Fall 11-1-1961

The Parthenon, November 1, 1961

Marshall University

Fallout Shelter Plans Delayed Year

The Parthenon

MARSHALL UNIVERSITY STUDENT NEWSPAPER

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$10,000 OK'd, But No Action Before July 1

By JOHNNY HINES
Editor-in-Chief

Construction of the proposed fallout shelter has been set back until at least July, 1962, according to a statement released by University President Stewart H. Smith.

At a meeting in Charleston last week, the State Board of Education agreed to release $10,000 to Marshall for the relocation of existing utilities when construction of the shelter is underway. Because the Legislature does not meet until spring, and any money allocated by the lawmakers won't be available until the next fiscal year, construction is not likely to start prior to July 1st.

$22,000 NEEDED

Still needed is $22,000 for the finishing of the floor, walls and ceiling of the structure. President Smith said that when the money is granted for the relocation of the utilities, the University will probably go ahead with construction and hope to get the needed $22,000 at that time.

Also at this meeting Marshall was moved up to second on the president's priority list thus bringing a much needed women's dormitory closer to reality. President Smith stated that the structure will cost $1,200,000 and house from 225-250 coeds. Selection of a site is now under study, said Dr. Smith, and will be decided in the near future.

50-50 FINANCE BASIS

The cost of the building will be financed on a 50-50 basis with half coming from the state and the other half obtained from the sale of revenue bonds.

In other action, the State Board of Education recommended to the Board of Public Works that all state-supported colleges be given a 10 per cent salary increase.

President Smith passed on the suggestion given him by the Home Housing and Finance Administration (HHFA) for the cutting of the cost of renovating the dormitory-like structures on the second campus.

This suggestion involved the selection of a contractor to do the work on a "cost plus 10 per cent" basis. It was felt by the HHFA that the contractor would be more willing to utilize much of the existing materials in the renovation.

Swede Waited 16 Years For Reply

Japanese Girl Will Attend Marshall If She Finds An American Sponsor

By EDIE ALEXANDER
Staff Reporter

After 16 years a Japanese girl learned the English language and answered some near-forgotten letters from Otto "Swede" Gullickson. The correspondence which ensued has resulted in Tomoko Koyama's enrollment at Marshall for next year. But this 20-year-old girls dream of an education in the United States may be shattered if she does not find a sponsor.

Swede landed in Tokyo Harbor with General MacArthur on September 3, 1945, the day the peace treaty was signed with Japan.

While he was in Japan, Swede was entertained at the home of Bonsuke Koyama, mayor of Saitama Province and father of Swede's interpretor.

On one of these visits to the Koyama home, Swede met Tomoko Koyama, four-year-old granddaughter of Bonsuke Koyama. Swede says, "When I came to Bonsuke's house, I always filled her little pockets full of candy."

Upon returning to the United States, Swede wrote several letters to Bonsuke thanking him for his hospitality during his stay in Japan. Bonsuke could not read English and he kept the letters for 16 years.

Tomoko specialized in the English language in high school and during a visit with her grandfather in 1960, she translated the letters from Swede. She and Swede have been corresponding ever since.

As a result of this correspondence, Tomoko has decided to come to the United States to study and is enrolled at Marshall for the 1962-63 term. She has written to Dr. John Martin, foreign student advisor, and to other members of the administration and has chosen home economics as a possible course of study.

However, the problem of finding a sponsor for Tomoko remains to be solved. She will need a family to provide her with a home and to acquaint her with American customs while she studies at Marshall.

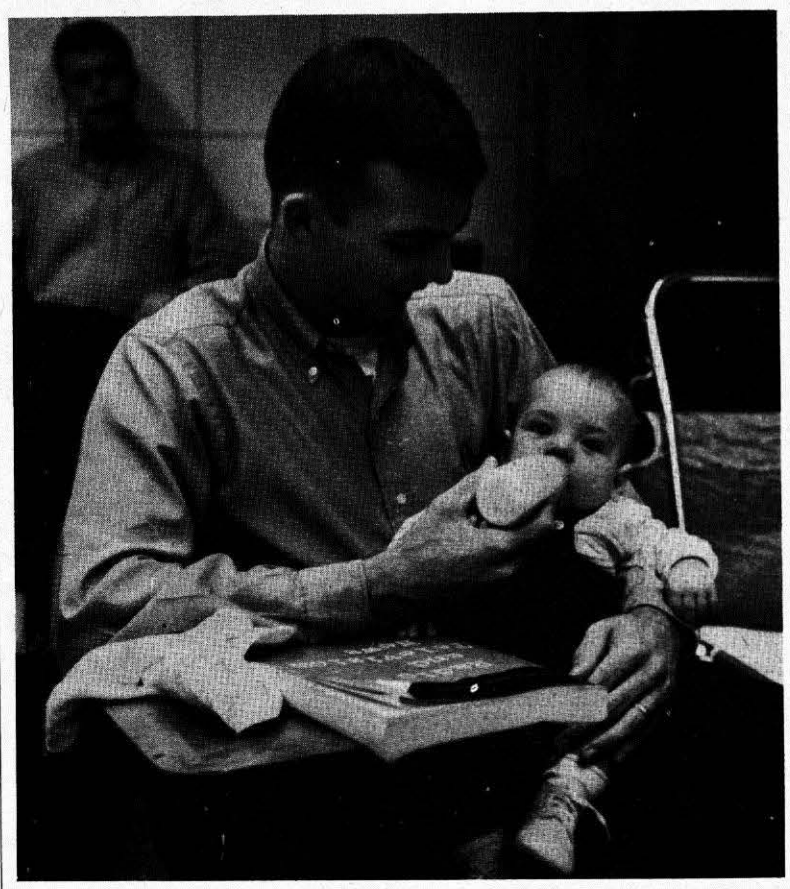
During the past year she has spent a great deal of time reading American literature to better acquaint herself with the American people, language, and habits—and as soon as a sponsor is found, she will be ready to come to the United States to begin her life as a student at Marshall University.

Home Ec. Sets Teaching Duties

The Home Economics Education student teachers leave Monday for their off-campus centers. They wil do their practice teaching from Nov. 6 to Jan. 13.

The student teachers participating in this program and their centers are: Seniors—Virginia Sue Workman and JoAnn Wilburn, Ripley; Juanita Wheatley and Marcella Sparks, Pt. Pleasant; Mrs. Bonna Evans Patrick, Vinson; Nancy Shomaker, Milton Senior High; Mrs. Nellie Noffsinger, Buffalo, Mrs. Bernice Walters Haynie, junior, will practice at Wayne.

The Supervising Teachers include: Mrs. Marion Parsons and Mrs. Ann McNew, Ripley; Mrs. Garnette Stanley and Mrs. Evelyn Brake, Pt. Pleasant; Mrs. Ruby Tygrett, Wayne; Mrs. Winona Straight, Vinson; Mrs. Mary Moffat, Milton senior.; Mrs. Virginia Dotson, Buffalo.



Pause That Refreshes

LITTLE CAL BAKER finds class interesting as long as some liquid refreshment is provided. Al Baker, Oak Hill junior, comes to his son's rescue as a guy's pal should.

Cal Baker Attends His First Class With Dad

By CAROLYN REED
Feature Writer

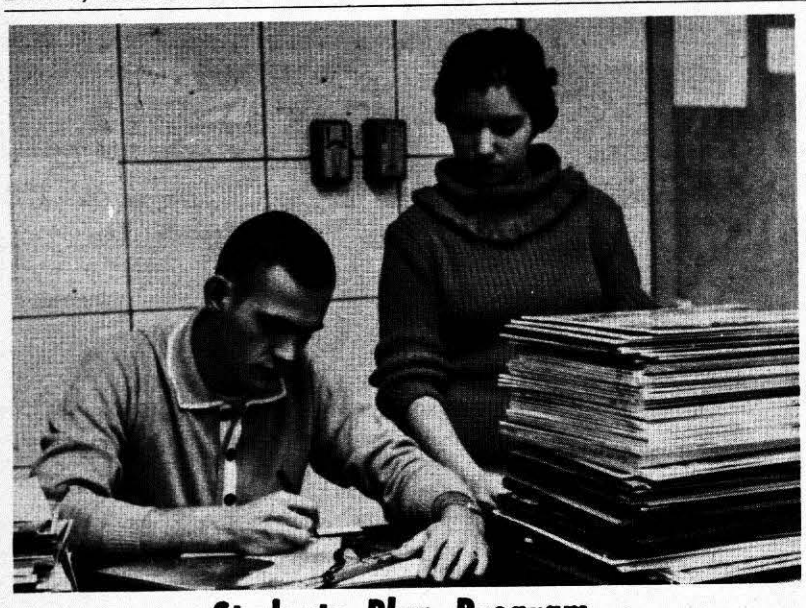
Occasionally one finds a student at Marshall that is below the usual age limit. However, it could be accurately assumed that the youngest person ever to attend a class is Alfred "Cal" Baker Jr., 6-month old son of Mr. and Mrs. Al Baker, both students here.

Attempting to solve an age old problem of married students, the Bakers have arranged their schedules so that when one is in class the other is free to "baby-sit." But the best layed plans often go awry, and last week provided a perfect illustration of this old saying.

Mrs. Baker, Grand Rapids, Mich., senior, majoring in elementary education had to go on a field trip for Social Studies 303 to Montgomery, W. Va.

Mr. Baker, Oak Hill junior, majoring in advertising, made arrangements with Professor Stephen D. Buell, director of educational radio and television, to bring little Cal to his Speech 361 class.

If a youthful environment counts for much, Cal should have a great future in higher education. He was born when Mr. and Mrs. Baker were students at George Washington University in Washington, D. C., and transferred with his parents to the Marshall campus early this fall.



Students Plan Program

WORKING ON PLANS for the debut of station WMUL, Marshall University's radio station, are Gene Bias, Yawkey sophomore, studio announcer, and Sylvia Hamood, White Sulphur Springs sophomore, chairman of the radio music department. The initial program will begin today at 4 p.m. at 88.1 megacycles on the radio F. M. dial.

WMUL-FM Goes On Air Today; First Educational Radio In State

By JIM CASTO
Staff Reporter

WMUL-FM, West Virginia's first educational radio station, will go on the air today at 4 p.m.

The Federal Communications Commission has authorized WMUL to begin broadcasting on a frequency of 88.1 megacycles on the FM band.

An open house and reception will be held in the studios today from 3 to 5 p.m.

At the outset, the station will broadcast from 4 to 7 p.m. Monday through Friday. An all-student staff will produce programs of national, state, and regional news; campus announcements; music, and educational topics.

The music wil be varied. Popular music will be featured from 4 to 5 p.m.; light and dinner music from 5 to 6 p.m.; and uninterrupted classical selections from 6 to 7 p.m. Present plans call for a complete opera to be featured one night each week.

Except for occasional equipment tests and an eight-month period in 1958, the station has not operated since the studios were installed in the Science Hall in 1951. Lack of operating funds has prevented live broadcasting even though most of the $90,000 worth of equipment has been available since that year.

Stephen D. Buell, asociate professor of speech and director of educational radio - television, is faculty adviser for the station.

George Mendenhall, professor of engineering, is the chief engineer.

Jerry Ashworth, Huntington senior and station manager, estimated that the station will have an effective broadcasting radius of 15 miles.

Other members of the staff include Roy Collins, Huntington senior, supervisor of engineering; John Killoran, Huntington senior, news director; and Tom Cloer, Welch graduate student and production manager.

Names Are Listed

Examinees For First English Test Posted

Students listed below are assigned to take the Qualifying Examination in English composition this semester. Each student must report on the date assigned. There will be no seat available for them on the other date.

Anyone on this list who wishes to check his status regarding the examination requirement should see Dr. A. M. Tyson, chairman of the English department, at once.

Students not on the list, but who within the credit categories requiring the examination this semester, should also report to Dr. Tyson immediately and register for the examination, so as to avoid difficulty later when graduation requirements are checked.

Required to take the examination this semester are those students who, as of the beginning of the semester, were within these categories of semester credit hours:

Engineering majors, 68-80 hours; all other students in four-year programs who have 58-70 hours, and those students in two-year programs with 47 or more hours.

The examination will consist of a composition of approximately 400 words on a subject chosen by the students from several topics provided by the department in which he is majoring. Time allowed for writing will be two hours. ID Cards will be checked for admission to the examination room. Paper will be provided.

(The names of those taking the examination after Nov. 11 will be published in a later issue of The Parthenon.)

Students wil supply their own pen and ink or ballpoint pen. Pencil-written compositions will not be accepted. Use of a dictionary will be permitted, but no other books or papers may be brought into the room.

The following students will take the test on Sat., Nov. 11, at 9:00 a.m. in the Science auditorium:

Abrams, Janet; Absalom, Ann; Adkins, Regenia; Alleman, Linda Ann; Allen, Joseph; Alley, Charles; Amick, Bonnie; Anderson, Ann; Anderson, John; Andrews, Bernard; Ascough, Larry; Austin, Clifford; Austin, E. Loretta; Auxier, Edward.

Baker, Alfred; Baker, John; Barbour, Patricia; Barnes, Lucy Ann; Bartlett, Patricia; Bartram, Karen; Baumgardner, Judith; Beall, Roscoe; Beckett, Judy; Bernard, Mary; Billups, Judy; Bird, Ronald; Black, Linda; Blades, Anthony;

Blake, Sally; Bledsoe, Letha; Bledsoe, Naomi; Bode, Connie; Bonar, Nancy; Bonar, Phil; Boone, Jerry; Boso, James; Bouldin, Elizabeth; Bowen, James; Bower, Linda; Bragg, Carl; Brammer, Charles; Brammer, Richard;

Brannon, Theodore; Brant, Arthur; Brennan, Roger; Britz, Ellen; Brown, Alice; Brown, Margaret; Bruce, Ronald; Burchett, Ethel; Burdette, Judith; Burgess, Glenn; Burgess, Hiram; Burnett, Beverly.

Cain, Mary; Calandras, John; Calderwood, William; Call, Charles; Canterbury, Jackie; Canterbury, Sharon; Carmichael, Janet; Carpenter, William; Carter, Charles; Carver, James, Cash, John; Cassel, Charles; Casto, George; Casto, James;

Cazad, Raymond; Chapman, Clinton; Chewning, Charles; Chewning, Eugene; Childers, Jerri; Clark, Dorene; Clark, Gary; Clarkson, George; Clay, Ann; Clay, Nancy; Clovis, William; Cole, Elizabeth; Combs, Margaret;

Conard, Linda; Conley, Barbara; Connell, Robert; Cook, Iva; Corea, Anna; Corrie, Carol; Cosby, James; Crabtree, James, Crabtree, Lenora; Chawford, Jimmie; Cronin, Anne; Crookshanks, Mary; Crum, Shirley; Cunningham, Lois.

Damron, Eloise; Daniels, George; D'Antoni, Kathy Jo; Davenport, Richard; Davis, James; Deitz, John; Dempsey, James; Dial, Sanders; Dickerson, Barbara; Dillon, Hal; Donahoe, Mary; Douglas, Gary; Duckworth, Robert; Duncan, John; Dunfee, Thomas; Dunn, Susan.

Egnor, William; Evans, James; Evans, William; Feola, Stephen; Ferrell, Charles; Finley, Dale; Fletcher, Harry; Foster, Barbara; Foster, Edgar; Fought, Dorothy; Frasher, Garland; Frazier, Patricia; Freeman, James.

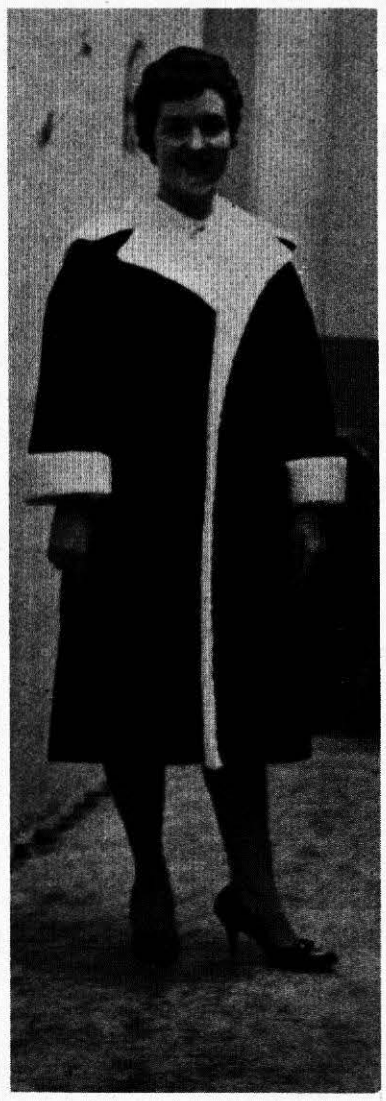
Gatrell, Edward; Gerber, Michael; Gibson, Lynn; Glaspell, Archie; Goodrich, Naomia; Grady, Thomas; Graham, Barbara; Griffiths, Carole; Grimes, Ellen; Grimm, Ruth; Gwinn, Victoria.

Haddad, Kathryn; Hager, Harry; Hager, Marjorie; Haldane, Mary; Hamb, Mary; Hamlin, William; Hammack, Joseph; Hamrick, Linda; Hanna, Georgann; Hanna, James; Hanson, Wayne; Harman, William; Harper, Neal; Harwood, Jewell;

Hatcher, Wilma; Hatfield, Larry; Hazelett, Peggy; Hazemey, Jimmy; Hensley, Edwin; Hesson, Joseph; Hickel, Lance; High, Marsha; Hilton, Ronald; Hinerman, Judith; Hines, Jo Anne; Hite, Harvey; Hogg, Patricia; Hogsett, Carol;

Holbrook, Donald; Honaker, Ronald; Hopson, James; Howcraft, Fred; Hubbard, Margaret; Hudson, Suzanne; Huff, John; Hunter, Carolyn; Hutton, Mary.

Igou, Tom; Ingerick, Joseph; Jackson, McDonald; Jackson, William; Jarrett, Joyce; Jenkins, Edith; Jenkins, Larry; Johnson, Judith; Johnson, Samuel; Jones, Barry; Jones, Donna; Keys, Brenda; Kidd, Mary Jo; King, Darlene; and Mancari, Sarah.



Fashion Parade

NANCY WALLS, Barboursville junior, models a fleece-lined all weather coat from Belle's at the Home Economics Club fashion show held last Wednesday.

REPUBLICANS MEET

The Young Republicans Club will meet tomorrow at 4 p.m. in the Student Chapel. A panel discussion will be held featuring five congressmen who are touring the southeastern United States. Participating will be Samuel Devine (Ohio), William C. Cramer (Florida), James Bromwell (Iowa), John Ashbrook (Ohio), and Arch Moore (W. Va.).

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December—The Christmas holiday of approximately two and one half weeks.
January—The first week of January which finishes the Christmas holiday. The last week of January which is final examination week.
April—The week of Easter vacation.
May—The last week of May which is final examination week.
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Letters To Editor

Dear Editor:

My complaint concerns the Parthenon and its failure to report the news. I feel that the present system of acquiring news used by the Parthenon staff is extremely inefficient. The present system requires those possessing articles to present them to The Parthenon. I must admit that either there is a lack of initiative on the part of the staff or the staff is undermanned because, as far as I am concerned, I think a reporter should seek news and not have the news seek him.

So that this article will not seem to be condemning anyone without first offering a solution, I will advance a few suggestions. I will use the Greek organizations as an example since they are a major source of news on campus.

I suggest that a reporter be given the responsibility of contacting the various organizations each week and finding out if there are any newsworthy articles instead of requiring each group to submit their articles only to have them discarded if the staff feels they are not important. Secondly, I feel that the majority of the students are unaware of the proper time, place and person to see in order to submit an article. I think it would be helpful to print this information in each issue.

I also would suggest that containers be placed in the dorms for the purpose of collecting articles that a student would care to submit, and that these containers be checked each week by a reporter.

If The Parthenon is going to be a campus newspaper I would like to see a number of changes made so that it will represent the campus as a whole and not the views of a few.

DANIEL A. TWEEL
Huntington senior

The Parthenon Replies

Newspapers have traditionally been the target of a barrage of criticism from dissatisfied factions, and The Parthenon is no exception. In today's "Letter to the Editor" column—one of the services this campus newspaper offers any student or faculty member—there appears an attack on The Parthenon's news coverage and staff organization.

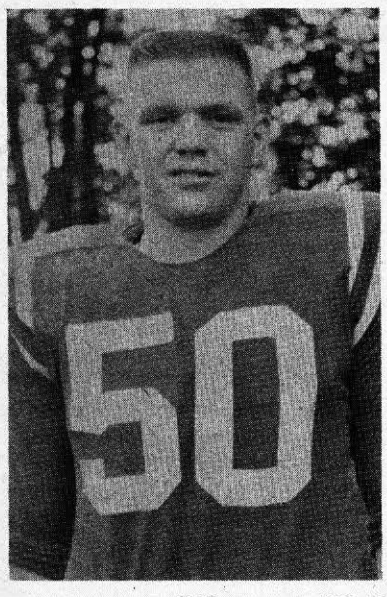
Since The Parthenon is a bi-weekly publication, no person could expect it to compete with the larger daily newspapers, either in speed or complete coverage. Yet The Parthenon has, we think, made an outstanding record in breaking some top news stories. For example, the school newspaper was the first to announce Marshall's victory in its drive for University status. The Parthenon also traditionally announces Miss Marshall and her attendants.

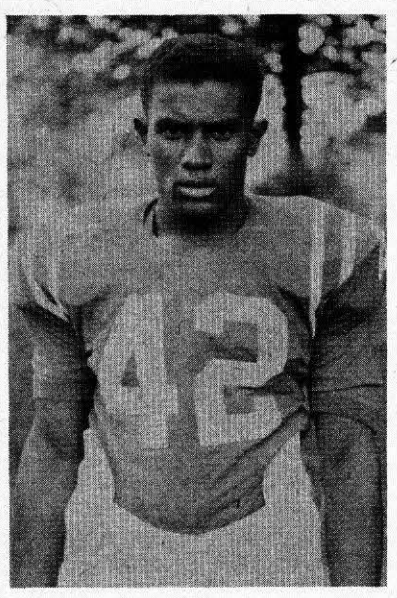
As far as the organization of the staff is concerned, The Parthenon is set up and operated as many daily newspapers. Certain "beats" (including the Greek organizations) are assigned to reporters who are required to contact his news source and "seek out the news."

As a safeguard, The Parthenon also accepts stories from individuals or organizations. Of course any newspaper reserves the right to accept or reject any contribution because of space limitations or prospective reader interest.

The Parthenon staff is proud of its record, its organizational set-up and its staff members. Years of trial and error in the history of American journalism have proven this way to be the most acceptable. But there is still room for improvement and that is the direction that The Parthenon is taking.

THE EDITORS





'Players Of Week' Picked

PLAYERS OF THE week in last Saturday's game with Western Michigan are: Roger Jefferson (left), Barboursville junior guard; and, for the second time, Dixon Edwards, Morgantown senior fullback.

Broncos Down Big Green, 20-0; Shaky Pass Defense Is Blamed

By RENO UNGER
Assistant Sports Editor

The Big Green's shaky pass defense faltered again last Saturday at Kalamazoo and allowed a 20-0 homecoming victory for Western Michigan University. The Broncos' razzle dazzle attack, led by quarterback Ed Chlebek's pinpoint passing and some slippery running backs—aided by two fumbles by the Big Green— drilled holes in Marshall's dogged defense and put Western Michigan very strongly in the running for the Mid-American Conference title.

Marshall's bull-dozer fullback, big Dixon Edwards, showed up well on the rushing statistics again with 68 yards in 17 carries —more than half of the Big Green's total of 131 yards. Millard Fleming was another big contributor with 38 yards.

Another bright spot in the game was contributed by sophomore quarterback Charlie Fletcher who, in the fourth quarter, led the Big Green in three separate drives and connected with two out of three pass attempts.

But, despite a dogged and determined line, Marshall just couldn't get a scoring threat going before its lack of depth began to show up again.

In the first quarter, Western's Ken Reasor made the recovery on a bobbled pass attempt on Marshall's 37 and made good a drive to the Big Green's goal in 10 plays. Chlebek kept the ball on the ground all the way with the carrying done by Schlee and DeOrio.

The Broncos struck again halfway through the second quarter. Roger Theder received a punt and dodged his way downfield to the Marshall seven only to be called back to his own 31 on a clipping penalty. Chlebek first handed off to DeOrio for four, then drilled two short passes to ends Peterson and Holland for nine pards apiece. After a running attack failed, Chlebek took to the air with a 42-yard spiral to Bedner, who was downed on the Big Green 23. Dave Cooke charged through the middle for 17 yards before being stopped on the six. Three plays later Bedner went over from one yard out for the second TD. Gibbs kicked the wobbly extra point.

The Broncos staged an 80-yard drive from a punt in the third quarter spiced by five passes enroute, the longest of which was a 28 yarder to Forge. The 10-yard touchdown pass was caught by Holland. Western muffed the extra point on a penalty, making the score 20-0, where it remained for the rest of the game.

The win puts Western Michigan within hoping distance of the M.A.C. title with a record of 4-2, topped only by Bowling Green which, after losing to Miami the same day, is 4-1.

ALUM LEADS CLASS

J. W. Laing, a 1959 Marshall graduate, has been elected president of the junior class at Vanderbilt University School of Medicine. He graduated cum laude.

Marshall Cagers Now Stand At 13

Coach Happy With Team Progress; Strong Competition For Positions

The Big Green basketball team has been trimmed to 12 players —possibly 13, Coach Jule Rivlin announced this week.

As the team points toward the Dec. 2 opener against Marietta, Coach Rivlin said: "We are happy with the progress of the players and there is very strong competition for positions."

The 12 players definitely gearing for the opener are: 6-8 Bob Burgess, 6-4 Jim Gallion, 6-6 Phil Carter, 6-6 Dick Wildt, 6-5 Willie Tucker, 5-11 Butch Clark, 6-1 Jodie Sword, 6-2 Charlie Moore, 6-4 Jerry Morrison, 6-7 Larry Wiliams, 6-3 Mickey Sydenstricker, and 6-2 Tom Dennis.

A sophomore, Alphonso Foddrell, is the possible 13th. He's working out with both the varsity and freshman teams now.

3 CUT FROM ROSTER

Cut from the roster are 5-9 Steve Feola, 6-2 Dave Pugh and 6-5 Ben Chambers.

Since Oct. 15, when practice first began, a spirited battle has been going on to determine who will replace floor general Lou Mott— middleman on the fast break. Rivlin said that Moore, Clark and Sword are "still in the running." Both Clark and Sword are sophomores while Moore is a senior.

With the selection of the team captain about three weeks away, some "spot news" has developed. First, center Bob Burgess' injuries have healed. During some of the games last season he was hobbled with an ankle injury. Sydenstricker, who saw quite a bit of action last season, has developed a better fake. And, says Rivlin, Sword is "doing a real good job" as the ball-hawk-someone to replace either Mott or Chuck Gordon.

BETTER OFFENSE SEEN

"Better offense and better shooting this year," the coach says, comparing the new edition of the Big Green with last year's. "But we don't have as much speed as last year, even though we make up for it through quickness—smart moving."

Another advantage of the new team—better height. While last year's average 6-1, the new additions have brought the average up to 6-3.

Clark, the "pepper pot" of the team, is "coming along as expected", battling for a starting berth with Sword and Moore. Carter, Wildt and Morrison still "need a lot of work on defense," the coach said, adding that Gallion, Morison and Wildt are locked in a three-way battle for the right guard spot. The competition for left guard is still wide open.

With the fast break as the offensive weapon, Marshall faces "the best schedule" it's ever had, the coach believes. By "best" he means "toughest".

"There is no breather on this year's schedule," he says.

Not even Marietta or Morris Harvey?

"Both of those teams have not lost a starter," Rivlin points out. "We lost three starters—Mott, Tex Williams and Bruce Moody—plus Chuck Gordon, who saw a lot of action."

BADMINTON BEGINS

The badminton singles of the Women's Intramurals have begun with 29 entries. Pat Fannin, Huntington sophomore, and Kathy D'Antoni, Mullens junior, are managers for the tournament.

The field of competitors in the handball singles has been narrowed to eight, and 20 entries remain in the table tennis tournament.

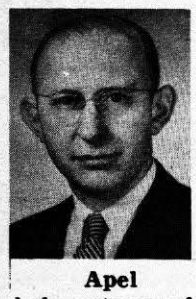
121,213 Volumes

Fast Service Problems Confront Library Staff

By LARRY ASCOUGH
Feature Writer

With more volumes in James E. Morrow Library than ever before and the 1930-61 total circulation up 14 per cent from 1959-60, problems of prompt and efficient service have reached a climactic stage, according to Harold W. Apel, head librarian. Mr. Apel said that as of June 30, the library contained 121,213 volumes and was rapidly growing.

Because of the addition of books and the increased use of the library, the staff—which is still the same number—is sometimes criticized by some people before they survey the whole situation, he added. "I'm not using this as an excuse, but our staff is shorthanded," he explained.



Apel

Mr. Apel explained further that he would like to expand the staff. "For example," he said, "I would like to have a person work at the card catalog exclusively and help patrons of the library when they use this source to search for a book."

Over $26,250 is spent annually for bound books and $7,000 for obtaining periodicals. These books and periodicals come from many sources. Since the university library is a member of the American Library Association, it automatically receives any book or pamphlet published by this organization. The library also purchases material from suggestions made by the faculty or students. He added, "We are currently obtaining old volumes that were published years ago but weren't bought because the staff at that time didn't realize the tremendous growth the school would experience."

On the second floor the periodicals are also mounting up, according to Mrs. Norma Wise, library assistant. In recent years the shelving arrangement has been changed to provide more room for the storage of these periodicals but with more than 500 of them being received regularly, it doesn't take long for them to fill their alloted space, she explained.

With more and more periodicals being received every day and the increased usage of the library because of a larger student body, the students will have to be patient when calling for magazines, Mrs. Wise added.

Mr. Apel summed up the situation by saying that if the students would take more time when they used the library that it would be more beneficial to them and the staff.

"Students shouldn't expect to rush in the library and be finished within five minutes. And by all means they should ask for help if they need it," he concluded.

ODK Pledges Names Posted

SEVEN NAMES were posted last week at the ODK Circle by Bill Price, Hinton senior and president; Walter Felty, faculty advisor, and Paul Beckett, Huntington senior and vice president. The men who are pledged to Omicron Delta Kappa, national men's leadership honorary, include John Andrews, Clendenin senior; Barry Cohen, Wheeling senior; Walt Cosby ,White Sulphur Springs junior; Thomas Dunfee, Huntington junior; Aubrey King, Iaeger junior; Tony Russell, Columbus, Ohio, senior, and George Wooten, Hollidaysburg, Pa., senior.

Federal Service Exam Date Set

The Federal Service Entrance Examination will be given Nov 18 at 8 a.m. in the Science Hall Auditorium to any juniors and seniors interested in government service careers.

Application cards and additional information may be obtained in the Placement Office. Applications must be filed with the Placement Office by tomorrow.

James Bruffey, Parkersburg senior, has been appointed as claims representative trainee with the Social Security Administration.

FOUR AT MEETING

Director of Placement, Robert P. Alexander and three students represented Marshall at the annual Career in Retailing Conference held in Pittsburgh, Pa. yesterday. Students attending were Michael Rossman, Pittsburgh, Pa. junior; James McDonald, Chester senior, and Chadwick Hatcher Bluefield junior.

113 IN GRADUATE STUDY

A total of 113 new students have been enrolled in the Graduate Study Program this semester. These students will have their first interviews with their assigned advisers this week. All interviews should be completed by Fri., Nov. 17.

Collegiate Digest

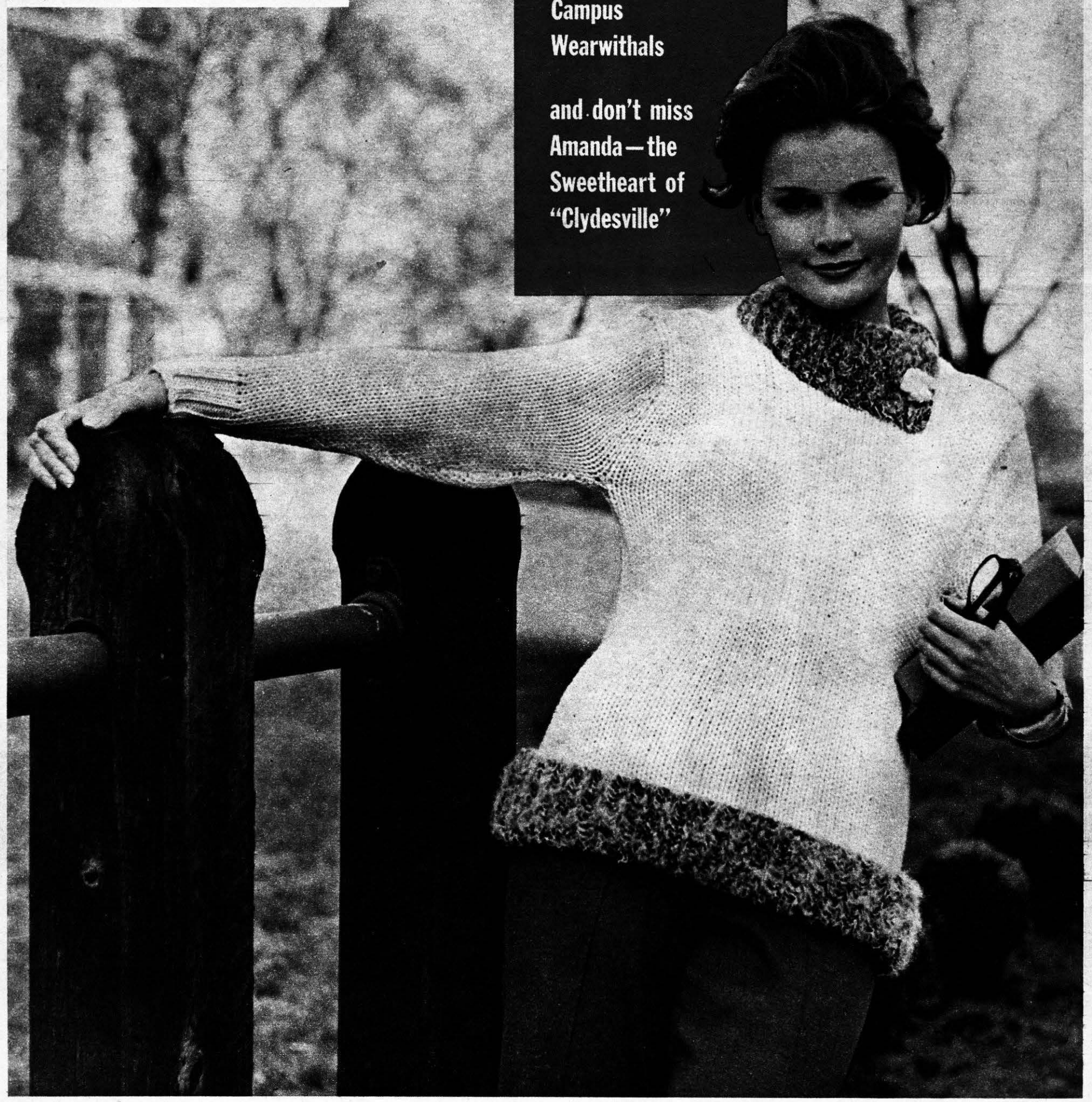
NOVEMBER, 1961

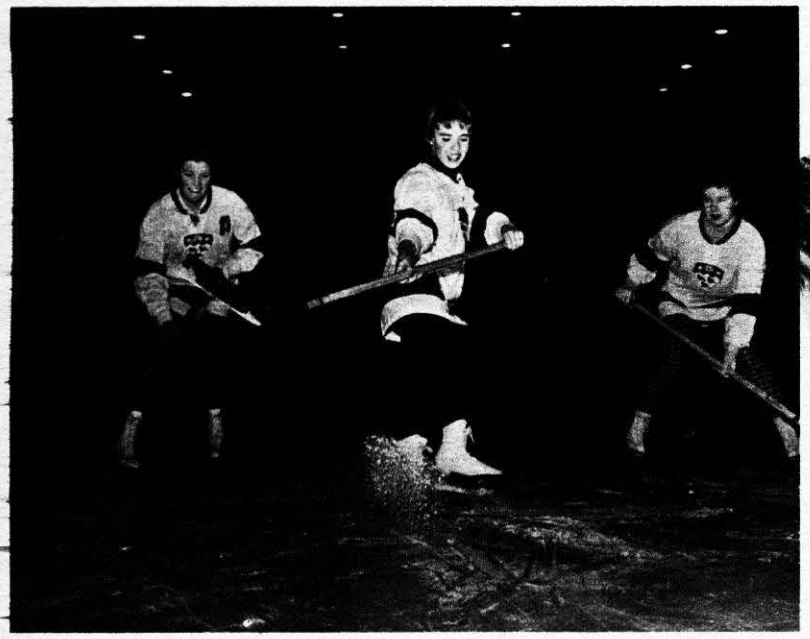
In this issue:

Should You Be an Atomic Scientist?

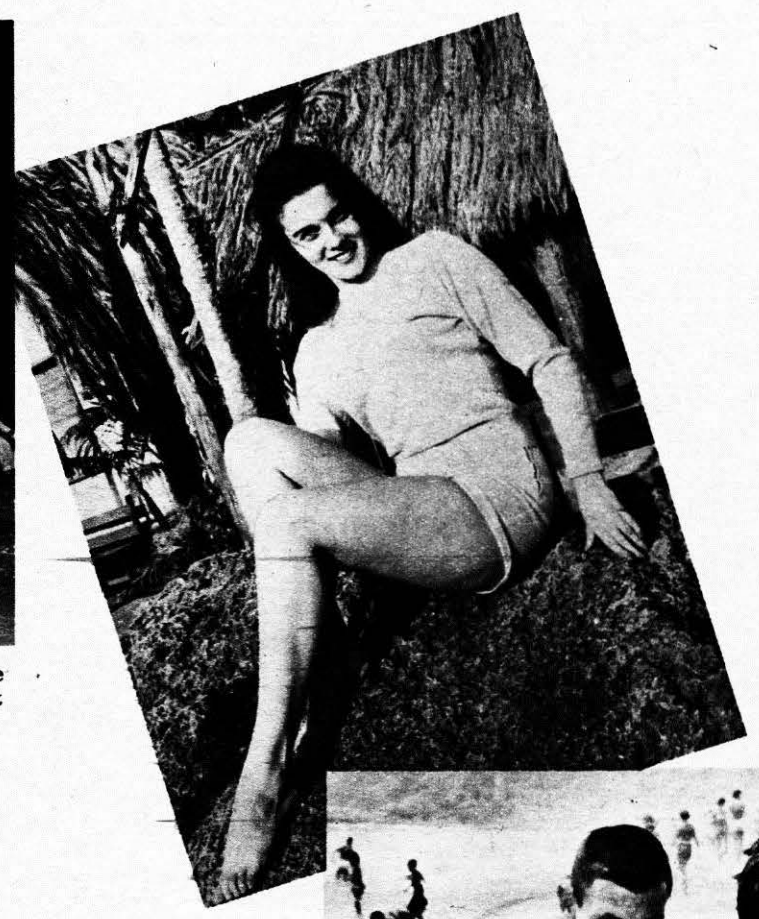
Campus Wearwithals

and don't miss Amanda—the Sweetheart of "Clydesville"



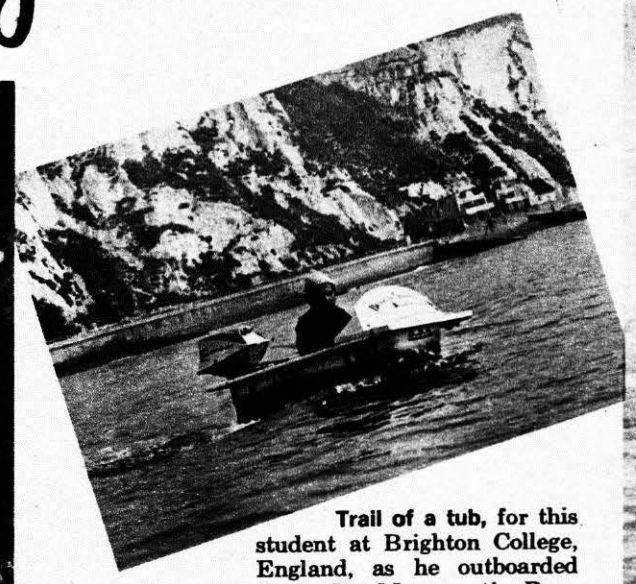


Skates and dates at Canada's McGill University often call for the same personnel. Cutting a defense caper in the center is a lassie expert at outmaneuvering any kind of forward line.



Beyond words. Ann Margret, a graduate of Northwestern's Speech School, has gone on to higher semantics in Hollywood. (The thatched hut in the background is not a Northwestern sorority house, but an L. A. drive-in coconut bar.

Making the College Scene



Trail of a tub, for this student at Brighton College, England, as he outboarded from St. Margaret's Bay, Kent, in a steel bathtub, led 'cross-Channel to France.

No Surf-eit, at UCLA, as Joe Zeno, hard-hitting Bruin halfback, lets Jo Ann Munari, charming UCLA songleader, run interference for him through waves of opposition.

Deep concentration overcomes Tommy Vagenovsky (Florida State University), as he goes in way over his head to visit Shirley Walls in Advanced Aquatics 1V.

Featherbrained. Genial freshman in Holland submits to Yul Brynnerization of the noddle, as part of his fraternity initiation, and provides roost as well for bird of unknown species (which seems to be looking for something with more bark on it).

Collegiate Digest *November 1961*

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SHOULD YOU BE AN

Atomic Scientist?

BY LAWRENCE R. HAFSTAD *As told to Donald Robinson*

AT the spearhead of human knowledge is atomic science. Since 1939 it has raised from zero an industry we now reckon in billions of dollars, an industry based on something no one ever will see; the neutron, a little part of the atom.

This unseen portion of matter is a monument to man's intellect — something that materialized out of creative, disciplined imagination. Once pure theory, today it is an immense reality, a tremendous force for good.

What atomic science will do for tomorrow's world I would hesitate to predict, although much of my lifetime as a physicist has been spent helping to find both military and civilian uses for this new form of power. But I can say this emphatically: Its future is unlimited.

Already we have nuclear-powered submarines able to cruise more than 50,000 miles without refueling. With casual assurance, scientists and engineers are discussing the idea of nuclear-powered ships. They are talking also about "package" atomic reactors for developing power in the world's wastelands. This would be one of mankind's greatest boons.

A distinguished diplomat put it succinctly. "Can you imagine what atomic energy will mean to the peasants of Afghanistan?" he said. "For the first time in their lives, they will have electric light."

Here at home, scientists even visualize an era in the foreseeable future when atomic energy may begin to supplant the power we extract from coal and petroleum, should our reserves of them commence to dwindle.

There is no reason for any feeling of mystery about this. It is just another physical phenomenon.

Accept the fact that such a thing as a neutron exists, exactly as you accept the fact of electricity each time you switch on a light. Accept the fact, too, that if this neutron collides with the uranium 235 nucleus, a peculiar process called "fission" occurs. Two fission fragments fly apart at high velocity and let loose large amounts of energy.

Then consider that from one pound of fissionable uranium you get as much energy as from 2,600,000 pounds of coal. Now you'll understand why enthusiasts grow so excited about atomic energy.

But power isn't the sole miracle in atomic energy. The by-products of atom-splitting are equally challenging. Gamma rays that are released in the fission process can be utilized for food sterilization and in other chemical reactions. Many plastics, for example, can be stabilized against temperature changes by treatment with gamma rays.

Radioactive isotopes that come out of the split atom are still more valuable. Every day, they are turning up new clues in the endless war against disease. Medical researchers are employing them right now to track down brain tumors.

In agriculture, plant biologists and agronomists are using isotopes to enrich the soil and improve farm crops. By means of isotopes, they recently brought forth new species of rust-resistant oats that stand to save American farmers $100,000,000 a year. Isotopes are even being utilized today to make chickens lay more eggs. And that's not all the uses of isotopes, by far. We need to know more, for instance, about the wearing qualities of metal. Just why do certain machine parts wear out? Isotopes are telling us.

We need a better understanding of the manner in which one part of an alloying element in ten thousand parts of base metal produces such striking improvements. Isotopes may shed new light on it.

It is actually impossible to enumerate the packets of new knowledge that isotopes and other radioactive materials are revealing to us. We scientists are like kids turned loose in a toy department; there are so many things beckoning for our attention we hardly know where to start.

So, you see, the boys and girls who select nuclear science for a livelihood will have the privilege of working on the frontiers of knowledge. Deep intellectual and spiritual satisfactions await them. I never knew a true scientific explorer who was bored by his work.

OPPORTUNITY UNLIMITED

"Are there any openings for newcomers in atomic science?" you ask.

I can honestly answer that the opportunities are infinite—for boys and girls alike. The need for new blood in this line is vast. It is one of the fastest-growing categories in science, and its demands for trained manpower have seriously outstripped the supply.

A few years ago, merely a handful of scientists was dealing with the atom. Today, 15,000 scientific people are engaged in atomic activities for the government and private industry. Tens of thousands more are wanted.

Recently, the Atomic Energy Commission officially estimated that 40,000 more scientists and engineers will be required within the next several years to work on applications of nuclear power. This is just one phase of atomic science. There are scores of others.

The salutary fact is that the *idea* of research no longer has to be "sold" to industry, the government, or the public. Industrial firms now realize that their survival depends upon scientific alertness in the laboratories. The government is continually enlarging its technical horizons. Colleges and universities, traditional incubators of scientific thought, are broadening the scope of their research programs. And there are burgeoning scientific foundations, privately operated and financed, which are setting up hundreds of specialized research projects for government and industry. With all of these organizations, expansion in the atomic field is checked only by the scarcity of trained personnel.

TYPES OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

What types of scientists and engineers are welcome in atomic science?

Almost every kind. *Physicists* are needed to do basic research on the underlying facts of nature; we have nearly exhausted our present store of basic research. *Mathematicians* are necessary to predict neutron behavior. *Chemists* must search out better methods for processing fission products. *Metallurgists* must deter-

Continued on page 5

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

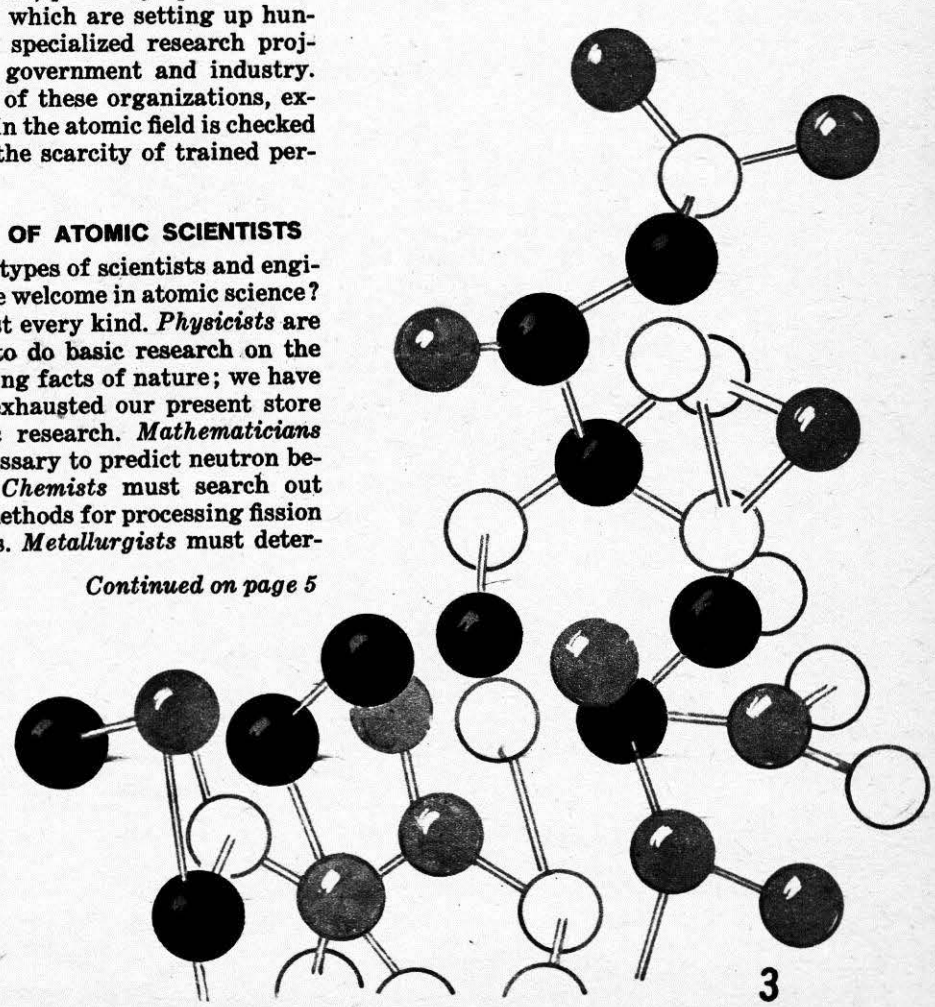
Lawrence R. Hafstad is vice president of the General Motors Corporation in charge of research laboratories. He earned his degree in electrical engineering in 1926 at the University of Minnesota and did graduate work there in physics before joining the staff at the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. He continued his studies at Johns Hopkins University, where he was awarded his Ph.D. in physics in 1933.

Dr. Hafstad remained with the Carnegie Institution as a research physicist from 1928 until 1945. From 1942 to 1945, he was assigned to the staff of the Applied Physics Laboratory of Johns Hopkins. He served as director of the Laboratory from 1945 to 1947. In 1947, Dr. Hafstad was named executive secretary of the Research and Development Board in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. He served as director of the Johns Hopkins Institute for Cooperative Research in Baltimore from 1947 to 1950.

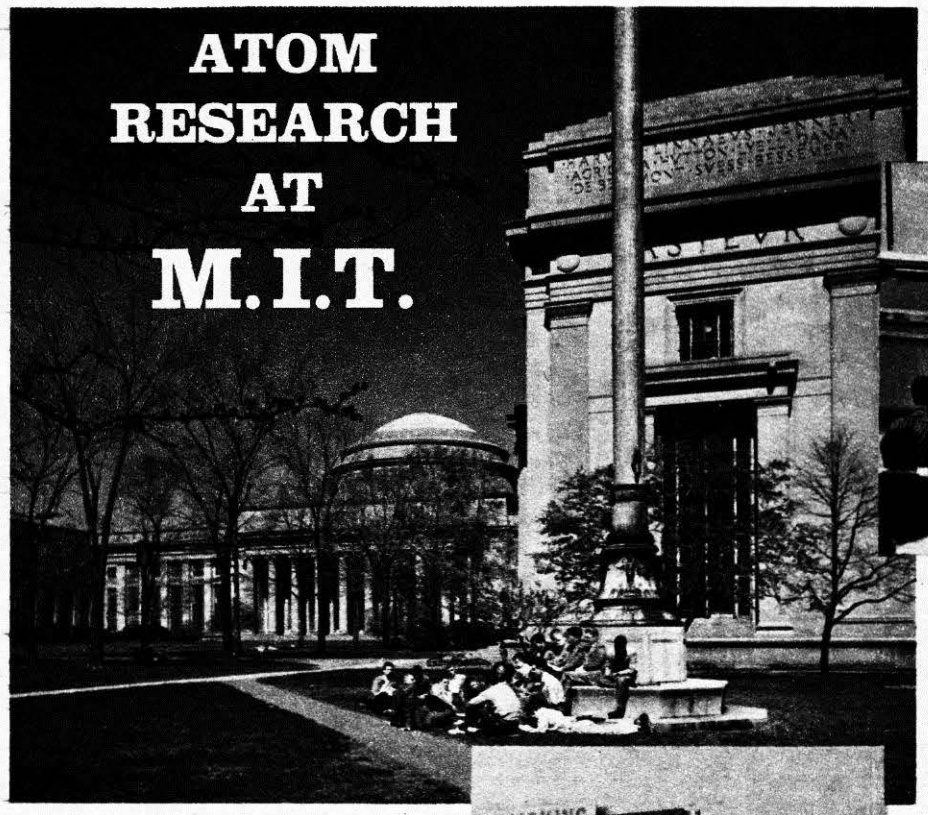
From 1949 to 1955, Dr. Hafstad was the first director of the Atomic Energy Commission's Reactor Development Division in Washington, D. C., where he was responsible for the development programs for nuclear-powered submarines and aircraft as well as for civilian atomic power.

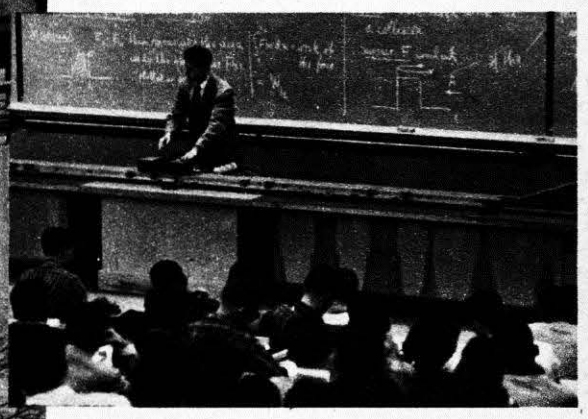
From 1949 to 1951, he carried a presidential appointment as chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific Research and Development in Washington. In 1955, Dr. Hafstad became director of the Chase Manhattan Bank's Atomic Energy Division in New York City. In September of that year, he succeeded Charles L. McCuen as General Motors vice president in charge of the research laboratories.

Dr. Hafstad has worked in the fields of ionosphere studies, radioactivity, and artificial atomic disintegration. For the development of an early million-volt vacuum tube, he was co-recipient of the American Association for the Advancement of Science Award in 1931. In 1954, the Atomic Energy Commission named him for its Distinguished Service Award. In 1956, he received the annual William Proctor Prize Award of the Scientific Research Society of America, as one of the leading scientists in the nation.



Getting Around To It:





"Suppose F is constant"—physics class

IT would be impossible for a student to graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology without a speaking acquaintance with the atom.

M.I.T. has strong programs in political science, humanities, industrial management, economics, architecture and other fields which may seem not to be related to atomic science but all freshmen and sophomores are required to take physics and most of them take courses which, sooner or later, get involved with atomic energy or the structure and behavior of the atom.

The new physics has upset many apple carts—even in philosophy. Dr. Huston Smith, an M.I.T. philosopher, writes: "Contemporary science has crashed through the cosmology as if through a sound barrier, leaving us without replacement . . . Basically the absence of a new cosmology is due to the fact that physics has cut away so radically from our capacity to imagine the way things are that we do not see how the two can get back together."

Not the least troublesome in the new physics are the "strange particles" associated with the nucleus of the atom. More knowledge of them is expected to be produced by the new six-billion electron volt Cambridge Electron Accelerator, which M.I.T. and Harvard have been building jointly, and which is nearly complete. This atom smasher (or, more properly, nucleus-smasher) will not be the biggest accelerator but it will be the largest electron accelerator in the world and will propel electrons at nearly the speed of light—faster than they have ever been accelerated before. It might be compared to a high-powered rifle, more useful for the purposes for which it is intended than a more massive, cannon-like accelerator would be.

Much of atomic research at M.I.T. is done in the Laboratory for Nuclear Science, an interdisciplinary laboratory of the sort for which the Institute is noted. One approach toward a better understanding of the atomic nucleus is through the study of cosmic rays, and LNS scientists have been sending instruments aloft in balloons and space probes and maintaining observatories in New Mexico, Bolivia and India to learn more about them.

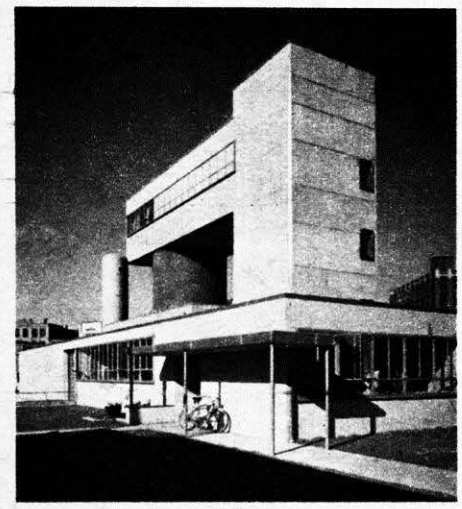
One of the many important tools in the LNS is the ONR Generator, a Van de Graaff generator in which ions are hurled at the nuclei of atoms at an energy of as much as 10,000,000 electron volts. On the M.I.T. campus, which is dominated by the stately neo-classical central building with its two great limestone porticos, the ONR Generator, contained in a blue, silo-like structure, resembles something at Cape Canaveral than anything else at M.I.T.

Most of M.I.T.'s other apparatus is housed in fairly conventional buildings. Another exception is the M.I.T. Reactor, which occupies a giant steel dome a couple of blocks from the main campus. A 1,000-kilowatt reactor, intended for research rather than the generation of power, it began operating in 1958 and was the first reactor of this size in the world to be located in an urban area. Experience has shown that the decision for it to be easily accessible to students (and not involved in classified research), rather than in a remote location, was a wise one.

Although the reactor's principal uses are research and the training of students in reactor technology, it has also been used by medical doctors in a new kind of treatment for brain tumors. A number of patients have undergone treatment in the unique medical facility, located beneath the reactor so that a beam of neutrons can be directed through an opening in the skull following surgery.

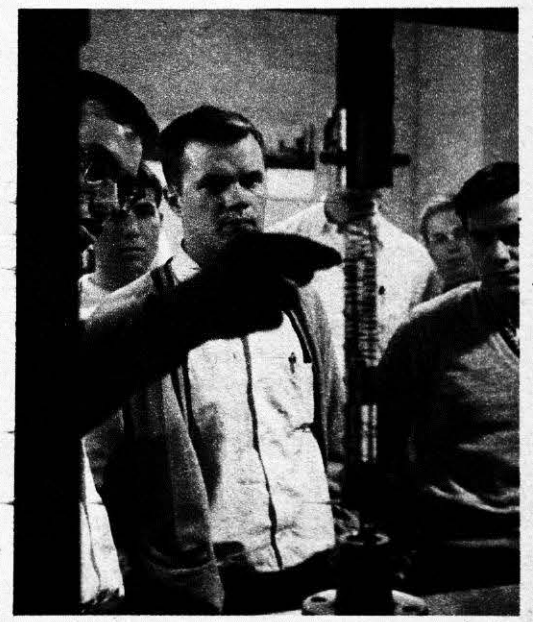
The reactor is the chief laboratory of the Department of Nuclear Engineering, a department open only to graduate students, some of whom may also go to the Oak Ridge Engineering Practice School maintained by M.I.T. at the AEC facility in Tennessee. Classes in the department are not confined to those dealing with fission—the atom-splitting chain reaction. The department is also concerned, in teaching and research, with fusion — the H-bomb reaction which, if it can ever be harnessed, would make possible unlimited power for the world, using abundant sea water as a source of fuel rather than expensive uranium.

No one has yet discovered how to use fusion for power. A major obstacle is devising a container for a reaction which would occur at a temperature of perhaps 350,000,000 degrees. It has generally been supposed that the best container would be a "magnetic bottle" — one in which magnetic fields contained the material, but none has been built which would work. Recently an M.I.T. graduate student in nuclear engineering came up with a scheme for a corkscrew-shaped bottle, which may do the job. In any case, a model is about to be built and if it doesn't solve the problem, M.I.T. scientists and engineers will keep trying.



M.I.T.'s big ONR generator

Humanities class at M.I.T.



"This gizmo fits into the thimmabogob"

ATOMIC SCIENTIST

Continued from page 3

mine materials that can withstand the incredible heat and stress involved in atom-splitting. *Medical men* and *biochemists* must ascertain the effects the atom can have on health. *Biologists* and *agronomists* must seek methods by which the atom can improve crops.

Engineers of every variety—mechanical, civil, electrical, metallurgical, mining, to mention a few—are equally essential. They must translate the broad findings of the scientists into practical usage. No matter what aspect of science a person is interested in, he is likely to find an outlet in the atomic arena.

REQUIREMENTS

What does atomic science demand of the boy or the girl who wants to make a profession of it?

First, in my opinion, he (or she) must have imagination. Second comes intellectual curiosity, a deep-rooted desire to understand how and why things behave as they do.

Third, the young scientist must have patience. Often he will reach dead ends in research. He must be willing to keep on trying. As one of my very good scientist friends declared, "The only time you don't want to fail is the last time you try."

A fourth and especially urgent requirement is a mathematical bent. And the boy who aspires to go far in atomic science must have a true mathematical talent. Math is the language of "the trade."

A fifth characteristic is the ability to collect data, organize facts and analyze them. A sixth requirement is that a boy enjoy hard work, for the problems are everlasting.

And, seventh, the good scientist-to-be should be a non-conformist. He must be willing to get off well-traveled mental highways and strike out for himself. The brief history of atomic science is the story of men and women who had the intellectual courage of their convictions. Too much cannot be said for this.

FINANCIAL REWARDS

Latest government studies indicate that a college graduate with a Bachelor of Science or an engineering degree can easily get a job paying $400 a month. Within not too many years, he should be up to $750 a month. Men who reach the higher levels of management will, of course, earn considerably more. In industry, salaries of $25,000 and $35,000 are not unusual.

"Show me a man of ability and experience, and I'll meet his price, whatever it is," the head of a large company in the atomic field recently remarked.

The possibilities for advancement are splendid. Visit any atomic laboratory and one of your first impressions is that the staff is made up of young people. The working conditions are excellent, too. In this connection, let me stress that atomic science is not a dangerous business. Its accident rate is so low that the National Safety Council rates it as one of the two safest industries in the country.

As in any profession, disadvantages can be cited. The hours are long. The work is arduous. For scientists, the risk of lack of success is great. In research, many failures must be expected for every success. One can certainly select an easier way of making a living.

EDUCATION

If you do settle on atomic science for your life-work, you must have a thorough education. Were I the parent of a youngster with a scientific gleam in his eye, I would do my best to impress him with the truth that his future is starting in his classrooms today. Nuclear science is only an extension of the basic fundamentals he learns in his early science courses.

I would tell him, "Steep yourself in fundamentals. Make them part of your consciousness. The rest of what you learn will come naturally."

A bachelor's degree in science or engineering is the least you should have, and a master's degree is better. Anyone thinking of basic research in physics or chemistry should go on to get a Ph.D. It's a virtual necessity for landing a good job in government, industry, or the academic world. Besides, it brings a better salary.

Just recently, a study was made to compute how much more money a scientist with a Ph.D. was likely to earn during the course of his life than one with a bachelor's degree. It came to $100,000.

I might point out that opportunities to earn graduate degrees have improved greatly. More than thirty universities are giving graduate courses in nuclear engineering and other atomic sciences. A number of industries encourage their young laboratory employees, financially as well as otherwise, to continue their graduate education in special courses or night classes while they hold down their regular jobs.

I believe it is also worth emphasizing that atomic science, because of its stringent requirements, is not a calling for the average student. It insists upon a high level of mental refinement, and I think it is important for us to try to train our youth up to it.

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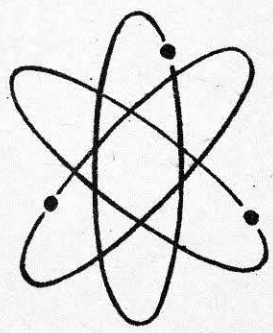
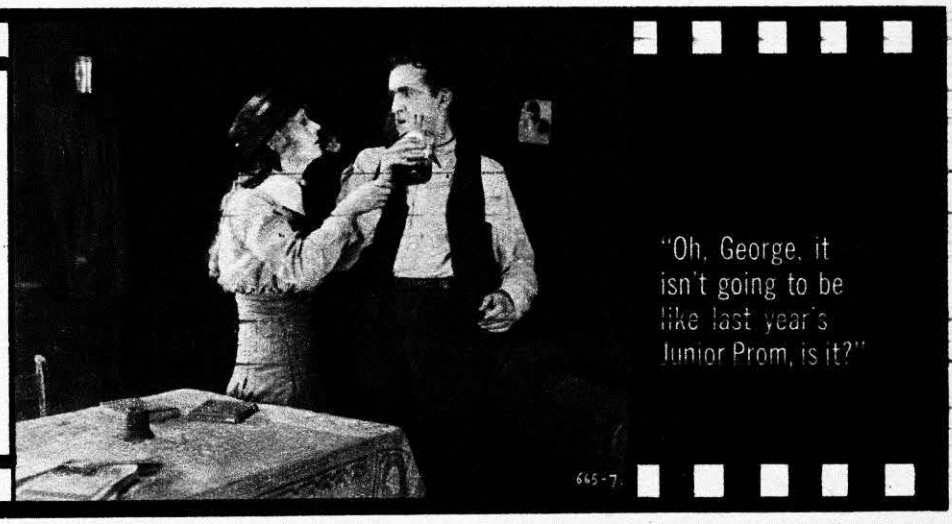
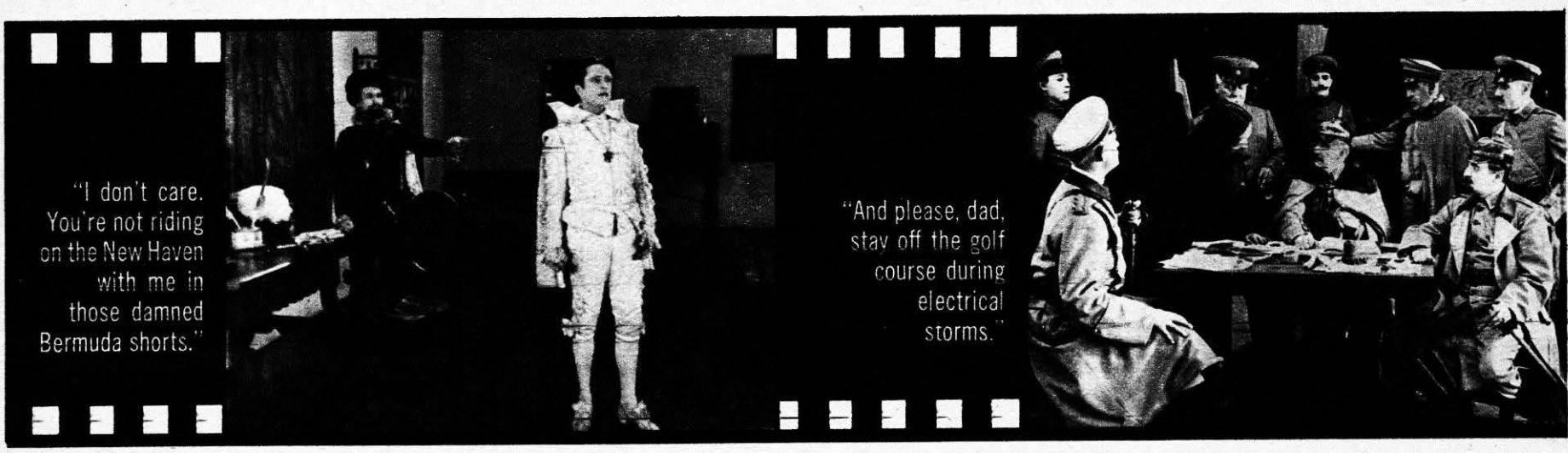


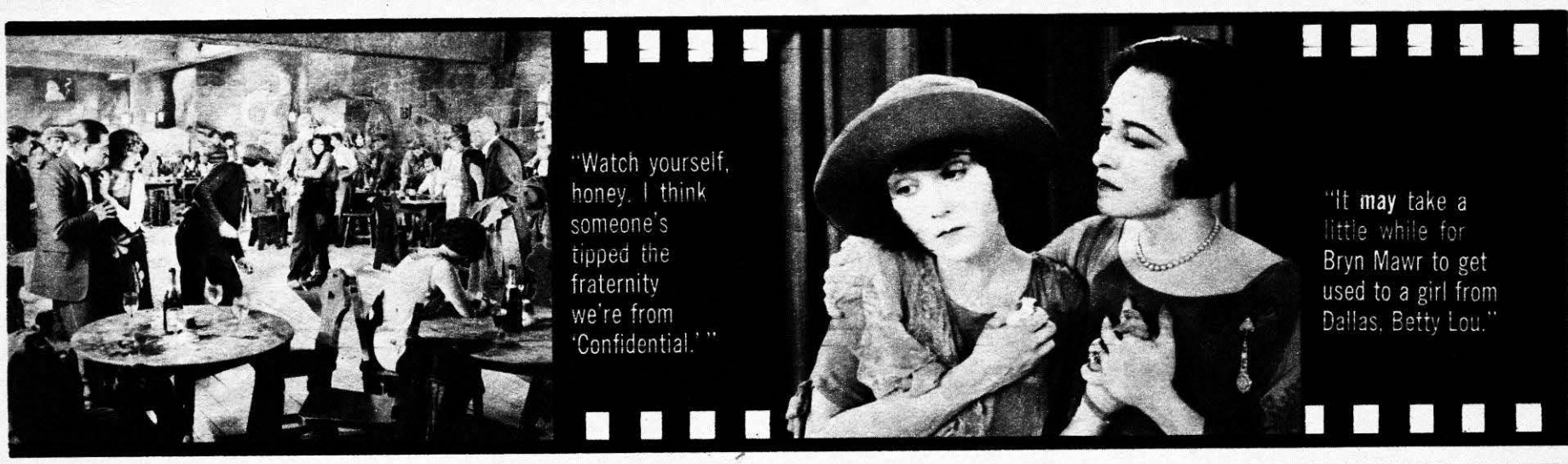
The Seven Torpid Arts

COLLEGE STILL LIFE

by WILLIAM F. BROWN







OFF THE RECORD

The name of Caesar-Auguste-Jean-Guilliaume-Hubert Franck looms larger today in typographic than in musical circles.

However, he is now the inspiration for an event of major importance in classical record releases. It is the *Franck Piano Quintet,* featuring the magnificent Russian artist, Sviatoslav Richter, in the piano part, with the no less scintillating support of the Bolshoi Theatre Orchestra string quartet. *(Monitor Records —MC 2086).*

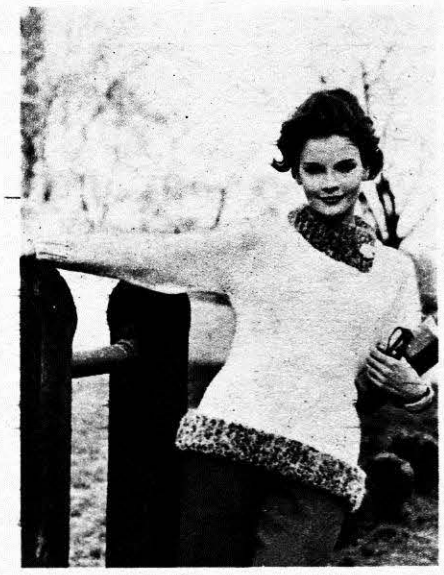
As musical fashions go, the romantic composers of the nineteenth century, with Franck soberly imbedded in the center of them as a composer of religious music, are considered a bit square just now. All the more wonder, then, that Franck wrenches himself away from the entire company with this fresh and surprisingly modern composition, here played with a virtuosity unmatched in our day.

The Piano Quintet cannot be called *avant-garde* but in its harmonic departures as well as its almost complete break with the traditions of string quartets and chamber music, you'll discover a lush and passionate work with none of the cloying mannerisms of the old nineteenth century school. The quintet has always deserved firmer notoriety than it ever enjoyed (Saint-Saens, playing the piano part in its first appearance, walked off the stage in the middle of his performance, in disgust over its "dissonances") but this treatment puts it superbly in a class by itself. The piano in this composition is the major voice but it by no means stands out as the instrument does in the traditional concerto treatment. It is dominant, subdued, and woven into the skein of the strings, by turns. And it has moments of tremendous impact which bring out Richter's great power, just as its lyric passages are made to order for this miraculously endowed artist.

If you don't know this music, buy the record and prepare for a revelation, full of beauty and intricacy. If you do, buy it because there's never been, and never will be, a recording of the quintet like this.

LAWRENCE BENZ
University of Wichita '64

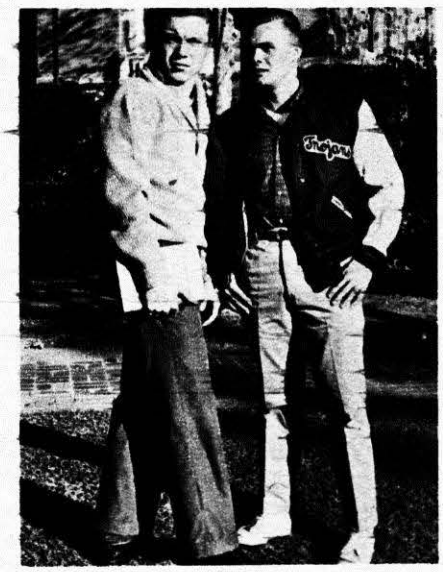
Dress-up. This Notre Dame man is turned out in a natural-shoulder semi-chesterfield topcoat, and dark suit. His hat (remember them?) is center-creased, raw edge, dark. Try one yourself.



Cuff sweater. Our cover girl wears a bulky Shaker knit sweater, with a cuff border of thickly textured ribbed mohair at the hipline and collar. Warm, sweaterish, but still with a touch of elegance.

CAMPUS WEARWITHALS

Mondrian motif. Multicolor squares, delineated by black stripes Mondrianimate the pure white background. At left, a throw-scarf-pocketed-sweater-jacket-no-sleeve-tie-on.



At Southern California, a couple of the boys are casing *somebody,* but they're OK themselves in shawl-collared sweater, left, and right, madras shirt, chinos, jacket, and sneakers.

The art of the casual, at Notre Dame, is shown by our student in a more relaxed moment. Sneakers and chinos, of course. Crew-neck sweater, and, for brisk fall weather, short corduroy coat.

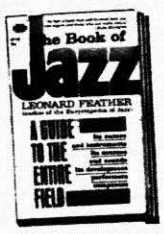
His-n-her sweaters tell the going-together story. The sweaters are cardigan style, and zip up to convertible turtle neck collars for terrapin days. Her slacks—jersey. Her gaze—tantalizing.

MAKING BOOK

Inside the John Birch Society by Gene Grove (Gold Medal Books, 50c) gives a startling look at the most controversial political group to hit recent headlines. Based on the ironic death of a U. S. Army captain supposedly killed by Chinese commies ten days after V-J Day, the society has gained colossal publicity by accusing top-ranking politicians of Communist tendencies, but its press-shy founder, Robert Welch, veers away from reporters to keep the group shrouded in secrecy.

Welch's crude tactics (calling Eisenhower a "dedicated, conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy," and launching a campaign to impeach Chief Justice Earl Warren) have gained increasing support for the Society to the surprise of more subdued patriots like myself.

Grove, in a collection of quotes, exposes Welch's inaccuracies and contradictions. His quasi-conclusions are drawn with a sneer, but the book is valuable in presenting hard-to-uncover facts in soft-cover compactness.



For a guide to the entire field of jazz, don't miss Leonard Feather's *The Book of Jazz* (Paperback Library). Knowledgeable enough for experts yet basic enough for interested beginners, this paperback outlines vital trends of a music which has come from being hailed as a "wave of vulgar, of filthy and suggestive music" (The Musical Courier, 1899) to the biggest thing in night clubs from here to there.

Feather covers every phase of jazz, its origins (not necessarily New Orleans, he says, by the way), history, instruments, artists. A very informative book, easily worth the fifty-cent price.

Jack Wohl has come up with a refreshing new cartoon book, *The Conformers* (a P-S Book, $1). By "eliminating the nonessentials," he crosses Roger Price and Jules Feiffer with wacky success, disc-cussing the foibles of all the O and □ in the neighborhood with nothing more than scissors and a pot of glue. Art? Maybe not, but clever, funny, and full of uncanny insight.

DIANE STEELE
Cornell University '63

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