



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Wisconsin alumnus. Volume 68, Number 4 Jan. 1967

Madison, WI: Wisconsin Alumni Association, Jan. 1967

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QGZB5COYM65WR83>

This material may be protected by copyright law (e.g., Title 17, US Code).

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

PK

WISCONSIN

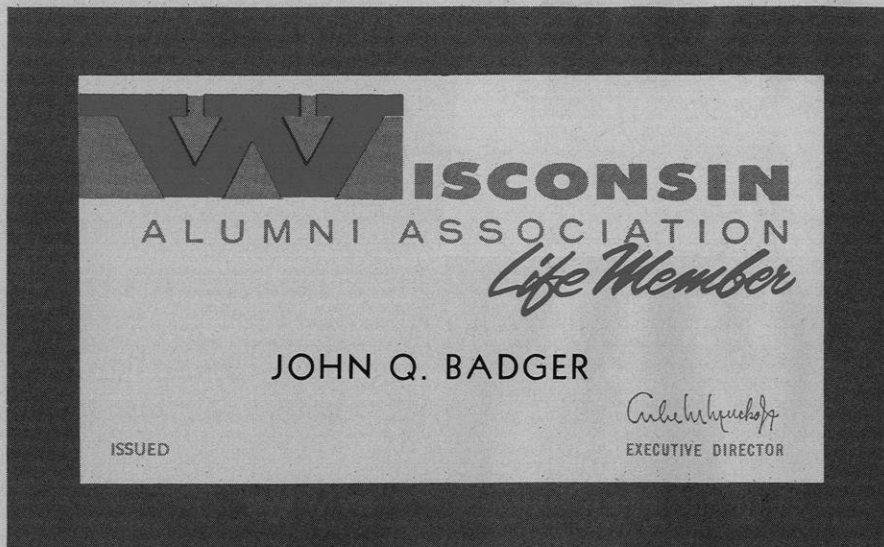
alumnus

Serials Dept.
Memorial Library
Univ. of Wisc.
Madison, Wisc. 53706



RECEIVED
JAN 31 1967
UNIV. WIS. LIBRARY

*Do Not Fold,
Spindle, or Mutilate
—see p. 5*



Are you a trend spotter? If you are, then the card pictured above should be of interest to you. More and more of your fellow Badgers are choosing to become life members of the Wisconsin Alumni Association. During the past fiscal year, for example, more than 800 Wisconsin alumni took out life memberships in the Association. And the trend is continuing—this year we are ahead of last year's record. If you haven't already, why not join the trend? Get in on the bargain rates (\$100 for a regular life membership, \$125 for husband and wife) before inflation catches up with us. If you would like to make four annual payments, we'll be happy to accommodate you. Drop us a line today and we'll see that you get one of those trend-setting WAA life membership cards. Write to: Wisconsin Alumni Association, 770 Langdon Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

wisconsin alumnus

Volume 68

JANUARY, 1967

Number 4

Wisconsin Alumni Association

770 LANGDON STREET, MADISON 53706

FEATURES

Do Not Fold, Spindle, or Mutilate a special photo essay	5-10
John Coatta New Head Football Coach	11
The University Budget	12-13
The World in a Campus Building	14
Special Articles on Movies:	
Movies Come to the University	16
The Man with the Magic Glasses	18
Student Films: Fad and Fancy?	20

DEPARTMENTS

ON WISCONSIN	4
About the University	22
Alumni News	26
Newly Married	30
Necrology	30

Photo Credits: cover, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 20—Edwin Stein; 14, 15 (top)—John Wolf; 15 (bottom)—Barbara Baenziger.

WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OFFICERS AND STAFF

Officers 1966-67

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD: *Anthony G. De Lorenzo '36, Vice President, General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Michigan*

PRESIDENT: *John J. Walsh '38, Attorney-at-Law, 25 West Main Street, Madison, Wisconsin*

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT: *Donald Slichter '22, 611 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin*

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT: *Raymond E. Rowland '25, Ralston Purina Company, 835 South 8th Street, St. Louis, Missouri*

SECRETARY: *Mrs. Richard Brazeau '36, 720-3rd Street, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin*

TREASURER: *Robert J. Wilson '51, Madison Bank & Trust Company, 23 West Main Street, Madison, Wisconsin*

Staff

Arlie M. Mucks, Jr. '43

Edward H. Gibson '23

James B. Burt '57

Joseph C. Dean '52

Arthur O. Hove '56

Gary D. Meyer '63

Mrs. Gayle Langer '59

Mrs. Helen Slauson

Mrs. Elma Haas

Mrs. Jennette Poulik

Executive Director

Director of Alumni Relations

Associate Director

Associate Director

Editor

Alumni Records Coordinator

Operations Manager

Club Coordinator

Alumnae and Reunion Coordinator

Membership Coordinator

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNUS is published ten times a year: Monthly in October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May; and bi-monthly in June-July and August-September. Second-class postage paid at Monroe, Wis., under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price (included in membership dues of the Wisconsin Alumni Association) is \$5.00 a year. Editorial and business offices at 770 Langdon St., Madison, Wis. 53706.

ON WISCONSIN



Arlie M. Muecks Jr.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A GENUINELY outstanding university is a restless creature. Its entire being and its reputation depends on its capacity for innovation. The status quo is something contrary to the spirit of any great university. Such a university is constantly in the process of becoming. The strengths and wisdom of yesterday buttress the efforts of today and provide inspiration for the programs of tomorrow.

The University of Wisconsin has always been a restless university, at the vanguard of change. It is this attitude that has often found Wisconsin leading all other colleges and universities in certain areas of development. It is this attitude that has placed Wisconsin in a position of esteem in the echelons of higher education.

There has been no doubt over the past 25 years that whenever a national survey of excellence was taken it would show Wisconsin as one of the nation's outstanding universities. But handicapping universities is a slippery business and today's excellence can very easily slide into tomorrow's mediocrity if self-satisfied complacency is allowed to develop in the aftermath of an impressive national ranking.

Mediocrity has never been considered an acceptable standard at the University of Wisconsin. This is the reason for the typically restless nature of the University, the desire to push ahead in search of new and abiding excellence.

This is and has always been the ideal. The practical problem, however, is how to achieve that ideal of progressively expanding excellence. In our highly competitive, materialistically oriented world, it has become brutally clear that excellence can be procured in the marketplace. Any across-the-board analysis of the top dozen universities with the best graduate schools mentioned in the recent American Council on Education study will show that these universities also offer a high level of faculty salary scales, fringe benefits, and monies poured into the development of classroom and research facilities. They have demonstrated that an idealistic commitment to excellence also involves a dedication

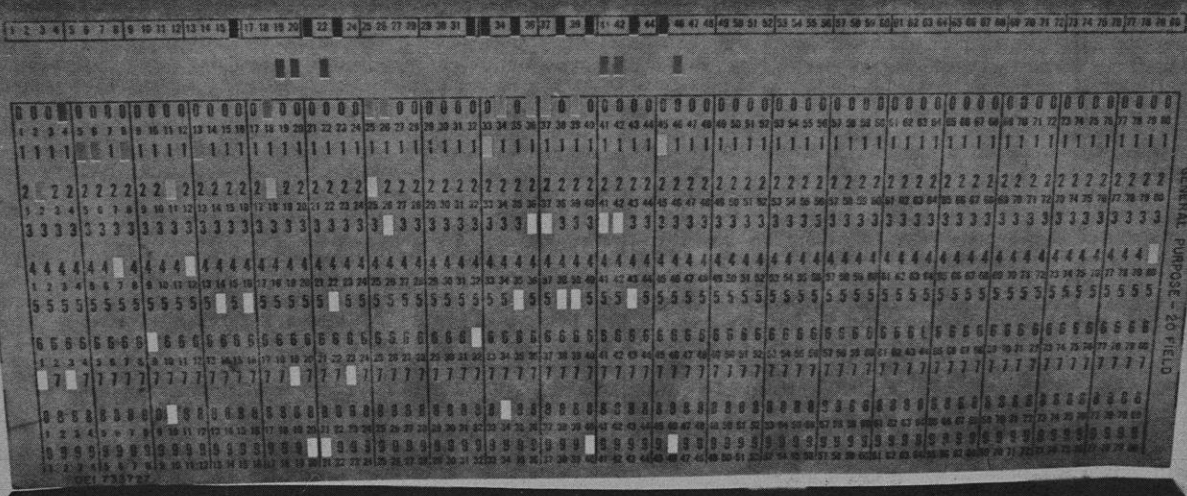
to building a strong financial base to support a multiplicity of activities.

The cost of excellence is increasing by staggering proportions. The University's proposed budget for 1967-69, outlined briefly elsewhere in this issue, dramatically points up that fact. Costs are up wherever you look—from teaching to buildings. The state appropriation increase asked in 1967-69 over 1965-67 is more than \$85 million, a dramatic underscoring of financial escalation that has become a part of higher education.

The price of excellence is high, yet the price of mediocrity, of second class citizenship in the academic community is one that Wisconsin simply cannot afford. Naturally, there will have to be compromises in the coming years between what is ideally possible and what is practically possible at the University of Wisconsin, but this is a matter open for debate and discussion. The one item that is not debatable, however, is that this University is one of the greatest natural resources, the greatest assets that the state possesses. The University's criterion of excellence, its capacity for innovation, and its singleness of purpose (to serve the people of the state and, ultimately, the world community) have functioned as a model for those who would hope to achieve a similar standard.

The question of quality is being tested in every facet of our University's operation. At a time when the University is seeking a record budget, it will take a great deal of work and understanding on the part of many people to help this University forge ahead and do the job that it must for our society. It will take a concerted effort on the part of alumni, University personnel, legislators, and citizens to develop the support essential to translating the important ideas of the University into practical realities.

There is no easy way to accomplish the task—the issues are complex and the problems are often resistant to easy comprehension or identification. But, as I said before, this University is continually in the process of becoming. And it is through becoming more relevant to the aspirations of our society that we gain our highest level of achievement.



**DO NOT
FOLD, SPINDLE,
OR MUTILATE**

A POPULAR conception prevailing about a big university is that it is a faceless creature. The individual—like Mary Kreul, a junior from Racine who is pictured on our cover—seems lost amid a mass of confusing blurs. The data processing card and its imprinted exhortation “do not fold, spindle, or mutilate” have come to symbolize the dilemma of the student, indeed the individual, in today’s computerized world. Do not fold, spindle, or mutilate—do not upset the delicate balance and the machine will be placated; your life will flow smoothly, in a mechanically predestined way, from one transition to the next.

Much of this may be true, a twentieth century fact of life. But students who are, after all,

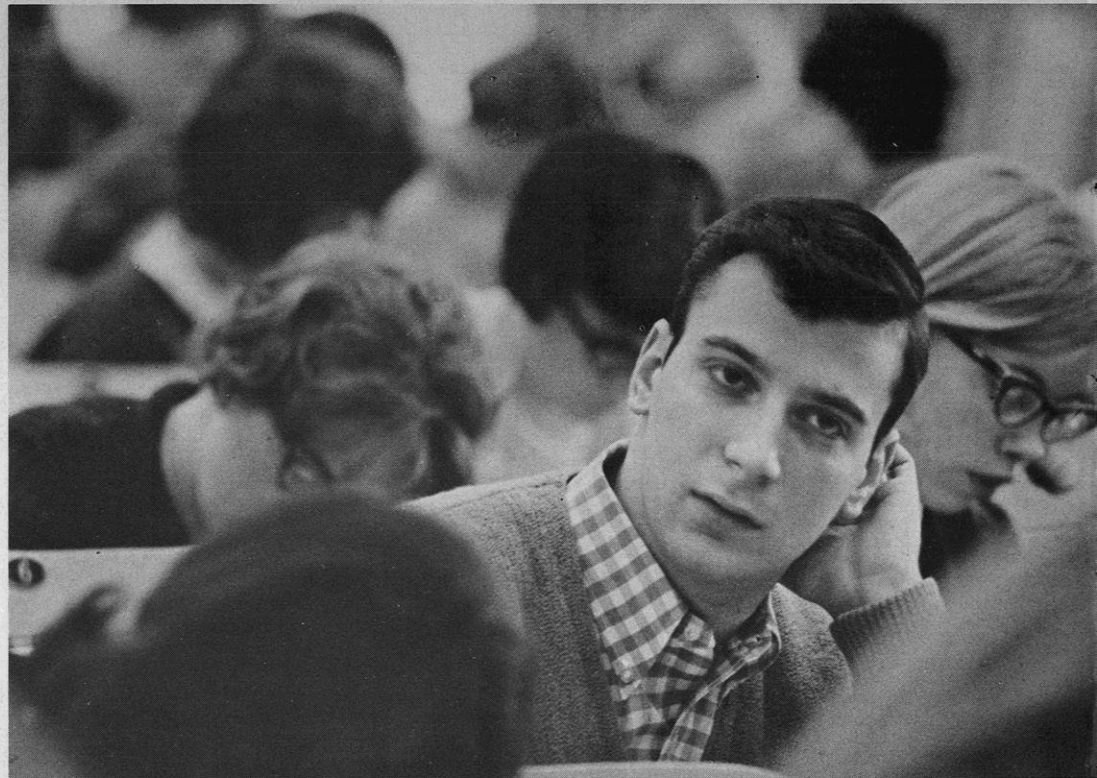
people, rebel from such a futuristic approach to determining their destinies. And their testaments of individuality can be seen cropping up everywhere, like clumps of grass through cracks in the sidewalk. On the surface, the University may present a facade of sameness, but a look behind the scenes reveals another picture—one representing an infinite variety of responses, one which helps to undermine many popular concepts about the University and about society.

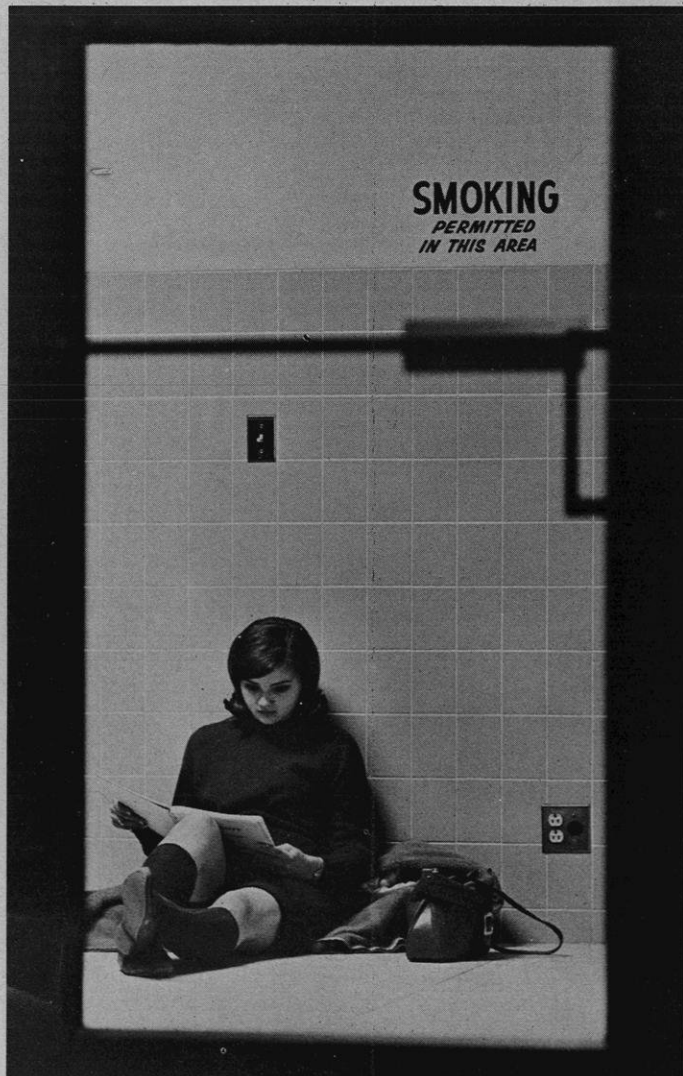
The sequence of photos on the following pages represents our effort to mirror the contrast between an outwardly impersonal university and the continuously varying personality of the individual student.

all photos by Edwin Stein

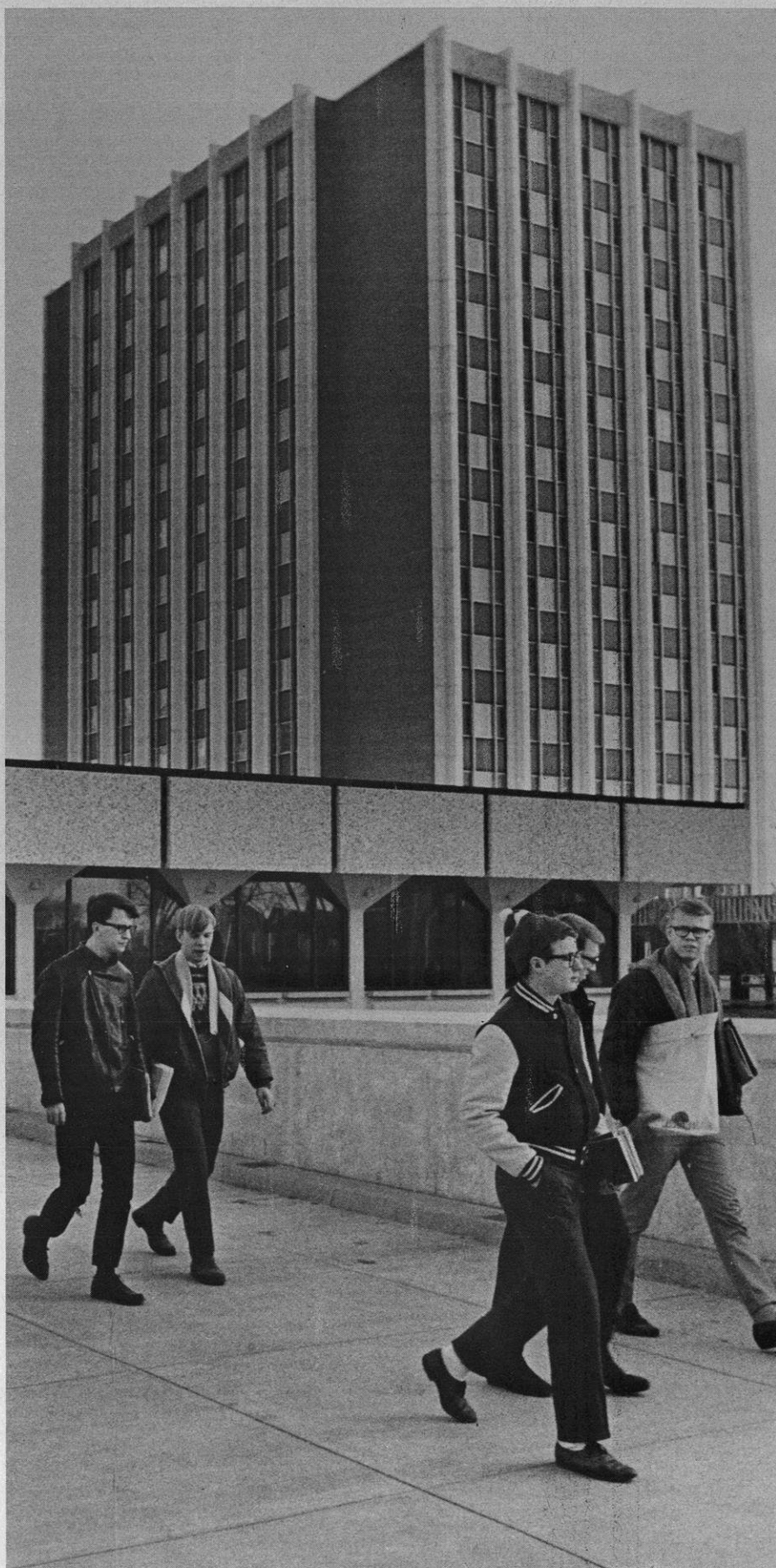


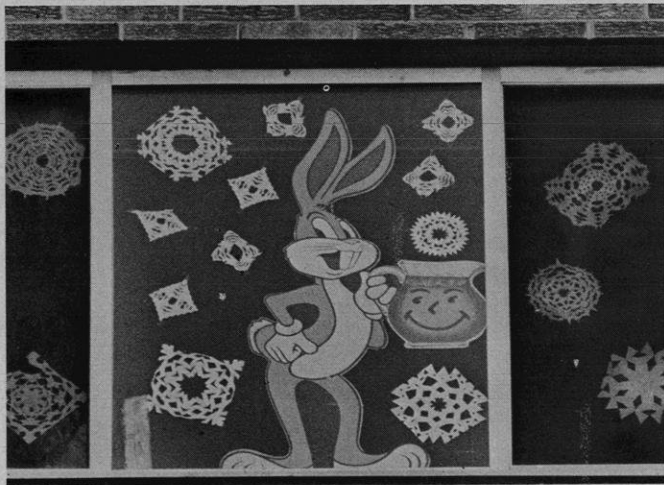
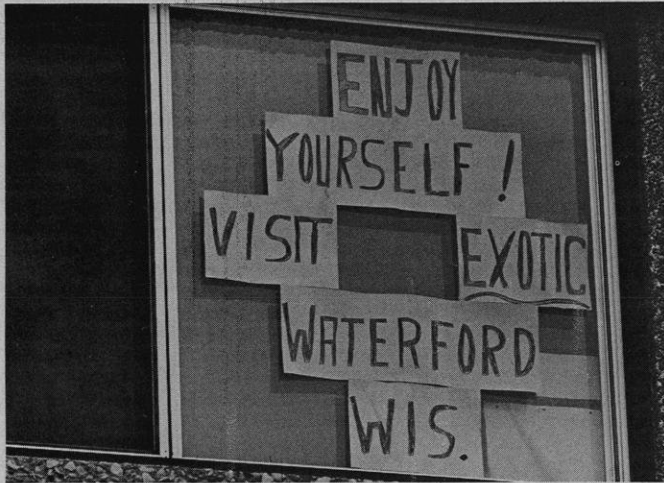
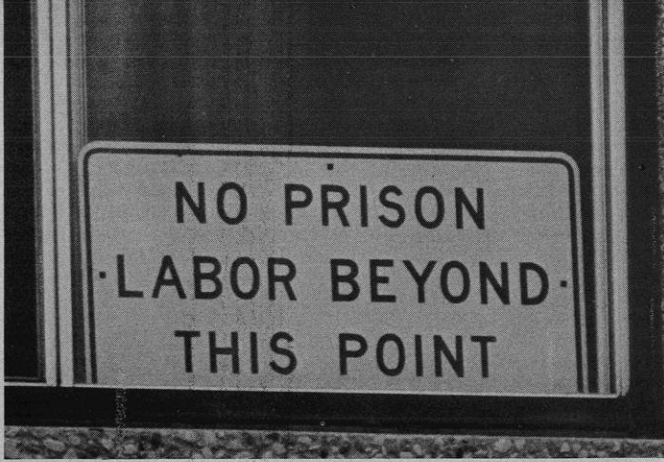
STUDYING and taking exams is a lonely procedure. It always has been. There is a certain amount of knowledge to be gone over, assimilated, and then fed back in one form or another. Each student must, ultimately, make his own peace with the material to be learned, must also discover that it is as important to learn how to think as it is to accumulate a body of facts. This process is the same at a college with 500 students as it is at a university with 50,000 students. Perhaps the intensity of experience is greater at a university such as Wisconsin, but it is through such an annealing process that leadership is formed, identified, and prepared for the larger challenges of society.

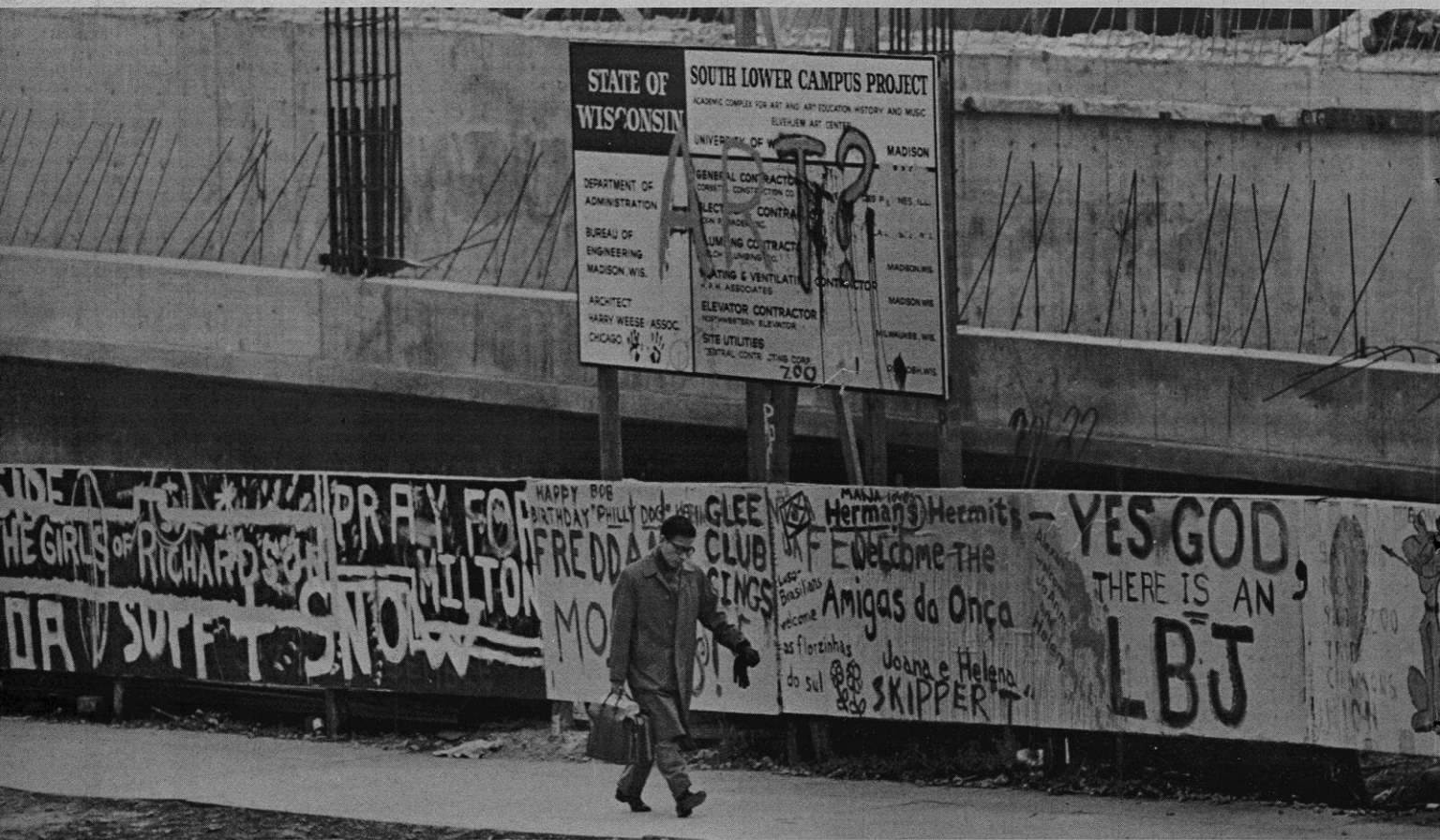




THE STUDENTS at the right live in the high-rise dormitory complex south of University Avenue and east of Park Street in Madison. This recently completed Southeast Dormitory Area houses more than 3,000 students in a relatively small area. On the surface, the massive dormitory complex throws up a wall of anonymity. But there are cracks in the wall—almost every window in the complex of six dormitories is a beacon broadcasting to the outside world, giving testament to the fact that a mixture of individuals, each with his or her own particular sense of humor, lives behind the glass. The pictures on the opposite page are samples of some of the messages that periodically decorate the windows.







WRITING a generation ago in a particularly trying time and in a different context, the poet W. H. Auden said: "Defenseless under the night/ Our world in stupor lies;/ Yet, dotted everywhere,/ Ironic points of light/ Flash out wherever the Just/ Exchange their messages:" There is a constant exchanging of messages on the University of Wisconsin campus. The exchange takes place along a communications network that ranges from the construction wall around the new history, music, and art classroom complex on lower State Street to the dining rooms in those large Southeast dormitories. The wall, which is a literal sounding board for student sentiment and ideas, has its antecedents as a Wisconsin tradition in the old Kiekhofers Wall which served a similar function on Langdon Street and in the quonset huts which once covered the Library Mall.



AFTER three weeks of speculation, rumors, and various comings and goings, John Coatta was named the University's new head football coach on December 9, 1966.

Coatta, who has both a bachelor's and master's degree from the University of Wisconsin, was unanimously approved by the Board of Regents to fill the post left vacant by the resignation of Milt Bruhn last November 17.

The young (37), head coach will be remembered by many Badger football fans as an outstanding quarterback who played on the 1949, 1950, and 1951 teams during the years that Wisconsin's present athletic director, Ivan Williamson, was head coach. Coatta's 1950 passing record of 52 completions in 81 attempts for a .642 percentage is still the best in the Big Ten record books. He also led the 1951 Badgers to an overall 7-1-1 record.

For the past two years, John Coatta served as Bruhn's No. 1 assistant on the Wisconsin coaching staff. Previous to that, he had spent six years as an assistant coach at Florida State University and was formerly in private business in Madison.

Coatta is the first Wisconsin alumnus to hold the head coaching job at his alma mater since the late John Richards directed the team in the years following World War I.

In the weeks preceding the formal announcement of Coatta's appointment, there had been a great deal of speculation as to who would actually get the job. A sampling of feeling among Monday morning quarterbacks indicated a division of opinion between those who wanted the University to promote from the inside, and those who wanted to go outside. Those favoring a promotion from the inside were essentially interested in seeing that the new crew of young assistant coaches—Mike McGee, Roger French, Les Ritche-son, and Harland Carl as well as Coatta—would be retained on the staff. Those who favored going outside wanted a *tabula rasa*, a complete new look in Wisconsin football.

The Athletic Board interviewed



John Coatta Named Head Football Coach

several candidates before making its final decision and recommendation to the University administration. Some of those who were reported to be leading candidates for the job were: Bob Odell, former Badger assistant who is now head coach at the University of Pennsylvania; Frank Navarro, head coach at Williams College; John Ray, assistant coach at Notre Dame; Bo Schembechler, head coach at Miami of Ohio; and Buck McPhail, an assistant at Illinois.

After the interviews were concluded, Coatta received the unanimous endorsement of the Athletic Board, the University administration, and, subsequently, the Regents. He was signed to a three-year contract at a beginning annual salary of \$19,500; the contract is renewa-

ble after two years.

Coatta is a Dearborn, Mich. native who spent a year at Kiski Prep School in Pittsburgh before coming to the University. He is married to the former Jean Reynolds of Madison. They have five children: Janet, 13; Jeff, 10; Johnny, 8; Julie, 6; Jay, 3.

Simultaneous with the approval of Coatta's appointment, it was announced that former head coach Milt Bruhn will remain at the University in the capacity of assistant athletic director, drawing the same \$20,228 salary he received as head coach.

The week following the announcement of Coatta's appointment, it was revealed that Mike McGee was leaving the Badger staff to accept a position as line coach at the University of Minnesota.

Strengthening the University

GOVERNOR Warren P. Knowles now has before him his alma mater's proposals for University re-enlistment in his drive for a more prosperous State.

Led by Regents Arthur DeBardeleben, Park Falls, and Charles Gelatt, La Crosse, University administrators laid before the Governor at Christmas time a 1967-69 budget request aimed primarily at the Governor's own goals.

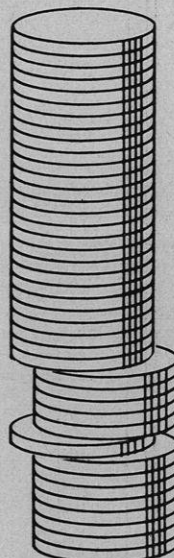
Totalling \$428-million, of which \$213-million would come from State taxes (\$85-million more than in the current biennium), the request includes program improvements and new projects that would strengthen the University's ability to provide a wide range of State services.

But by far the major portion of the increase dollar will be required just to continue present programs—including merit increases to hold Wisconsin's top-notch faculty—and to handle additional enrollments and other work-load changes. As the chart at the right indicates, only 16¢ of the increase dollar would be available for improvements, only 3¢ for new programs.

Faculty salary increases, at a level set by the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education, would cost almost \$16-million and would provide an average increase of 6.5 per cent each year to meet the nationwide rise in faculty salaries, plus 2 per cent each year to raise Wisconsin's salaries to second position among its neighboring public universities.

Unique in this biennial budget request is a proposal for academic quality control for undergraduate instruction. Studies, carried out at the department level, identified a number of areas in which undergraduate work should be brought to the uniformly high level which the University has sought to maintain. The program, if carried into future years, would correct funding for such factors as unanticipated enrollment changes.

**TO CONTINUE
PRESENT
OPERATING
LEVEL**



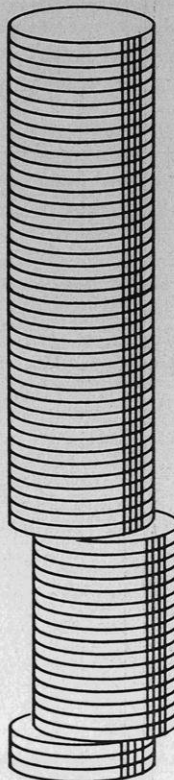
27¢ Merit Increases

5¢ Price Changes

1¢ Methods Improvement

8¢ Other Continuing Costs

**WORK LOAD
AND
OPERATING
LEVEL
CHANGES**



40¢ Work Load Change

16¢ Operating Level Changes

3¢ Different Services

To Help Build a Better State

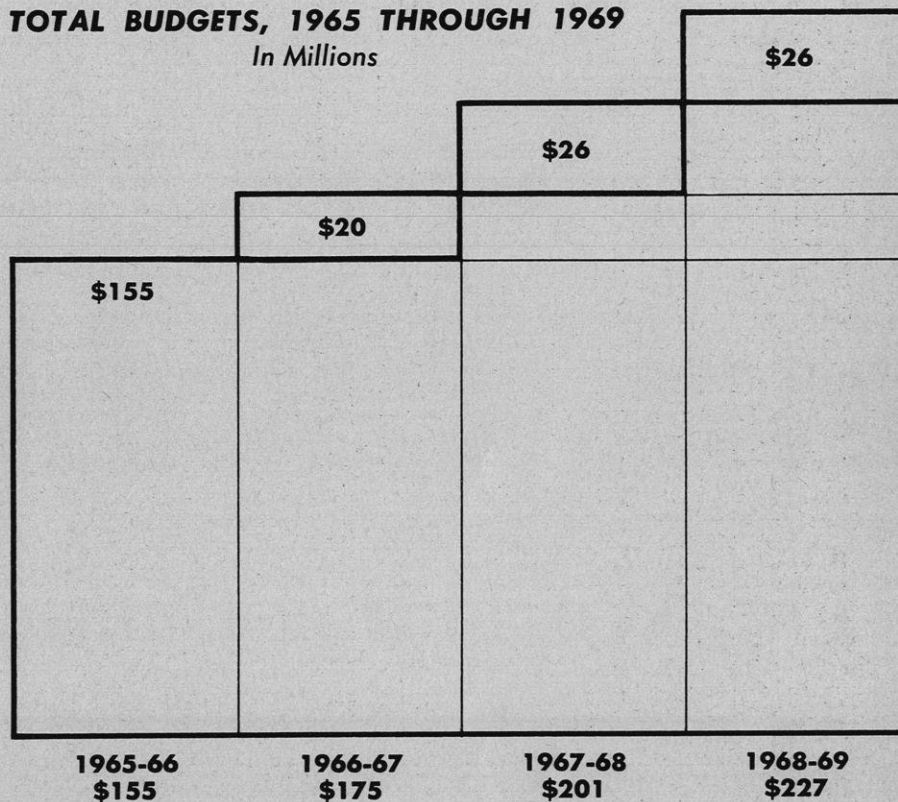
HOW COULD the University quicken State progress or gear itself for more and better State service? Such a question, put to University departments throughout the State in preparation for the 1967-69 budget request, brought a variety of answers with price-tags totalling well over \$35-million for the biennium.

These suggestions the administration—at various levels—sifted until there remained improvements recommended by the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education totaling \$12.6 million, new programs totalling \$2.3 million in State appropriation requests.

Top request was for improvements in instruction. Combining both new and better programs, these would cost almost \$5 million in the biennium and would range from freshman-sophomore seminars on the Madison campus to an Instructional Media Laboratory in Milwaukee and curriculum expansion in the Centers. Library improvements, at \$1.9 million, also were asked as vital to general University advance.

One group of requests, totalling about \$4 million, would inaugurate a multidisciplinary Center for the Study of Public Policy and Administration on the Madison campus and a School of Architecture in Milwaukee; build Milwaukee campus ability to supply engineers and developmental scientists to the State's lakeshore industrial complex; provide University-wide extension and research in such fields as health, natural resources, law enforcement; and improve University work in a broad range of other fields, particularly the physical sciences. Included in the latter category are funds for the operation of a new research facility at the Lake Kegonsa site of the Midwestern University Research Association laboratories—part of the land offered by Wisconsin in its unsuccessful bid for the world's largest accelerator.

TOTAL BUDGETS, 1965 THROUGH 1969
In Millions



The remainder of new and improved program funds were asked for student support and services, staff development and recruitment, maintenance, and two budgeting changes:

- Matching funds—a state appropriation of almost a half-million dollars to use when desired federal or foundation grant offers require a University contribution;
- Teaching Hospitals—a direct appropriation of \$1.4 million to replace funds for instruction in University Hospitals now covered by patient revenue—recognition that the patient should be required to pay only for the services he receives, the State should pay for the teaching functions in the Hospitals.

As the chart above indicates, the University's fiscal plan for the next biennium anticipates an increase of \$26 million from all sources next year over this, and an additional \$26 million increase the following year.

"The Regents are convinced," President DeBardeleben told Governor Knowles, "that your review of this budget request will lead you to agree with them that it provides an essential vehicle for the continuing progress of the University and the State."

"We would," Regent Charles Gelatt added, "be selfish, indeed, if we chose not to invest—chose not to sacrifice, if need be—some of today's wealth to insure through the best possible higher education . . . those benefits for future times which are available by this effort."



The new \$4.8 Biotron on the campus will provide scientists with a "world in a building" for studying the effects of different environments on plants and animals.

The World in a Campus Building

Unique Biotron will provide research facility for various environmental studies

by John Wolf

A \$4.8 million "world in a building" on the University of Wisconsin campus will soon be ready to help scientists study the effects of environment on plants and animals.

The Biotron, which is probably the only building of its kind in the world, is a computer-controlled complex that will be able to reproduce almost any terrestrial environment, and even some extraterrestrial conditions. A system of pipes and wires will keep temperature, humidity, light, barometric pressure and wind conditions at desired levels in each of the Biotron's 48 controlled-environment rooms.

Biotron facilities will be available to UW faculty members with the rank of instructor or above, as well as to researchers from other schools. A committee selected by the Graduate School will screen applicants for space in the building. Biotron director Harold A. Senn remarked, "We are looking for excellence. On the other hand, the committee must take into account the 'unusual' project that might lead to a break-

through in some area. Such a project might not be in line with current research technique, but it might be a bright idea nonetheless."

According to Senn, ecology—the study of the environment—is becoming an urgent concern as man "becomes increasingly aware of the problem of his relation to the environment. Not only is there the problem of pollution, but there is also the concern with space exploration. We will be able to conduct studies in both these areas with Biotron facilities."

Only limited studies have been made, Senn noted, on the effect of pollution on plants and domestic animals. Air pollution does affect plants like tobacco even when they are grown in fields far from large cities or other sources of pollution. When the Biotron opens, one of the first researchers may transfer this pollution problem from the field to Senn's "miniature universe."

The Biotron will permit environmental scientists to do their work

without having to travel around the world. In the Biotron, Death Valley may be next door to a tropical rain forest; a meadow may be down the hall from a smog-shrouded city; a shallow lake may be replaced by a bit of lunar landscape.

In the area of space research, the Biotron can be used to simulate the conditions astronauts might find in the cabin of a space capsule or under a domed enclosure on the moon or Mars. "We can also determine the tolerance of harsh conditions by living things on earth so that we can know what to expect in our search for life in outer space."

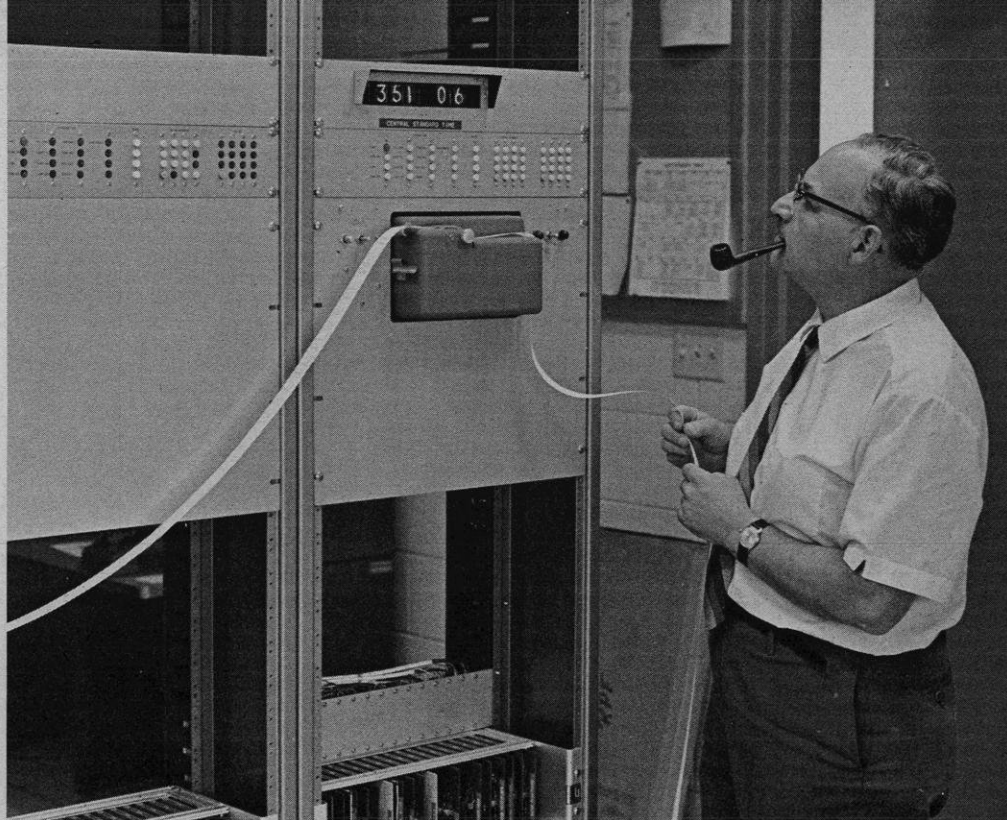
While most rooms are designed to simulate standard environmental conditions, there will be a number of "specialty" rooms for the more unusual experiments. One room is designed to limit sound transmission in and out of the room and will be used for hearing experiments. Another room will have a special wind tunnel for studying this environmental parameter. In another room, xenon, fluorescent and incandescent sources will provide high light intensity. A great range of light, temperature and humidity conditions will be created in the most "far out" room: a light gradient will be established along one axis of this room, with an air temperature gradient at right angles to the light.

To prevent contamination of experiments, no one but Biotron staff members will be allowed to enter the sealed experiment rooms. Anyone entering the Biotron will usually have to shower and don special clothes. To prevent the introduction of insects, bacteria and other contaminants, no soil will be allowed in the Biotron. Instead, a nutrient solution will be piped to plants grown in the special rooms.

Electrical demands of the Biotron, when operating 24 hours every day, will be about 20 percent of all the electricity used by the University. The building will cost half a million dollars each year to run.

"It's expensive work," Senn agrees. "But we have to know what man is doing to his environment, so I feel this type of research is as justified as going to the moon."

January 1967



Above, Prof. Harold A. Senn, director of the Biotron, checks the operations of the computer components which will keep track of the environmental conditions in each of the Biotron's 48 experiment rooms. Below is an illustration of some of the elaborate piping and electrical work needed to create the Biotron's atmospheric conditions.



MOVIES COME TO THE UNIVERSITY

Movies have become something of a universal language among the present-day college generation. Today's students are literally obsessed with the film as a medium of expression, as an art form. In the following series of articles, we present a brief review of film history and a description of how movies are becoming a part of the University's offerings.

THE MODERN WORLD is obsessed by the visual. Such is the claim advanced by the French art historian Rene Huyghe. Huyghe cites a number of modern writers who have become "converts" to the realm of the visual and who have stressed the increasing importance of visual expression and have noted the shift of public attention from literature to the visual arts. And that, to a great extent, thought is no longer conveyed by verbal constructions but by means of optical impressions.

The French poet Baudelaire had a passion for pictures that continued up to his death; he planned to write an essay on "The Power of Pictures Over the Mind." Andre Malraux was converted while shooting a film based on his novel, *Man's Hope*. Since his discovery of photographic expression, Malraux has seen the history of civilization as an imaginary museum, one that exists in the imagination and is composed of images. The novelist Andre Chamson has gone so far as to call our times the "civilization of the image."

Today, the movies have almost usurped the position once held only recently by the other visual media. And it is probably the movies, more than any other single visual medium operating in society, that molds opinions, tastes, and behavior. Erwin Panofsky has concluded that if all the serious lyrical poets, composers, painters, and sculptors stopped their activities, only a small fraction of the public would be aware of the fact and a still smaller fraction would even care about it. However, if movies came to such an abrupt halt, the social consequences could be catastrophic.

Movies, however, are not as re-

cent a phenomenon as we would generally think. In London in 1824, Peter Mark Roget had announced his theory of "The Persistence of Vision with Regard to Moving Objects." Scientists, upon testing his theory, established that through some peculiarity of the eye an image is retained for a fraction of a second longer than it actually appears. This peculiarity became the basis for motion pictures. A movie is a series of still pictures printed on a long ribbon of celluloid, usually 35 to 16 millimeters wide. Each picture, stopped for an instant, is projected onto a screen, then taken off in a flash and another picture is put on. Enough phases of an action appear on the screen for the eye to make the connection between one picture and the next and the illusion of continuous motion is created.

In 1895, it was a revelation when Thomas Edison first projected a moving picture onto a white sheet. The figures were as large as life and, in a strange sort of way, even more real. The first moviegoers sat enthralled through one-minute shorts that were simple recordings of the movements of fire engines, a man milking a cow, waves lapping on a beach, workers pouring out of a factory at quitting time, cable cars on Broadway, military parades, and the famous train called the Black Diamond Express. The Black Diamond Express was a great success on the screen. Albert E. Smith, of the old Vitagraph Company, describes its effect as "fearsome, roaring toward the audience like a giant gone berserk." Sound was added to accompany this cataclysmic moment by Smith's partner in the wings simulating the noise of the train by

beating furiously on dishpans, pie plates, metal sheeting, and large hollow pipes. In the audience, men sat aghast, babies yowled, and women screamed and some fainted.

A short time before, the public had been greatly excited over Edison's peep show called the kinetoscope, a wooden cabinet with a slit at the top and a few moving pictures. Pictures began to move and the audience's fascination was aroused by "Alexander Black's Picture Plays," a series of photographs taken from life and projected onto a screen by a magic lantern machine. Edison's first film, made in 1893, showed Fred Ott sneezing; in 1896, he made "The Kiss." All it showed was May Irwin and John C. Rice kissing, but it caused a sensation at the time.

The one-minute films lost popular enthusiasm quickly when people began to want more than just movement. Narrative came with the appearance of the short-story movie. Vitagraph was one of the first to put these out; on May 16, 1897, "The Burglar on the Roof" hit the screen. Length was still one minute and one scene from one camera angle.

Samuel Lubin produced a pastoral epic entitled "Horse Eating Hay," but in 1903 when Edwin S. Porter made "The Great Train Robbery" and when "Ben Hur" was filmed in Italy and pirated to this country, almost overnight movies were on their way.

MOVIES have come so far, have been of so much interest to the general public, that it was only natural that sooner or later they would become of interest to the academic community. Wisconsin has long been active in films, having one of the

first film societies in the country and in offering courses on the film. The Mass Communications History Center and the Center for Theatre Research on campus contain a vast wealth of historical film material. This past semester, a new film lecture series was inaugurated, bringing three movie directors to the Union for a lecture-demonstration of their work. In addition, the campus and the community was visited by Harold Lloyd who showed a re-release of his old comedy, "The Freshman," and talked with students.

King Vidor opened the Union Film Lecture Series with a lecture "The Evolution of an Art Form" and showed clips from three of his films representing three rather rough stages in a developing history: the silent, the talking, and the color film. In 1925, while still in his twenties, Vidor directed "The Big Parade." "Parade," said Vidor, "was the first picture that I know of as an anti-war film to deglamorize war." Next he showed his sound film "Our Daily Bread" (1934), a study during the depression, and the use of color for great effect was demonstrated in "War and Peace."

Shirley Clarke showed her film "The Cool World" as the second in the film lecture series. She is an independent director and a leading exponent of the American neo-realistic film. Before "The Cool World," Miss Clarke made some 16mm documentary films, some experimental-poetic shorts, and "The Connection," a film based on the off-Broadway play by Jack Gelber about Negroes in the narcotics underworld.

"The Cool World" is a film version of Warren Miller's novel describing Negro life in our country's most famous ghetto, Harlem, and in particular, a group of boys who are members of a gang called the "Royal Pythons." Miss Clarke took major liberties with the book such as replacing the ending. "The first time I met Warren, I told him the ending was untrue, and he agreed. He told me it was put on for the very reason my film has been criticized: he wanted to leave with an element of hope."

She introduced her film by stating that it was valid when it was conceived in 1961. When it was shown at its opening in New York in 1964, the first riots in Harlem began.

George Stevens, the last director

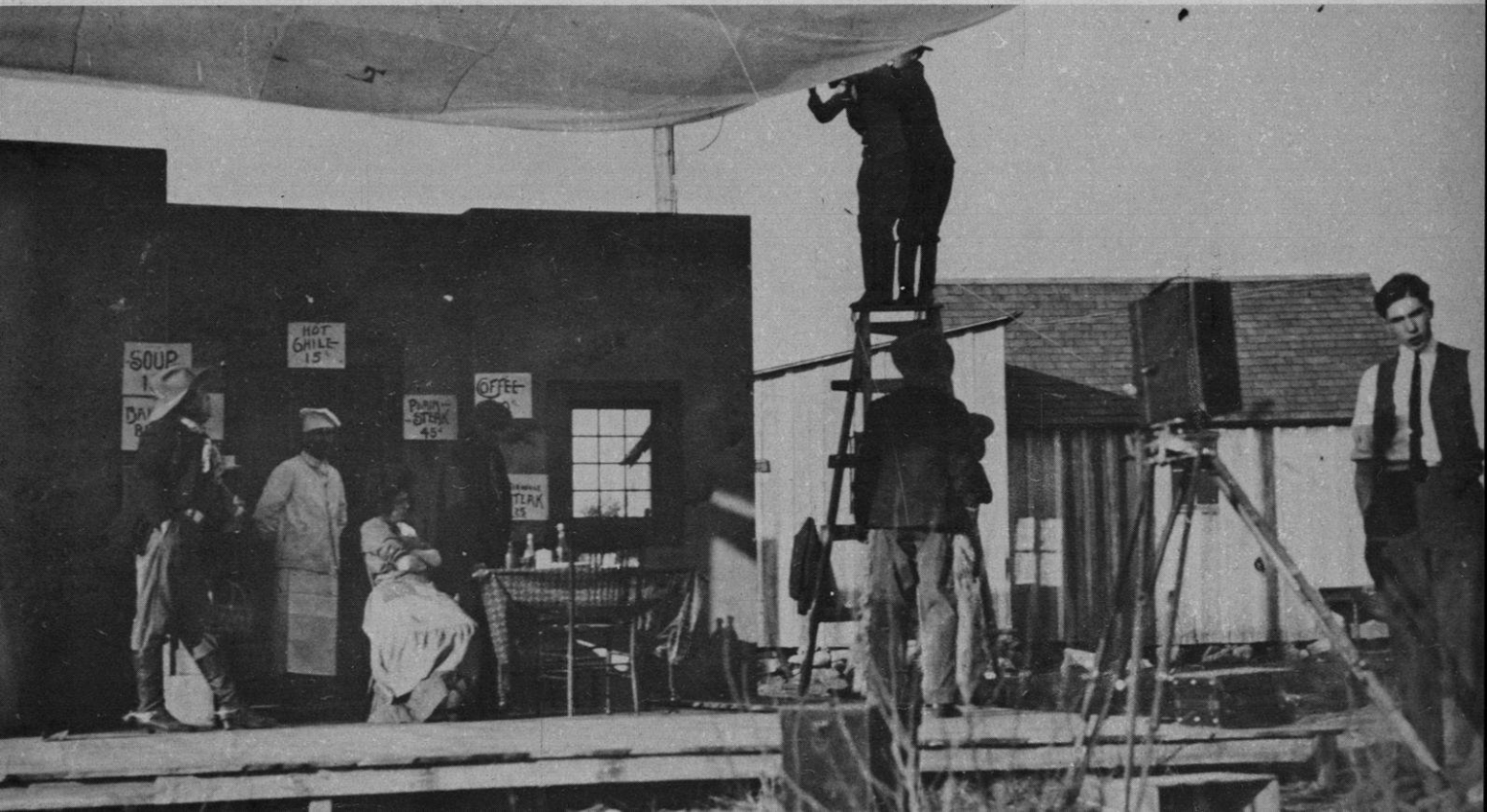
to lecture in the series, brought his film "Shane." Made in 1953, the movie stars Alan Ladd as Shane. On its face, the film is a big western with one of the themes being that of farmers versus cattle ranchers. But the central issue of the film is the gun and the man who uses it.

"The six-shooter," said Stevens, "means destruction to the theme of life. Shane is a morality play; every character in the film tries to justify killing, but realizes the responsibility and tries to avoid it. Using a weapon to destroy life is something of consequence."

Stevens has little doubt about the potential of film. The conflict, as he sees it, lies in the director making a film for an audience "who can articulate their emotions and intellectualism through the extension of the cinema" and making a film that he wants to make.

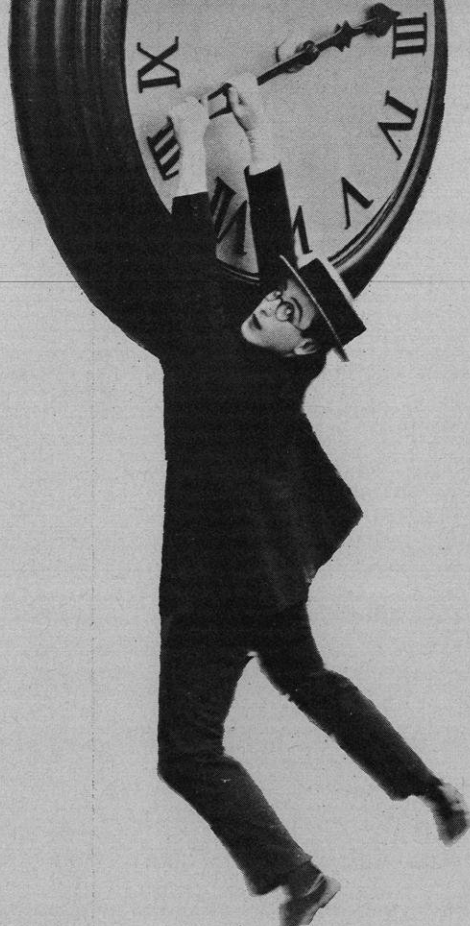
Regarding the films of tomorrow, Stevens said he "hoped the complicated medium will then be turned over to those it belongs to." By this he meant the young directors now working but also those young people who have found film to be the medium most potent with expression.

Movies were made everywhere and under every condition during the early years of filming. The picture below was taken in 1912 on the set of the Eclair Company in Pawnee, Okla. Photo courtesy of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the George Eastman House, Rochester, N. Y.



THE MAN WITH THE MAGIC GLASSES

by Paul Shaw



SILENT COMEDY—America's most brilliant and enduring contribution to film—had two individually supreme masters: Charlie Chaplin and Harold Lloyd. Both were able to create original and lasting comic characters. This was due largely, of course, to the comic genius that they each possessed, but also to the fact that both men had, after a while, financial control over the production of their films. The comic character that Lloyd produced was the complete opposite of Chaplin's. In his autobiography, *My Wonderful World of Slapstick*, Buster Keaton gives a good summary:

"Charlie's tramp was a bum with a bum's philosophy. Lovable as he was he would steal if he got a chance . . . Lloyd's screen character was quite different. . . . He played a mamma's boy who continually surprised everyone, including himself, by triumphing over an impossible situation and displaying in fits and starts, the fighting heart of a lion."

Harold Lloyd came to Madison and the UW campus last fall to premiere his film, "Harold Lloyd's Funny Side of Life." "The Fresh-

man," a satire on college life which was made in the twenties, was an hour segment of the anthology. This portion of the film was shown to a test audience in the Union's Play Circle Theater.

Lloyd explained that he was previewing "The Freshman" on various college campuses before its general public release because he and his associates were not sure the comedy of the film would be accepted by today's cadre of college student sophisticates who have been virtually weaned on movies, particularly on large doses of foreign "art" films.

"After all," the man with the glasses noted, "I've gone through a whole generation since 'The Freshman' was originally made." Many of the mothers and fathers of today's college students of course fondly recall Lloyd and his ledge-hanging predicaments, but he is merely a name from the distant past to most of their sons and daughters.

Lloyd entered films from a background of bits of dramatic acting and attending John Lane Connor's San Diego Dramatic School. Lloyd's first film appearance was as an extra in an early Edison film in 1912. His

first screen character was "Willie Work" created with another extra and friend, Hal Roach. The Willie Work character wore a much-padded coat, a battered silk hat, and a cat's whisker mustache. Lloyd and Roach sent test films to Pathe in New York, but they failed to sell. Roach had inherited some money and wanted to form a film company with Lloyd as one of his actors. But, with a disagreement over salary, Lloyd left to work for Mack Sennett at the Keystone lot.

Lloyd was to stay with Sennett only a short time. He was given a small part as an Italian fruit cart vendor in one of Sennett's comedies. The part called for the vendor to do a comic fall called a 108. A 108 usually begins with a flying brick. The brick hits the comic in the head; he leaps up, turns a semi-flip flap and lands on the peak of his spine. The director liked the result and Lloyd was put in a couple of comedies with Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle. Hal Roach came up with a better salary offer and Lloyd went back to work for him.

This time Lloyd and Roach worked out a character for a series;

they called him Lonesome Luke. The Lonesome Luke character was purely imitative of Chaplin even though Lloyd painstakingly avoided copying the well-known Chaplin mannerisms.

The glasses character that Lloyd was to make famous emerged partly from his discontent with the Lonesome Luke character, which he disliked intensely and which, after a while, he felt he had taken as far as the character could go. Also, Lloyd had a better, though hazy idea for a character crystallizing in the back of his head. He had been feeling around for a youth who could be carried through a college series, a comic Frank Merriwell. Lloyd saw a dramatic picture in which the central character was a tolerant and peaceful parson who became a fighter when riled. Glasses emphasized his essential placidity. As Lloyd relates, "I did not feel cut out for a fighting parson, but the basic idea was there. . . . The glasses would serve as my trade mark and at the same time suggest the character—quiet, normal, boyish, clean, sympathetic, not impossible to romance. I would need no eccentric make-up, or funny clothes. I would be an average recognizable American youth and let the situations take care of the comedy."

Lloyd decided to make one-reelers, one a week; a new character, as Lloyd thought, needed the constant exposure of fifty-two releases a year to familiarize it to audiences. Horn-rimmed glasses were chosen because they were in vogue among the youth.

By 1925, with the release of "The Freshman," the glasses character was fully developed. "The Freshman" is a satire on college life in the Roaring Twenties. The hero, Harold Lamb, is a young man whose singular ambition is to be the most popular guy on campus. In the film, one can find a portion of Lloyd's unusually large comic vocabulary, that is, the tools of his trade: the store of knowledge of comedy effects, what they are and how to get them.

The central character is plausible. He must be, according to a Lloyd tenet, even though the action may



Harold Lloyd's film, "The Freshman," is as appealing to today's audiences as it was to those who saw the film when it was first released more than a generation ago.

be outlandish. A comedy cannot be true to life and be funny, even though life can be hysterically funny at times. "Nature," as Lloyd has said, "is a punk continuity writer. A good picture should crowd more comedy into five to eight reels than happens to most of us in a lifetime."

One of the highlights of silent comedy occurs in "The Freshman"—this is the sequence in which Harold Lamb goes to a dance in a tuxedo that has been loosely basted by his tailor. Harold, in a hurry, let an inebriated tailor fix him in a basted together tuxedo for the school dance. The tuxedo slowly comes apart in sections, and finally comes apart and falls off. This sequence brought out a rule of comedy which Lloyd has stressed: never disappoint an audience by leading it to expect something that is not in the picture, un-

less you give it a still funnier situation instead. The original version pointed this up. The unravelling stopped with Lamb's coat, thus squelching the easiest laugh in the world, which is to rob him of his pants in public. After previewing the film, Lloyd found the audience looking forward eagerly to the pants going off after the coat, and when they didn't, the disappointment was obvious. The whole scene was re-shot, this time with the pants unravelling.

Today's generation of film aficionados discovered that Harold Lloyd was not simply an antique curiosity, but a true comic genius. The gap of history and the generations was bridged by "The Freshman." The contemporary Wisconsin students laughed as their mothers and fathers had laughed at the indomitable little man with the glasses.



Prof. Richard G. Lawson, of the UW speech department, is shown here working with a group of students in the film production course that he teaches.

Student Films: Fad and Fancy?

by Richard G. Lawson

THE FILM has come of age. Film schools are being established in universities and colleges all over the world and students are busily writing, directing, shooting, and editing their own films. Film showings on the campus are attracting capacity crowds everywhere. Few excursions in the "arts" have received such strong support from students and faculty alike. Some of the films are dreadful, long, and boring, but often they are exciting, even if crudely constructed. Liberally laced with sex, poking fun at society and sometimes themselves, often brutal, often incomprehensible, and often showing a distinct lack of talent, the student films have captured the imagination of the vocal college students and the intellectual and artistic community.

What are these student films? Are they artistic expressions? Are they merely another platform from which the students can take pot-shots at the establishment? Will they have much impact upon the motion picture industry? Do they presage a new art form? Why have students become so interested in film making? What is the worth of such activity or the value of the experience of viewing the results?

Film-making is fun. It does not require much formal training or practice. It is relatively cheap. Painting,

sculpting, music, or writing, for example, demand a student become a reasonably good craftsman before he can be creative. All that is really needed in the case of film making is the desire to make a film. It is a kind of "instant art." The student announces to anyone interested that he is a film-maker, and proceeds to make a film.

Yet film-making has stature both in the student world and among the faculty. A film is a "film," while a mimeographed handout is a "throwaway." This may be due partly to a lack of a clearly defined critical discipline. Often a student is praised all the more for his lack of technical competence. This leaves a student free of all fetters. He is free to express himself whether or not he has any talent in using the medium, or even something to say.

Film is expressive. One of its intriguing factors for the student is found in its unique ability to express themselves to themselves. Like "home movies" which mean so much to the participants, the student films have a kind of reality of their own. Also like home movies, when they are well done they are often enjoyed outside the circle of family and close friends. We live in a visually oriented society, saturated as we are by

the hackneyed visual world of television. The film is an opportunity for the student to be visually stimulating. This ability to express his ideas about his world and to make comments which please and excite him I believe to be the single most important attribute which makes film attractive to college students today.

Film-making is somewhat of a fad. Like folksinging of yesterday, film-making is sweeping the campuses and is supported by the intellectual leaders. As in most instances of campus movements, there are a few rules that must be rigidly adhered to before the film can be accepted. It must not be "slick" in the sense of Hollywood or the film industry. Rather, it should be constructed in a primitive manner, and the camera should have a subjective quality about it.

It is best if the film is abstruse. An unclear visual statement about a deep philosophical, social, psychological, or moral subject is best. It is not always clear if anyone, including the film-maker, really understands what is happening on the screen. In fact it often appears that the fewer who do the better for the film's acceptance, because an important rule is that one says he understands the film in any case. If pressed to explain it the student film-maker usually reverts to some statement about the film being too complicated to explain in words. Besides, to explain art is to destroy it, don't you know?

FILM-MAKING also provides an outlet for the non-conformist and anti-establishment feelings of many of today's students. If I were pressed to describe in one word the broad spectrum of student films I would certainly find myself using terms like *anti-Hollywood*, *anti-committee*, *anti-commercial*, *anti-slick*, and even *anti-film*. The films are protests not only in their techniques, but in their subject matter. They protest most things from war to peace; from love to hate. The results often are as confused as are our own thoughts about the subjects. When such thoughts are coupled with a lack of discipline or technical competence, the results are a splendid and glorious confusion. It is unfortunate that both the subject matter *and* the techniques must be non-conformist. The students do not ask us to "forgive" this lack of clarity or technical competence. We are told we must accept it as indicative of the sincerity of the film-maker.

"Hollywood," which does not really exist and more accurately should be called the film industry, is the real focus of most of the students' criticism. It is viewed as the place where the worst in films is produced. The demand is often heard that the film industry is too crassly commercial, too concerned with making money. The students are deluding themselves if they do not understand and accept that this is precisely what the film industry is set up to do. The industry cannot afford the luxury of protests. It cannot afford to experiment. The fact that the industry is often fatuous in its claims should not blind us to the fact that we must not criticize it on grounds far removed from commercial enterprise. By the same token, we must

not object to the students' concern that their films should not be criticized under the standards of the film industry. It is of little import that a mass of people "like" the student films. The films are not made for such viewing, even though they are often shown to overflow crowds on the campuses. The student film-makers are not really interested in a large public seeing their films, and I do not think that the public is much interested either.

Most of the films reflect their maker's groping for a definition of what he believes. They should be judged on experimental terms. They should be judged as a part of the learning process. Student films are not "the answer to Hollywood." They are not in the same league.

The results of the film industry talks to the common man. He knows what the film is about. He understands it. It is on his level so that he can comprehend it. He is viewing something familiar. The student film-maker often forgets the audience so completely that we must conclude that he is talking to himself.

The student film-maker must show more responsibility in his use of the medium. As long as lack of craftsmanship is held as a virtue, as long as the films are almost incomprehensible, and as long as they seem bent on destroying what little film tradition there is, the student films are lacking in responsibility.

Even if the industry knows its audience well, it often fails in that it has little to say to them that is intellectually stimulating. So, too, do the student films often fail. Saying nothing or saying something in an unintelligible way are equally disappointing. When we have a vague idea, we should not inflict its articulation upon the unsuspecting public in its raw form. Student films can be shown in their raw state in class. Home movies can be shown at home. Each has a reality and integrity of its own which has value as long as it is not viewed out of context. However, this should not deter the student to strive diligently in his effort to communicate a well-defined idea in a well-defined manner to a well-defined audience. Clarity should never be viewed as a handicap.

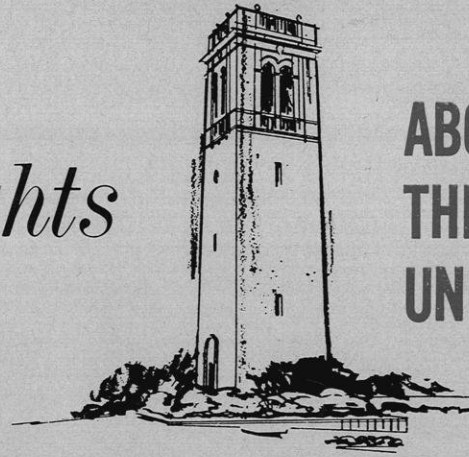
AS LONG AS the student films are attempting to stretch and extend the medium, the resultant films will demand great leaps of imagination of the audiences. Filmic art, and I am tempted to say all art, is attempting to describe man and make sense out of what he is doing. The film-maker takes diverse elements of life and reality and connects them. It is often difficult for the majority of people to understand the *avant garde* because they fail to see the connections, even with the artist's help. The leap is too large. Sometimes it may take generations before the artist is appreciated and understood. The validity of a work of art lies in the fact of someone at sometime being able to make such a leap. We should never judge a work of art as good or bad in any categorical way. We may only judge it as being rich or poor in its meaning to us, and to people like us.

Nor should art or films necessarily please us. Unless

continued on page 25

news and sidelights

ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY



Faculty Adopts New Speaker Policy Rules

THE MADISON faculty of the University has adopted policy revisions designed to protect a speaker's right to be heard and to prevent disruptive campus demonstrations.

The policy changes, adopted on an almost unanimous voice vote at the December faculty meeting, were partially prompted by the faculty's general condemnation of a demonstration that kept Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) from completing a political address at the University in late October (see December, 1966 *Alumnus*).

A key addition to the policy statement covering the use of University facilities by outside speakers, puts the school on record as having an "obligation" to protect the right to listen.

"Those who attend a speech or program sponsored by student organizations, University departments, or other authorized groups, have the duty not to obstruct it," the rule states, adding: "and the University has the obligation to protect the right to listen or participate."

The new policy is effective immediately on the Madison campus and will be considered by the University's other faculties for general adoption.

The revisions were part of a recodification of existing policies on the use of facilities and outside speakers presented by Prof. David

Fellman of the political science department.

Most debated was a provision describing the scope of student freedom. Students may support causes by lawful means "which do not disrupt the operations of the University," the provision states.

Fellman was asked by Law Prof. Ted Finman whether the restriction covered student sit-ins. He was told it did.

"This is not new policy," Fellman said, "but as stated we have a basis on which to exercise disciplinary action if such is necessary."

Previous to the faculty action, Madison Chancellor R. W. Fleming had noted that a disregard of the right to listen has put the University's open speaker policy "in the greatest danger confronting it in many years."

"People do accept that we will have all kinds of views presented on the campus," Fleming said, "but they do not accept harassment or interference which does not permit a man to speak."

The chancellor, speaking at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Civil Liberties Union, said that free speech is absolute neither on the campus nor in civil life.

"In the area of free speech I think there can be conduct which is disruptive of the educational process, and that the University has an interest in its control which is separate and apart from the control which the civil law may provide," he said.

Referring to the Kennedy In-

cident, the chancellor said, "In that case, I thought there was a clear violation of the right of free speech." He said the University faculty and students apparently agreed and that he hoped the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) would "take a stand on the question which it raises."

"There is a right to listen and for a speaker to proceed without disruption," Fleming said. He added that when individuals demonstrate a disregard for those rights, "I think civil liberties are in danger."

The chancellor noted that the Committee to End the War in Viet Nam said its conduct at the Kennedy appearance was justified by a "moral imperative arising out of the unjust war" and by an obligation on the part of public officials to discuss major issues of the day.

Both points involve value judgments, Fleming said.

"For my generation the moral imperative argument has an ominous ring," he said. "We remember how it was used by the Communists before and after they were at war with Germany, the Nazis in exterminating the Jews who were said to be undermining the German culture, and the Ku Klux Klan when it relies on the Bible to substantiate the superiority of the white race."

The chancellor also questioned the responsibility of obligating a speaker to "always talk about what a given group defines as the major issue."

"We have, and I believe we

should have, a policy which lets any group bring almost anyone to the campus," Fleming said.

"We have been criticized, often severely, for this policy. But I believe that a majority of the people of Wisconsin now accept it as sound—and it has earned us the respect of scholars all over the world."

Fleming told the meeting that interest in student civil liberties has increased in the last few years and noted that the ACLU and the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) both have documents on the subject.

"I have read them," he said, "and while I would not contend that we are perfect, I doubt that there is another university in the country which more nearly meets the criteria laid down by both the ACLU and the AAUP."

Book Cites New Approach To Campus Ministry

"A PROGRAM of ping-pong tables and peanut-butter sandwiches coupled with Sunday evening worship followed by fellowship hours, though still very much in evidence, is no longer the dominant Protestant approach to campus work."

So writes Prof. Phillip E. Hammond of the UW department of sociology in his definitive book on *The Campus Clergyman*, recently published by Basic Books, Inc., New York.

Prof. Hammond studied in depth the problems and social patterns of approximately 1,300 full-time Protestant ministers on campuses across the United States. He draws a composite picture of them:

"They are politically more liberal, have more interest in news of national and world affairs, and reveal more support for the ecumenical movement. They are more critical of their denominations, have more formal education, and are more favorable to the churches' taking a stronger interest in social action."

The single term, "unorthodox," might be used to describe how they differ from other ministers, he writes. "At some schools, the best visiting

lecturer-series or the most experimental theater can be found under the aegis of the campus ministry," he points out. "At other schools, the programs of social action or of welfare service to surrounding neighborhoods are conducted out of the chaplain's office or the denominational foundations ringing the campus. At still other campuses, these foundations serve as open forums, allowing political and theological speakers who might otherwise be denied hearings."

Prof. Hammond found that the campus ministry has become firmly established. Nevertheless, "despite its more than half-century of history and tradition it still seems an ambiguous profession, suffering from a high degree of turnover, even contrasted with the turnover in public-school teaching, an occupation notorious for its personnel changes."

He quotes one campus minister as saying: "You can never go in, as a parish minister does, and know what the objectives are that the church has laid down." And another: "Our main complaint usually is that we lack definition or job description, or what it is we are expected to be doing."

A graduate of Willamette University who holds the M.A. and Ph.D. of Columbia, Prof. Hammond came to Wisconsin from Yale, where he taught from 1960 to 1965. He took a year off from teaching and spent it at the Survey Research Center at the University of California, Berkeley, to complete his book. His research was supported in part by the Danforth Foundation.

James Robertson Named UW Radio and Television Director

THE Board of Regents has appointed a new director of radio and television, effective January 1. He is James Robertson, executive vice president and general manager of KCET community television in Los Angeles and former vice president of National Educational Television.

Robertson, a native of Madison and a 1940 graduate of the UW, succeeds H. B. McCarty, who has

been administrative head of UW radio activities since 1929 and of television since 1953.

Prof. McCarty announced last February that he planned early retirement from his administrative duties but would continue working on related educational activities, with emphasis on special projects. He joined the Madison faculty in 1929 and organized the widely-heralded Wisconsin School of the Air.

Robertson's new post includes responsibility for WHA radio, where he began his broadcast training, WHA television, and the existing 11 station state-wide radio network of the State Radio Council. He will also work with the four resident and 11 center campuses of the UW in radio and television instruction. In addition, he will expedite use of radio and television in all aspects of University Extension, and assist the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education in the development of a statewide educational television network.

Extension Chancellor Donald R. McNeil, who presented the appointment to the Regents, said that a faculty search committee and the University administration had made the finest possible choice for a new director. According to Prof. McCarty, "The radio and television staff plan a warm homecoming for Jim Robertson. His career in both commercial and educational radio and television has been brilliant. We are fortunate that he has consented to return to Wisconsin, for he brings exactly the kind of creativity and leadership needed for maximum educational use of electronic communication in the years ahead."

The new director has had broad experience in Wisconsin broadcasting, including 11 years with WTMJ radio and television in Milwaukee, where he was television program manager for seven years. He has also been associated with radio stations WIBA in Madison, WMAM in Marinette, and WCLO in Janesville.

Robertson entered educational broadcasting professionally in 1954 when he supervised the beginnings of Chicago educational television

station WTTW. He joined National Educational Television in 1959 as director of station relations. In 1962 he was appointed vice president, to supervise the NET Washington office liaison with the Federal Communications Commission, the Congress, and national educational organizations. He moved to Los Angeles in October, 1963, to get KCET built, staffed, and programmed.

More Students Taking Honors Courses

THERE ARE more students at the UW today than ever before; and they are smarter than ever before.

Proof of the claim can be documented by the latest report of the Honors Committee of the College of Letters and Science at Madison.

For example: in the first semester of 1960-61, the first time the honors program was offered, 78 honors courses were taken by 334 freshmen and sophomores. Five years later, in the first semester of 1965-66, a total of 676 students—including 302 freshmen, 174 sophomores, 118 juniors, and 82 seniors—were enrolled in 211 honors courses. This figure represented 4.9 per cent of total college enrollment.

Honors students last year earned grade point averages of 3.46 the first semester and 3.47 the second. The chemistry department had the most honors students enrolled, with 23. Next were history and psychology, with 21 each, followed by political science with 18, English with 17, and mathematics with 16.

In the current semester, 813 students, or 5.6 per cent of total college enrollment, including 347 freshmen, 233 sophomores, 147 juniors, and 86 seniors are taking honors courses.

The program was begun to encourage and recognize work of greater depth, scope, and originality by undergraduates, whose abilities and interests make them eligible. Virtually every department in the college is now supplementing its regular program with honors courses.

These are of four types: selected courses, especially designed for honors candidates; completely separate

sections of existing courses; special laboratory and discussion sections attached to present courses; and individual tutorials. Most classes are small and provide direct and personal instruction.

The honors program is voluntary. A student applies to the committee for certification, and the committee judges his application on the basis of his past academic work, recommendations from high school teachers and college instructors, and personal interviews.

To earn the honors degree, the student must complete the general course degree requirements, be an Honors candidate in his junior and senior years, successfully complete at least 40 credits in honors courses, and complete the honors curriculum in his major department, which includes a senior honors thesis or satisfactory substitute.

The program is undergoing evaluation this semester with the cooperation of the Wisconsin Survey Research Laboratory. The study is expected to lead to further revisions in the program.

The honors committee includes Dean C. H. Ruedisili, chairman, and Profs. Robert R. Ammerman, philosophy; Mary E. Brooks, Spanish; Robert Calfee, psychology; Donald Crowe, mathematics; and Standish Henning, English.

Tape Library Answers Variety of Medical Questions

PHYSICIANS who are consulted about marital problems are evidently in the same position as everyone else: frequently stumped.

Such a tentative conclusion is at least suggested by figures illustrating the use of the UW Medical School's telephone-access library of tape-recorded medical information. In the library's first six months of operation, requests for a five-minute tape titled "Marriage on the Rocks" far outstripped requests for information on more technical medical problems.

Out of a total of 946 requests for information from physicians in Wisconsin and 33 other states, there were more calls for the tape on mar-

riage than for any other. A tape on the treatment of bee stings was in second place.

The tape library, which began operation last April 1, now contains 88 tape recordings on a wide variety of medical problems in various areas, including internal medicine, pediatrics, radiology, psychiatry, obstetrics-gynecology, surgery and neurology. The tapes, averaging about five minutes in length, were prepared by faculty members of the Medical School.

Many of the tapes cover emergency situations, but others give up-to-date information on chronic medical problems. Other tapes often requested by physicians during the first six-month period included those on the management of pregnant patients with negative Rh factor, recognition and management of the delinquent child, choosing the psychiatrist, recognition and treatment of the suicidal threat, and a tape on a perennial medical problem: charley horse.

The tape library was developed jointly by the Medical School and the University Extension, under the direction of Dr. Thomas C. Meyer.

A random sampling of the tape recordings elicits the following medical subjects: prevention of athletic knee injury, management of acute renal failure, congestive heart failure in infants, present status of the treatment of angina pectoris, neurosurgery in Parkinson's disease, emergency use of radiation therapy, treatment of acute pneumonias, management of psychiatric problems in children, and two tapes on the birth of twins—one discussing labor and the other delivery.

Pass-Fail Courses Receive L & S Faculty Approval

THE FACULTY of the College of Letters and Science has recommended that the University liberalize its policy of allowing senior students to take courses outside their major on a pass-fail basis.

The pass-fail system was introduced in 1964 on an experimental basis and is limited to students in the letters and science school. Stu-

dents completing satisfactory work receive credit for the courses taken, but are not given a letter grade. The purpose of the program is to encourage senior students with good academic records to choose courses of special interest to them without concern for course prerequisites or grade point averages.

Currently, the program is open only to seniors with a cumulative 3.5 grade point average, the equivalent of a B plus letter grade. About one-third of the 143 students eligible are enrolled in the experimental program this fall.

The Letters and Science faculty recommended that the qualifying grade point average be lowered to 3.0 and the change would make an estimated 570 students eligible next semester.

Athletic Gate Receipts Provide Expansion Funds

GATE RECEIPTS from Wisconsin sports events have financed more than \$7 million in construction and expansion of the University's athletic facilities during the last 10 years.

The UW Athletic Board included the accounting last month in its annual report to the Madison faculty.

Of the total, \$3.7 million was earmarked for construction completed

or planned during the academic year ending last June. The major piece of construction added a second deck to the west side of Camp Randall Stadium and increased its seating capacity to 77,248. Cost of the project was \$2.8 million.

Project plans approved in 1965-66 include a new crew house to be completed this year at a cost of \$225,000, and an ice skating arena to be completed in 1968 at a cost of \$600,000.

The board reported that some

1,200 students participated in 1965-66 in the 14 sports sponsored by the UW's Division of Intercollegiate Athletics. "In addition to the intercollegiate athletes, thousands of other students as well as faculty members used the facilities which have been financed from athletic events," the board said.

Wisconsin finished fourth in all-sports Big Ten Conference standings in the last academic year, stretching to five years the University's string of first-division finishes.

Student Films (continued)

like the industry we must reach a vast number of people for financial reasons, the film should not please, but help us to *see*. It should help us to see dimensions and perspectives which we are unable to visualize on our own. There is no other reason for an artist or film-maker to interpose himself between us and reality. If his purpose is merely to record reality then he is in the way. I, for one, do not want him there. However, if he provides a new perspective, a new dimension, a new understanding of the myriad and diverse elements out of which our lives are made, he not only has a *raison d'être*, he is desperately needed.

Student films are exceedingly valuable because they experiment with new techniques. They extend our imaginations. They develop our abilities to make leaps. Despite their awkwardness; despite their self-centered, self-conscious manner; despite their sloppiness and lack of technical competence; and despite the

arrogant manner in which the film-makers assert themselves to be artists and "the answer to Hollywood," student films are advancing the potentialities of film as a medium of expression. They are providing a small public which are exposed to new forms, ideas, and techniques. Upon this base will be built the demand for more imaginative, creative, and artistic films from the film industry.

The student film, because of its *anti-film* character, unshackles the student film-maker. Quite frankly he is unhampered by much knowledge. He is able to attempt many things and succeed where by all odds he should fail. Like the proverbial bumblebee, the film-maker often succeeds simply because he does not realize how impossible it is. In short, student films are not merely a fad and fancy. They are important experiments. They lay the groundwork for more cogent and meaningful expressions in a society which increasingly relies on visual communication.

Coming April 25!

WISCONSIN WOMEN'S DAY-1967

*featuring a lecture-recital
of the music of Schubert
by artist-in-residence*

PAUL BADURA-SKODA

In addition, several UW faculty members will be on hand to lead various seminars dealing with the theme: "Facing the Fantastic Future." Mark your calendar now.

More details in next month's Alumnus.

Alumni News

1900-1910

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Powers (Edna M. Brown '08) recently celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary in Kansas City, Mo.

Judge Herman W. Sachtjen '09 retired in November after a long career as Circuit Court judge in Madison.

1911-1920

Dr. Elmer L. Severinghaus '16, Brookfield Center, Conn., has been elected president of the overseas agency of the United Church of Christ.

Jay E. Newton '19 and Russell Schmitt '33 both of Madison, have developed a unique new product called the "Furnace Sitter." The device, operated by two flashlight batteries, independent of outside electric power, warns a property owner if his heating system is not functioning.

Vivian Warner '19 was married last summer to Ray M. York. They live in Wilmette, Ill.

1921-1930

Harvey B. Hanlon '23 retired last May as vice president of Harper & Row Publishers, Inc. (El-Hi textbook division). His previous experience included 25 years of service as a sales representative for Row Peterson Publishing Co. in Wisconsin and as Western manager for the same company with headquarters in San Francisco.

Dr. Albert W. Weeks '23 has retired from his position of staff geologist with the Sun Oil Co.'s general offices in Philadelphia, Pa.

E. C. Bopf '24, who has been in charge of the Deere & Co.'s licensing arrangements with other manufacturers, has retired after 38 years of service with the John Deere organization. He lives in Moline, Ill.

Chief Justice George R. Currie '25 of the Wisconsin Supreme Court has announced that he will seek a new term in the April, 1967 election.

Firman H. Hass '25, a partner of Ernst & Ernst, Detroit, Mich., is the newly-elected president of the National Association of Accountants. He is a member of the American Accounting Association, the American Institute of CPA's, and the Michigan Association of CPA's.

Ike G. Brader '26 has retired after more than 37 years service with the General Telephone Company of Wisconsin. Brader has served his fraternity, Beta Theta Pi, as alumni advisor for the Alpha Phi chapter at the UW for more than 38 years.

Mrs. Ethel Max Parker '28, Madison, director of public information for the local Red Cross chapter, was honored recently at a special dinner for her "faithful performance of services for fifteen years."

Clarence L. Greiber '29, director of the Wisconsin State Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education, was recently presented with an outstanding service award by the American Vocational Assn.

Dr. John E. Faber '30, consultant in obstetrics and gynecology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., has been promoted from the grade of instructor in obstetrics and gynecology to that of assistant professor in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Minnesota at Rochester.

William A. McNamara '30, financial vice president of the Madison Gas & Electric Co., has been elected a director of First Federal Savings & Loan Assn. in Madison.

Dr. Walter C. Rogers '30, Pasadena, Calif., recently completed a tour of duty as chief of staff aboard the S. S. HOPE, famed hospital ship.

1931-1940

Prof. Robert C. Merz '33 has been awarded the 1965-66 distinguished faculty award presented by the Engineering Alumni Association of the University of Southern California.

Arthur W. Shuman '34 has transferred

his activities from Los Angeles, Calif. to Geneva, Switzerland where he will be director of administration for Lockheed Aircraft Corp.'s overseas base companies.

James J. Bogart '35, a career executive with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in Washington, D. C., has been named deputy controller. He and his wife (Mary McNary '35) live in Chevy Chase, Md.

Israel Raffkind '36 is now with the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary for Policy Analysis and Program Evaluation, in the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Raffkind (Shirley Mullen '40) received her degree from the University of Maryland just prior to their 25th wedding anniversary in 1964 and is now a speech and hearing therapist with Montgomery County, Maryland.

Robert T. Howell '38, formerly secretary-treasurer with the Twin Disc Co. in Indianapolis, Ind., has been elected to the position of vice president—finance and secretary.

Roth Schleck '38, chief administrative assistant to Wisconsin Gov. Warren Knowles, has resigned from the governor's staff to return to banking in Milwaukee.

Dr. Elmer C. Larsen '39 has been elected vice president and appointed general manager of the Coatings & Resins Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

Madison Atty. Maurice B. Pasch '39, a member of the UW Board of Regents has been appointed state commander of the Military Order of the World Wars.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Sohrweide '39, Dallas, Tex., celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary last month. Sohrweide is a Dallas restaurateur and a member of the board of directors of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

Zenas H. Beers '40 has been appointed to the newly-created post of chief agronomist at the Sohio Chemical Co., in Cleveland, O.

Milwaukee Atty. Robert J. Casper was recently married to Miss Elizabeth Pickering Morris.

1941-1945

Army Col. Harold R. Kressin '41 is commander of the Quemoy Defense Command, consisting of a series of islands off the eastern coast of China that are within artillery range of the Communist Chinese mainland and have been subject to periodic bombardment.

Charles M. Metcalf '41 has become a partner of the firm of Sverdrup & Parcel and Associates, Inc., engineers-architects, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Dennis W. Watson '41 of the University of Minnesota College of Medical Sciences has been appointed to the National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council.

John Bosshard '42, Bangor, Wis., a former La Crosse County district attorney and judge, has been appointed to the board of directors of the Federal Reserve

Bank of Minneapolis. He is executive vice president of the First National Bank of Bangor and chairman of the Wisconsin-Minnesota Boundary Area Commission.

Bernard J. Young '42, Madison realtor, has been elected to the presidency of the UW's Independent Housing Association.

George Affeldt '43, Milwaukee attorney, is the new president of the National "W" Club, an organization of former Wisconsin varsity letter winners.

Edward E. Daub '45 received his Ph.D. in history of science from the UW last August and is now in his second year as an assistant professor at the University of Kansas.

Dr. Elaine S. Dunn '45 was recently appointed speech pathologist at St. Francis Hospital, Evanston, Ill.

William A. Solien '45, president of the Lighthouse Point Bank, Pompano Beach, Fla., has been admitted to the practice of law in the State of Florida.

1946-1950

Dr. Richard W. Drebus '47 has been named president of Mead Johnson International, Evansville, Ind.

Margery J. Turner '47, associate professor (dance) of health and physical education at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, has been presented with a 25-year award for meritorious service to the profession of physical education by the New Jersey Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

William R. Erickson '48, formerly a vice president of Wellman-Lord Engineering, Inc., has joined the Murphy division of Dorr-Oliver, Inc., Stamford, Conn. in the newly-created position of director of marketing and long range planning. He will make his headquarters in Bartow, Fla.

Air Force Lt. Col. Richard C. Lathrop '48 is professor and head of the department of electrical engineering at the Pakistan Air Force College of Aeronautical Engineering, Karachi, Pakistan.

Helen Zimmerman '48, professor of physical education for women at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill., has been named president-elect of the Illinois Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

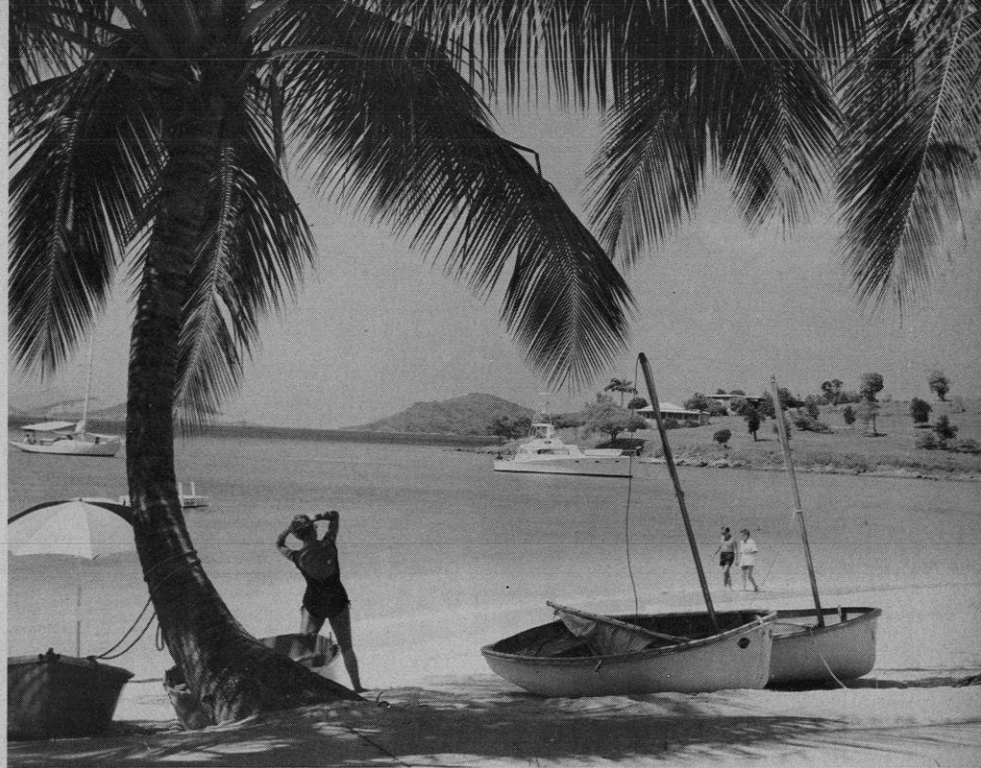
Eugene S. Adams '49 has been named assistant transportation manager in the Madison plant of Oscar Mayer & Co.

Deane Baker '49 has been named president of the H. F. Campbell Co., Detroit-based international construction firm.

Dr. Edward Pryzina '49 has been named dean of the Ohio College of Podiatry, Cleveland, O.

Louis E. Zastrow '49 is vice president of finance for the Rexall Drug Co., Ltd. in Ontario, Canada. Previous to his recent appointment, he was a manager on the management services staff of the Rexall Drug & Chemical Co.

William J. Fronk '50 has joined the Hyster Company as vice president—administration. The company is a Portland,



Badgers on the Move

Enjoy these exciting tours, sponsored by the Wisconsin Alumni Association:

- Two-week Hawaiian Holiday—March
- 12-day Caribbean Adventure—visiting New Orleans and Miami Beach, Jamaica and Puerto Rico—May
- 22-day Mediterranean Holiday, visiting Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, Athens, Istanbul, and the Greek Islands—September

Use the blank below to write for details.

Wisconsin Alumni Assn., 770 Langdon St., Madison, Wis. 53706

Please send me information on the following tours:

.... Hawaiian Holiday

.... Caribbean Adventure Mediterranean Holiday

Name

Address

City State ZIP

■ The Wisconsin Badger office announces that it has a limited number of back copies of the BADGER yearbook available from the following years: 1917, 1924, 1925, 1931, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1957, 1959, 1962, 1964, 1965, and 1966.

The BADGERS are on sale for \$6, plus a \$1 mailing charge. Checks should be made payable to the Wisconsin Badger Incorporated.

Anyone interested in ordering a BADGER from the years listed above should send their requests to the Wisconsin Badger, 502 N. Francis Street, Madison, Wis. 53706.

Ore.-based manufacturer and marketer of lift trucks, compaction equipment, and heavy-duty trailers.

Robert E. Shafer '50 was recently appointed professor of English at Arizona State University, Tempe, Ariz.

James A. Zimmerman '50 has been appointed a sales manager of the Baltimore district of the Metal Products Division of Armco Steel Corp.

1951-1955

Dr. Karl R. Guenther '51 is director of the carbon compounds division of the Bjorksten Research Laboratories, Madison.

Richard H. Smith '51 has been named an administrative underwriter in the Wisconsin region of the American Family Insurance Group, Madison.

Henry C. Williams '51 has been named Cincinnati district manager for Square D Co., major manufacturer of electrical distribution and control equipment.

Sidney A. Kohl '52 has been appointed financial vice president and director of corporate development of Kohl Food Stores, Milwaukee.

Dr. George P. Steinmetz '53 is associated with the Dean Clinic, Madison, in the practice of general, thoracic and cardiovascular surgery.

John R. Burr '55, chairman of the department of philosophy at Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh, has been elected chairman of the humanities division at WSU-O.

Kenyon Giese '55, Loganville, has been named Wisconsin's young farmer of the year. He is president of the Wisconsin Purebred Dairy Cattle Assn. and chairman of the national affairs and legislation committee of the Sauk County Farm Bureau.

Wayne R. Jahns '55 has been elected to the board of directors of John Nuveen and Co., Inc., national investment banking firm with headquarters in New York City.

Dr. and Mrs. Leonard W. Scarr '55 (Paula Abramson '55), Portsmouth, Va., announce the birth of their fourth child, third son, Mark Noah, on Oct. 6, 1966.

1956-1960

Atty. Thomas H. Hanlon '56 has been appointed legal counsel for Frederick C. Husid & Co., Chicago, consultants in executive search and career advancement.

Dr. Carl H. Gibson '56 is on the faculty of the department of aerospace and mechanical engineering sciences at the University of California.

Thomas C. O'Sheridan '56, Madison, was cited recently by the Southwest chapter of the Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers as the "Outstanding Engineer of 1966." He is co-founder and partner in a consulting engineering firm, Arnold-O'Sheridan.

Dr. Richard A. Ahrens '58 is an associate professor of food and nutrition at the University of Maryland in College Park. He and Mrs. Ahrens announce the birth of a second daughter, Jill La Verne.

David Backstrom '58 has been appointed a department head of English and speech for the Belvidere District 100 schools, Belvidere, Ill.

Paul J. Collins '58 has been named a vice president in the First National City Bank's Trust and Investment Division, New York City.

Paul Ebert '58 is a research engineer with Bell Laboratories in Holmdel, N. J. He received his Science Doctorate in electrical engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology last June.

Edmund Lusas '58 has been appointed manager for pet foods research at the Quaker Oats Co.'s Research Center in Barrington, Ill.

Daniel R. Riedy '59 has joined the A. O. Smith Corp. in Milwaukee in a new position as company economist.

Prof. John J. Windheuser '59 of the UW School of Pharmacy has been named vice chairman of the drug standards analysis and control section of the National Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

William A. Steiger '60 was elected to represent the Sixth Congressional District of Wisconsin in the U. S. House of Representatives. His office is in Room 1038 of the Longworth Office Bldg., Washington, D. C. 20515. **Maureen Drummy '59** serves as his administrative assistant.

Marvin E. Schiff '60 was recently married to Joan Brenda Fishbein. He has been admitted to the practice of law before the courts of New York State and has an office at 8 W. 40th St. in New York City.

1962

Merlin Lebakken has been named chief engineer at the Wisconsin Electric Cooperative in Madison.

1963

David Ebert is a research engineer with the Knolls Atomic Power Labs, Schenectady, N. Y. He attends Rennselaer Polytechnic, Troy, N. Y., in part-time studies towards his doctorate.

Robert A. Buerki, director of pharmacy of Pharmacy Extension Services at Ohio

State University, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the national Rho Chi Society, honor society of pharmacy.

1964

Air Force Lt. **Peter C. Bruhn** is the pilot of an F-4C Phantom II fighter-bomber flying combat missions in Vietnam.

John R. Clapper has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex. He has been assigned to Reese AFB, Tex. for pilot training.

1965

Charles Ebert is a plant engineer with the Pioneer Sugar Mill in Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii.

Douglas Wood is a sales representative for the IBM Corp. in downtown Chicago. His wife (**Barbara Sundene '63**) received her Ph.D. in speech from the UW in 1965 and is an assistant professor of speech and theatre at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle.

David L. Davis has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex. and has been assigned to Tyndall AFB, Fla. for training as a weapons controller.

2nd Lt. Dale L. Ebben has been awarded U. S. Air Force silver pilot wings upon graduation at Williams AFB, Ariz.

2d Lt. Leonard G. Knitter has completed specialized pilot training at Tinker AFB, Okla. in the U. S. Air Force's newest jet transport, the C-141 Starlifter and has been assigned to Charleston AFB, S. C. as a member of the Military Airlift Command.

2d Lt. Nathan Tieman graduated from the training course at Keesler AFB, Miss. for U. S. Air Force communications officers and is being assigned to Sembach AB, Germany.

Frank R. Neild was commissioned a second lieutenant upon graduation from the Officer Candidate School at the Army Artillery and Missile Center, Ft. Sill, Okla.

2d Lt. Stephen V. Petersen is a missile fuels officer at Little Rock AFB, Ark.

Kathryn Wrolstad is a Red Cross recreation aide at the 106th Army General Hospital at Kishine Barracks, Yokohama, Japan.

1966

Dennis O. Cochrane is the new city attorney of Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Hensel (Nancy Ziegler) are now residing at 1548 Jones Drive, Ann Arbor, Mich. He is a graduate student in industrial health in the School of Public Health at the University of Michigan and she is a medical technologist at St. Joseph's Hospital in Ann Arbor.

Wendy Hutton was one of 36 trainees who were recently graduated from a VISTA training program at the University

of Utah. She will spend one year working with the Rapid City, S. D., Community Action Program.

Charles A. Koloms recently graduated from a VISTA training program at the University of Maryland. He will spend one year working with the Mayor's Committee on Human Resources in Pittsburgh.

Robert I. Pfefferkorn is a reporter for

the *Ann Arbor* (Mich.) *News*.

Joanne Rose is a stewardess for Pan American World Airways.

A. J. Ruege is results engineer at the Wisconsin Public Service Corp.'s Weston power plant near Wausau.

Airman Arlynn H. Sanders has been assigned to Homestead AFB, Fla., after completing Air Force basic training.

Steven R. Schuster is director of research and buying for the Michigan Bulb Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

John A. Teske has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex. He has been assigned to Laredo AFB, Tex. for pilot training.



Wisconsin Rocker—sturdy construction, black finish with gold trim and the Wisconsin seal are features of this handsomely styled chair for the office, home, or studio. Popular captain's chair model also available. Rocker—\$30; Captain's Chair—\$36 (chairs shipped from Gardner, Mass. express collect).



Bucky Badger—a sprightly statuette of Bucky, the official University of Wisconsin mascot. Made of hard rubber and colored in red, white, and brown, Bucky is just right for your desk, mantel, or recreation room. He costs only \$2.



Wisconsin Tankard—a big 28 oz. ceramic mug with the Wisconsin seal in red. The tankard is banded on the top and bottom with a ring of 22 kt. gold. Ideal for practical use or display. \$5.



Blazer Buttons—with authentic University of Wisconsin seal hand-detailed in jeweler's enamel and finished in 18 kt. gold plate. This set will add a distinctive Wisconsin touch to a blazer or similar garment. Set of seven buttons for \$7.

Wisconsin Alumni Association
770 Langdon Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Please send me the following items:

- ___ sets of Blazer Buttons @ \$7 per set.
- ___ Bucky Badger statuettes @ \$2 each.
- ___ Wisconsin Tankards @ \$5 each.
- ___ Wisconsin Rockers @ \$30 each.
- ___ Wisconsin Captain's Chairs @ \$36 each.

Enclosed is my check for \$_____.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Newly Married

1960

Joan Branda Fishbein and Marvin Evan SCHIFF.

1961

Nancy Ann Harvey and James Bray PIPER, Minneapolis, Minn.

1962

Anne BAILIE and Robert C. Remstad.
Barbara Ann DUWE and David Walker Smith, Madison.

Mary Jo Feeney and Otto Carl GEBHARDT, Jr., Madison.

Marilyn Joanne Krueger and Douglas Glen OLSEN, Milwaukee.

Karin POTTER and Dr. Peter N. SIMON, Sherman Oaks, Calif.

Nancy HILDEBRAND '63 and Richard James TAYLOR, Oshkosh.

1963

Adelaide Brandenburg and John Frederick HAFERBECKER, Birmingham, Mich.

Carol Marjorie JAUTZ and William Kennedy Giswold, Wauwatosa.

1964

Barbara Ann BATTY and William John Miller, Richland Center.

Ann Harriet FERGUSON '66 and Paul William HENKE, Jr.

Patricia Ann HUGHES and Alfred H. Plummer, Ill.

Dorothy MACKENZIE and Andrew W. Mason, Hudson, Ohio.

Nana Margaret OAKEY '66 and Lt. Anthony J. RUTTER, Madison.

1965

Sharon Elaine SINN '66 and Gary John GRIES, Madison.

Mary Elizabeth HULBURT and Daryl Norman Hanke, Reedsburg.

Eleanor J. STORY and Leo C. Jerome.

Catherine Ann McLELLAND '66 and Evan E. RICHARDS, Menominee, Mich.

Y. Miranda TUNG and Yuen Kwok Chan, California.

Susan Deters and Thomas J. WILKE, Evergreen Park, Ill.

1966

Catherine Lucia ADDUCI and Robert D. Bremel.

Marilyn Louise BEUCHEL and Glen Griffith.

Carmian M. BOYD and Dan Seifert.
Ann BUCKLEY and Robert A. Nye.
Roberta S. ERNSTOFF and Richard E. Goodrick.

Paula Jean HANSON and Ens. Thomas Baumgarten, Madison.

Nancy Fern ZIEGLER and Donald Arthur HENSEL.

Sandra Lee Bakken and Ronald Bruce JOHNSON, Madison.

Carolyn Ann KNEPPRETH and P. Michael Manley.

Sandra Anne Willis and Alfred Walter LOTH, Milwaukee.

Esther MALOFSKY and Marvin Howard Letven, Milwaukee.

Jean Kathryn Impleman and James Thomas MANWARING, Green Bay.

Peggy L. Geise and Don C. ROSBERG, Waterloo.

Jane Ann SHAPIRO and William Harold Row., Jr., Madison.

Patricia Anne TURNER and Bradley Stewart Wilson, Westport.

Necrology

Edson Ray WOLCOTT '00, Los Angeles, Calif.

Lynn H. TRACY '01, Evanston, Ill.

Harold Everett EGGERS '03, Omaha, Nebr.

Harold Joslyn BESLEY '08, Waukegan, Ill.

Arthur Lee COLLINS '08, Berkeley, Calif.

Carlton Harrison ALLEN '10, Coatesville, Pa.

Mrs. C. P. McDaniel '10, (Marie A. CAREY), of Crystal Lake, Ill. in Woodstock, Ill.

Frank Henry LAWRENCE '11, Land O'Lakes.

George Davis BAILEY '12, Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.

George Adams HOLMES '12, Beloit.

James Thomas ROACH '13, Lake Worth, Fla.

Lester Leroy STODDARD '13, Mason City, Iowa.

Victor Henry VOLQUARTS '13, Fish Creek.

J. Howard CLIFFE '14, Wallingford, Pa.

Isabel Mary RYDER '15, of Washington, D.C. in New York, N.Y.

Frank Carl GUTSCHE '16, La Grange Park, Ill.

Harry Richard PALMBACH '16, New Ulm, Minn.

Clarence Everett CRAMER '17, Chicago, Ill.

Helmer J. HEMBRE '17, of Moorpark, Calif in Neillsville, Wis.

Glenn Edwin PELTON '17, Appleton.

Elmer William PRANGE '17, University City, Mo.

Mrs. Burnette Orville Bishop '18, (Emma Kasperek ENGLAND), Racine.

Mrs. Rodney J. Miller '18, (Mildred Katherine BIBBS), of Madison in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Joseph Clark TAYLOR '18, Logansport, Ind.

J. Currie GIBSON '19, Madison.

H. Stanley WANZER '20, of Chicago, Ill. in Dune Acres, Ind.

Arthur H. EBERLEIN '21, Wausau.

Linus Theodore ROEHM '21, West Salem.

Mrs. Edward I. Anderson '22, (Luella KERSTEN), Milwaukee.

George Edward BEALE '22, Madison.

Everette Lowell CAMPBELL '22, Orange, N.J.

Marion Eugene CLARK '22, of Cambridge City, Ind. in Kirksville, Mo.

Irving Jones GREENSLADE '22, Verona, N.J.

Dorothea E. LEVI '22, Beloit.

Edith Moss RHOADES '22, Livermore, Calif.

Henry Burke WIEGAND '22, Racine.

Mrs. Harold R. Dahms '23, (Ida Kathryn FITZGIBBONS), Monroe.

Bernice Frances DODGE '23, of Colorado Springs, Colo. in Chicago, Ill.

Constant Hadji MICHAEL '23, Apopka, Fla.

Edward William SCHENK '23, of Wabeno in Ironwood, Mich.

Leo George SCHUSSMAN '23, of Blue Lake, Calif. in Eureka, Calif.

Nathan Francis SHLIMOVITZ '23, of Sparta in La Crosse.

Eva Catherine VARNELL '27, Beloit.

Gerald JENNY '24, Laramie, Wyo.

Mrs. Roy S. Hopkinson '25, (Vida Marie SHEPARD), Milwaukee.

Norma Augusta REICHELT '25, La Crosse.

Mose Kahn ROSENBAUM '25, Milwaukee.

Mrs. Alvan Leo Small '25, (Catherine ALBERTI), Madison.

Mrs. L. D. Stodick '25, (Ethel Marion RIDINGS), of Lotus, Calif. in Sacramento, Calif.

Gladys Julia HANEY '26, Sparta.

Ellen Marie HANSEN '27, of Cincinnati, Ohio in Neenah.

Mrs. Laura T. Johnson '28, Laura TERRELL), Oshkosh.

Mrs. Harry R. Akin '29, (Josephine DUNLOP), Austin, Tex.

Lester Murle BOLANDER '30, Lawrence, Ind.

Mrs. Leonard Neufeld '31, (Rhoda PADWAY), Des Moines, Ia.

Mrs. C. Rolf Ristad '31, (Helen Clara SCHUETTE), Manitowoc.

Harry Frederick WARD '31, of New York, N.Y. in Palisades, N.J.

F. Myrtle McKOWN '32, Evansville, Ind.

Mrs. Lyle D. Stephenson '32, (Mary Alice CLEMENTS) of Brodhead in Sturgeon Bay.

Mrs. Calvert B. Cain '33, (Lydia Marie ASHMAN), Evansville.

Justin ZINN '33, East Lansing, Mich.

Joseph Andrew MEIER '35, of Blue Mounds in Gainesville, Fla.

Col. Harry McCulloch PIKE '35, Eglin AFB, Fla.

Rex Lambert KARNEY '36, Rockford, Ill.

Arthur Alleh LEVIN '36, Shorewood.

Paul Anthony UMHOEFER '36, Colby.

Wilfred Donsing LAUER '37, Kenosha.

Irving Vogt MAURER '37, of Plainfield, Mass. in Crossville, Tenn.

Mrs. Robert Carl Schmitz '37, (Marian WEPFER), Madison.

Wayne Carroll REESMAN '38, Elm Grove.

Roy DURHAM '40, of Emporia, Kansas in Kansas City, Mo.

Edward Louis HOLDORF '41, Berlin.

Prof. Stanley Glenn KNIGHT '41, Madison.

Merlin Jacob MEYTHALER '42, of Monroe in Acapulco, Mexico.

Curvin Elmer BRENNEMAN, Jr., '47, of Fennimore in Dodgeville.

Blandina Mary KNEIFL '47, Madison.

Gerald Willis HIERL '48, Amery.

George Michael ENGELMANN '49, Kenosha.

Frank Ben Struble '49, Stillwater, Okla.

Mrs. John Frederick Hauri '50, (Merna Marie KOPPKKE), of Middleton, in Omaha, Nebr.

Harold John MELOTIK '50, of Cudahy in South Milwaukee.

Mrs. Gerson GOLDHABER '51, Berkeley, Calif.

Mrs. Martha Benbow BOYES '56, Fort Madison, Ia.

John Robert NOVAK '65, Kenosha.

Lloyd Steven SMITH '65, of Portage in South Viet Nam.

Richard Irving GATES '66, of West Covina, Calif. in Madison.



**Attending a Wisconsin Center workshop—U of W ballgame
—or some other activity in Madison—**

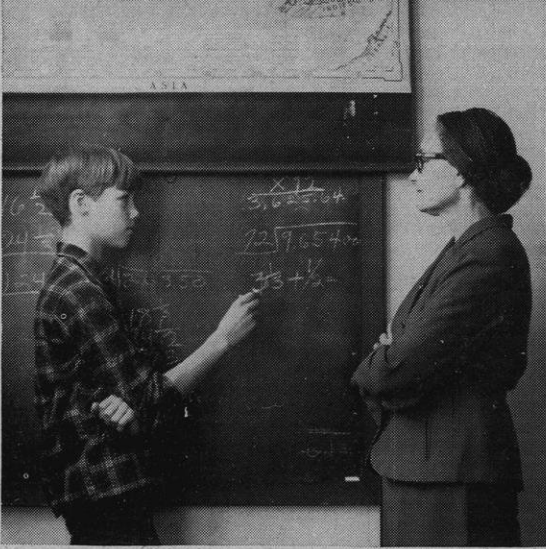
**Be sure to check in for an incomparable steak or brat—or
both!**

the Brathaus

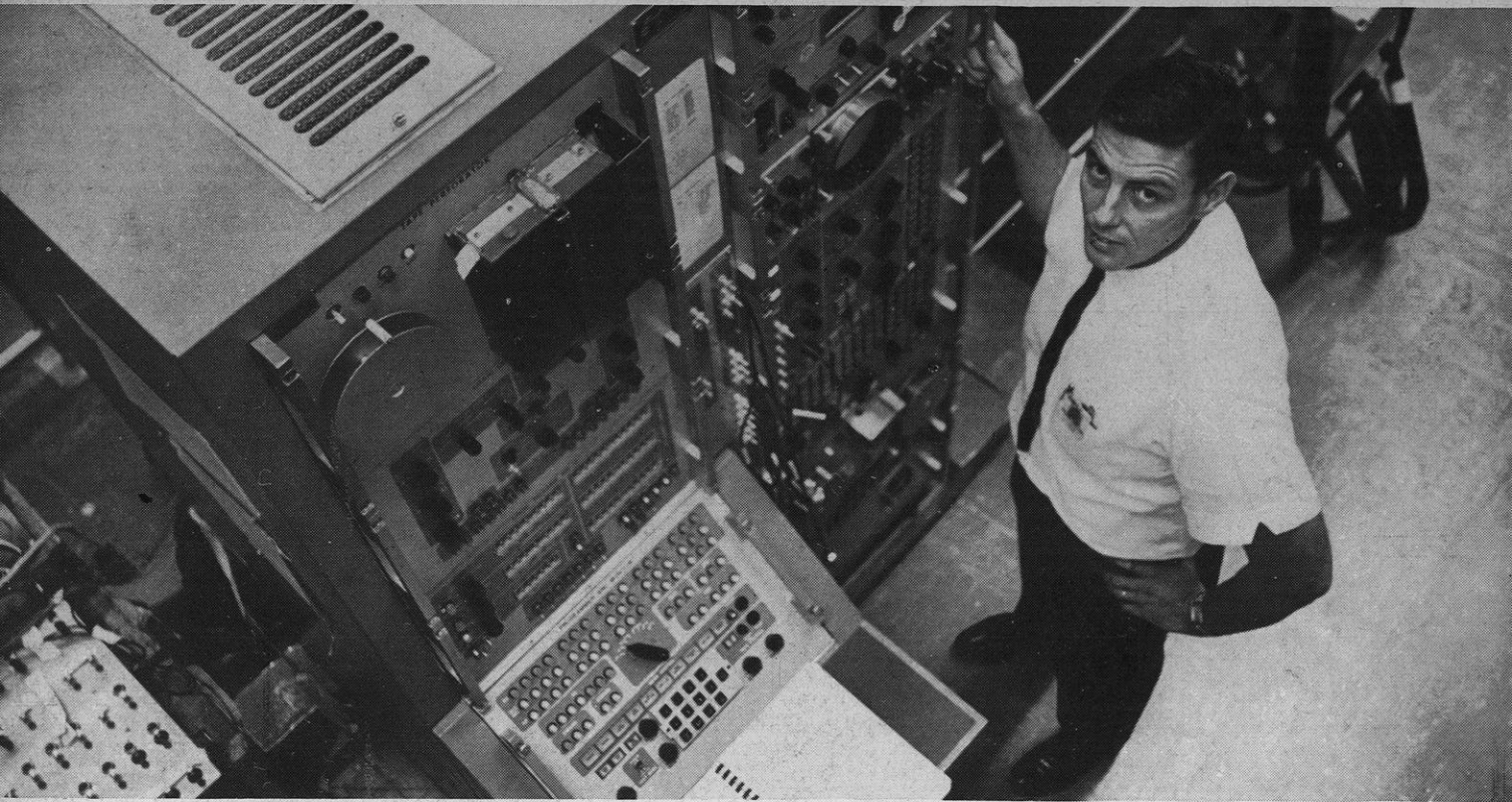
State at Frances in the Capital City



If the value of an engineer is computed in terms of his contribution to technology, then the men who brought to reality such systems as Polaris and Agena are worthy indeed. They, and others like them at Lockheed, who designed and built these pacesetters of modern technology do not doubt their own importance. Their contribution is unquestioned. And their significance far transcends the glamour surrounding these achievements. Here are men of dedication. Acceptors not merely of the challenges of their own intrinsic curiosity, but of the generation in which they live as well. You too, will have the opportunity to participate in history at Lockheed. Write: Mr. R. C. Birdsall, Professional Placement Manager. P.O. Box 504, Sunnyvale, California 94088. **LOCKHEED** MISSILES & SPACE COMPANY
A GROUP DIVISION OF LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION
An equal opportunity employer.



**A science-fiction buff with straight "A" in math...
now Blair Tyson plots a course to the moon.**



From simple addition to analytical geometry, math was a snap for Blair Tyson. He was not only a whiz kid at mathematics, but he had an absorbing interest in any and all types of science fiction.

Graduating from the Milwaukee School of Engineering in 1958,

Blair began working with computers for an electronics company. Here is where his background in science fiction and his aptitude for mathematics merged and were given direction. This combination of interests led him one way . . . to the AC Electronics Division of

General Motors in Milwaukee.

Now he works on airborne digital computers. It is AC's job to integrate these computers into the guidance systems for space project, Apollo.

The goal is the moon, and GM's Blair Tyson helps chart the way.

General Motors is people making better things for you.

