quantity to cause a chain reaction.

Students use this exponential or subcritical assembly of uranium and water to learn about the processes which are important in nuclear reactors. Under the supervision of Prof. John C. Weber, students are placing an aluminum of uranium in the 4 by 5 foot metal tank which is filled with water to act as a moderator and radiation shield.

The reactor simulator has controls similar to those used on a regular nuclear reactor, and reactor performance can be simulated by substituting electrical volts for neutrons in the nuclear reactor.

A well-equipped Nuclear Metallurgy Laboratory forms an important part of the facilities of the program. This laboratory is equipped to handle pyrophoric materials and has among others such facilities as vacuum-melting and heat-treating furnaces, a rolling mill, a glove box, machining, grinding, and polishing equipment for preparation of samples for testing and microscopic examination, and autoclaves for corrosion tests.

With this equipment students make, for example, metallic uranium and use this uranium for making fuel element plates. Besides its use in class work, this equipment is used for research on materials of importance to the nuclear field.

The UW nuclear engineering program is directed by a committee composed of the following faculty members: Profs. Max M. Carbon, chairman, formerly of the AEC's Hanford, Wash., Laboratory; W. Robert Marshall, Jr., chemical engineering and associate dean of the UW College of Engineering; Franz Vitovec, mining and metallurgy; R. Byron Bird, chemical engineering; Thomas J. Higgins, electrical engineering; Raymond J. Roark, engineering mechanics; Gerald W. Lawton, civil engineering; Otto A. Uyehara, mechanical engineering; John C. Weber, electrical engineering; Robert G. Sachs, physics; and John E. Willard, chemistry and dean of the UW Graduate School.





Harold Baar, accompanied by his German Shepherd, Susan, the only guide dog ever trained in the Philippines, calls on a typical settler of Patag, the rehabilitation valley for victims of leprosy. The water buffalo or *caraboa*, is a principal source of farm power.

Harold Baar

Adopted Outcast

IN 1948 a United States Graves Registration Ship docked at Culion Island, 200 miles south of Manila in the Philippines. The ship put in a request for movies from the nearest base, a U. S. Coast Guard Loran Station about twenty miles away. The films soon arrived along with a projector operator and a technician. The films were shown and the ship left.

However, the Coast Guardsmen remained and asked for permission to show the movies in the invalid ward of the Culion Island hospital. Permission was granted by chief of the hospital and the equipment was set up and ready

for an evening showing. But before the showing began, a patient died in the ward and the motion picture apparatus had to be hastily transferred to another ward. Not only the equipment but the invalids had to be transported into the adjoining ward and the Coast Guardsmen were pressed into service to assist in the transfer. The residents of Culion are not typical hospital patients, they are all victims of the same disease—leprosy. It was this experience of working with lepers that permanently affected the life of the young Coast Guard technician who had come to help show the movies.

After separation from the service in
Wisconsin Alumnus, January, 1961

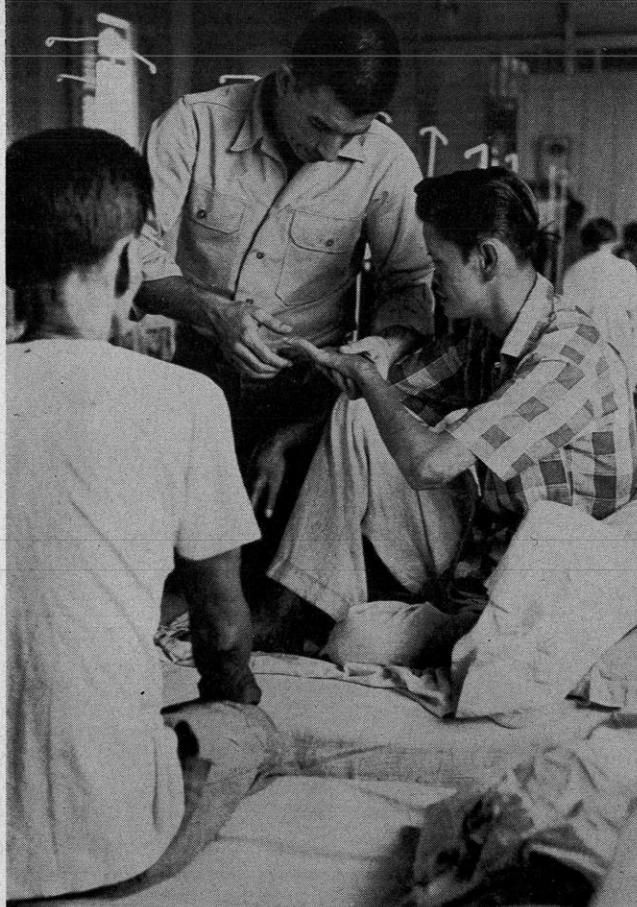
1949, Harold Baar, a native of Oshkosh, enrolled in the University of Wisconsin as an agricultural engineering student. His contact with the lepers of Culion Island filled him with a desire to help them in their suffering and he searched for the various means by which he could gain the experience necessary for such an undertaking.

Baar enrolled in the Capital Theological Seminary in Columbus, Ohio after graduating from the University in 1953. After checking the countries that were served by his own synod, the American Lutheran Church, he discovered that leprosy patients in those countries were treated in small tribal groups instead of at large hospitals like the one he had known in the Philippines. After further investigation, Baar contacted the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church, found that they handled the work in the Philippines, and enrolled in their Concordia Seminary in St. Louis.

Leaving the Seminary in 1955, he was assigned to Culion by the Mission Board in the United States and became the only agricultural missionary to be sponsored by the Board. The appointment, however, did not elicit any special enthusiasm among the missionaries in the field—they had asked for an agriculturalist to serve in the northern Philippine Islands and were opposed to the new man being sent to Culion. There was opposition at Culion too, most of it coming from the local Protestant Church and the government. In time, these oppositions gradually melted away as Baar set about implementing his agricultural rehabilitation program.

When he arrived at Culion, Baar was faced with many problems which had to be solved before he could establish an effective plan for the agricultural development of the area and the rehabilitation of the Culion patients. One of his first moves was the establishment of an all-Filipino board which would advise him on patient and hospital sentiments. In true democratic tradition, Baar functioned as co-ordinator and gave each of the members of the board a vote in deciding just what improvements should be made.

The next major task was selecting a site for a rehabilitation settlement. While the surveying was being carried out, Baar became aware that an effective



In a typical ward, Baar stops to examine the disfigured hand of a patient and to discuss the possibilities of straightening the hand again through exercise and surgery.

publicity campaign would have to be started, otherwise there would be no settlers in the projected camp. As a result, he started a school for training

patients interested in farming and used the government test farm for field work. In addition, he terraced the front of the Convento, the home of the Catholic chaplain, and planted the terraces to prove that plants would flourish in the Culion soil. The Convento became a show place for his efforts and provided all the publicity he needed to demonstrate the possibilities of his project.



Culion Hospital as seen from the air—here patients under treatment live alone or in family groups. Patients help to provide part of their food ration by catching fish from the protected waters which surround the reservation.

After more than a year had passed, a site was chosen on the basis of soil tests, location checks, and engineering surveys that Baar had made. He reported the results of his testing to his board and it was discovered that the proposed site previously had been put to a similar test and had failed. With this in mind, a study of the records of the previous settlement revealed that its planners had neglected two important factors: the former developers had not considered the strong Oriental love of family, and it was evident that the previous settlers had had everything given to them. It was obvious then that these flaws had to be avoided if the new settlement was to achieve any sort of reasonable success. A policy was established which permitted a patient to move out to the site with his or her family, and provided that all items would be made available on a loan or pay-as-you-earn basis. The board acted as a screening mechanism to further increase the probability of the success of the program.

In 1957, the first two families entered Patag, the rehabilitation valley located ten miles from the hospital proper and separated from it by a river that became impassable during the rainy season. The first two families attracted two more units before the year was out. All financial help for the year came from the missionary funds that Baar received.

With farmers on the land, the next problem became the working out of a full year's planting schedule or even a series of programs. This was accomplished to a reasonable degree through the combined efforts of the local Jesuit chaplain and Baar. The chaplain provided the land and the labor source while Baar supplied the technical skill. The cooperative effort lasted until the chaplain was transferred in 1958, but by then the answers to major questions were becoming evident.

A definite step forward was made in 1958 when the Philippine government allowed one year's free ration to any patient who was willing to try his hand in the rehabilitation settlement—this applied not only to patients of Culion but to those patients from the seven other leprosy hospitals in the Philippines who were willing to take a chance in the settlement.

Further contacts made in Manila re-

sulted in an increase in gifts and attracted attention to the program itself. The news of the Culion settlement project eventually reached *Time* magazine's correspondent in the area and an article appeared in the Christmas issue of that year. The story was subsequently picked up by the *Chicago Daily News Service*.

The number of family units had increased to such a degree now that it became necessary to start a test farm in the valley itself. The Philippine government built a community living unit and Baar tackled the farm development with the able assistance of government-provided labor. Another agency assisting in the project was CARE which provided tools of all types, a fact which opened up new phases of industry for the settlers—no longer was this to be just a farming community.

The settlers were put to a real test of patience and faith when typhoon Gilda blew across the islands the week before Christmas in 1959. But it was in the wake of the storm's destruction that the settlers truly found themselves. They rebuilt the damaged homes, added a clinic and a park, developed an athletic

field and a landing field. For the first time, a settlement government was established and an official mailing address was adopted—and so Patag, Palawan was born in the wreckage of a typhoon.

Recognizing the spirit of the residents of the valley, the U. S. Embassy was quick to make note of the project in the U. S. Information Service publications, *Free World* and *News Digest*. The Philippine government appointed a Filipino as a plant pathologist for Patag, alone. The hospital staff and patients of Culion deemed the project a success, and the settlers proved the point by liquidating their accounts.

Harold Baar has returned to the University of Wisconsin this year to supplement the practical knowledge he gained during his five years in the Philippines with theory. The patients he left behind in Patag, the valley he developed, remember him well. The lepers, being "social outcasts" because of the nature of their disease, voted to adopt Harold Baar as a son of Culion—and so he became an "adopted outcast," the first person to be so honored in the history of the hospital.

As an occupational therapist looks on, Baar discusses with a patient the exercise splint he designed. The splint uses wide elastic bands pulling at right angles to the "clawed" fingers to take the place of injured tendons. Exercising in this apparatus two times a day for 15 minutes, helps to prepare the hands for surgery necessary to complete the job of straightening the crippled hands.



Up and Down the Hill

Physical Education Doctorate

A doctoral program in the department of physical education for men, recently approved by the Graduate School of the University of Wisconsin, has been launched during the present semester of the 1960-61 school year.

Prof. Leonard A. Larson, who was appointed director of the department in the summer of 1959, commented, "The acceptance of this program, which leads to a doctor of philosophy degree, will permit the UW to expand and meet the increasing needs of the field of physical education.

"This opportunity to give advanced training to qualified people comes at a time when the profession has been confronted with its greatest challenge, that of improving the leadership of the youth of our country."

Prof. G. Lawrence Rarick, coordinator of the program, said the new program will be conducted in cooperation with the women's department of physical education. There will be a close working relationship at the graduate level, with each department maintaining its own specific requirements.

Productivity Motivation Study

Pres. Conrad A. Elvehjem of the University of Wisconsin announced recently a \$100,000 grant from The Johnson Foundation of Racine for establishment of a Center for Productivity Motivation in the School of Commerce.

Presentation of the grant for a three-year period was made to Pres. Elvehjem by Herbert F. Johnson, chairman of the board, representing the foundation.

Dean E. A. Gaumnitz of the UW School of Commerce said that the Center will investigate objectively the factors affecting productivity in business and industry. The main emphasis of the research will be on factors other than improved technology as a means of increasing productivity. Studies will be made of the means of achieving a higher level of cooperation between labor and management, including measuring such factors as the practice of profit sharing.

The center will make studies and publish reports in the areas of commerce and industry, conduct symposia of nationwide interest about the subject of productivity and the factors promoting it, cooperate with other groups doing related work, provide speakers for groups interested in the subject of productivity, and provide teaching materials and encourage interest in teaching in the field for the businessmen of the future.

Fraternity Discrimination

Discriminatory clauses against membership because of race or color have now practically been erased from the fraternity system at the University of Wisconsin.

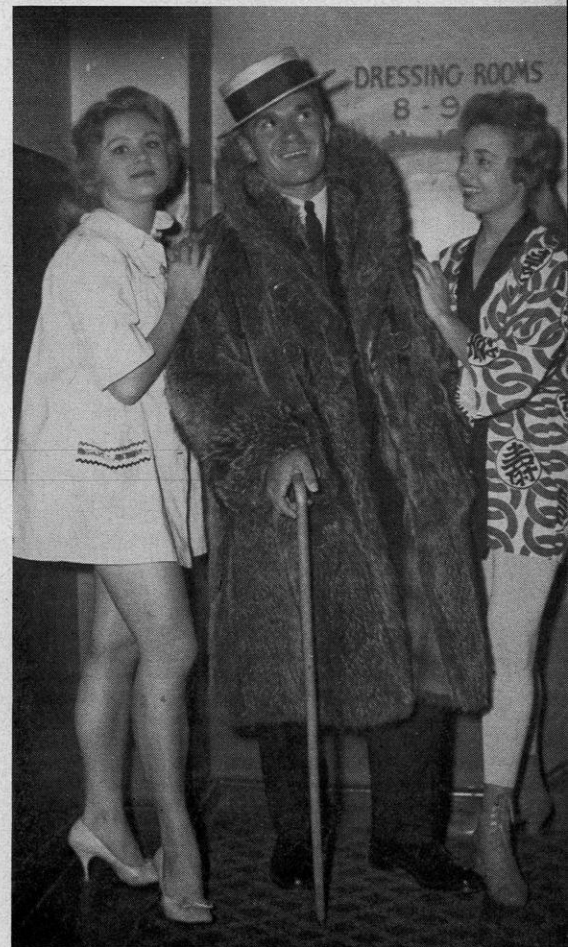
Prof. Gladys L. Borchers, of the UW speech department, chairman of the University faculty's Committee on Human Rights, announced recently that two more fraternities, Sigma Nu and Alpha Tau Omega, have complied with requirements set forth by the University's 1960 clause against discrimination.

University legislation, adopted originally in 1952, would deny approval to any fraternity which, after 1960, has clauses which discriminate against membership in the groups because of race or color. A number of national fraternities had such clauses in their national constitutions by which local chapters must abide.

Only Wisconsin chapter of a national fraternity which has not yet been able to comply with the UW's 1960 clause is Sigma Chi, which last spring was given a special 11-month non-renewable extension of the 1960 deadline for removal of a discriminatory clause in its charter. The extension was granted in order to give the fraternity a final opportunity to gain removal of such a clause at its next national convention in the summer of 1961.

The fraternity was given the 1960 deadline extension by special faculty action but was also placed on virtual social probation from the 1960 deadline time until the clause is removed.

The national councils of Sigma Nu and Alpha Tau Omega have now sent



Steve Mackenroth, president of Haresfoot, obviously doesn't mind being hemmed in by two members of the *Music Man* cast when the show visited Madison this fall. The visit of the road company of the popular musical afforded Haresfooters an opportunity to compare notes. This year's Haresfoot tour, from April 3 through 8, will include performances in Neenah-Menasha, Manitowoc, Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Chicago.

affidavits to the UW faculty Human Rights committee attesting that their local chapters on the Wisconsin campus have been exempted from discriminatory clauses in their national constitutions, Prof. Borchers said. She presented the affidavits to her committee at its Dec. 13 meeting.

Teacher Training Program

A five-year teacher training program to achieve greater depth of training was recommended to the University of Wisconsin Schools of Education recently by the Advisory Council of the schools at the Madison and Milwaukee campuses.

The suggested program, which will be considered by the faculties of the two schools, would begin at the freshman level and place greater emphasis on knowledge of the psychology of learning and pupil behavior. It would also place more emphasis on subject matter in the student's special field and on methods of instruction.

The Advisory Council is composed of school administrators, teachers, parents and school board members throughout the state. It serves as a channel for exchange of ideas between these groups and the UW Schools of Education. In the past five years, 25 recommendations have been made by the council and acted on by the schools.

Wisconsin Fifth in Enrollment

The University of Wisconsin has moved up to fifth place in the nation in full-time enrollments and to seventh place in grand-total enrollments, according to a survey released by Dr. Garland G. Parker, registrar and central admissions officer at Cincinnati University.

Wisconsin ranked seventh in full-time enrollments last year and eighth in grand-total enrollments. All schools, including UW, moved up one notch in full-time enrollments because last year's first place institution, the University of California, was unable to report full-time figures in time for the study.

Wisconsin continued to grow at a faster rate than the national average. In 933 institutions reporting both this year and last, there are increases of 6.2 per cent in full-time students and 5.5 per cent in grand totals.

Using figures supplied to Dr. Parker, Wisconsin statisticians found that the UW full-time enrollment on all campuses is up 7.3 per cent over last year and the increase in the grand-total enrollment is 7.1 per cent.

Dr. Parker pointed to "significant increases in freshmen enrollment." In 856 institutions reporting both this year and last there is a gain of 11.4 per cent. The UW increase is 12.9 per cent on all campuses.

Examining freshmen statistics by fields of study, Parker found that those training to be teachers increased 13.7 per cent over last year—the largest increase for any freshman group.

Arts and sciences show the second largest freshman gain, 12.7 per cent. Other large gains were listed in commerce and engineering.

The "top ten" in full-time enrollments are: (1) State University of New York, (2) College of the City of New York, (3) Minnesota, (4) Illinois, (5) Wisconsin, (6) Michigan State, (7) Ohio State, (8) Texas, (9) Michigan, and (10) Indiana.

The "top ten" in grand-total enrollments are: (1) College of the City of New York, (2) California, (3) State University of New York, (4) New York University, (5) Minnesota, (6) Illinois, (7) Wisconsin, (8) Michigan, (9) Indiana, and (10) Missouri.

College and university enrollments across the nation are booming at an accelerated pace, reaching an all-time high for the eighth straight year, Parker said. It is the 41st annual enrollment survey for *School and Society*, an educational journal. This is the first year since he started these studies in 1919 for *School and Society* that Dr. Raymond Walters, University of Cincinnati president emeritus, did not make the report. He is ill.

Parker listed Wisconsin's full-time enrollment at 24,007 and grand-total enrollment at 30,028. The University's official enrollment is 27,449 with 18,811 students on the Madison campus, 6,470 at UW-Milwaukee, and 2,166 in the eight Extension Centers.

The difference in figures, UW statisticians explain, is caused by different definitions of what constitutes an enrolled student. For example, the UW did not include in its grand total 1,109 students taking Extension Division credit classes around the state or 1,470 UW-M night students, while Parker included these in his grand total.

Brittingham Gift

A Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation gift in honor of the late Thomas E. Brittingham, Jr., which could total \$625,000 in 25 years, was accepted by the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents at a recent meeting.

The WARF gift, intended to reflect Mr. Brittingham's thinking and philosophy, will be used to establish professorships in any field of endeavor and will not be limited to the natural sciences.

Under terms of the gift, the Univer-

sity will receive up to \$25,000 a year for 25 years. The professorships established with this money may be for varying periods and two or more scholars may hold appointments at the same time. Any unused part of each year's grant may be accumulated, but only for periods of up to two years. After the first 25 years of the program, it may be continued by mutual agreement between WARF and the University.

Donald C. Slichter, Milwaukee, president of the WARF Board of Trustees, explained that Brittingham's idea for strong, vigorous research was to support young scholars of ability and productivity and older men of world-wide reputation, but in relatively short-term programs. For this reason, none of the new Thomas E. Brittingham, Jr., Professorships will extend beyond three years.

Out-of-State Requirements Tightened

University of Wisconsin Regents, following a faculty recommendation, tightened restrictions on admission on out-of-state students with three actions.

These provided:

1. That, effective September, 1961, they must rank, on the basis of high school records, at least in the upper two-fifths of their class, rather than the present upper half;
2. That undergraduate and professional school applicants must pay a \$10 non-refundable application fee, beginning in September, 1961;
3. That deadlines be established for filing applications for admission.

The specific deadlines will be set later by the University Registrar with the approval of the Administrative Committee, and that committee also was empowered to make exceptions to the deadline rules.

A supporting faculty document, urging passage of the three actions, reported that requests for admission from out-of-state students have been increasing, but the quality of students from out-of-state has not been improving as rapidly as the quality of Wisconsin students seeking admission to the University.

Although of the total undergraduate enrollment on the Madison campus, only 25.9 per cent of the students are from out-of-state, the faculty reported that 34 per cent of the total Madison new freshman enrollment this semester is from outside of Wisconsin.

With Alumni Clubs

The Wisconsin Alumni Clubs of California have been busy making preparations for their Founders Day celebrations. Dates for the meetings have been set and include: **Sacramento**—February 24; **Northern California**—February 25; and **San Fernando**—February 27. The meetings will be organized around the Centennial year celebration of the Wisconsin Alumni Association and will have John Berge, executive director of the Association, as a featured speaker.

Alumni in any of these California areas are encouraged to contact their local club officials and make arrangements to be on hand for these important meetings.



Chicago area Badgers from the classes of 1940 through 1960 held a gala reunion at the Bismarck Hotel in November. Among those who gathered at the cocktail party co-sponsored by the Wisconsin Alumni and Alumnae Clubs of Chicago were, standing, from left: Don Hoag, Roberta Hicken, Barbara Walch, Don Bruechert, Frances Harker, Colette Johnston, and Ed Sutkowski; seated: Mrs. Paul Fisher, co-chairman of the party; Marty Below, chairman of the board of the Wisconsin Alumni Association; Marion Hanna, president of the UW Alumnae Club of Chicago; and Audrey Connor.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Founders Day February 6

Press Club, 14th & F Streets, N. W.

Contact: Grace Bogart, 1711 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.

VERNON COUNTY Founders Day February 20

Speaker: Dr. Anthony R. Curreri, UW Medical School

Contact: Ralph E. Nuzum, Viroqua (Mercury 7-3131)

MARINETTE-MENOMINEE Founders Day March 21

Speaker: Univ. Pres. C. A. Elvehjem

Contact: Mrs. Wm. Rohberg, RR# 2 Box 66-C, Marinette

WAUSAU Founders Day February 20

Speaker: Univ. Pres. C. A. Elvehjem

Contact: Stuart Gullickson (Viking 2-1773)

WEST BEND Founders Day February 4

Speaker: Prof. Wayne Swift, Electrical Engineering

Contact: Eugene Lynch (Federal 4-2565)

MINNEAPOLIS January 25

UW Band concert—Edina High School Auditorium

Contact: Roger Taylor (FE 3-0246 or WA 6-2150)

OSHKOSH Founders Day February 13

Speaker: Univ. Pres. Conrad A. Elvehjem

Contact: Dean P. Grant (Beverly 4-4303)

MILWAUKEE Founders Day February 2

Speakers: Carl E. Steiger, Conrad A. Elvehjem, Don Anderson, Catherine Cleary, Donald Slichter, and Frank Birch.

Contact: George Richard (WO 4-4400 ext. 379)

Win Alumni Newsletter Awards

The alumni clubs of Chicago and Milwaukee walked away with top honors in the special alumni club newsletter competition sponsored by the Wisconsin Alumni Association. The Chicago Club's newsletter was adjudged top among those that are mimeographed for distribution and the Milwaukee Club took first place in the printed newsletter division. Runners-up in the respective divisions—printed and mimeographed—

were the Wisconsin Alumni Clubs of New York and Burlington, Wis.

The newsletter competition was held as part of the Centennial year celebration of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, and was designed to encourage alumni clubs to increase the effectiveness of their organizations through the publication of a good newsletter. After reviewing the contest entries, John Berge, executive director of the Association, observed, "All alumni clubs—large or small—can produce good newsletters by (1) planning a productive

program of activities and (2) reporting these activities in an interesting manner."

The first place winners in each division were awarded red and white "Wisconsin" banners, while the honorable mention winners each received a gavel fashioned from the wood of the John Muir locust tree. The tree, which was located on campus, served as an inspiration to the famed Wisconsin naturalist.

Judges for the contest were Lawrence J. Fitzpatrick and Walter A. Frautschi, both past presidents of the Association and Edward H. Gibson, WAA field secretary.

An Ambitious Experiment

JUST OVER three years ago, the University of Wisconsin Extension Division began an ambitious experiment when it published the first issue of *Arts in Society*, a journal intended "to provide a vehicle for the discussion, interpretation, and illustration of the role of the arts in modern society."

In defining their goals, the editors of the first issue—Bernard J. James and associates, Edward Kamarck and Donald White—declared, "*Arts in Society* is, first of all, a University of Wisconsin publication and as such cannot but be primarily educational in its approach. It will also be a place where creativity in the arts will find a most receptive audience. But in whatever way we view the role of this journal, *it must be something that will engage the bold and experimental spirit.* (italics ours)."

The initial *Arts in Society* appeared in the winter of 1958 and relied quite heavily on talent with a Wisconsin background to fill its pages. The lead article was a commentary on the interrelation of education, art, and society by Frank Lloyd Wright. Other articles included some remarks on contemporary poetry by R. W. Stallman, a Wisconsin alumnus who is professor of English at the University of Connecticut; a commentary on community theatre by Robert E. Gard, director of the Wisconsin Idea Theatre; and an interview with Aaron Bohrod, artist-in-residence at the University of Wisconsin. To give the jour-

nal the prestige of "name" talent, there were contributions from Sir Herbert Read, noted British art critic, and Jaques Barzun, dean of the graduate school at Columbia University and popular observer of American culture and education.

There was a full year's lapse between the first and second issues of *Arts in Society* which appeared in winter of 1959. The editor of this issue was Donald White with Eugene Kaelin as associate editor. Once again, the editors relied heavily on contributions from Wisconsin artists to provide a substantial part of their material: August Derleth wrote an essay on his personal remembrances of three authors who were strong voices in an era of Midwestern regionalism—Sinclair Lewis, Sherwood Anderson, and Edgar Lee Masters; and there were blockprints, photographs, and poems, all contributed by artists connected in some way with the University or with the Extension Division.

This issue also contained a concise statement about the policy of *Arts in Society*. It was to be "dedicated to the advancement of education in the arts, particularly in the field of adult education." Promising more, the editors said, "These publications are to be of interest, therefore, to both professionals and lay public." As a final statement, the editors said that their journal would be open to four specific areas of investigation: "the teaching and learning of the

arts; aesthetics and philosophy; social analysis; and significant examples of creative expression in media which may be served by the printing process."

The third number of *Arts in Society* (fall 1959) became more catholic in its list of contributors—probably because of the fact that The Center for the Study of Liberal Education for Adults was now listed as co-sponsor of the journal, along with the UW Extension Division. In this issue, the city as a means of shaping culture was explored from divergent points of view by the noted architect Richard Neutra, and Charles Farnsley, former mayor of Louisville.

The issue also included articles entitled "Chinese Art and Symbolism" and "Negro Art and the Great Transformation." To keep the Wisconsin image in the forefront, the editors included an interview with Alfred Sessler, a prize-winning member of the University's Art faculty.

The fourth issue (winter 1960) was the last for editor Donald White—he left Wisconsin to accept a position on the faculty of New York State Teacher's College at Oneonta, N. Y.

Running to just over 60 pages, this was the slimmest of the five issues of *Arts in Society* published to date. Its contents ranged from a discussion of abstract art, comments on the qualities of violence and comedy, to the paintings of the distinguished American artist, Ben Shahn.

It was with this fourth issue that *Arts in Society* announced an editorial change which promised to give the magazine a wider range of appeal. The editors stated that their journal would resist the temptation of leaning towards an "academic" or "professional" orientation which could only lead to "sterility and alienation." Instead, *Arts in Society* would "promulgate the arts and the benefits they may bring to any society which is enlightened enough to allow their pursuit."

The fifth and most recent issue of *Arts in Society* (published fall 1960) is perhaps the most bright and promising. It has been edited by Edward Kamarck, assistant director of the Wisconsin Idea Theatre. The newest *Arts in Society* is more cohesive than its counterparts but, unfortunately, often relies on typographic gimmicks to attract the reader's interest. For the first time, the magazine

has a fairly central theme which is adhered to throughout the bulk of its pages. In several articles, the fostering of the arts through community and federal assistance is discussed; there is an article by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.) on the ways in which the federal government assists in the development of cultural programs; there is an article on the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford (Ontario, Canada); and there is a short picture story on the various cultural programs being made available to the people of Cincinnati through the efforts of a group of interested citizens.

Also included in this issue is a short story, "The Bosun's Chair," by Wisconsin writer George Vukelich; an article on "The Challenge of the Leisure Class" by Eugene Friedmann, an assistant professor of sociology with the Extension Division; and an article on "The Arts and Their Publics" by Clarence Schoenfeld, chairman of the Extension journalism department and a former editor of the *Wisconsin Alumnus*. In his article, Prof. Schoenfeld hailed the previous change in the *Arts in Society* editorial policy saying, "In the very shift of this journal from the esoteric aspects of the arts to their dynamic attempts to become rooted in society I see the seeds of a sound public relations program. Upon such performance can effective public support be won."

This latest issue of *Arts in Society* can be purchased at the University Co-op or ordered by mail from The Bookstore, University Extension Division for 75 cents a copy.

Obviously, America wants and needs a dynamic journal of the arts. *Arts in Society* has been, up to now, a limited attempt to provide just such a voice. Through its first five issues, the magazine has been searching for an identity. The search has brought no easy answers and the editors have often found it difficult to measure up to their original commitment to a "bold and experimental spirit." However, the need for such a journal and the potential of its impact cannot be minimized. If the University of Wisconsin, its Extension Division, and its public can cooperate with such agencies as The Center of Liberal Education for Adults to encourage, support, and nourish such an undertaking, it will indeed be a meaningful achievement.



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Winter Sports Roundup

by Jim Mott

UW Sports News Service

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN winter sports teams got their first taste of competition early in December, and the Badgers had varying degrees of success.

The basketball team won its home opener against Air Force Academy by an 80-67 score, lost twice on the road by scores of 73-58 to Butler and 88-76 to Iowa State, then came back strong to whip Marquette, 55-51. The Badgers were paced in scoring efforts by forwards Tom Hughbanks and Dave Vandermeulen with 62 and 37 points for the first four games, while a promising sophomore forward-guard from Rock Falls, Ill., Ken Siebel, tallied 39 points.

Vandermeulen, a senior from Madison (East) played his finest collegiate game against the Air Force with a 19 point performance, and in addition grabbed 17 rebounds off the boards for the best Badger effort in that category in two seasons.

Other Badger cagers showing signs of promise included senior guard Dick Dutrisac, who tallied 31 points in the four games, (he scored only 6 as a junior last year), and sophomore Tom Gwyn, a 6-6½ center from Milwaukee (Messmer) who scored 23 points, and showed signs of becoming an excellent rebounder.

An ankle injury to last year's co-scoring leader, Marty Gharrity, a 6-2 guard from Shawano, Wisconsin, sidelined him in the early games, although he scored eleven points in the winning effort against Air Force, he did not play against Butler and Marquette and saw only limited action against Iowa State.

Gymnastics

Wisconsin's Gymnastics team got its 1960-61 season off to a good start with a 67½-44½ win over LaCrosse State, and gave new co-coaches George Bauer

and Gordon Johnson a fine send-off in their collegiate coaching debut.

The new Badger gym coaches were named in mid-October following the resignation of long-time coach Dean Mory, who had coached the sport from 1948 through the 1960 season. The press of teaching duties in the physical education department influenced Mory's decision.

Bauer, a member of the school's physical education department for many years, has long been a favorite of Wisconsin fans who have seen him perform with his sons in wisley acts at halftime of Badger basketball games. Johnson, a former Badger gym ace in 1950-51-52, was team captain in his final year of competition.

Bauer and Johnson describe the season's overall outlook as being one of "progress." They feel that while the season's efforts may not accomplish much in the way of winning results, the building program toward future successes will be greatly enhanced.

Top performances on the gym squad are expected from Captain Clay Stebins, a senior from Pardeeville who graduates at mid-year; Jon Stillman, senior from Appleton; Jerry Klingbeil, sophomore from Watertown; and Charles Meyst, a junior from Elm Grove.

Wrestling

Coach George Martin looks to a season in which his young team will develop into the nucleus of strong teams in future years. Returning lettermen are available in three weights, including Big Ten 115 pound champion last year, Fred Rittschoff, Chicago, Ill., senior. Others include Neil Leitner, Manitowoc, at 130 pounds, and John McLeod, Madison (West), at 167 pounds, while heavy-weight Terry Huxhold, who won a

major "W" award two years ago, may report for the sport after a year's absence.

In early meets the Badgers lost their season's opener to Wheaton College 14-12, and showed enough strength to win the 5th annual Wisconsin State Collegiate championships for the fourth straight year. Sophomores aiding the Badger cause included Duane Quale, Stoughton, 123 pounds; Steve Wilson, Waukegan, Ill., 137 pounds; Emil Thomas, Madison (East), 147 pounds; Bill Nehrkorn, Milwaukee (South), 157 pounds; and Eliot Elfner, Madison (West), 191 pounds.

Fencing

The Badgers opened their season on December 10 with a 16-11 loss to traditional foe, Shorewood Fencing Club. But Coach Archie Simonson has high hopes that the Badger fencers can improve on their losing record last year—first such season since Simonson's debut as coach in 1952.

Four returning lettermen buoy hopes that Wisconsin will again be a power in Midwestern fencing circles; they include: Captain Neil Payne, Sheboygan Falls; Jim Wadsworth, Madison (West); Tom Barnum, Milwaukee; and Bob Thomas, Waukesha. A junior varsity award winner with promise is John Wright, Green Bay, who showed signs of good potential near the end of last season, and a fine sophomore prospect is Forrest Nielsen, Neillsville.

Highlight of the season will be the annual Big Ten Fencing meet in the Wisconsin Fieldhouse on March 4, 1961. The Badgers won the title in 1955, 1957, and 1959.

Swimming

Coach John Hickman's mermen will not see action until January 7, 1961, and star swimmer Ron McDevitt, Clinton, Iowa, along with sophomore Bill Birmingham, Milwaukee, appear to be the bright lights in the Badgers' overall pool picture.

McDevitt scored Wisconsin's points in last season's Big Ten and NCAA meets in 50 and 100 yard free style competition, and will have good help this year from Birmingham, also a free styler, and Diver Ron Vincent, Waukesha.

badger bookshelf

THE WORLD OF CARNEGIE HALL by Richard Schickel '55, Julian Messner, Inc., New York (\$6.95).

Here is the whole story of the famous old Hall from its beginnings in 1891 to today, a decade-by-decade picture of the concert stage that has produced some of the finest virtuoso performances in musical history and the lecture platform that has been shared by suffragettes and elder statesmen, geniuses and outrageous frauds. Set against the background of seventy years of social, artistic and intellectual ferment, *The World of Carnegie Hall* is the record of the arts and ideas that have excited, amused and irritated Americans over this period, as well as a richly anecdotal view of hundreds of musical greats, colorful personalities and celebrities.

WISCONSIN READER edited by Doris Platt, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison (\$1.75).

This is a selection of articles from the first twelve volumes of the magazine *Badger History*, 1947-1959. It includes material contributed by both adults and children and is not intended to be a scholarly or comprehensive history of Wisconsin. The Reader contains articles of local significance, interviews with grandparents, research in county, school and church records, as well as biography and description. This random selection is presented in the hope that its readers will come to love Wisconsin's hills and

streams, its enterprises, its people, and will become acquainted with many of the aspects which comprise the story of the state.

THE WAINWRIGHT INHERITANCE by Elizabeth Corbett '10, Appleton Century Crofts, New York (\$3.95).

This is the story of a young widow, Agnes Wainwright, and her conflict with her stepdaughter who was almost her own age. Endowed with great personal warmth and an eagerness for life, Agnes overcomes the coolness of her stepdaughter and finds happiness in helping others. This book, by the author of *The Young Mrs. Meigs* and *Hamilton Terrace*, is another moving story of people and their problems.

JUDICIAL CONVEYANCES and EMINENT DOMAIN by Grant S. Richards '39 and William E. Knepper, W. H. Anderson Co., Cleveland (2 vols. —\$40.00).

Here is a two volume work that weaves together all of the many statutory provisions and court cases into an easily understood text showing how to handle the many actions requiring judicial conveyancing. It is a practical working tool for everyday use for the practitioner, the court, and the examiner of real estate titles. This fine treatise sets forth a connected chain of procedure, leading in successive steps and in logical order, from the first paper filed to the final delivery of the deed.



Leslie H. Fishel, right, director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, presents Univ. Pres. Conrad A. Elvehjem with the first copy of a new biography of Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin from 1904 to 1918. The book, *Charles Richard Van Hise, Scientist Progressive* was written by Maurice M. Vance, published by the Historical Society, and sells for \$6.

Alumni Programs Set

TWO STUDY TOURS overseas and an alumni program on campus will be offered by the University of Wisconsin Extension next summer, continuing its effort to offer broad-scale cultural programs during the vacation days.

Prof. Robert H. Schacht, assistant director of Informal Instructional Services, UW Extension, announced the 1961 offerings as:

A Drama-Music Study Tour of Western Europe of either four or six weeks duration; a travel seminar into the Lands of the Bible from June 16 to

July 26, and the third annual Wisconsin Seminar to be held at Lowell Hall on campus from June 25 to Aug. 4, in five sections.

Dedicated to a continuing quest for the understanding of man and the world in which he lives, the alumni program next summer will be led by four university faculty members whose special fields encompass the themes of the 1961 program. They are Hazel E. Albersson, associate professor of comparative literature; Edward Fei, professor of economics; John W. Ryan, assistant pro-

fessor of political science, and Prof. Schacht. Several guest lecturers will also augment the five weeks of stimulating discussions.

Participants may enroll for one week or as many as desired. These five areas are:

June 25-July 1: The Bases of Our Western Culture as Symbolized by Athens.

July 2-8: The Bases of Our Western Culture as Symbolized by Rome.

July 9-15: The Bases of Our Western Culture as Symbolized by Jerusalem.

July 16-29: Nature of the Non-Western World.

continued on next page

July 30–Aug. 4: Contemporary Political Issues.

Some of the discussions will include the inheritance from the golden ages of the three cities—Athens, Rome and Jerusalem; a glimpse at the distinctive factors of the three major cultures of the East—India, China and Japan; and a focus on the number of contemporary domestic political issues, bringing about a deeper understanding of the important questions of our time.

The Alumni program was originally intended for graduates of the University of Wisconsin but graduates elsewhere indicated a desire to participate so registration has been opened to them as well. Groups are generally held to about 20 men and women to permit more informality of discussion.

Ronald E. Mitchell, professor of speech and drama director at the University of Wisconsin, will be the tour leader of the Drama–Music Study Tour of Western Europe.

An internationally known authority on the theatre, Prof. Mitchell is now on leave of absence from the University to continue his study of European drama as a Fulbright scholar at the University of Mainz, Germany. During his stay there, he is also preparing for the coming tour which will give registrants an opportunity not only to see Western Europe in the role of a tourist but to benefit from the experiences of this scholar in visiting the historic and contemporary theatres and music houses and to attend performances of world-famous drama and music festivals.

Qualified persons who register for this tour may get graduate or undergraduate credit by participating in the pre-tour study preparation and the lectures and discussions during the tour.

The tour price includes visits to some of the most famous performances in the world and to such exotic places as London, Stratford-on-Avon, Copenhagen, Vienna, Rome, Milan, Venice, Salzburg, and Paris. The persons who enroll will take jet flights both ways.

UW Extension's third program, the Travel Seminar on the Lands of the Bible, is basically designed for Wisconsin area clergymen. It will be led by Dr. Menahem Mansoor, chairman of the Department of Hebrew and Semitic Studies at the University of Wisconsin.

Prof. Mansoor conducted a similar

traveling workshop during the summer of 1959 for a group of Wisconsin clergymen and faculty. The group leader lived in Israel from 1946 to 1954 and has been chief interpreter and assistant press attache of the British Embassy at Tel Aviv. In the United States he has gained fame for his deep knowledge of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

This tour will include a weekend

stopover in Italy to visit Rome, the Pontifical Biblical Institute and Pompeii. The seminar will be "in session" from the moment the plane leaves Madison.

Complete information on all or any of the summer programs outlined here can be obtained by writing to Robert H. Schacht, Room 205 Extension building, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wis.



The eight Rasmus Nielsen Scholars at the University of Wisconsin from Denmark and Norway pose with their benefactor, A. C. Nielsen, Sr. '10, and Dean E. A. Gaumnitz of the UW School of Commerce. Shown left to right, first row, are: Nielsen; Mrs. John Temp and Mr. Temp from Denmark; and Dean Gaumnitz; second row: Kare Bjornerud, Norway; Hans Dinesen, Denmark; Otto Schiotz, Denmark; Olav Urheim, Norway; Per Halberg, Denmark; and Kare Dullum, Denmark. Most of the graduate students are enrolled in the School of Commerce while studying under the scholarships, donated by Nielsen in honor of his late father.

alumni news

1900–1910

Mr. and Mrs. William H. HAIGHT '03 recently observed their 50th wedding anniversary. Mr. Haight practiced law in Chicago for 44 years but is now retired and lives at Lake Ripley.

Walter SEILER '07, president of the Cramer-Krasselt Co., Milwaukee advertising agency, was the main speaker at the 8th District Convention of the Advertising Federation of America which met recently in Madison.

1911–1920

Harry L. GEISLER '12 of Madison, is celebrating his 50th year in the general insurance business. He is in partnership with E. M. OSCAR '25.

Basil PETERSON '12 of Madison, who retired as Administrative Secretary of the University of Wisconsin Foundation in 1959, is now associated with the international travel department of the American Automobile Association, Wisconsin division. He served 10 years as director and treasurer of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, six years as a member of the Board of Visitors including two years as its president, and more than 14 years on the Foundation staff. He is also a member of the Madison Downtown Rotary club where his work with foreign students and Rotary extension has won recognition.

Verne C. BONESTEEL '12 announced recently that he is retiring after serving 26 years with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Washington, D. C.

Alice KEITH '16 recently received a citation award from Club Internationale in

Wisconsin Alumnus, January, 1961

Washington, D. C. for her dedication to the promotion of universal brotherhood. She is president of the National Academy of Broadcasting, an institution which trains embassy staff members and foreign students of nearly 30 nations.

Richard K. LANE '17 was recently inducted into the Oklahoma Hall of Fame at Oklahoma City. He has served as president and chairman of the Board of Public Service Company in Oklahoma and has won wide acclaim for his civic and philanthropic activities.

Mr. and Mrs. Dillman S. BULLOCK '20, missionaries at the El Vergel Missionary, Angol, Chile, report that a new museum and biology laboratory has been completed at the missionary and will be named in honor of Mr. Bullock. The Bullocks originally went to Chile in 1902—they have been at El Vergel 37 years.

Dallas R. LAMONT '20 has been elected senior vice president in charge of research and engineering of Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc. of New York.

1921-1930

Herbert H. SMITH '24, who recently retired as rural industries supervisor of the Wisconsin State Employment Service, was commended by the Wisconsin Cannery Association for his activities on behalf of migrant harvest workers and in behalf of farm labor supply.

Paul P. SMONGESKI, Sr. '24, an industrial engineer, has been assigned to the inertial guidance division at the Dayton Air Force Depot, Dayton, Ohio.

Prof. Harry SCHUCK '26 was the speaker at a recent alumni dinner sponsored by the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Berlin.

Mrs. Harry O. Maryan (Hazel SINAICO '27) has returned to Madison and is the owner of the Little Studio Gallery located at 625 Mendota Court.

Lowell FRAUTSCHI '27 has been elected president of the board of directors of the Presbyterian Student Center Foundation, 731 State Street, Madison.

Charles E. NELSON, Jr. '27 was recently elected president of the Waukesha Motor Co.

1931-1940

Margaret GULICK '31 is now living in New York where she is on a store management training program after having spent the past five years in Boston.

Alton J. SIMPSON '34 has been appointed product manager for all division fan lines of the American-Standard Industrial Division, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Hervey W. DIETRICH '36 is attending a post-graduate course in Internal Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine. He will remain there until May, 1961 after which he will return to his practice in El Paso, Tex.

Lawrence G. MONTHEY '40, executive secretary of the American Society of Agronomy since 1948, has resigned from his full-

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time duties with the Society to become a resource development specialist at the University of Wisconsin.

George D. MATSON '40 has been appointed vice-president and assistant to the president of the NBC Television Network.

1941-1945

Dr. Norman A. FRANKEN '41, Havre, Mont., has been named president of the Montana division of the American Cancer Society. He was also named professional delegate to the national convention of the society.

Donald M. COLBY '43 was recently elected a vice president of Hardware Mutuals, Stevens Point. He will be responsible for field administration of the Western Division of operation.

Catherine B. CLEARY '43 of Milwaukee, was recently honored by the National Asso-

ciation of Bank Women. She is vice president of the First Wisconsin Trust Co., and secretary to its board; former assistant United States Treasurer; trustee of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.; member of the board of trustees of Lawrence College, Appleton; and of the Board of Visitors of the University of Wisconsin; and a member of the Commission on the Education of Women, American Council of Education.

Clayton B. PETERSON '44 has been appointed vice president of Pacific Lutheran University, at Tacoma, Wash.

1945-1950

Edward J. SRENASKI '47 has been named plant manager of the Marathon Division of the American Can Co., at Modesto, Calif.

Prof. and Mrs. George FISCHER '45 of Boston, Mass., are the parents of a son, Mark. They also have a daughter, Sara.

Dr. Wilbur M. BENSON '48, former professor at the University of Minnesota Medical School, has been appointed director of pharmacology in the Mead Johnson & Co. Research Division.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. DOPKINS '48 (Arlene SIEFERTH '51) and family are now residing in Wausau where Dr. Dopkins is employed by the firm of Genrich, Terwilliger, Wakeen, Piehle and Conway. He formerly practiced law in Richland Center with the firm of Dopkins & Houck.

Morton J. WAGNER '49, who has served as executive vice president and director of Bartell Broadcasting Corporation for the past eight years, has resigned to head a new broadcasting group with offices in New York City and San Francisco.

Charles N. MICKELSON '50 is presently the office manager of the New York Life Insurance Co., Northern Illinois Office, in Evanston.

newly married

1948

Joan Dornfeld and Robert G. OYAAS, Hopkins, Minn.

Janis K. Hardin and Stanley E. SCHROTH, Lincoln, Ill.

1949

Winifred D. ROGERS and Roy Alton, Rock Falls.

1950

Joyce Barko and Dr. Robert L. CARLSON, Wisconsin Dells.

Lonny Doebler and Roland P. RICHARDS, Waukesha.

1951

Lois A. Redman and Richard C. GRAESLIN, Menlo Park, Calif.

Christine E. Christy and O. William VORPAGEL, Chicago, Ill.

1953

Joan Kerr and William A. WIBERG, Wisconsin Rapids.

Judith R. Afram and Howard W. KAISER, Milwaukee

1954

Barbara A. MOORHEAD and Lt. Bruce A. BOGUE '55, Hawaii

Mary Jane Erjavetz and Charles A. PRODOEHL, Grendale

Dena Lou McCauley and William C. LEVIHN, Milwaukee

1955

Joanne A. Kellom and Robert A. DEHNE, Menomonee Falls

Donna M. Lipsius and Gerald E. PORTER, Iowa City, Ia.

Sarah E. BURT and C. Winthrop Forbush, San Francisco, Calif.

Helen L. McCUNE and Raymond L. E. Iacobacci, Clifton, N. J.

1956

Carole L. SPITZER and Ronald L. Giles, Milwaukee.

Sharon M. Fitz and Gregory L. SCHMITZ, Platteville.

Joan L. Hessler and James L. JANSEN, Chicago, Ill.

Norma Jean Tennis and Arthur HOVE, Stoughton.

1957

Dianne S. Hatch and Harold W. ZILISCH, JR., Delavan.

Laura J. Fincher and Stanley K. NIELSEN, Fond du Lac.

Audrey H. LaLuzerne and Donald J. BLAHNIK, Green Bay.

Florence E. STEINHAUS and John J. Schieber, Minneapolis, Minn.

1958

Barbara J. FRANZ and Kenneth G. LEDERER '57, Milwaukee.

Kathleen M. Cavallo and Jack R. KRAEMER, Milwaukee.

Marilyn KELLOR and Thomas Bogen, West Allis.

Connie Robbins and William J. HAAS, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Frances O. Lettman and James K. MOORE, Madison.

1959

Helen J. BLACK and Ned W. BECHTOLD, Wauwatosa.

Mary Coppoletti and George PORTER, Rockton, Ill.

Carolyn J. PINNOW and Richard A. KOPPEIN '60, Decatur, Ill.

Jean HELSTEN and Karl Kroepelin, Stratford, Ill.

Joy L. Burkheimer and Roger L. RATZLAFF, Edgerton.

Patricia L. POEHLING and Jay T. Schickel, Madison.

Sandra M. HAMARLUND and Dr. Glen G. CRAMER '56, Osceola.

1960

Judith E. HALVORSEN and Gerald D. Johnson, Portland, Maine.

Margo L. Greiveldinger and Lt. Jon A. FREESE, Ft. Rucker, Ala.

Barbara A. Brown and Gavin L. HANSEN, Milwaukee.

Shirley A. Walther and Joseph J. CA-PAUL, Waunakee.

Marcia A. DVORAK and Anthony R. DITRAPANI '58, Alexandria, Va.

Lauren D. SEEFELDT and Lt. Ronald C. THORSTAD, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Judith M. CLARK and Donald W. BEARDER '56, Lake Geneva.

Carolyn R. TALLEY and Dr. Roger M. CASS '57, Rochester, N. Y.

Sonya Z. RUDZINSKI and Wayne D. Koehler, San Francisco, Calif.

Barbara A. BROWN and Douglas A. Williams, Chicago, Ill.

Barbara A. Rimkus and George R. MARKHAM, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Stephanie FOSTER and Roger N. Creaden, Dubuque, Ia.

Bernadine J. Slusarek and Russell N. WALSKE, Green Bay.

Patricia Dimond and Stanley LARSON, Miami, Fla.

Judith B. FEBOCK and Gerald L. Brown, De Forest.

Judith M. LERDAHL and Osmund A. LAERDAL, Stavanger, Norway.

Eugene L. JOHNSON and Barbara D. BRALEY, Madison.

1951

Francis L. JOHNSON has been named assistant director of correspondence study at the University of Wisconsin extension division.

Army Capt. William C. BOWDEN has been assigned as liaison officer to the Student Affairs Branch, U. S. Army Transportation School at Fort Eustis, Va.

The U. S. Air Force has announced the promotion of Carol J. PORTER to the rank of captain in the medical specialist corps.

1952

Mr. and Mrs. Allan P. HUBBARD (Isabel ERICHSEN '57) are the parents of a baby girl, Janel Isabel. Mr. Hubbard is a partner in the law firm of Joling and Hubbard in Kenosha.

Stuart B. Smith has joined the technical staff of the Esso Research Laboratories, Baton Rouge, La.

1953

Virginia ERDMANN, society editor of the *Green Bay Press-Gazette*, was recently presented an "Alma" award for outstanding journalism in home laundry education by the American Home Laundry Manufacturers' Association.

1954

Mr. and Mrs. James H. PETERS '55 (Virginia BOWMAN) have announced the birth of a son, William James. They have another son, Hudson Alan.

1955

Donald C. HOEFT has recently completed his year as president of the Wisconsin Education Association. He formerly taught 7th grade in Jefferson and is now a Waukesha County Supervising Teacher.

William L. BLACHMAN is an assistant professor in the Department of Economics at Louisiana State University.

1956

Dr. Charles H. WEAVER has been appointed to the Westinghouse Chair of Electronics at Auburn University in Alabama. He was formerly with the Engineering Department of the University of Tennessee.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. WINTER of Ardmore, Pa., announce the birth of a daughter, Andrea Marie. The Winters have three other children, a girl and two boys. Mr. Winter is now doing research for the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, Pa.

Donald R. HOFFELD is assistant professor of psychology at Louisiana State University.

1957

Waupaca has chosen Delbert GLASS as its first city engineer. He is a registered land surveyor with an engineer-in-training certificate and has had 3½ years experience with a construction engineering firm.

Jerry R. WITT has been awarded the Ethyl Corporation graduate research fellowship in chemistry at the University of Minnesota for the 1960-61 academic year.

Army 2nd Lt. Stephen H. MARCUS of Milwaukee, has completed the eight-week

officer orientation course at The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

The Ethyl Corporation has awarded Allyn J. ZIEGENHAGEN a graduate research fellowship in chemical engineering at the University of Wisconsin for 1960-61.

1958

Lt. and Mrs. Donald D. MARKS '59 (Sue DUERST), Ft. Eustis, Va., announce the birth of a daughter, Marsha Anne.

Army 1st Lt. John C. ANDERSON recently was named commander of the 74th Transportation Company in Korea.

1959

John P. DARLING has been promoted to first lieutenant on Okinawa, where he is a member of the U. S. Army Transportation Group, Ryukyu Islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Alan CHECHIK '56 (Diane CRAIG) announce the birth of a son, Marc David.

Army 2nd Lt. Nathan L. HARTWIG has completed the 16-week officer rotary-wing aviator course at The Primary Helicopter School, Camp Wolters, Tex.

1960

Helge PEDERSEN is currently employed in the Operations Department of the Companhia Brasileira de Gas in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Niels HOYVALD has been appointed to the client service staff of the Food-Drug division of the A. C. Nielsen Company of Chicago.

necrology

Peter B. NELSON '92, Chicago, Ill.
M. Victor STALEY '93, Oakland, Calif.
Thomas ROCKNEY '94, Stoughton.
Earl C. MAY '97, Rochelle, Ill.
Leonard M. SHEARER '97, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Mrs. Albert L. Hougen '98, (Emma ENGSETH), Waukesha.
Frederic M. VAN HORN '00, Columbia.
Herbert L. COOK '03, Riverside, Calif.
Mary P. JONES '04, Ft. Atkinson.
John G. THOMPSON '07, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Charles F. Jacobson '08, (Ethel S. WHITE), Columbus, Ohio.
George A. DURNFORD '09, Richland Center.

Mrs. Frank A. DeBoos '10, (Edna L. CONFER), Banner Elk, N. C.

Mrs. Herbert W. Eidmann '11, (Josephine PLANK), Chicago, Ill.

Affa HUBBELL '12, Mt. Dora, Fla.
Norman A. ENGLISH '13, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

James H. MURPHY '14, Burlington.
Marie E. O'CALLAGHAN '14, Columbia.
Verle E. WILLIAMS '15, Minneapolis, Minn.

Carrie A. HIBBARD '16, Milwaukee.
Dorothy BURNHAM '16, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

Harold I. MOE '17, Madison.
Herman M. EGSTAD '17, Madison.
Fred B. LEDERER '18, Chicago, Ill.
Irving A. CLARK '18, Janesville.
Elmo C. DOPKINS '20, Wood.
Berger A. HAGEN '21, Stoughton.
Paul B. CLEMENS '22, Duluth, Minn.
Carl H. SWENSON '23, Milwaukee.
Arthur O. GARDNER '24, Madison.
Francis H. L. TAYLOR '28, Winchester, Mass.

Mrs. Francis H. L. Taylor '28, (Eileen ZELLA), Winchester, Mass.

Frood W. PAULL '30, West Lima.
Palmer M. MICKELSON '30, Merrill.
Hans C. SAUER '31, Cedarburg.
Edward F. VOGT '32, Oakland, Calif.
Louis L. BAMBAS '32, Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich.

Vincent J. SCHROEDER '33, Martinsville.

Daniel SCHEINMAN '33, Peoria, Ill.
Kathryn B. LOHMAN '35, Madison.
Harold R. GIRHARD '36, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Samuel WEINER '36, Wausau.
Harvard J. CARROLL '37, Madison.
Philip L. SIEGEL '38, Madison.
Chalmers J. ZUFALL '38, West Lafayette, Ind.

Mabelle JAMIESON '39, Portage.
Richard E. THOMEY '41, Milwaukee.
Rolland L. LOHMAR, JR. '41, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. John B. Hart '44, (Agnes M. ROEGNER), Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Ralph F. Starz '44, (Caroline M. MACKEY), Milwaukee.

Robert E. WICEN '44, Salem, Oregon.
James W. LANGSTON '44, Bolivar, Mo.
Mrs. John H. Thuermann '46, (Beverly J. LIESCH), Madison.

Glenn H. COLE '47, Clinton, Ia.
Alvin C. REIS, JR. '48, Milwaukee.
Edwin J. DWYER '49, Madison.
Lester H. KIESOW '49, Madison.
Morris SOFFER '50, Genesse.
Mrs. Warren LaMack '51, (Mary E. MOSES), Madison.

David A. VOSS '52, Long Beach, Calif.
Beatrice L. ROGERS '59, Milwaukee.
Robert A. CONEY '60, Madison.

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