



## Your university. November, 1936

Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, November, 1936

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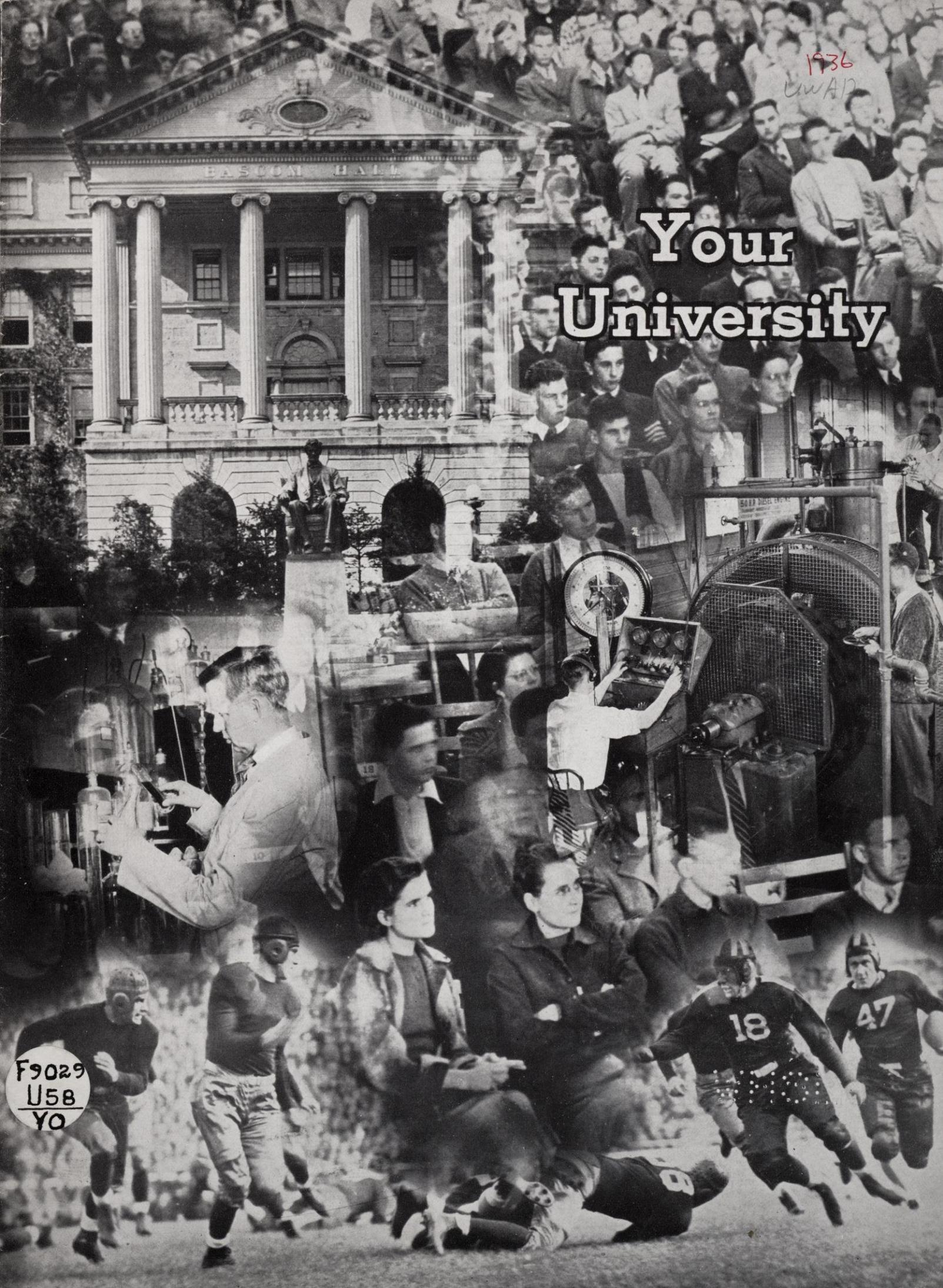
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1936

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# Your University



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*The OPEN DOOR—  
and life that waits before,  
and those that climb the Hill  
must now go down  
where the world waits them in  
each seething town;—  
and yet, next Spring the Hill  
will bloom as green  
with the Youth that comes and  
the memories that have been.*

## Your University and Your Career

● The students of the University of Wisconsin, its alumni and its faculty, present to you this story of your University that you may see the great services of the institution to the state and the matchless opportunities it offers to Wisconsin's sons and daughters.

We cherish the University and we are grateful to it for its magnificent part in enriching our own lives and in

making Wisconsin great. But it is also your University. And we feel a deep obligation, just because it means so much to us, to tell you what we have come to know of the University, that you may see it as it is and share our pride. Your understanding of the University and your enlistment in the legion of its loyal followers can mean a still finer and stronger educational leadership for our state.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

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# Your University

## Rounds Out a Century of Service to State and Nation

THE University of Wisconsin at Madison is almost one hundred years old. It was on a bleak, cold day in the middle of January, 1838, that the Council of the Territory of Wisconsin passed Bill No. 99, providing for the establishment of the University of the Territory of Wisconsin near Madison, the capital city of the new territory which had been carved out of the northwest's wilderness. A few days later Bill No. 99 was concurred in by the House of Representatives, and on January 19, 1838, Henry Dodge, first governor of the Territory, signed it.

Creation of this territorial University really marked the birth of the present State University of Wisconsin. In 1839, the national Congress granted to the Territory of Wisconsin two townships of public land for the use and support of its University, and in 1848, when Wisconsin was admitted to state-hood, this land became the financial support of the State University which was provided for in the state constitution. Wisconsin became a state on May 29, 1848, and two months later, by act of the legislature, the State University was incorporated, its government being vested in a Board of Regents.

Thus was established the University of Wisconsin by the state's pioneering fathers who, firmly believing that education was one of the cornerstones of the democracy they were creating, decided to make it possible for future generations of children of Wisconsin to have equal opportunity for the best possible education in grade school, high school, and in their own State University.

Instruction in the State University began in 1850 with twenty students enrolling in the first class under the direction of Prof. John W. Sterling. Instruction started, the

How your University looked fifty years ago, in the 1880s. At that time the University of Wisconsin was just beginning the phenomenal growth which has made it one of America's finest universities today.



board of regents laid the foundation of an institution of learning which they correctly believed was destined to exert a great influence on the moral, intellectual, and social character of the people of Wisconsin for all time to come. As the years have passed since its birth, the work of the University of Wisconsin has expanded until, literally speaking, the boundaries of the state have become the boundaries of the University's campus.

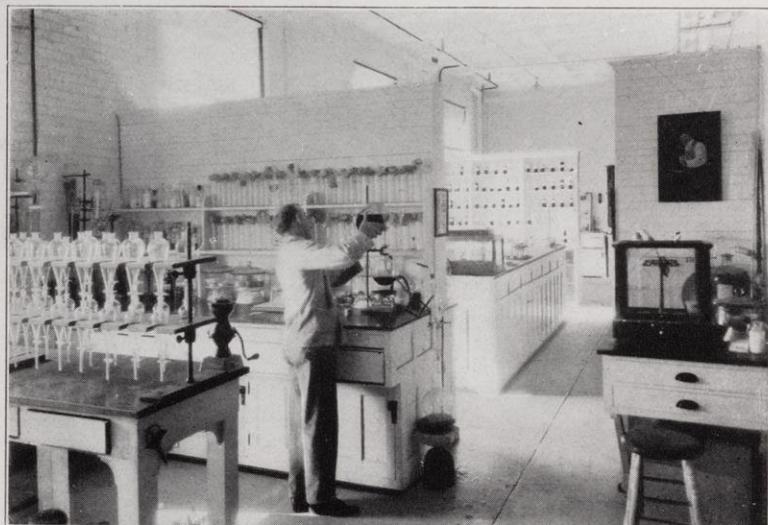
The University of Wisconsin is the apex of the free educational system of the state. In Wisconsin's educational policy, the University is related to the high schools as are the high schools to the primary and grammar schools. It is not expected that all pupils who complete a high school course will go forward to the University. But the school system of the state has been so arranged as to make advancement from one step to another as easy and as natural as possible.

The University of Wisconsin shows its resident students the ways of learning, investigation, and the application of knowledge through the systematic discipline of organized courses, both in liberal and professional study. But, in its research laboratories and experimental stations, the University has also greatly aided Wisconsin agriculture and industry, and has added no small amount to the taxable wealth of the state. It can honestly be said that there is hardly an individual or a group in the state, on farms or in villages and cities, whose lives and well-being are not influenced directly or indirectly by the services of your State University.

The University of Wisconsin is conceded by all to be one of the leading educational institutions of the nation and the world. Through the generosity of the people of the state, and because, as the state grew, greater and greater demand was put on the many services which the University performed for the good of the state, the University has grown until today its campus consists of more than 1,000 acres of land on which are located some 110 buildings which house hundreds of excellent classrooms and laboratories.

From the time that the first class met in 1850 the administrators and faculty of the University of Wisconsin went quietly about their business of building an educational institution of which the state could be proud. They were intent on building a university which would not only help the sons and daughters of Wisconsin taxpayers to solve their own individual problems, but would also train them in an ideal of service designed to aid in the solution of problems facing state and nation.

Recognition as one of the truly great educational institutions of the nation came to the University of Wisconsin first in the early 1900s, when the Moseley commission came to this country from England to study American schools. One of the members of the commission placed Wisconsin as one of five leading universities of the nation. After naming the five universities he remarked that if there was any



Because of its outstanding faculty and fine laboratory facilities, the University of Wisconsin is rated as one of the best in the nation, and it attracts students from every quarter of the globe. Picture shows graduate student researcher at work in one of the University's well-equipped laboratories.

one college that would have precedence with him it would probably be the University of Wisconsin.

Later, a great American journalist, Lincoln Steffens, visited the Wisconsin campus and praised your University for its accomplishments in science and for the public services it carried on for the welfare of the state's citizens.

Still later there came to the Wisconsin campus one of the nation's greatest presidents, Theodore Roosevelt, who had this to say concerning your University:

"It is not too much to say that the University of Wisconsin occupies a position entirely unique, not merely in this country, but in the world, as an institution which, above all others, has come nearest to recognizing the ideals of using the instrumentalities of higher learning for rendering the greatest possible service to this country."

The fact that the University has continued to be one of the leading institutions of higher learning up to the present time is revealed by the report made just recently by the American Council on Education. This report based on statements made by more than 2,000 educators scattered throughout the nation, gave the University of Wisconsin qualified rating in 14 fields of human knowledge, and distinctive rating in 17 fields, which means that your State University is fully prepared to give training according to the highest standards in 31 out of a possible 35 fields. No other American university surpassed this record.

Backed by the people of Wisconsin, who have long believed that as far as education is concerned nothing is too good for their sons and daughters, and led by able administrators and an outstanding faculty, the University of Wisconsin—your University—is prepared to give to its students the finest advantages and opportunities for

an education that are known to the human mind.

The University of Wisconsin, however, does not only provide the finest of educational opportunities and facilities for the sons and daughters of Wisconsin citizens. It has also been charged by the state with the duty of carrying on a large number of public services for the benefit of all the people of the state, and with the conducting of research for the general welfare of the state and its farms, factories, and homes.

Prominent among the scientific achievements of the University are a new steel-making process, the desulphurization of iron ore, the development of a new submarine detector, the development of new and more exact designs for the construction of railroad bridges, completion of experiments with reference to the use of reinforced concrete in construction work, and the development of a new method of mixing concrete resulting in a great saving to Wisconsin each year.

Other equally important scientific contributions of the State University are the famous Babcock Milk test, the Steenbock process of ultra-violet ray treatment of foods, the curd test, the milk sediment test, the butter moisture test, the casein and the ice cream overrun test, the development of Wisconsin's pedigreed seeds, development of new and stable methods of commercial canning, and the development of a remedy for goitre infection of the thyroid gland in pigs, thus saving a great deal in losses to hog-raising farmers.

Attempting to live up to its traditional ideal of service to the people of the state in addition to carrying on the most extensive educational program in Wisconsin, the University of Wisconsin in all its various divisions performs each year innumerable services of a scientific or educational nature for the state's citizens.

These extra services are conducted in almost every department of the University as a whole, in the University Extension division, and in the College of Agriculture.

The sole purpose of one University division—the Extension division—is to serve the people of the state at large, especially educationally under-privileged adults, with opportunity for college study and with information and leadership services. The number of Wisconsin citizens thus served reaches 200,000 annually, and in a year's time more than 1,200 communities make use of one or more of these services.



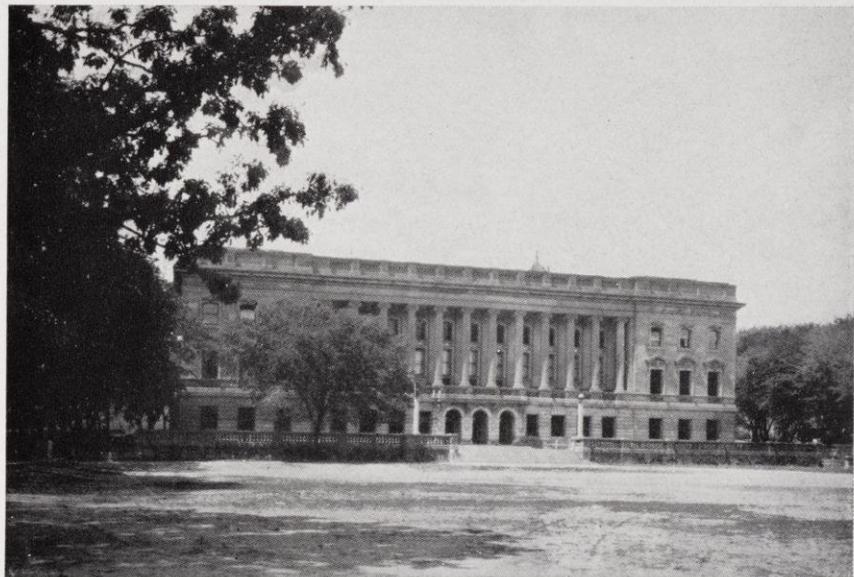
At the top of Wisconsin's famous "Hill" campus is historic Bascom Hall, the main building of your University, which houses many of the departments of the College of Letters and Science.

The survey revealed that the College of Agriculture, which was established by the state to help Wisconsin farmers with their problems of production and marketing and to assist them in matters of rural living, is carrying on many vital services for Mr. and Mrs. Average Wisconsin citizen.

Figures compiled in the survey show that during the year the soils laboratory of the college tests nearly 5,000 samples of soil for Wisconsin farmers, and that an additional 1,500 samples of limestones and marl are also investigated. The state laboratory located at this University college tests in one year between 6,000 and 8,500 samples of grains and other seeds sent in by farmers of the state for germination and purity tests.

In addition, the state disease control laboratory at the college, in an effort to guard the health of Wisconsin citizens, annually tests thousands of samples of milk from city milk supply stations and from milk assembly plants. This work is done in cooperation with the state department of agriculture and markets. The laboratory also tests annually more than 60,000 blood samples for contagious abortion on Wisconsin farms, and makes diagnoses of more than 3,000 head of poultry, more than 1,000 head of livestock, and more than 130 head of fur-bearing animals. The University and college help maintain more than 60 county agricultural agents, county club leaders, and home demonstration agents who work with the residents of Wisconsin on the solution of their many problems of the farm and home.

In an attempt to guard the health of all Wisconsin's citizens, which is conservatively valued at 30 billions among the state's assets, the state hygienic laboratory at the University and in its eight branches examine annually about 150,000 specimens for suspected germs and disease in its constant fight against the spread of various diseases. Again, the General Hospital at the University provides



The main library of the University of Wisconsin covers a city block and houses more than half a million volumes. A dozen other smaller departmental libraries, with an additional 500,000 volumes, are also available to contribute to the learning of Wisconsin students.

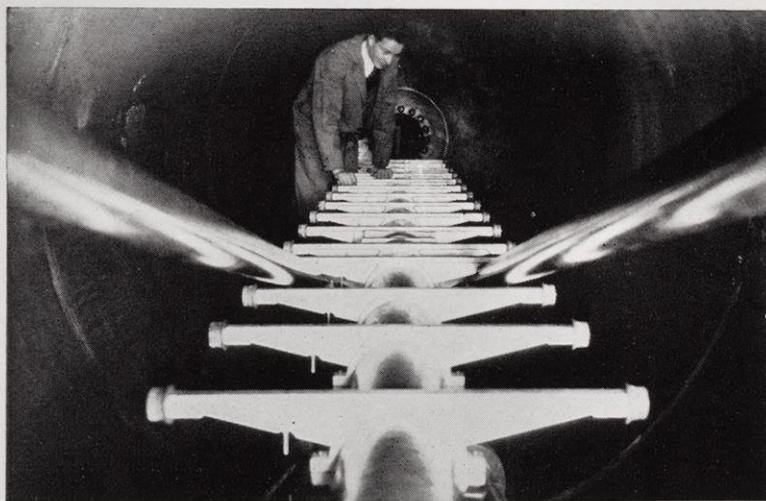
medical aid and care for hundreds of the state's indigent citizens, while the University's Orthopedic hospital brings its aid to crippled children, striving to return them to health and useful citizenship. And the University's Psychiatric Institute each year tests thousands of blood samples sent in by physicians, in an effort to reduce insanity cases in Wisconsin and thus cut the cost of caring for the insane.

Aiding Wisconsin industry and its leaders, the College of Engineering each year carries on important and valuable research in many different fields. Among the more important of these is research conducted for machinery industries, the lime and brick industry, iron foundry industries, and electrical manufactures.

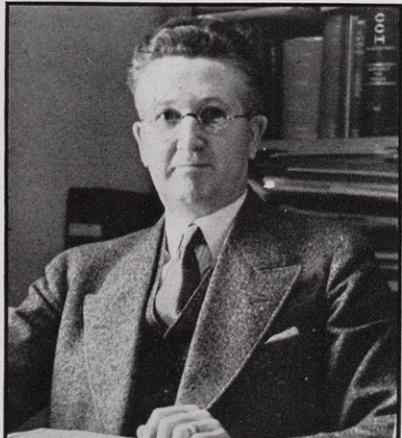
The University of Wisconsin is not only a great educational institution, but it also serves directly the people of the state, helping them in the solution of their daily problems, and bringing to them the benefits of science as well as general education, the survey revealed.



This view shows a few of the buildings in which important public services and scientific research are carried on for Wisconsin citizens. In the foreground is the mechanical engineering building; in the center the College of Agriculture buildings; upper center, the Extension division and home economics building; upper right, the Wisconsin General hospital and the Service Memorial Institute building where medical research is conducted.



The main interest of Wisconsin's faculty is teaching, but scientific research carried on for the benefit of Wisconsin citizens is also important. The above view shows the interior of a high-pressure atom "busting" tank, used by scientists to disintegrate atoms, which scientists claim are fundamental in the structure of the Universe.



Prof. F. H. Elwell is director of your University's School of Commerce.



Prof. J. H. Mathews, Director of the Chemistry Department.

# The Faculty

## Makes Wisconsin the Great Teaching Institution That It Is

**I**N MEDIEVAL times, such students as there were did not formally affiliate themselves with any one college or university, but migrated from one school to another, studying and working for a time with the teacher or teachers whose names gave lustre to the particular city in which they lived. From Padua to Genoa to Oxford, these young men wandered, drawn to each new town by rumors of the great wisdom and lucid preaching of this or that scholar. In those times, indeed, the term "university" often signified little more than the residence of a philosopher or sage

more forward looking than his contemporaries and more curious and inquisitive about the world in which he lived.

Times have changed. The university of today is a vast collection of buildings and libraries and laboratories. Its scholars are numbered in the hundreds and its students in the thousands. The development of printing has made it possible for each student to command the learning of the ages without resorting to the migratory life of his fifteenth century ancestors. Yet, withal, universities are still, and must always be, great only in terms of the teachers and scholars who give their lives to them.

Wisconsin has always been known as a great teaching institution, chiefly, perhaps, because of the University's insistence that every faculty member consider teaching as a primary duty and research as an incidental one. Thus men like John L. Gillin, whose studies in criminology have effected vast changes in the attitude toward and treatment of criminals; Richard McCaffery, metallurgist, the man who revolutionized the process of refining iron ore; Harry Steenbock, famed discoverer of "vitamin D" irradiation; Alexander Vasiliev, historian of the little known Byzantine empire; Dr. William S. Middleton, dean of the Medical school, whose curiosity about the mysteries of blood chemistry has paid dividends to the sick and diseased in all parts of the world—all devote a major portion of their time to active class room work.

The era of the New Deal has brought fresh testimony to the eminence of Wisconsin's faculty. The Federal Government has drafted literally scores of our teachers to aid in solving the complex problems which the past three years have



Prof. John D. Hicks, Professor of History.



Prof. Louis Kahlenberg, Professor of Chemistry.

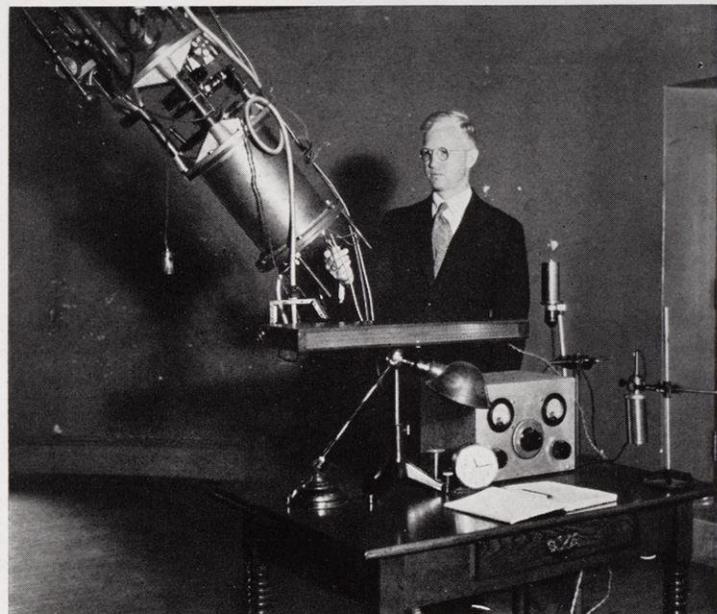
produced. But such service to the national government is largely a recent development. Much older is the traditional devotion of the faculty to the advancement of the varied industrial, social and agricultural interests of the state. The work of Babcock in dairying, L. R. Jones in plant pathology, Humphrey and Bohstedt in animal husbandry, and of Hart and Steenbock in agricultural chemistry, has been largely responsible for Wisconsin's reputation as the most progressive, diversified farm area in the world.

In the social sciences, John R. Commons and Edwin E. Witte, economists, Harold Groves, tax expert, W. H. Page, national authority on legal contracts, John Guy Fowlkes, pioneer in secondary school financing, have all contributed significantly to the creation of a better and more democratic state. The lives of the mothers and daughters of Wisconsin have been made easier and more profitable by the work of Abby Marlatt, Home Economist and courageous patron saint of farm women, Blanche Trilling and Margaret H'Doubler, pioneers in physical education for women, and Helen White, scholar, lecturer and author of two "best sellers."

There is hardly a phase of the activity of the citizen of Wisconsin which has not been profitably affected by the work of the notable legion of scholars who are the teachers of the University of Wisconsin. Indeed, the "Wisconsin Idea," the most talked of educational theory of the twentieth century, was nothing more than this concept of a university whose faculty could serve the day to day interests of the citizen the while they taught his sons and daughters.

Garfield described the ideal university as "Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other." The modern university with its thousands of students and hundreds of teachers must seem a far cry from the philosopher's ideal. But the day of the bearded sage, sitting in the sun with his disciples at his feet, passed as the boundaries of human knowledge expanded.

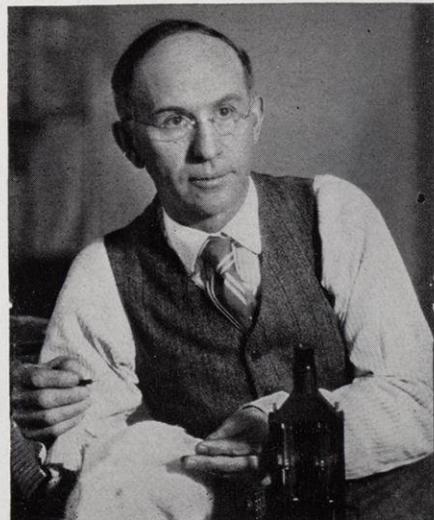
Specialization in research and teaching, and the tremendous cost of laboratories and libraries so essential to research, have led naturally to the concentration of great scholars at universities like Wisconsin. And yet the intimate and fruitful relationship between teacher and pupil which President Garfield sought has been largely attained. It is constantly attempted to keep University classes small, rarely numbering more than thirty. Students have ample opportunity for first hand contacts with their professors, both through personal conferences and through informal discussion meetings arranged by such campus agencies as the Memorial Union, the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian associations, and campus church groups. Wisconsin boys and girls need not go outside the state to study under and have personal contact with great teachers. They have them at their own State University.



Washburn Observatory at the University of Wisconsin is one of the nation's finest observatories. Its director, Prof. Joel Stebbins, and Prof. C. M. Huffer, shown above at the base of the observatory's huge telescope, have made important contributions to science's knowledge of the size of the Universe.



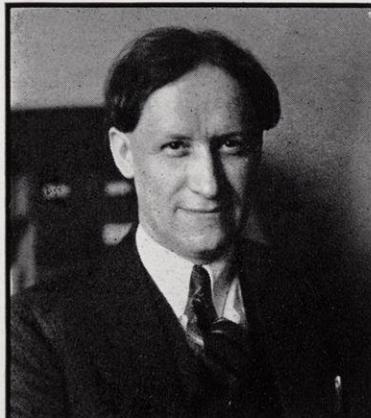
Prof. Grayson L. Kirk, Professor of Political Science.



Dr. E. B. Hart, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.



Prof. J. B. Kommers, Professor of Mechanics.



Prof. William H. Kieckhofer, Professor of Economics.

# Your Campus Home

## You Are Made to Feel At Home at Your University

**A**WORLD famous surgeon, one of Wisconsin's most distinguished alumni, sat talking with friends on the Union terrace not so long ago. He had just received an honorary degree from the University for his outstanding service as a medical leader and teacher.

Turning to his friends, after watching students talking, reading, and dining, he said: "This is my idea of a liberal education. If I were a student again, I'm sure I'd spend most of my time right here on this terrace, just talking."

Wisconsin believes its distinguished surgeon is right. There is an education in the every day association of a student with his fellow students. So the University has planned its campus to give a student at Madison the kind of intimate home life and friendly neighborhood associations he has been used to.

There may be hundreds of students at the University, but each one lives with a small group, shares its comradeship and its social life, plays with its athletic teams, and is made at once to feel "at home." No longer need there be loneliness at the University.

The University has built four halls of residence on the campus — Tripp and Adams Halls housing 500 men in groups of 30 each and Barnard and Chadboune Halls accommodating 275 women.

When a student arrives at one of these halls he is welcomed by an experienced, sympathetic house counsellor, introduced to other students, and helped through the first weeks of getting accustomed to university life. The student finds a comfortable, clean, and well-lighted room awaiting him. He dines in a common dining room with fellow students. In leisure time he turns to the lounge with its phonograph, radio, and periodicals, to the well-stocked hall library, or to the tennis courts and playing fields near at hand.

Soon there are house meetings, get-acquainted parties, exchange dinners with other dormitories, and house athletic games. Ever available, to help both in social and scholastic matters, is the house fellow or hostess.

Besides the University residence halls, there are several well-constructed private dormitories for

"When a student goes out into the world, there is no other part of his education which is of such fundamental importance as capacity to deal with men."

"If the University of Wisconsin is to do for the sons of the state what Oxford and Cambridge are doing for the sons of England, not only in producing scholars but in making men, it must have halls of residence and a Union."

"Nothing that the professor or laboratory can do for the student can take the place of daily close companionship with hundreds of his fellows."

—Wisconsin's President Van Hise, in his inaugural address, 1904

women, the Y. M. C. A. dormitory for men, and 46 fraternities and 20 sororities, all following roughly the same pattern of social and athletic activity as in the University halls and all offering friendly fellowship to the new student. Each sorority and women's dormitory has an older woman, approved by the University, as counsellor and chaperone. Many fraternities, too, have adopted the house fellow plan.

There are, in addition, 600 private homes and lodging houses. These houses, too, have a social life. The Union assists in organizing each house after the fashion of the University dormitories.

All houses, no matter the type, are inspected regularly by the University for safety, fire hazards and hygiene.

When a student takes up his residence in a given house, he does not lose contact with his neighbors or narrow his experience to one small group. The Union, a great social center, gathers together all the separate groups into one unified neighborhood. Every house president is a member of the Union gov-



Above: The library of the Memorial Union, student clubhouse at the University of Wisconsin. Right: The Rathskellar of the Memorial Union provides a gathering place for men students at your University.



ernmental bodies. Thousands of students pass daily through the Union doors on their way to the low cost dining rooms, to the lounges and meeting rooms, and to student activity offices.

Here are stimulating books on the library shelves and good pictures on the walls. Here are groups planning skiing or canoeing trips. Here daily life is enriched with concerts and dances, forums and exhibitions, games and tournaments, traditions and good fellowship—all the things that go into a wholesome neighborhood.

Here, indeed, in combination with the life of the student houses, are the makings of a better liberal education.

To develop studios and workshops in which students interested in the arts may find a place to work and to play happily; to bring lively intercourse and discussion into the daily experience of students; to discover the satisfactions of friendly books on the library shelves and good pictures on the walls; to color and enrich daily life on the campus with concerts and dances, games and tournaments; to so invest the House with things and with traditions that it may increase in pleasure and profit the extra-classroom hours of every man and woman who comes to Wisconsin,—these are the purposes of the Union and these are the tasks which the staff, the student-faculty committees, and the whole membership of nine thousand students and five thousand alumni and faculty have set for themselves.

In the eight years since the Union opened, a program has been evolved which offers eighty-eight forms of recreational services and cultural opportunities to the student body—more than three times as many types of activity as are sponsored and directed by any one of the other seventy-five Unions in the United States, a recent statistical survey showed.

Typical of the Union's enterprises which are making leisure and the classroom cooperative factors in education are: acquaintance parties for freshmen, activity orientation, a social program for foreign and graduate students, free matinee dances, dancing

Right: Lake Mendota scene.  
Below: Barnard hall, women's dormitory at Wisconsin.



Above: Entrance to the men's dormitories at the University.



instruction, fashion teas, billiards, bridge, and chess tournaments and instruction, a camera club with a darkroom laboratory and instruction, a stamp club, open forums, student-faculty discussion groups, radio forums, a student speakers bureau, theatrical performances, dance recitals, free moving pictures, the university's concert series of famous artists, free Sunday music hours, phonograph symphony concerts, practice pianos, year round art exhibitions from all parts of the world, the Wisconsin Salon of Art and the Centennial Art Exhibition (accompanied by a staff-written history of art in Wisconsin), gallery talks, a hobby workshop, a cooperative store for marketing student art, a recreational reading library, lectures on literature, informal outdoor sports in season with rentals of necessary equipment, a winter carnival and ski tournament, vocational conferences, personnel counsel on recreation, an inter-house social and athletic program, organization of student houses for self-government, an orchestra booking service, publication of the university calendar, and a high school public relations service.



Scott H. Goodnight,  
dean of men.

ALTHOUGH the University of Wisconsin conducts scientific research for the benefit of agriculture and industry of the state, and carries on many public services designed to promote the welfare of Wisconsin, the University primarily exists for its students. Realizing this latter responsibility, your University has designed for its students a program of guidance and counselling which is not only aimed to aid the student to solve his campus problems, but also to give him vocational guidance that may assist him after he graduates from the University and enters the work-a-day world.

Under this program when a high school graduate enters the University, and arrives on the campus during Freshman Orientation Week, he finds himself and other freshmen the object of friendly attention of quite a number of young men and women who have already spent several years in the University.

These students, working in cooperation with members of the faculty, arrange a program of social and recreational events, lecture periods and study hours that enable the freshman to meet and make friends.

During his first week on the campus, the first year student also finds a good friend and able helper in the faculty advisor who has been assigned to counsel him on all his problems during his stay in the University, and upon whom

# Guidance

## Your University is a Very Human Institution

he may call at any time. Ever available also are the offices of the Dean of Men, the Dean of Women, and the Bureau of Guidance and Records. Here students, often accompanied by their parents, receive wise and helpful assistance in selecting the right course of study, choosing a place to live, deciding on a vocation, and in making other countless personal decisions which mean so much in building a University and life career that is satisfying and successful.

Even though the University of Wisconsin, with its more than 9,000 students, is one of the largest and finest institutions of higher learning in America, still it manages to make itself a very human institution, under this system of counselling and guidance, by making possible personal and friendly relationships between faculty members and students.

Such friendly relationships between students and faculty members are also fostered by the programs of the various student religious centers which surround the campus. Here, at social affairs or student club meetings, students have the opportunity of meeting and talking informally with their teachers.

Thus, the student who attends the large University of Wisconsin finds that the remark that a large school cannot give personal attention to its students is not true. Through its adviser system, which begins each fall in the Freshman Orientation Period and continues through the years that the student stays in school, the student churches surrounding the campus, and the University's Memorial Union building, which is the student social and recreational center, the large University of Wisconsin offers its students not only greater facilities for research and study, but also opportunity for personal contacts and friendships with its truly great teachers.

The social, recreational, and religious programs inaugurated by the student religious centers during the Orientation Period are also carried out during the entire school year, thus adding to the friendly atmosphere of the institution. At the beginning of the year, open house meetings are held under the supervision of student pastors and upper-class student leaders. These meetings help new students to get acquainted with other new students as well as old students, and help make them feel "at home" on their own University campus.



Left: Mrs. Louise Troxell Greeley,  
dean of women.

Below: Miss Florence Jackson of Wellesley College was but one of the many noted specialists who counselled students on their future vocations during recent years.



# Your Health

## Your University Has Facilities to Guard It

THE University of Wisconsin was a pioneer in the work of taking steps to safeguard the health of its students, and today is one of a small number of schools to have adequate facilities for this purpose.

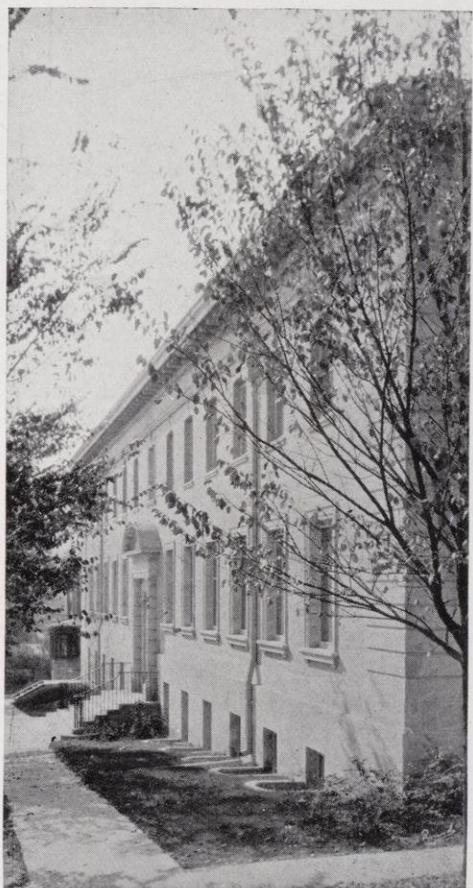
Upon entrance into the University, all students are given a complete physical examination, and if they show traces of any disease, their parents are notified and treatment is immediately begun.

To insure the health of students, the University maintains a student clinic, with an efficient staff of mature physicians and nurses who look after the health of the students either at the infirmary or who make visits to their lodgings. Besides the regular infirmary staff, the entire medical staff of the Wisconsin General Hospital at the University is available for consultation on student health. The student infirmary maintains more than 100 beds, which are more than are ordinarily in use, but which are kept in readiness in case of need.

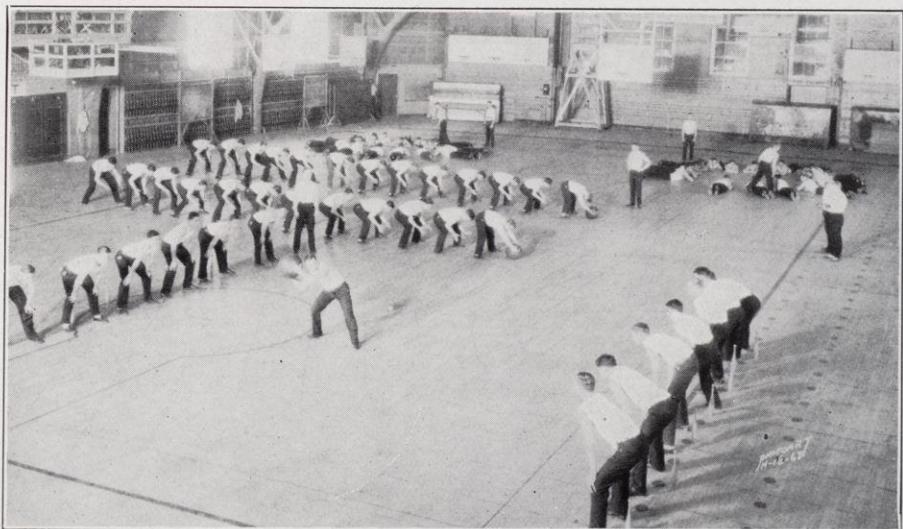
After the newly-enrolled student is given a complete medical examination at the beginning of the year, the findings of the examination with recommendations are given to the department of physical education and appropriate modifications in prescriptions of physical exercise are made accordingly. An endeavor is also made to determine the student's exact physical condition with a view to outlining for each a proper program of exercise, diet, rest, and work.

The student clinic and infirmary are maintained by the University without extra expense to the student, and are supported by a part of the regular fee which the student pays on entering the University.

Medical authorities at your University realize more clearly than anybody else that good work in the class room depends on good health, and that the best scholastic attainment can be achieved only when both mind and body are healthy. Accordingly, Wisconsin's health program for its students is operated on a basis of prevention as well as cure, and the health of students is constantly guarded during the entire year against disease in any form. Health examinations are required of all new students every year. By thus constantly guarding the health of its students, Wisconsin's student body ranks among the healthiest in the nation.



Above: Your University maintains a large student infirmary on the campus for the protection of the health of Wisconsin students.

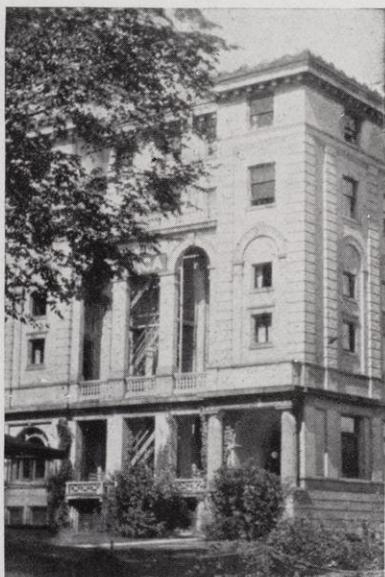


Healthful, corrective recreational sports are prescribed by doctors at Wisconsin to promote the good health of students. Above: men students in a physical education class. Left: women students enjoying the good old game of horseshoe.

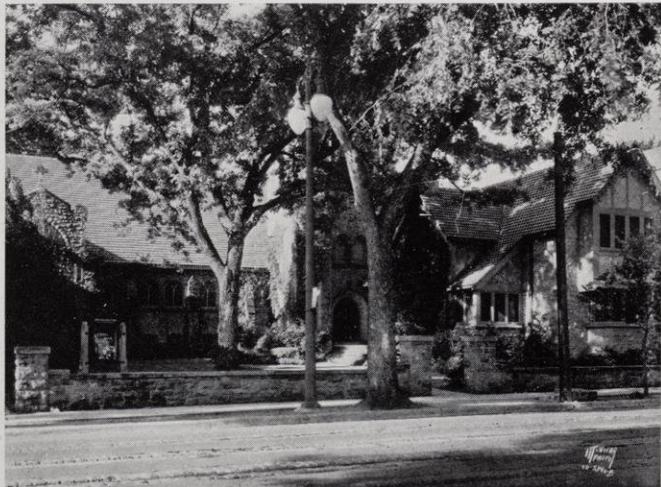
# Campus Churches

## Serve Spiritual Needs of Students at Your University

**A**FRESHMAN at Wisconsin is introduced to his church by the University administration in his first week on the campus. During Orientation Week it is officially recommended to every new student that he attend the reception arranged by the church of his choice. Nine church organizations maintain student houses adjoining the campus with varied activities suited to student tastes and interests. To "maintain an altar" according to the rites and tradition of each church is the first object. But students find the campus church does more than provide a place of worship. Amateur dramatics, intramural athletic teams, steak roasts, teas, and purely social affairs as well as discussion groups and distinctively religious instruction have their place in the program. One student church operates a cooperative dining service. Many students find their most



Student churches surround the campus of the University of Wisconsin. At the left is the University Y.M.C.A.; Below, left, is the Calvary Lutheran church, while at the right is St. Francis Episcopal Student Clubhouse.



agreeable social opportunity in the student church. The pastors are young men especially selected and trained for their work. Their personality and experience make them acceptable friends and counsellors to youth. Most of the pastors are married. The presence of their wives give a home-like air to the church houses.

The Sunday morning church parade is impressive. From the fraternity section along Langdon Street down State Street and University Avenue with accessions from all the side streets moves a procession of students to the various churches. To be sure some remain behind and pull the blankets over their heads for another long nap but hundreds, even thousands, dressed in their best, move with willing feet to a service which will be familiarly like the church at home but often with better music and a sermon especially designed to help students. The Sunday evening "cost" suppers, too, with a social program and a carefully planned religious service, are largely attended. Mid-week teas and group meetings offer opportunity for personal growth and understanding together with rich friendship. Especially the first few months students escape homesickness and discouragement in the church houses.

The organization is composed of students, the program is planned by students. Student initiative is encouraged. A student who feels that he has outgrown Sunday School finds himself in an exciting quest of the meaning of religion for himself in the midst of a rapidly changing experience and intellectual expansion. He shares that quest with students of his own age as alert and enthusiastic as himself and at the same time enjoys the companionship of members of the University faculty who share his church tradition and who are in the full channel of modern intellectual progress.

A river is a good scriptural figure and a river wide and deep with many tributaries is an apt figure for the religious life of the University. Only the surface appearance is visible to a casual observer. Here and there an eddy or a backwater checks the flow. Stately craft and fussy little launches and not a little driftwood are conspicuous, but the water that makes the river flows below the surface. Home town pastors write ahead to introduce students from their churches to their University pastor, and so the churches throughout the state conserve their contribution to the stream of religious influence. Student churches adjoining the campus as well as the Madison city churches continue to pour their influence into the river. Perhaps it would be



better to say that each campus church is a canal through which some of the waters of the river flow parallel to the main stream.

With their sermons and sacraments, their social life and their discussion groups, the churches continue to exercise a potent influence on the religious life of the campus. But the river is more than its tributaries. Students are more influenced by students than by any others. The religious life of the campus is a common rather than a diversified experience. The river runs deep. It is evidenced in the strong sense of decency in personal conduct and human relations: the determination of youth to build a better world: the personal loyalty to the religious traditions in which the student has been reared. A boy of sixteen or seventeen comes to the University a boy scarcely released from parental control. He returns a man of twenty-one. His relation to his parents has changed. He is an independent social and economic being, and he has a religious experience of his own. That religious experience is a compound of his early training, his student companionships, and the influence of the teachers he has known.

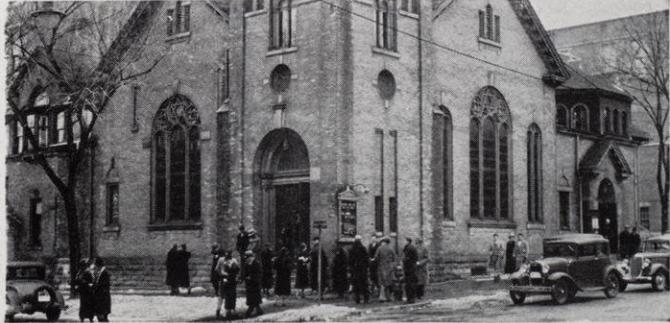
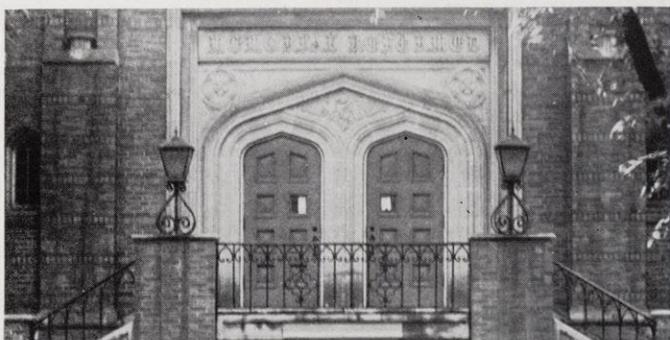
The University Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations constitute a fellowship of students and faculty concerned with student religious experience in the broadest sense of the words. In them the student is enabled to develop his personal experience in association with members of the faculty and alumni who have a more mature experience and a fuller knowledge. The Associations especially welcome students who, because they have had no previous church connection or for any other reasons, do not affiliate with the student churches. No requirements of creed or dogma bar any from membership. Those students who find themselves interested in any part of the program are welcome to participate.

The most effective religious influence in the life of a student is the personal influence of student pastors, members of the faculty and fellow students. It is a social experience shared with others outside the church, but wherever the resources, wisdom, and leadership of the church are sufficient to maintain an understanding fellowship with a young man or woman in college, the church will add to its fellowship an invaluable lay leader.

The following are the churches which maintain student houses adjoining the campus: Baptist, 429 N. Park St.; Calvary Lutheran, 713 State St.; Catholic, 723 State St.; Congregational, 422 N. Murray St.; Jewish, 512 State St.; Episcopal, 1001 University Ave.; Methodist, 1127 University Ave.; Luther Memorial, 1021 University Ave.; Presbyterian, 731 State St.



Above: Wisconsin students attending sunrise services conducted at 6 a.m. Easter Sunday morning on the upper campus by the President of the University. Right: St. Paul's Catholic chapel, oldest student church on the campus; center below: attractive entrance to the Memorial Reformed church; right below: Students leaving the morning service at the Baptist church; left below: Students leaving the Congregational church following services.



# Playing to Learn

## Activities Help Train Students at Your University

THE concept of the function of the college or university has undergone marked changes during the past several decades. More and more, educators have come to see their problem as involving the total life activity of the student during the important years of his residence on the campus. The basic training, of course, must be given in the classroom, lecture hall, and laboratory. But the university which ignores the leisure time activity of its students, and is concerned only with their intellectual life, is out of step with the march of time. Experience has proved that the college years can be immeasurably more fruitful to the student who takes an active part in the organization and direction of the life of the community of which he is a part during his school life.

A student in Journalism, steeped in the scholarly lore of Horace Greeley, gets his first real taste of experience when he is assigned to cover a campus event for the Daily Cardinal, the student's own newspaper at the University. A budding financier, having mastered the intricacies of advanced accounting, puts his newly won knowledge to real and exciting use as treasurer of Military Ball or Junior Prom and finds that when it comes to striking a trial balance, a \$5,000 budget can present as many problems as a \$5,000,000 one. A phy ed, training for a career as director of community recreation, finds out what she doesn't know when she's assigned the job of running off the annual "Randall Green" festival.

The University encourages students to correlate the theory of the class room with the practical experience which may be gained in wise and limited participation in outside activities. The number and variety of the activities which are open to students

is almost infinite. Students in Speech may contest for coveted places on Varsity Debate teams; Journalists look forward to seeing their names on the Daily Cardinal mast-head; earnest young students of economics have the finance chairmanships of dances and special events and the more arduous business managerships of student publications to sharpen their new found tools on; an endless variety of interesting and difficult problems challenge the socially minded student in the operation of the busy student club-house, the Memorial Union building, which is governed almost entirely by student committees; the University Theatre, staffed from prop room to box office with student workers, presents six major productions and about twice as many laboratory plays each year.

Students who in the course of high school or prep school careers have developed special interests or special abilities in outside activities are, of course, encouraged to continue them. However, the primary purpose of all University activities is to increase and widen the scope of a student's interest and to introduce him to new and stimulating fields of activity. No freshman should hesitate to enter into an activity which promises fun and profit simply because he has had no experience or background in the work involved.

The Memorial Union building itself is a striking example of the degree to which the University has encouraged student participation in and control of campus community life. The Regents of the University have delegated complete responsibility for the operation of this \$1,250,000 plant to a board dominated by students. Twelve student committees plan and execute the varied programs which are designed to cater to all the diversified interests of the entire student body. The Union also provides headquarters for most of the regular and special boards and committees which are concerned with student life.

The Women's Self-Government Association, through its elected representatives, is charged with the responsibility



Above: Student journalists at work writing and editing copy for the Daily Cardinal, student newspaper at the University of Wisconsin.

Left: Student self-government is an important activity at Wisconsin. Picture shows student candidate for office making campaign talk in one of the fraternity houses on the campus.

of maintaining high standards of conduct among women students and of evolving and enforcing specific regulations regarding hours, and living quarters for women. It is a completely autonomous organization, empowered to pass on disciplinary cases and subject only to the general supervision of the faculty committee on student life and interests.

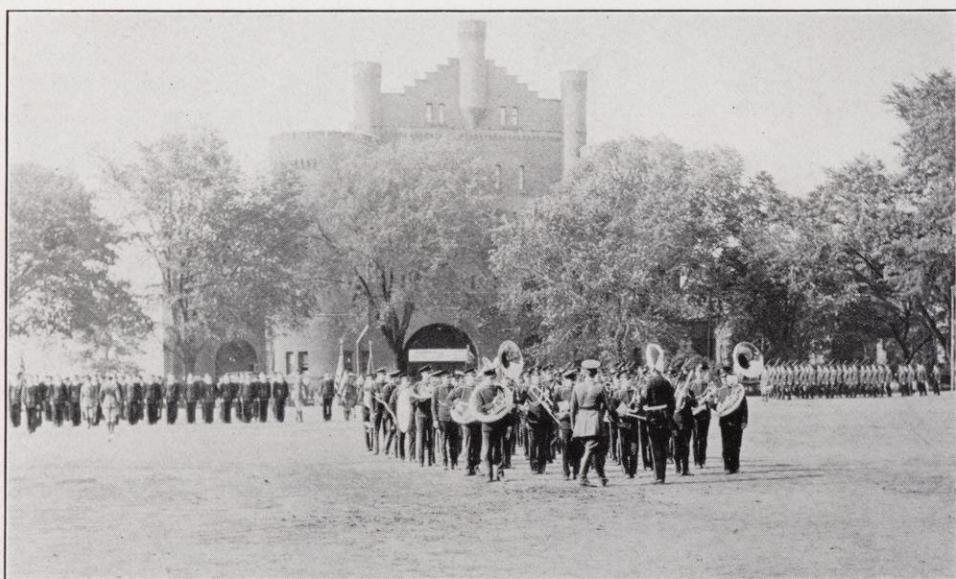
Each season of the busy college year brings its own traditional activities. September means freshman week and the exciting job of shaking down for the year ahead, learning the ropes, digging toes in for a flying start. October Saturday afternoons are spent at the Stadium, with loyal sons and daughters cheering the football team. Homecoming, a time of reunion for the scattered members of the University family, makes November a memorable month. November, too, inaugurates Union concerts, which brings famous musicians from the four corners of the earth and the University Theatre gives its first all-student production. The Christmas Festival, sponsored by the campus churches and the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. and gay parties in dormitories, fraternities and sororities celebrate December and the Christmas season. The first snow finds the Hoofers, outdoor enthusiasts, getting the ski jump on Muir Knoll and the toboggan slide on



University of Wisconsin students receive radio training at your University radio station, WHA.

intramural and inter-collegiate boxing. With March comes the Dolphin Club pageant in the women's pool at Lathrop Hall, more concerts, more plays at the theatre, the Frosh-Soph annual dance. Forensic contests, art exhibits at the Union and the colorful Military Ball vie for attention in April. A long and lovely spring makes Madison an outdoor playground again and the lower campus rings to the shouts of indoor baseball players competing in the Intramural contests. May is spent in feverish preparation for the most important and festive occasion of the year—Fathers' and Mothers' days. A whole weekend is given over to an especially prepared program designed to show parents the University in action and to provide an opportunity for them to meet and know the men and women who teach and counsel their sons and daughters. June—more examinations—and finally Commencement, a colorful pageant of farewell to the seniors.

Because long experience demonstrates that the students who do good class work also are the most productive workers in extra curricular fields, the University wisely restricts participation of freshmen to a reasonable degree and completely prohibits outside activities for all students whose average standing is less than the minimum required for graduation.



Above: Your University's Reserve Officers' Training corps, rated one of the crack units of the country, drills on the lower campus in front of the University armory.

Right: Wisconsin students obtain dramatic training as members of University players' groups. Picture shows scene from one of the plays staged by students in the University's theater.



# Athletics for All

## Your University Provides Broad Program of Sports

FOR the student of athletic inclinations, whether he be of intercollegiate caliber or merely motivated by a normal fondness for athletics as healthy recreation, Wisconsin provides a broad and varied program. The University sponsors varsity teams for intercollegiate competition in practically all the recognized branches of athletics—football, basketball, baseball, track and field athletics, cross country running, swimming, water polo, wrestling, fencing, gymnastics, tennis and golf and in two other sports—crew and boxing—which are not promoted by any other Big Ten university.

The great majority of students, however, lack the physical endowment demanded for intercollegiate competition and for these merely average men who still can gain pleasure and profit from athletic competition, an elaborate program of intramural athletics is provided, as highly organized and efficiently supervised as the more widely publicized intercollegiate department.

Both intercollegiate and intramural athletics are recognized by the University as forming an integral part of the Wisconsin educational program and both are administered as regular University departments, under faculty control. Harry A. Stuhldreher, as director, heads the department of intercollegiate athletics, under authority of the University athletic board representing the faculty. Prof. Guy S. Low-

Harry Stuhldreher, director of athletics and head football coach at your University.

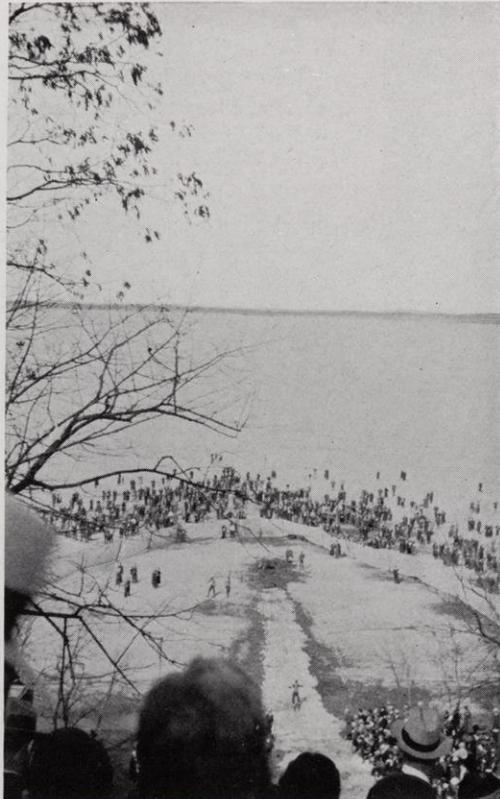


man is director of intramural athletics, as well as chairman of the professional course for the training of coaches and teachers of physical education.

Wisconsin offers complete facilities and the best of coaching in all the recognized intercollegiate sports and its teams are proverbial for their fighting qualities. The athletic plant—one of the finest in the country—includes the splendid Camp Randall stadium, seating 37,000 persons; the magnificent field house, an ideal arena for indoor sports; the armory and the athletic annex, with training facilities for all indoor sports; the University and crew boat houses; four practice football fields; varsity and freshmen baseball diamonds; 36 varsity and intramural tennis courts; huge intramural athletic fields; and boxing training quarters under the stadium.

Wisconsin's coaching staff for intercollegiate athletics is second to none in the country. Harry Stuhldreher, who in addition to heading the athletic department as director, is also head football coach, came to Wisconsin with the reputation of being one of the most brilliant gridiron mentors in the country. As a student, he was quarterback of Notre Dame's national champion eleven of 1924 and leader of the famous Four Horsemen and a unanimous choice as All-American quarterback. As director of athletics, Mr. Stuhldreher is ably assisted by Guy Sundt, widely known throughout the state for his work.

Tom Jones, a pillar of Badger athletics since 1911, who coaches track and cross country, is recognized as one of the great track tutors of the country and is an idol to "his



Left: During winter months, University of Wisconsin students enjoy ski tournaments on University's ski slide. Below: Wisconsin grididers break through to throw opponents for loss in hard-fought game.





More than 2,500 male students took part in intramurals during the past season, on nearly 300 fraternity teams, 85 dormitory teams, and 133 teams from churches and independent lodging houses on the campus—all entered in the many athletic competitions sponsored by the department. From the early days of school when touch football games were started through the long winter months until the last week of school in the spring when the finals in the diamond ball games were completed, thousands of students were busy participating in tackle football, basketball, cross country, hockey, bowling, indoor track, swimming, water polo, baseball, outdoor track, golf, tennis, and crew. The intramural games are carefully supervised by members of the athletic department in an effort to prevent possible injury to the participants.

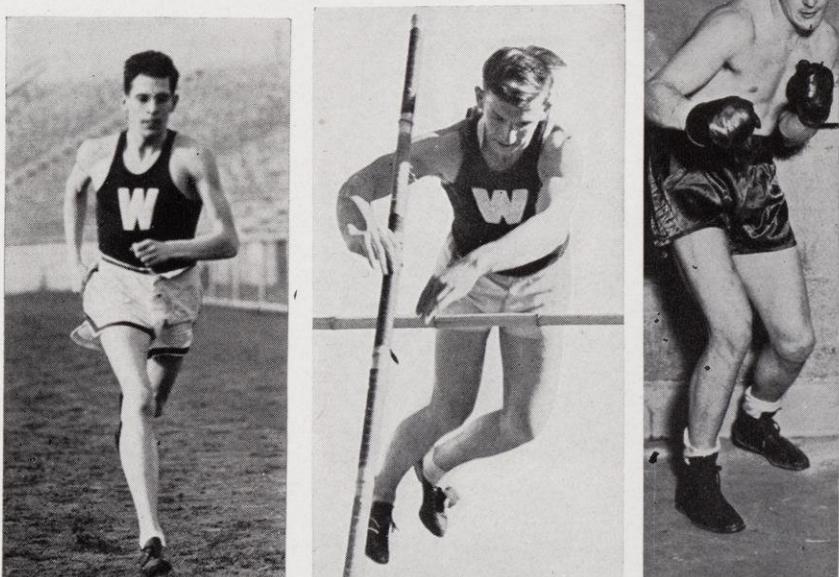
Under Wisconsin's idea of "Athletics for All," every student who desires to take part in sports, whether intramural or inter-collegiate, is given attention. Only in this way can the "Athletics for All" program be a reality and not an empty phrase.

Guy Sundt, Assistant Director of Athletics.

boys." Harold "Bud" Foster, one of the outstanding young basketball coaches, tied for the conference championship in 1935, his first season, and can be counted on always to turn out smart, efficient court teams. Joe Steinauer, who tutors the varsity swimming, water polo and golf teams, is another coaching veteran who like Coach Jones, came to Wisconsin in 1911. A. L. Masley year after year turns out strong, well finished teams in gymnastics and fencing.

Ralph Hunn, crew coach, and Johnny Walsh, boxing coach, are youngsters in their early twenties, but they have proven themselves competent to meet the strongest competition. Hunn has brought rowing back to major sports status in his two years as coach and Walsh's boxing teams have lost but one intercollegiate match in his three years as coach, his 1935 team finishing the season undefeated and untied, with a valid claim to national championship honors. Tennis is coached by William Kaeser, a former Big Ten champion from Illinois, who tutors the Badger net team for sheer love of the game.

In addition to the regular intercollegiate and intramural departments, there are a number of voluntary student sports organizations, such as the Hoofers, devoted primarily to hiking and winter sports, which sponsors an annual ski tournament and winter carnival; the International club's soccer team; the Union billiard club; and the Men's Dolphin club, devoted to swimming competition.



Above: Track and boxing occupy important places in Wisconsin's athletic program. Center: Your University maintains large intramural athletic fields to carry out its "sports for all" program. Left: A tense moment in a Big Ten basketball game in your University's fieldhouse.

# Madison

## Home of Your University Is Famed for Her Beauty

NESTLING serenely between beautiful Lake Mendota and placid Lake Monona, Madison, where your State University is located, is recognized as one of the most attractive cities in America. Her four lakes are the toast of poets and sportsmen alike. Their green clad shores, capped by the brilliant white dome of the State Capitol, are the annual mecca for thousands of former students and residents. To have once lived in Madison is to love her beauty, quiet, and culture forever.

But Madison has other attractions besides its beauty. It is a thriving city of sixty thousand population. It is a cultured city offering much not found in the average small community.

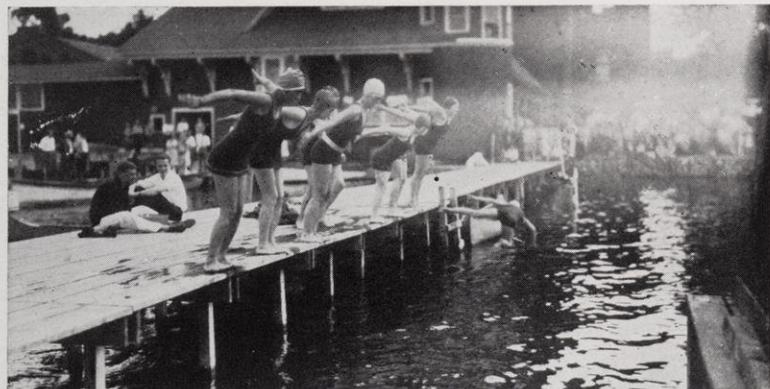
The State Capitol, acclaimed by architects the world over as one of the most beautiful of all state houses, is at the hub of the sixteen spoke-like streets which lead to all parts of the city. Its beautiful four wings and statue crested dome are visible for miles around. Students attending the University have the unusual opportunity to attend meetings of the State Legislature, the Supreme Court, and other administrative branches of the state government in the capitol and thereby more completely round out their education and become more competent citizens of the state. In addition to the state offices, the Madison Common Council meetings are open to the students, and since Madison is also the county seat,



Wisconsin's beautiful state capitol building  
at Madison.

county governmental administration may also be studied. Madison is known as a city of beautiful homes. The attractive lawns, the prevalence of graceful elms arching high over the streets, the lovely gardens and the peace and quiet of the residential sections make an ideal environment for the serious student in search of real study. Indeed, Madison has often been referred to as "the Athens of the West." It is known to many as the ideal University city, and its beauties are fondly remembered by thousands of graduates and former students of the University who are now scattered throughout every part of the world.

Thirty-one inviting parks dot every section of the city. Madison's zoo is exceptional for a small city. Bathing and boating facilities are available at those parks bordering the lakes. For those who like to picnic, the city has installed shelter houses and open fireplaces in almost every park. Seven golf courses and thirty-two tennis courts are available for those who wish to use them. An eight hundred acre arboretum bordering charming Lake Wingra affords students an opportunity to study plant life and small birds and animals in their natural environment.



Located on a strip of land between two large lakes, Mendota and Monona, Madison residents enjoy the finest of summer recreational facilities—boating, bathing, canoeing, yachting, fishing. Above is shown a group of swimmers on one of the many piers maintained by city and University, about to take a plunge into the cooling waters of Lake Mendota. At right is shown a group of students indulging in a favorite summer pastime, canoeing.





A bird's eye view of the University of Wisconsin's new 800-acre arboretum, composed of land surrounding Lake Wingra on the outskirts of Madison. This arboretum gives your University one of the largest outdoor laboratories in the world for experimentation on problems concerned with conservation of natural resources.

Madison is located at the gateway to the great Wisconsin resort region. The famous Wisconsin Dells are only a short drive away. Thousands of inviting lakes are but a few hours ride to the north. However, there is no need for the sportsman to travel to satisfy his yearnings. Madison's lakes abound with fish and the surrounding terrain is a virtual paradise for those who like to hunt.

The impressively modern, million dollar Forest Products Laboratory, the only one of its kind in the country, is located at Madison near the University. Four hospitals, in addition to the University's facilities, stand ready to serve the student in time of illness. Three railroad lines and three bus lines more than suffice to accommodate the travel in and out of Madison. Hotel and restaurant facilities are excellent.

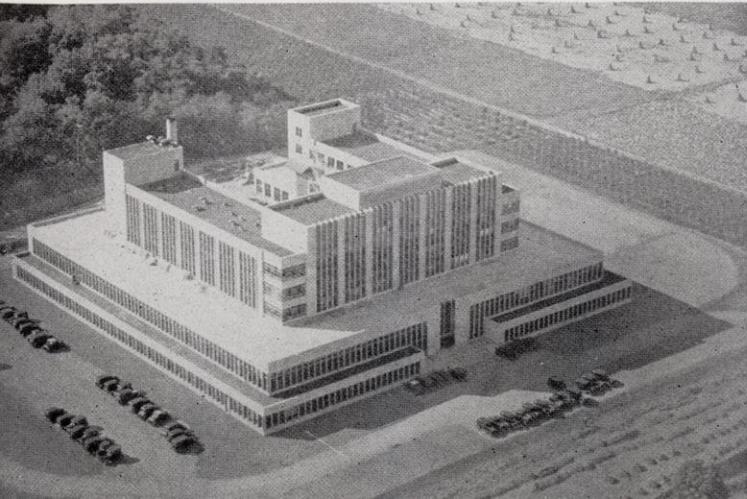
For those who like to escape the cares of the city, Madison offers untold miles of interesting hiking terrain, and thousands of beautiful spots for steak fries, wiener roasts and all that goes with them. Bluffs and vales, meandering streams and limpid lakes stand on all sides to welcome the outdoor enthusiasts to a day or an evening of complete relaxation.

Perhaps it should be mentioned here that

it was not by accident that the city of Madison became the University city it is today. Almost a century ago, the people of the State of Wisconsin specifically created a new city as the seat of government and the home of the State University. The location of this newly founded community was designated as the area of the four lakes. Thus it was that Madison grew as the University grew. Its homes were University homes. It is a University city, not as many other communities are, a location to which a University moved after the locality was already thriving. Even the legislators of old realized the advisability of having the state's home of learning and the seat of state government close to one another. Down through the years since the dreams of our forefathers first became a reality, the state, the city, and the University have banded their efforts towards the common goal of building a greater Commonwealth.

But most of all, Madison is beautiful. Her azure lakes and verdant hills inspired that great American poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, to write the lines below:

*"Four limpid lakes, four Naiades  
Or sylvan deities are these,  
In flowing robes of azure dressed;  
Four lovely handmaids that uphold  
Their shining mirrors rimmed with gold,  
To the fair city of the west."*



Above: Another scene on beautiful Lake Mendota, which borders the Wisconsin campus for several miles and contributes to its reputation as one of the three most beautiful campuses in America. Left: An aerial view of the new Forest Products laboratory located near the University at Madison. This laboratory is one of the few in the nation maintained by the federal government for experimentation on wood.

**H**EALTHY bodies as well as healthy minds are a necessity for the acquisition of a successful education. The University has long recognized this need for healthful recreation for its women students and maintains a separate department to care for the recreational needs of the co-eds.

Lathrop Hall, a special gymnasium, is at the disposal of all women students. It contains accommodations for more than one thousand girls. It has two gymnasiums, a swimming pool, a dance studio, and four bowling alleys. A competent staff of instructors is in charge of classroom and intramural work.

The Women's Athletic Association cooperates with the Women's Physical Education Department in the conduct of women's activities. "Sports for All" is the objective toward which the Association is working. The activities are numerous and diverse so that every girl may enjoy some form of exercise.

Intramural activities interest large numbers of girls; class teams are active during the entire year in all the various sports; the W. A. A. cottage on the shores of Lake Mendota affords excellent opportunities to women students for week-end parties and picnics; an Outing club promotes interest in such activities as hiking, skiing, coasting, tobogganning, ice skating, canoeing, and riding; and Orchesis, an advanced dancing society, is designed to give opportunity beyond the regular scheduled class work.

Inter-sorority, inter-class, and inter-dormitory contests are prepared by the department in practically every sport thereby creating a friendly

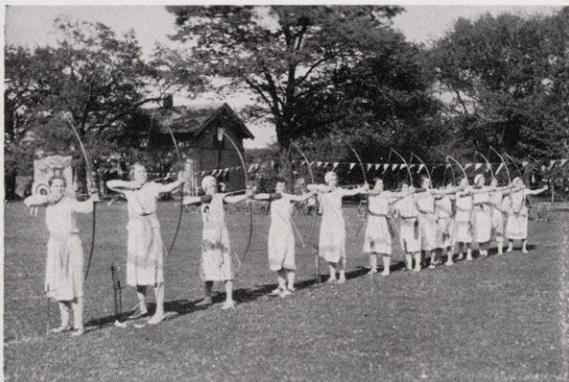
# Women's Sports

## University Maintains Healthful Recreation Program for Women

ment at your University. Different sports are offered in the different seasons, and the woman student at Wisconsin can select that sport which most appeals to her, and her work and play in it is applied on the University's physical education requirement. Corrective physical education exercises are also made available under the supervision of experts for those who need them.



Above: Winter sports,—skiing, sliding, skating—attract women students at Wisconsin. Below: A women's physical education class in archery.



At Left: A fast game of badminton provides plenty of exercise for Wisconsin women students. Below: Riding attracts many women students at your University.

group rivalry which adds immeasurably to the enjoyment of the sports. Awards are given to the outstanding athletes in the various fields of activity.

An annual Dance Drama, the Dolphin club's water pageant, and the Randall Green festival at Camp Randall are special occasions at which the physical education students present their accomplishments before the general public. These events are held annually, with hundreds of women students participating in them.

A wide range of women's sports are offered women students through the facilities of the Women's Physical Education Depart-



# First Month Counts

Some Friendly Advice to You  
Who Enter Your University



**A**SK any senior. He'll tell you in a hurry that "My first month told the story." And so it will be with you. If you can take the reins in your hands during your first month and face a strange situation with courage and perseverance, the University world and all that's in it can belong to you.

Beyond doubt the university will seem strange and new to you. It always has and probably always will. But fourteen hundred men and women graduated last June to whom it also was strange not so long ago.

You will find a lecture system with which you are probably unfamiliar. You will be told about "hours of work," "credits," "grade points," and "quiz sections." You will stand in line to register and pay your fees, and you will be sent around to different buildings in search of assignments and advice.

Take it coolly. Don't get excited, because you've got to get all set before things can start. And you'll find that it's really amazingly simple after all. You will have friends to help you on all sides and you'll have lots of company in the ranks of the newcomers.

If every freshman would come into the university with one sentence written on the tablets of his heart, there would be larger numbers in the graduating classes. That sentence is, "It's the first month that counts." The great difficulty is that freshmen don't get adjusted rapidly enough—and usually they don't try hard enough right off the bat.

After you've started to learn what the smell of powder is like, go to your instructor in a course and ask him if you're getting hold of things in the right way; ask him how you can do your part better; tell him how much time you're putting in on the job, and how you plan your work. Your instructor is a friend of yours, anxious to help you in every friendly way. Use him. Approach him always in a fair and manly way, not for favors, but for suggestions on how to help yourself.

Your start in the University doesn't mean only the fraternity problem, or learning the location of the moving picture theaters; it means coming to grips with the problem of adjusting yourself to University methods of study.

Ration your time, for study, for meals, for recreation, and make up your mind early that you like the University of Wisconsin well enough to want to



stay here. You will find that month that you invest in the first earnest school-work, the best investment you have ever made. Don't forget to use your friends—your instructor and your adviser—and to make your first month count.

From top to bottom: Scene from Little International Livestock show, staged annually by agriculture students; the University band's huge Paul Bunyan drum booms at football games; the traditional pipe of peace ceremony cements friendship of junior and senior men students; the engineering students stage their annual St. Patrick's parade.

# Your Career

## University Helps Translate Ambitions Into Realities

EVERY boy or girl dreams of the places he will go and the things he will do when he or she comes of age.

Rare is the twelve year old who has not, in phantasy, seen himself as a builder of great bridges and dams, a famous surgeon, or president of a bank. These childhood dreams are the seeds of what, in the mature man, we term ambition, and in the average boy or girl they act as a stimulus to good work in school and to the continuing development of all the resources of the mind and body.

To boys and girls the world over such dreams are given. But to comparatively few of the world's children is given the opportunity to realize dreams, and to fewer still are given facilities which will bring realization not only within the wide realm of possibility but into the narrower boundaries of practical attainment. In many nations the youthful dreamer awakens to the bitter discovery that he has been born into a class and even into a trade from which there is no escape, that the mold in which his life pattern is cast was fixed immutably before his birth. In others, young people find that even without such hereditary bonds their ambitions are strangled by the lack of opportunity to acquire the knowledge and the techniques which are needed to transform dreams into realities.

The framers of Wisconsin's constitution were foresighted enough to see that mere freedom from social stratification is in itself an empty gift—that the time honored boast that "every American boy has the opportunity to become president of the United States" is meaningless, unless the state supplies the machinery for training citizens for useful service in public and private life.

Wisconsin's answer to this age old problem of turning dreams into realities is the public school system of which the University is the capstone.

The significant features of the system are that it (1) is free to all citizens of the state, being supported by general taxation;

(2) that, unlike the schools of an earlier day, it recognizes no social distinctions between those whom it seeks to serve; (3) that it is here to meet the varying needs of a large and heterogeneous procession of serious young men and women who rightfully expect that it should be "all things to all men."

Now as man passed from the pastoral and agricultural stages of civilization to the industrial and mechanical stages, success in life, on the economic level at least, has come to depend to a great degree on the acquisition of specialized techniques which prepare the individual to find his place in a highly mechanized and departmentalized culture. Some inspired spirits have in the past acquired such techniques by their own initiative and wholly without the aid of formal instruction. Most of us lack this rare ability to pull ourselves up by our own boot-straps. We need direction, encouragement. Too, as the sum total of human knowledge has increased, the task of systematizing and coordinating it and of making it effectively available to the young people has forced our universities and colleges to departmentalize themselves.

This dual pressure for specialization has added to the fundamental task of the university, i.e. to give its students an insight into the general problems, laws and history of the world in which they live, the special problem of fitting them for a particular place in their world.

So during the almost nine decades of its development the University of Wisconsin has added to its original "liberal arts" college, a group of colleges (sometimes called the professional schools) whose objective is to equip men and women with a special set of techniques and a special body of information having direct and specific application to their vocational objectives. The Schools of Medicine and Law prepare men for the important tasks of healing the sick and of creating a just state in which the rights of each citizen are preserved. The College of Engineering trains the men who must face and solve the complex mechanical

problems of an increasingly mechanical civilization. Teachers, now recognized as key people in a world where success depends on knowledge, are especially prepared for their life work in the School of Education. The College of Agriculture exists to equip men to bring the findings of science to the aid of our oldest and greatest industry. And finally, there is a Graduate School to accommodate those serious and more mature students who wish to do intensive and at least partially independent work in any one of a score of different fields.



Above: Bascom hall, historic main building of the University of Wisconsin. At left: The Commencement Procession—Wisconsin students closing their University careers and beginning their life careers.

# These be Memorable Things

## You Will Find the Real Wisconsin in Many Things

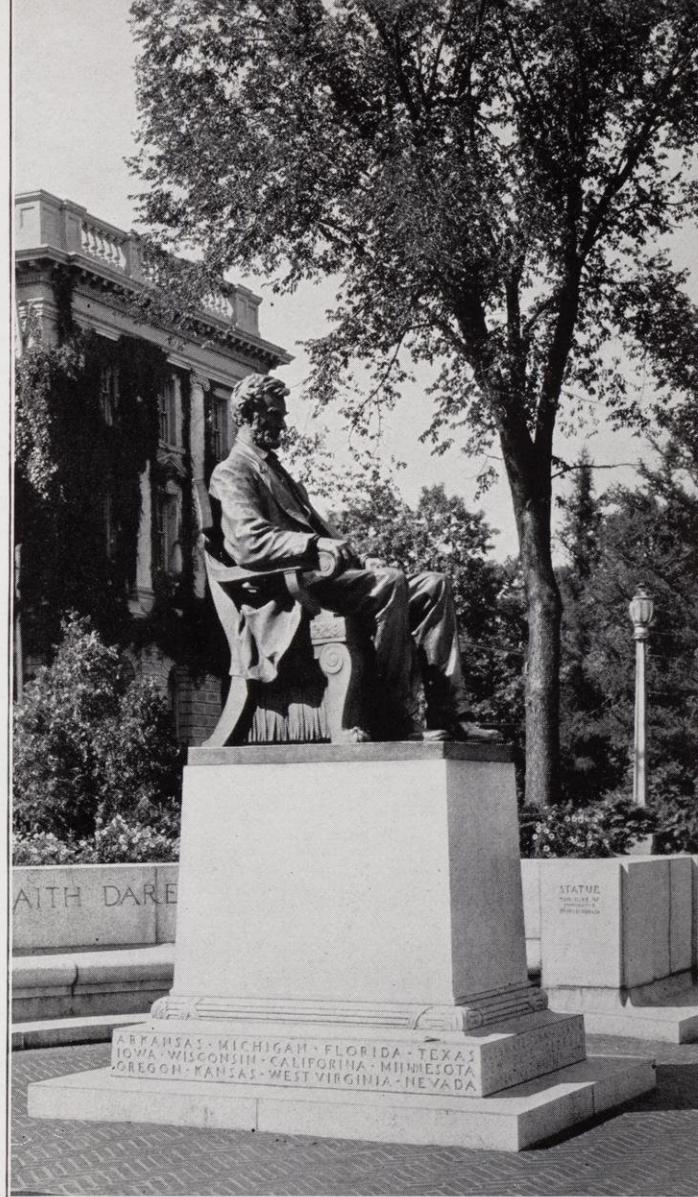
**O**N A CERTAIN bright day in September you will walk up this shining sweep of grass with several thousand others to be welcomed by the University into a new fellowship. On another day, a few years after, you will walk up this slope again—this time in cap and black gown to receive your passport into a new and larger life. Around this Hill clothed in elms, and spruce, and larches, dotted with colleges and classrooms, will center many of the happiest memories of your life.

Or again you may find it in a classroom where some man, keen of eye and thought, will tell you why the glorious days of Charlemange were not so glorious, or of the great space of time during which men have learned to think, and live together. And you will perhaps infer that universities are built to help you to think for yourself and live peaceably with others.

You may find Wisconsin in that taut moment when the crowd rises in the stadium with a great roar and twenty red-legged boys trot out on the green turf and toss around an oval ball,—in the swift, knifing drive of a half-back through the line—in that spent and sacred moment after the game when the crowd rises again to sing together that mighty song, "Varsity."



Students  
going  
to classes  
on Wisconsin's  
"Hill" campus.



Beautiful Lincoln Terrace at the Top of the "Hill."

It may come to you as you sit in your room under a low-hung lamp, learning about the mysterious workings of the atom or the constitution of these United States, and there will open before you a thousand paths of knowledge, endless curiosities, which your college days will be all too short to satisfy.

You may find Wisconsin in the beauty which is hers—in the lake, stung by the wind and covered with dancing white-caps—in the calm of evening along the drive, haunted with shadowy figures—in the sheer drop from Muir Knoll with its commanding view of the sun sinking below Picnic Point and touching with gold the precipice of Maple Bluff across the lake.

And again you may find Wisconsin in all these things, and see that they are all Wisconsin, and when you leave, you will not know which you have loved the most.

And best of all you are sure to find the meaning of Wisconsin in your free and natural activity in association with other Wisconsin men and women—in the moments of glorious play—at times when you are working for her unselfishly, and giving yourself without hope of gain—when you are studying or solving a problem in her spirit of service.

# To Those Who Wish Further Information About The University

(Some questions and answers)

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- **Where can I get full information about the courses of instruction offered by the University?**

Write to the University Registrar, Bascom Hall, Madison, Wis., for the Introductory Bulletin, indicating, if possible, the special course in which you are interested.

- **Can I talk with someone about entering the University if I come to Madison before school opens in September?**

Yes. The registrar's staff in Bascom Hall will be glad to confer with parents and prospective students at any time.

- **What is the usual requirement for admission to the University?**

Graduation from an accredited four-year or senior high school. Your high school principal will assist you in securing and filling out the registration blank.

- **How much does it cost to attend the University for one year?**

The cost averages between \$400 and \$500, but varies, of course, according to where the individual lives and what he wishes to spend for incidentals. The University charges no tuition to state residents—only incidental fees covering laboratory materials, health service, use of the library, etc., and averaging not more than \$60 for the entire year.

- **Can I work for part of my expenses?**

Yes, more than 50% of the students do. For further information on employment opportunities, write to the Student Employment Office, University of Wisconsin, Madison. It is recommended, however, that a student have available enough money to pay his expenses for the first semester (estimated at approximately \$200).

- **How do I make arrangements for a room?**

If you are interested in the University dormitories, write to the Department of Dormitories and Commons, Memorial Union, Madison, Wis. If you plan to live in a rooming house, write or call at the Dean of Men's office, South Hall, or the Dean of Women's office, Lathrop Hall, for a list of rooming houses.