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## **Wisconsin alumnus. Volume 55, Number 9 Jan. 15, 1954**

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n this Issue

**The Alumnus  
Looks At  
Agriculture**



Sweet as Apple Pie



WISCONSIN  
**Alumnus**

January 15, 1954





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## ★ What They Say:

### Lake Mendota Fill-In

Protests have stalled a project to create a parking lot and water front drive for the University of Wisconsin on an earth fill in Lake Mendota.

The protests have come from scientists and sportsmen who say that fishing would be seriously damaged; also from other people who fear the scenic beauty at the campus shore would be ruined. Petitions are being circulated among conservation clubs throughout the state in a growing effort to stop the project altogether.

The Legislature authorized it, but without any public hearing. The University Regents gave quick approval to start work, apparently without consideration—or perhaps realization—of any other aspects than the very pressing need for a large new parking area near the campus and the great difficulties of providing that by other means.

Objections from the University's own biologists and from the public have caused the University to hesitate, however. The objections may not be based on knowledge of all the facts and thorough appreciation of the University's needs, but the University clearly hasn't investigated or explained as completely as it should.

The fill, as planned, would take away only about 16 of Lake Mendota's 9,730 acres. Traffic and parking congestion near the campus would be much relieved.

Would this compensate for loss of one of the better fishing and spawning areas in the lake, and "disfigurement" of the natural lake shore? How much more would alternate solutions cost, and are Wisconsin taxpayers willing to meet the cost to "save" a half mile of Lake Mendota's shore?

The University cannot afford to offend public opinion by giving feeble, unconvincing answers, or none at all, before trying to proceed with this lake fill project. Maybe it's OK, but let's be sure.

—Milwaukee Journal

... Under the plan it is proposed to dump fill into the lake from Park Street west to Stoney Point, perhaps the most beautiful stretch of shoreline on Lake Mendota.

This is the stretch of shoreline that students and townspeople have used for years for quiet, restful walks along the lake, where students have participated in water frolics by day and strolled at night, where townspeople found some of the best fishing in the lake, where canoes have plied the quiet waters under the protective boughs of the ancient willows that line the shore.

What can the University be thinking of to desecrate this last refuge of quiet and beauty on the campus? To displace this area with a commercial parking lot is to put a parking meter where the University's heart has been. Must everything at the University be made of concrete and steel and its worth measured by the cash register?

—Madison Capital Times

Speaking in horror of the University of Wisconsin's proposed lakeshore parking plan, these columns the other day explained that the Legislature had given permission to fill 640 feet into the lake beyond the Memorial Union terrace, "the length of a city block."

Our mathematics were faulty. Actually, it is more than twice as bad as that; a little more than two standard city blocks.

Defenders of the lakeshore fill cite the purchase of already existing land as the only alternative in acquiring universally-agreed necessary parking areas . . . and land is very expensive. True—and where are you going to get land for parking in that area?

But other estimators (admittedly no friends of the fill project) guess that the fill project, as presently so extensively planned, would cost a million dollars.

You can buy a lot of land, somewhere, almost anywhere, for a million dollars.

Well, we're happy to see the university administration hold up this fantastic project, and we sit back to watch with interest the debate on a counterproposal calling for the fill to start at the pumping station, west of the Union Terrace, and to proceed westward to accommodate 470 cars.

Proponents of this plan claim it won't destroy the "aquatic shelf" offshore. Now all they have to do it convince such groups as how to fight the flinging of a single clod into the shoreline.

The trouble with having lovely lakes here always has been that every man is a lake expert—and none of the experts agree. You don't have to worry about the poor guy who admits he doesn't know anything about them because, around here, there is no such thing.

—Wisconsin State Journal

### Football Postscript

When the next football season rolls around, the University of Wisconsin has an obligation to improve the ushering service at Camp Randall stadium.

*In some sections during the 1953 season, ushers did an excellent job. But in others, the employes were a disgrace to the University.*

Football customers have a right to sit in the seats for which they pay \$3.60 each. (That includes us, by the way.)

But sitting in your own seat—indeed even getting to it—was not always possible during the 1953 season. In many sections aisles were jammed with men who somehow miraculously got past the ticket-takers. In several sections ushers ordered cash customers to "squeeze together a bit" so a few intruders who had no tickets could be accommodated.

In one section two of the usher's youngsters were given standing room behind the top row of seats. The ushers saw to it that people who sat in that row left plenty of room for the kids' knees, feet, and between-half wrestling match.

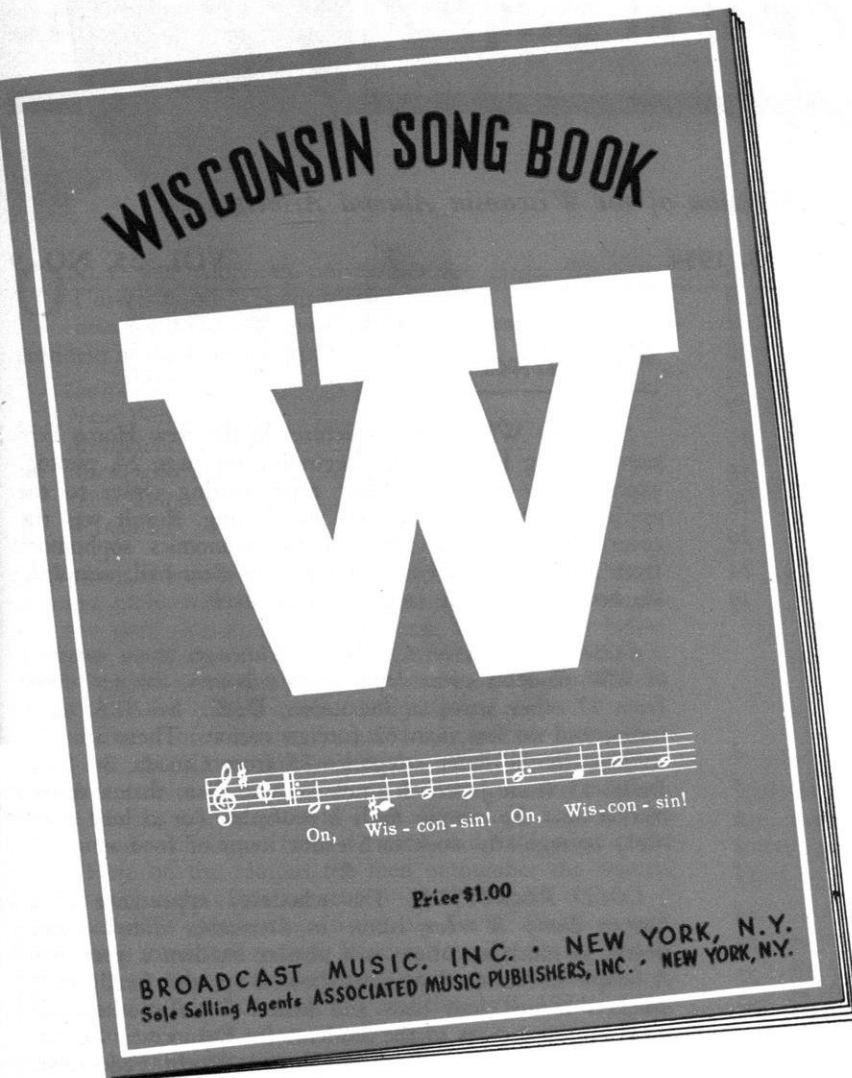
Some ushers this year were equipped with identifying jackets and numbered arm bands. But there seemed to be an unusual number of "special duty" gents whose sole duty appeared to be to raise and lower the pennants that fly atop the stadium and then sprawl in the aisle or in someone else's seat. *ALL official employes should wear easy-to-read identification badges.*

This was a wonderful football season and next year should be even more so. But unless University authorities want some red-hot complaints next year, they had better clean out some of the dead wood and hangers-on who seem to feel that the stadium is their personal property and that the \$3.60 customers are only to be tolerated.

—Wisconsin State Journal

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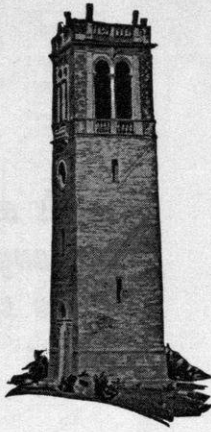
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# WISCONSIN Alumnus

Official Publication of the Wisconsin Alumni Association

JANUARY 15, 1954

VOL. 55, NO. 9

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## ★Sidelines

**COVER:** While taking pictures in the new Home Economics wing for the story beginning on page 24, photographer Gary Schulz couldn't resist getting closer to the apple pies that a foods class was baking. Result was the cover photo of Mary Hilt, home economics sophomore from Racine who lives in Elizabeth Waters hall, sampling the bouquet of a pie fresh from the oven.

\*

**COSMOPOLITAN CAMPUS.** Although three quarters of UW students come from in-state homes, the rest come from 47 other states in the union, D. C., five U.S. territories, and no less than 62 foreign nations. There are 371 students in the latter category—85 from Canada, 34 from India, 15 from Japan. It's not strange, then, that a super-market near the campus finds it profitable (or at least practical) to regularly stock such exotic items of food as squid.

\*

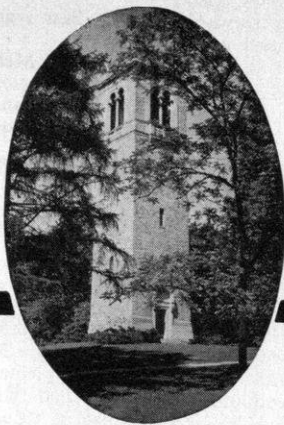
**COLD RECEPTION.** The scheduled appearance of a former *Daily Worker* editor in December didn't create nearly as much attention as a similar incident a year ago. A couple of hundred students showed up, and finally their snickers turned into boos and hisses. On the other side stood representatives of the Students for Democratic Action, Students for America and the United World Federalists, who refuted the speaker's defense of Communist policies. (For word on UW policy in such matters, see page 9.)

\*

**SHOO, FLY!** It's a bit past the insect season now, but for future reference we'll pass along an interesting bit from UW Agricultural Extension Circular 452. If you get bitten by a fly next summer, it won't be a housefly—for this type critter has soft and flexible mouth parts. On the other hand, stable flies' mouth parts are like a little bayonet and they just love to puncture any type of skin. The same goes for horn flies, which are only about half the size of either house or stable flies.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNUS, published once monthly in December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July and September, and three times monthly in October and November. Entered as second class matter at the post office at Madison, Wis., under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price (included in membership dues of the Wisconsin Alumni Association) \$2.50 a year; subscription to non-members, \$5.00 a year. Editorial and business offices at 770 Langdon St., Madison 6, Wis. If any subscriber wishes his magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent with the subscription, or at its expiration. Otherwise it is understood that a continuance is desired.





# keeping in touch with WISCONSIN

**JOHN BERGE, Executive Secretary**

ONLY five American universities are larger than the University of Wisconsin. Here are the enrollment figures for 1953-54 compiled by Dr. Raymond Walters, president of the University of Cincinnati:

California .....	33,382
New York State .....	21,268
Minnesota .....	19,074
Michigan .....	17,500
Ohio State .....	17,397
Wisconsin .....	15,436

Wisconsin enrollment includes 13,346 students at Madison and 2,090 students in the nine extension centers throughout the state. Enrollment at Madison dropped 225 below last year, in spite of the fact that this year's freshman class is the largest since the postwar period—3,421. Enrollment in the extension centers increased slightly.

Enrollment of veterans decreased five percent below last year, but this group still makes up one-fifth of the total enrollment. Nearly 17 percent of the students are married. Three-fourths of them come from Wisconsin homes. The other one-fourth comes from 47 states and 62 foreign countries. Here on the campus the men outnumber the women two to one; at the extension centers—four to one.

Wisconsin's membership in the Big Six of American universities is important news to Badgers from Boston to Manila as they get ready to celebrate the University's 105th birthday. Wisconsin will be 105 years old on February 5, 1954.

Wisconsin's first class, with only seventeen students, started its university career on February 5, 1849, in rented quarters in the Madison Female Academy; a two-story red brick building on Wisconsin Avenue, two blocks from the present capitol. This was the official home of the University for three years until North Hall was built at a cost of \$19,000. These quarters, however, were too small for even the limited activities of the University in those days, so instruction was carried on in professors' and students' rooms, hotel parlors and law offices. In other words, the current need for more and better buildings is not a new problem at the University of Wisconsin.

The first class of seventeen students was taught by John W. Sterling of Waukesha, affectionately known as "Father of the University". His salary—\$500 a year. Sterling was the administrative head of the University until Chancellor Lathrop came to Madison from Missouri in 1850. Entrance requirements for this first class were very simple: "A knowledge of the elements of arithmetic, grammar and geography." The transfer problem which bothers both faculty and students today was completely unknown.

For thirty-five years, Professor Sterling played an important part in our University's growth and development. During part of this important period he was practically the head of the University—especially from the time Lathrop left until Chadbourne became president in 1867. As dean, vice-president and vice-chancellor he was one of the chief guiding forces of the University for the first third of its history. If this sounds like strong praise, here's a sample of the jobs assigned to him as University steward in the early fifties:

1. Administer building establishment as required by ordinance,
2. Inspect buildings, direct repairs, superintend improvements, locate students, assess and collect special damages,
3. Purchase wood for winter's use and take care of all furnaces and direct services of janitor,
4. Purchase and store furniture and buy text books for students.

This, of course, was in addition to his regular administrative and teaching duties. Evidently, he never heard about the forty-hour week or double pay for over-time. The University Press in 1871 praised Professor Sterling with these words:

*"To him the people of the state owe a debt of gratitude which they can never repay. It is to him chiefly that we are to attribute whatever good the University has done in the past or is still to be accomplished in the future."*

In the *Wisconsin Alumnus* for April, 1940, Albert O. Barton described the "Father of the University" as follows:

"Dr. Sterling exemplified his name. If not golden in the attributes of personality and leadership such as Barnard and Bascom possessed, he had the virtues of the more serviceable metal. If Lathrop talked too much, Sterling was wisely discreet; if Bascom crusaded aggressively or met his foes with fire, Sterling was more conciliatory. He appreciated his responsibilities. When others fled or were lured by worldly calls, he—to borrow a homely figure—remained behind to wash the literary dishes or bed down the academic cows."

Founders Day offers Wisconsin alumni an opportunity to honor Professor Sterling and the men and women who followed him in making our University the sixth largest in the country. Equally important, it also offers us an opportunity to pledge anew our loyalty to our Alma Mater so that Wisconsin may continue its leadership among American universities. ■ ■

# ★ Dear Editor:

## Still Up in the Air

I am happy to report, as Mark Twain was, that the reports of my death are greatly exaggerated. (The Association was checking up on a "death report" from Col. Pike's fraternity.) I will make a like report to Beta Theta Pi—I'm sure they will be happy to know. This was a bit startling in view of the fact that I had recently appeared in the alumni magazine.

Incidentally, I have enjoyed receiving the magazine and trust that I will be able to remember to pay my dues so I won't be outlawed. I have been in France for nine months and although the town in which we live is not exactly Paris, (by a long, long way) I have enjoyed it thoroughly. The family came over in August and we will return to the States in March, 1956, God and the international situation willing.

This Fighter Bomber Wing, of which I am executive officer, was originally a National Guard outfit from the South, so I have been surrounded by rebels who know nothing but Georgia Tech., Alabama, Oklahoma, and Duke. So you can imagine how happy I was over the good football season Wisconsin had this fall. I can hold my head high in light of some of the intersectional games.

Would you please give my regards to Guy Sundt and Bill Aspinwall?

I am glad that this small misunderstanding has given me an opportunity for writing you a note, something I should have done long ago.

Col. Harry M. Pike  
48th Ftr. Bomb. Wing  
APO 119, U. S. Air Force, %PM  
New York, New York

## Badger in Baghdad

As you no doubt have heard by now, we are out here in Baghdad on a Fulbright lectureship. The trip over and the first month here have provided us with some great experiences. We look forward to the rest of our stay with much enthusiasm. My work in student activities and athletics is keeping me quite busy and I am enjoying it considerably. The city of Baghdad is fascinating and the whole family has adjusted to the change in very good fashion.

We look forward with interest to the results of the football and cross-country teams. Ivy and his crew have done an excellent job again—we are proud and the rest are envious, especially alumni of Illinois. We heard no more of the cross-country team other than their great start in beating Michigan State.

Of course, we have not received the *Alumnus* nor the football letters. If you could send this fall's we would appreciate it very much and we would leave them in the USIS reading room after we had read them.

Enclosed is the membership check for three years. We didn't get to it in the busy days before leaving and we have just had a

reminder forwarded to us. Best regards for a continued good year.

Walter J. Mehl  
U. S. Educational  
Foundation in Iraq  
Baghdad, Iraq

## Protests Shoreline Change

To the Regents:

I was shocked to learn that you and the City of Madison sought (and got) legislative approval to create a parking lot along the entire shore of Lake Mendota where it borders the University campus. All my memories of campus life strongly feature the tree-lined, wave-washed path along the Mendota shore which is now to be supplemented by a tremendous parking lot that will take 5,000 cars. Surely our sense of values must be warped when every bit of planning is directed to the welfare of the motor car. I cannot help but feel that this is just the "easy way out" of the problem.

Founders of the city of Madison selected the site for its beauty and bounty of fish and fowl and the same can be said for the University. Yet today we are apparently saddled with a sprawling city and University that are so poorly planned that they cannot live with their original attraction. They must claim land from the lake and put it to ugly purpose to satisfy shortsightedness.

I beg you to reconsider this move, for I should like others to have the same inspiration from their campus as I have had.

C. W. Threinen, '49  
Middleton, Wis.

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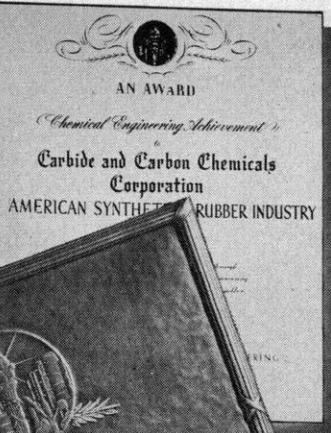
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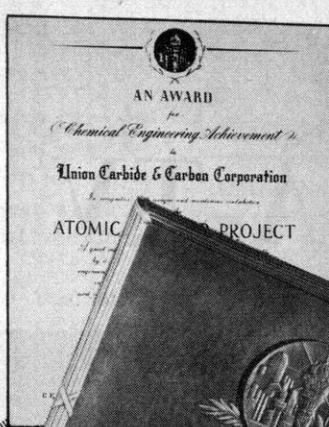
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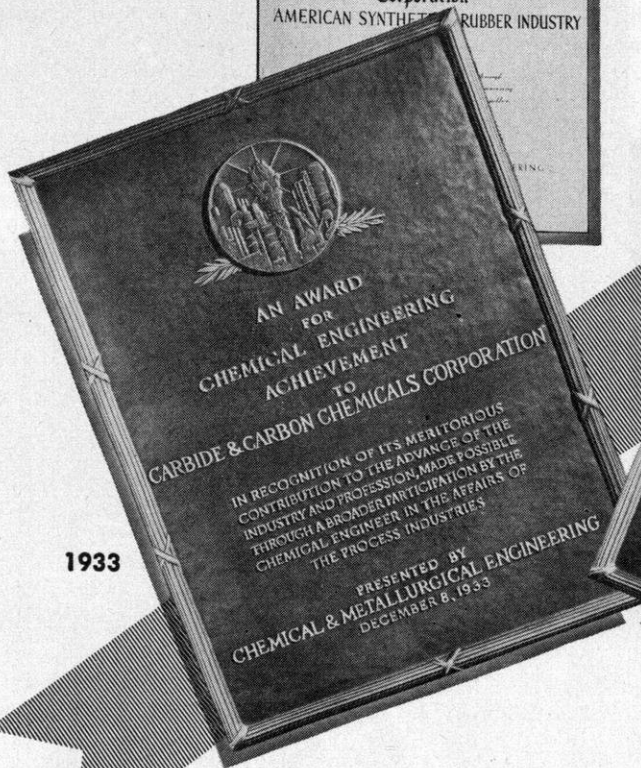
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1946



1933



1953



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**HISTORY REPEATS**—Now, just twenty years later, Carbide has received the 1953 Chemical Engineering Achievement Award for “the first successful production of chemicals from coal by a high pressure hydrogenation process.”

In minutes, coal becomes gases and liquids rich in needed chemicals—“one of the major contributions in this century to the well-being of us all.”

Some of these chemicals are used in making plastics, synthetic rubber, pharmaceuticals, vitamins, and many other things. Others are completely new and hold great promise.

**FOURTH RECOGNITION**—Carbide is the first two-time individual recipient of this award. It also is the fourth time the people of Carbide have been recognized, for they shared in two previous group awards—in 1943 for synthetic rubber, and in 1946 for atomic energy.

**TRUE SIGNIFICANCE**—As in all Chemical Engineering Achievement Awards, coal hydrogenation was recognized not as the accomplishment of any one individual but as the result of the cooperative efforts of many.

The people of Union Carbide appreciate the recognition of their achievement by the distinguished Committee of Award, composed of senior chemical engineering educators.

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# WHA-TV



Prof. F. A. Mote kinescopes a psychology course to be offered for credit by UW Extension.

## *University television station soon will go on the air*

**T**HIS YEAR will be another milestone in the achievement-filled history of the University of Wisconsin radio station WHA and the State Radio Council. Within a short time, the first television signals originating on the University campus will be beamed from the FM tower behind Radio Hall.

WHA-TV will begin with a modest operation of 15 to 18 miles radius. All contracts have been let for the TV antenna and equipment, and prompt delivery will enable the station to begin operations in the near future. The station will use ultra-high-frequency channel 21, one of 12 educational channels set aside in Wisconsin for non-commercial use.

Program service will include a variety of adult education features from 7:30 p.m. to 10 p.m. nightly, and a number of experimental broadcasts for classroom use one afternoon a week. The TV station will share studios and facilities with the University's closed-circuit television laboratory in 620 North Park St., the old chemical engineering building.

The plans for TV broadcasting could only become definite late last month, when the Ford Foundation's Fund for Adult Education granted \$100,000 for necessary equipment. The Legislature had appropriated \$75,000 for operation up to June 30, 1955. The State Radio and Television Council has approved a budget for the operation and authorized the hiring of program directors and staff. Present members of the WHA radio staff also have been assisting in building up backlogs of programs for use when operations get underway.

The TV operation has been in the hands of the radio staff, administratively speaking, with H. B. McCarty, director of WHA and the State Radio Council, and William Harley, program co-ordinator, playing leading roles. Ray Stanley is coordinator of the closed circuit experimental operation, which is tied into the broadcasting in considerable degree.

The question of statewide educational TV awaits a referendum in November of this year for an answer. The operations of WHA-TV take on added importance in this background.

# UW Still is Sixth Largest

## Compendium

THE UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin continues to maintain its position as America's sixth largest university. The 34th annual statistical study of the nation's colleges and universities by Dr. Raymond Walters, president of the University of Cincinnati, showed that Wisconsin moved from eighth place in 1950 up to sixth place in 1952, and this year continues to hold this position in full-time enrollment among the nation's institutions of higher learning.

The University of Wisconsin, with 15,432 full-time students on its Madison campus and its nine Extension Centers, follows California, New York State University, Minnesota, Michigan, and Ohio State. California led in full-time students with 33,382. Following Wisconsin among the top 10 universities and colleges in full-time students are New York University, Texas, Michigan State College, and Columbus University. New York State University en-

tered the "top 10" this year when 27 units, scattered throughout the state, were combined.

Wisconsin's grand total enrollment this year, which includes special and part-time students also, is 16,546, according to Dr. Walters' figures.

Dr. Walters has made the enrollment survey annually since 1919 for *School and Society*, an educational publication. The survey shows a grand total of 1,727,025 full and part-time college and university students in the country this year, an increase of 2.2 per cent in full-time and 1.3 per cent in grand-total students from 1952.

Dr. Walters said that new students flowing to the country's campuses both a year ago and this fall direct from high school, and Korean veterans, have checked five years of descending enrollments and created a small upward swing in college-university student numbers.

University authorities have assured groups objecting to a proposed parking fill-in of Lake Mendota that there are no immediate plans for such a project. (See What They Say, page two.)

After part of the University's traffic laws were invalidated in a Madison court action, the Regents amended their regulations to apply the state's "Law of the Road" to UW roadways (which calls for minimum fines of \$25 for reckless driving and driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics). Regulations on speeding, stop signs, and parking were not invalidated by the court ruling.

One-sixth of a \$72,000 March of Dimes grant to help the University meet the needs of rapidly increasing enrollment in its physical therapy course were accepted by the Regents. The nation's hospitals are still suffering a critical shortage of trained physical therapists.

To help meet the shortage of trained accountants the School of Commerce accounting advisory committee, composed of representatives from six types of accounting organizations in Wisconsin, has recommended that increased efforts be made to acquaint high school pupils with the opportunities in accounting.

*Dedication of the new Memorial Library will feature Howard Mumford Jones, '14, author, critic and Harvard professor of English, and Regent Oscar Rennebohm, who was governor when the drive to build the Library was underway. They will speak at the formal night program on February 1 (another date was given in error on these pages last month). Other attractions are Pianist Gunnar Johansen and the Pro Arte Quartet. Two nationwide library associations will be meeting in Madison at the time, according to Prof. Paul F. Clark, chairman of the Library Dedication Committee.*

A \$251,000 remodeling and equipment program to convert former X-ray quarters of McArdle Memorial Laboratory, famed cancer research center, into chemical laboratories will more than double the space available in the unit. The X-ray equipment now is located in the main section of University Hospitals.

## Campus Group Policy is Stated

The University's traditional freedom for students to join organizations of their choosing and to invite off-campus speakers to address them was restated in November. But at the same time a memorandum warned students of the "possible consequences of membership in organizations designated by official action as subversive."

The statement was approved by students and faculty on the UW Student Life and Interests Committee and summarized study by the Committee since the Wisconsin Legislative Council, last March, asked the University to "re-examine its policy with regard to student organizations," as the result of a January speech on the campus by Abner W. Berry, an editor of the New York Daily Worker.

The Committee named the Labor Youth League as the only organization on the UW campus "which appears on the attorney general's list." UW officials reported that the League claims a membership of 15 students.

The statement said:

"Membership in the Labor Youth League may have serious consequences for its members in the future: they may find it impossible to obtain federal employment; they may find it impossible to

obtain employment in any industry working on defense contracts; and they may find it impossible to obtain a passport."

The U. S. attorney general, the statement reported, has been required for a number of years to maintain for the information of other departments of the executive branch a list of organizations which, on the basis of investigations by his department, he judges to be subversive.

In a statement on its policy on registration of student organizations, the Committee declared:

"Since organizations listed as subversive, pursuant to law, are now permitted lawfully to operate in our state and nation, and since the University cannot prevent its students from being members of such organizations, we believe that the University should register such organizations when they operate on the campus."

The Committee gave four reasons for this policy:

"1. Practical educational experience demonstrates that restrictions aiming to shield students from ideas current in American society are ineffective;

(continued on page 30)



## "No-Strings Attached" To Biochemistry Grant

A "no-strings-attached" grant of \$200,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for research in the general field of biochemistry at the University was accepted by Regents in December.

The grant is to be administered by the University Research Committee and will be used to finance research projects in the departments of chemistry, physiological chemistry, and biochemistry. The specific projects are not as yet designated, according to Dr. Conrad A. Elvehjem, chairman of the biochemistry committee.

"The block grant of \$200,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation is in a real sense recognition of the value of the principles used by the University in financing research projects and in the merit of the system whereby faculty colleagues determine which projects shall receive supporting funds," Dean Elvehjem said.

# Regents Welcome Gifts, Grants

Scholarships and educational aids for students, research grants, and a lifetime collection of music books, scores and recordings, were among the gifts and grants accepted by the Regents in October and November and December. A total of \$279,430.50 in gifts and \$398,894 in grants brought to \$442,539.74 the amount of gifts and to \$1,128,507 the grants during this fiscal year.

### Gifts

Clark-Taylor County Bankers Assn. -----	\$ 1,200.00
Student Welfare Foundation Madison -----	14,000.00
Cancer research gifts -----	75.00
Frostline Corp. -----	25.00
Oscar Mayer & Co. -----	300.00
Pure Milk Assn., Chicago -----	225.00
Francis Henson -----	50.40
Contributions for cancer research -----	50.00
Contributions for cancer research Daughters of Demeter, Madison -----	14.00
George F. Kaufman -----	30.00
Consolidated Badger Cooperative, Shawano -----	2,000.00
German House Holding Co., Madison -----	200.00
Arthur J. Altmeyer Student Loan Fund -----	841.10
Radio Corporation of America -----	375.00
Mary Lesh Baldwin Fund -----	400.00
Dr. Kenneth E. Lemmer -----	10.00
Dr. Merritt L. Jones -----	250.00
Contribution to Medical School Library Building Fund -----	25.00
Contribution to Conrad L. Kuehner Fund -----	16.95
Contributions for cancer research -----	100.00
Manitowoc Chamber of Commerce and the Short Course Alumni Assn. -----	400.00
General Motors Corp. ----- quartz head	75.00
Portage County Bankers Assn. -----	600.00
Prof. E. Earle Swinney—lifetime collection of music books, scores and recordings	
Wisconsin Society of Certified Public Accountants -----	125.00
Jennie Goodman -----	250.00
Prof. A. W. Schorger -----	100.00
Wis. Alumnae Club, Chicago -----	43.00
Maxwell F. Rather -----	15.00
James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation -----	250.00
Wisconsin Agricultural & Home Economics Extension Memorial Fund -----	15.00
Wisconsin Garden Club Federation -----	100.00
Taraknath Das Foundation -----	100.00

Contributions, Mary Lesh Baldwin Scholarship Fund -----	\$ 500.00
Contributions, Medical School Library Fund -----	142.00
Contribution for cancer research -----	20.00
Adams, Waushara, & Marquette County Bankers Assn. -----	600.00
Wood County Bankers Assn. -----	600.00
Mrs. Melvin R. Laird -----	300.00
Mr. & Mrs. Philip Q. Sawin -----	50.00
Kappa Sigma War Memorial Fund, Chicago -----	250.00
John Morse Memorial Foundation, Chicago -----	3,000.00
Contributions for purchase of books for new Bacteriology Bldg. -----	542.50
Dr. J. G. Rosenbaum -----	100.00
U. S. Geological Survey, Louisville, Ky. -----	8.00
Air Reduction Sales Co.—Airco Aircomatic gun assembly -----	
Design, Inc. -----	10.00
Holtzman Company, Madison -----	100.00
Mrs. Ellison Rumsey -----	3,000.00
Edward J. Harvey, Friends & Family -----	25.00
Government of France -----	250.00
Wagner Malleable Iron Co., Chicago -----	1,650.00
Wisconsin Utilities Ass'n. (network calculator) -----	240,000.00
Alex A. Baumeister, Friends & Family -----	600.00
Anonymous -----	600.00
Fox River Valley Alumni Ass'n. In memory of Prof. Edwin George Hastings -----	125.00
In memory of Dr. Wellwood Nesbit -----	277.00
Walter L. Stimple -----	110.00
Contribution to establish Anonymous Special Racial Background Scholarship Fund -----	100.00
Contributions to establish R. E. Vaughan Memorial Loan Fund -----	700.00
Inland Steel Products Co., Milwaukee -----	155.00
Deltox Rug Co., Oshkosh -----	1,000.00
	500.00

Medical School Postgraduate Class of the American College of Physicians -----	\$ 195.00
Lakeside Bridge & Steel Co., Milwaukee -----	1,000.00
Milwaukee Society of Iron & Steel Fabricators -----	1,000.00
Medical School Library Building Fund -----	200.00
Mrs. Ethel A. Kroening, Friends & Family -----	122.10
Prof. William A. Hiestand Pastel portrait of Charles Kendall Adams -----	
Dr. Otto E. Toenhart Oil painting "The Skull" by Schade -----	

### Grants

Nutrition Foundation, Inc., New York -----	\$ 3,500.00
Falk Corporation, Milwaukee -----	5,081.00
Spencer Chemical Co., Kansas City -----	3,100.00
Dr. Lester E. Frankenthal, Jr. -- Sulphite Puly Manufacturers Research League, Inc., Appleton -----	5,290.00
American Dairy Ass'n., Chicago -----	500.00
Twentieth Century Fund, New York -----	3,000.00
Also a travel allowance -----	2,250.00
National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis -----	500.00
Sandoz Pharmaceuticals, New York -----	72,000.00
Rockefeller Foundation -----	7,000.00
National Institutes of Health, U. S. Public Health Service -----	200,000.00
National Science Foundation -----	11,028.00
Oscar Mayer & Co. -----	14,000.00
Merck & Co. -----	5,000.00
Wilson & Co. -----	3,000.00
Smith Kline & French Foundation -----	1,600.00
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. -----	15,000.00
Research Corp., New York -----	8,500.00
Buehler, Limited, Chicago -----	1,750.00
Barley & Malt Institute, Chicago -----	1,150.00
C. P. Hall Co. -----	4,500.00
Smith-Douglas Co. -----	750.00
Armour Laboratories -----	1,000.00
Sulphite Pulp Mfg. Research League -----	5,000.00
Marshall College -----	2,000.00
American Cyanamid Co. -----	2,000.00
Flanagan Bros., Inc. -----	2,400.00
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. -----	75.00
Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc. -----	300.00
McKay Nursery Co. -----	7,400.00
National Agricultural Supply Co. -----	1,000.00
Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee -----	100.00
Squibb Institute for Medical Research -----	3,600.00
Wisconsin Cooperative Sugar Beet Growers Assn. -----	3,020.00
	2,500.00



ONE OF THE MOST profound merits of university life is the kind of intellectual thought which surrounds the students. If the student does not care to do his own creative thinking, he is at least exposed to creative thinkers.

For the first three months of first semester life, there has been an unusual degree of expert opinion on the University of Wisconsin campus.

Trygve Lie, former secretary-general of the United Nations spoke as a world diplomat and international traveler; his topic, a provocative one: "How to Meet the Challenge of Our Times." G. Mennen Williams, governor of Michigan, spoke on "The Outlook of Good Government in 1954." Kenneth Bartlett, vice president of Syracuse University, told of current educational television in "Experiments in TV;" William T. Evjue, Madison Capital Times editor, presented political trends in America, a natural project growing out of the "get informed" concept of Political Emphasis Week. Assemblyman Mark Catlin of Appleton presented Republican political opinion for an evening's forum.

In later weeks there were scheduled John Dos Passos, James Roosevelt, former Senator William Benton, and Norman Thomas. Who said students aren't interested in what's going on?

## RELIGIOUS REFLECTION

The November Chronicle briefly discussed merits of the University's YMCA Religious Emphasis Week. Since that time, Richard Bargans, the Religious Council Director, has

# Campus Chronicle

By Leon Hamilton, '54

gathered data on results of the campus projects. The results are worth noting—if for no other reason than to point up contemporary student religious interests.

One important point needs emphasis, perhaps: religion for the student is found beyond the walls of church or temple worship. Greatest single success was found with "embassy" exchange programs, where racial and religious leaders of various denominations spoke at organized dinners, and after dinner sessions of fraternity, sorority, and dormitory living groups.

Religious Council has put considerable effort into determining student and professional attitudes concerning the unique week-long project at Wisconsin. Evaluation and further suggestion seemed as important to organizer Bargans as did the entire week's labor. Of course, it is virtually impossible to place a statistical value on what any religious program provides its listeners. The encouraging observation, in the eyes of the Religious Week leaders, was that the 1953 program topped all others in its success with students. Said Bargans: "All religious organizations are better organized today and provide both their religious students, and outsiders with provocative and meaningful material."

## A MERRY CHRISTMAS

The Yuletide spirit of pre-vacation time was present throughout the campus before the Christmas holidays. Sigma

Alpha Epsilon staged a huge party for Madison and Dane County old people. The festive affair, held in the city YMCA gym, had 2,600 invited guests. Other student groups worked with the Madison Welfare Council, inviting children to after-dinner parties and Christmas games. Elizabeth Waters hall made Christmas tree decorations and donated their handiwork to groups who were distributing trees to needy families. All in all, it appeared the campus residents had that wonderful idea of giving to others, and making their own Christmas season a more joyous one.

## A LADY STEPS IN

Another something new has been added to the 60-year-old University of Wisconsin Prom. For the first time in Prom history, a girl will be "head boss man!" Miss Ann Vanderwall, a junior from Two Rivers, is general chairman of the colorful event. Ann is majoring in marketing-advertising and has gained considerable experience prior to stepping into the traditional men's shoes of Badger Prom. She served on Parents' Weekend committees as well as last year's Student Senate. With many of her subchairmen picked, Miss Vanderwall is planning such necessities as the preliminary selection of the queen and her court, advance publicity, and general programming for the February event.

## WAIT AND SEE

Jerry McNeely, a graduate student, has won congratulations and the \$500 award money for his new Haresfoot show, "Wait and See." The original musical comedy for the annual production is the first student-written show since 1950. For the past three years Haresfoot has given Broadway shows, but the current season will see an all-student extravaganza before the footlights as in days of old. "Wait and See" centers around the wild activities of summer stock theater. There is the wonderful possibility that Haresfoot will play Rockford, and Chicago in addition to their instate engagements. If this comes true: funzapoppin!

Speaking of student shows, the winners of the all Woman's Wiskits, Tower View House, was ruled ineligible, when it was discovered the production was adopted from a song published in 1947. The rules of Wiskits calls for original material. Groves Co-op was named new winner. Money obtained from the women's skits goes to the Madison Cerebral Palsy Kiddie Camp.

## BRIEFLY NOTED

Joe Stone of Zeta Beta Tau fraternity was chosen chairman of the Badger Block card cheering section for the 1954 season. This innovation of card tricks on a spectacular scale has caused great interest and considerable delight between halves at football games this fall. The Block requires nearly 2,000 persons for effective displays . . . John Zahn is elected chairman of the March 13th St. Patrick's Dance. The Interfraternity association has passed a resolution which would bar party crashers from imbibing free beer. Madison tavern owners complained the fraternity barkeeps were serving persons under 18 years. This, of course is unlawful. From now on, the fraternity bartenders will be looking to see if all customers have that "18-year-old-whiskers" look. . . . Students, faculty, and civil service staff members gave an all time high of 1,201 pints of blood during the November all-campus blood drive. . . . The Senior Class has a new gimmick! For the first time in Badger history, Senior Council will publish a periodical newsletter telling class members of graduation news, and various activities. . .

# Farm and Home Week

## Feb. 1-5, 1954

“WISCONSIN would have a more prosperous agriculture and better rural living conditions if every farm family in the state could spend five days at the annual Farm and Home Week.”

That comment was from the news pages of the *Milwaukee Journal*, and accurately reflects the esteem in which the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture is held by the people of Wisconsin.

This year Farm and Home Week on the campus will be February 1-5, and will, as usual, feature an outstanding program. Obviously, it isn't possible for every farmer in the state to be present. But, as the *Journal* continued, "Before the week is over about 10,000 of them will be soaking up the latest research developments, hearing grass roots application of the tests at experimental farms, and holding their own special sessions.

"For many years these Farm and Home Week programs have been the spark and tonic stimulating Wisconsin farm people to pick up something new and better to apply to their farms and neighborhoods."

Next month, Farm and Home Week participants will get a varied bill of fare in many small group meetings. In the general programs, the emphasis will be on farm economics, and, to some extent at least, the politics that grow out of economic problems. Contributory will be the appearance on the same platform of leaders of the three biggest national farm organizations. This circumstance will be unique in recent farm history.

The three are Herschel Newsom, Allan Kline and James Patton, heads respectively of the Grange, Farm Bureau, and Farmers' Union. The group will be appearing just at a time when Congress is wrestling with what kind of changes to make in U.S. farm legislation. Farm organizations will play an important part in that discussion, because the U.S. Department of Agriculture has announced it is depending upon them to gather and report the views of their members. The February 3 topic will be "What Kind of a Long-time Program for American Agriculture?" Henry L. Ahlgren, associate director of the University's Agricultural Extension Service, will be chairman of the meeting, and sharing the stand will be Wisconsin leaders of the three farm organizations: William Seffern, State Master of the Grange; Kenneth Hones, Wisconsin Farmers' Union president; and Curtis Hatch, Wisconsin Farm Bureau president.

The international side of the farm picture will be presented by Hugh Keenleyside, head of U. N. Technical Assistance Work, in one general session. John H. Davis, assistant secretary of agriculture, will be another government representative and is expected to discuss the significance of foreign trade in the Wisconsin farm picture.

Specialized sessions will run from discussions of animal disease, through farm machinery, good nutrition, and home landscaping.

# ECONOMIC STABILITY

*"THIS nation has a serious farm problem. It does not affect agriculture alone. . . . We have learned through sometimes bitter experience that when the farmer is in trouble, there is likely to be trouble ahead for everybody. . . . While farm income has been dropping, our total national income has actually increased. This disparity cannot continue in an economy such as ours. When the farmer can't buy the products of industry, there are certain to be serious dislocations." These words were used by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson last month as Congress prepared to convene. He pointed out that the government has about \$5 billions of taxpayers' money invested in farm commodities, both in inventories and outstanding loans.*

*An illuminating discussion on the background of the farm problem is the following article by Noble Clark, associate director of the University of Wisconsin Experiment Station, taken from a talk at Eau Claire in October.*

\* \* \*

**A**MERICAN agriculture knows how to expand production. We do not have the same confidence in our ability to maintain a stable demand, at fair prices, for what our farmers have to sell. Why must a Congress and Department of Agriculture give so large a portion of their time to price support programs, acreage restrictions, market quotas and similar efforts to stabilize the incomes of farmers?

The problems involved are very complex. There is no short or simple explanation. Yet, certain factors are particularly worthy of consideration.

For at least 40 years American farmers have, except in wartime, consistently produced more food crops and livestock and cotton than they were able to sell at prices they considered satisfactory. So far we have found no suitable way in peacetime to maintain an effective balance between our volume of farm production and the demand, whether here or abroad, for what our farmers want to sell.



*Pressing factor in "cost-price"  
squeeze now are agricultural  
surpluses. Here is a  
discussion of their background*

## o. 1 Farm Problem

By **NOBLE CLARK**

*Associate Director*

*Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Station*

It is true that high birth rates in the U. S. since the end of World War II give considerable encouragement that the demand for food will expand. But the offsetting factor is our increasing production. During the past 13 years our farm output has been going up at the average rate of 2.3 per cent annually—half again as fast as our current rate of population increase.

Of course, if farm prices slip, production may also slow down a bit. My personal guess is that we probably will not continue to accelerate farm productivity at a steady rate of 2.3 per cent each year during the period ahead, especially if farmers continue under the present economic squeeze in which the prices of things they sell have fallen and prices of most of the things they buy have risen. But there is also the possibility, if not the likelihood, that our high post-war birth rates may not continue. Birth rates have almost always gone up after previous wars, then have returned to the pre-war levels, or even lower.

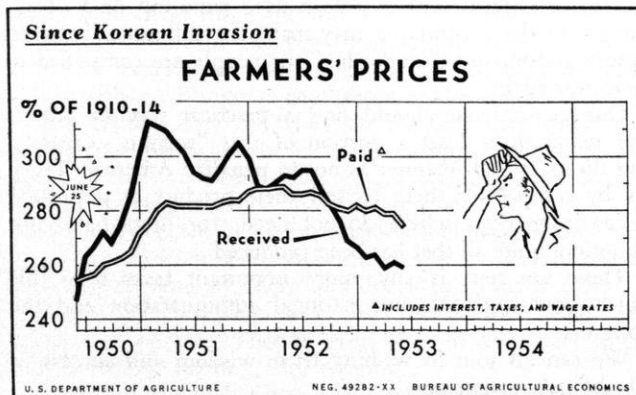
The foreign market in peacetime has in recent years absorbed from seven to ten per cent of our American agri-

cultural output, chiefly wheat, cotton, tobacco and certain animal products like lard. These exports have had an economic significance much beyond what the figures might imply. They have absorbed our "surplus," and hence helped to maintain a stronger price for the much larger portion of our crops sold here at home. In wartime this foreign demand expands enormously, and we have no surplus problem. In peacetime there just do not seem to be markets abroad which will pay American prices for more than that seven to ten per cent of our annual output of crops and livestock.

We can use some of the so-called surplus to help those in distress and to win friends, as in gifts to the drouth-stricken Pakistani and to the hungry people of East Germany. But the total quantities in such gifts do not usually aggregate as much as the amount we have available after we have taken care of our regular demand and sales here at home and abroad.

This is not to say there are not many millions abroad who are still hungry. Only a minority of the world's people live in nations where adequate food supplies are consistently available. And the world's population is increasing at the rate of about 25 million additional persons annually. The better-fed nations have even more food today than pre-war, but the per capita consumption in most of the hungry nations is unfortunately less now than the inadequate quotas they had 15 years ago.

Many of us hoped that the post-war recovery in Europe and in other war-torn countries would permit these countries to expand their purchases of food from abroad and thus improve the nutrition of their people. Certainly the total quantities of food available here in the U. S. for export are only a tiny fraction of the enormous quantity which would be necessary if world hunger were to be taken care of. But we are learning that the nations which need our food need many other things they cannot provide for themselves:





minerals, coal, petroleum, and complex industrial products like aeroplanes, trucks, and farm machinery.

These nations have very limited foreign exchange with which to purchase goods from abroad.

They already are producing some of their food requirements, and can increase this production by certain improvements in their own farming—more irrigation or the use of more fertilizers, for example. But there is no way for them to get coal or steel or aluminum or commercial fertilizer or electric generators or farm machinery except to buy these items from another country. Therefore they will buy these items abroad rather than import more food.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently released some figures which emphasize these difficulties. Our exports of farm products dropped 31 per cent during the year ending June 30, 1953. This drop was declared to be a major factor in the current farm economic slump here in the United States.

By contrast with the falling off in agricultural exports, non-agricultural exports *increased* six per cent. Farm exports now aggregate only 19 per cent of our total sales abroad, whereas they were 26 per cent a year ago and even higher



previous to that. Our sales abroad of the products of our farms are actually less in dollars now than 25 years ago, and you know a dollar will not purchase much more than half as much as it did then. Thus the physical volume of farm exports has decreased even more than has the value of these exports.

Now, what does all this mean in terms of farm programs and policies? I have no panaceas—but I can list some public programs that seem to me are wise and in the national interest.

To begin with, the goal of these public programs must be made clear. Farm policy should be something more than political policy. No matter how important it is for farmers to have economic justice, that need must always be kept in line with the long-term needs of the national economy.

**FARM POLICY** is not simply a policy for the disposal of surpluses. That may be a current issue, but it is not the central or most important one. Instead, I see farm policy as a national resources policy. Its first goal must be to make sure that this nation has a food production plant adequate to all of our normal needs, and with the reserve strength to protect us in time of national emergency.

Within this framework I suggest the following:

Our government should do all that it reasonably can do to encourage the sales abroad of our farm crops and livestock. We may find it increasingly difficult to *expand* these

exports, but we should make an effort even if we can do no more than simply prevent further declines.

The most effective way to expand foreign sales is to lower our tariff rates and to purchase more goods from abroad. This will give our foreign customers the dollars with which to buy our American exports.

Our government should likewise continue to encourage exports of non-agricultural products. Such sales to foreign buyers mean increased payrolls in our urban American industries. These increased payrolls provide increased demand for the products of our farms—and *at American prices*. They also create more jobs and better economic opportunities for rural youth not needed in agriculture.

Our government needs to continue its programs to help ill-nourished Americans have the food they need for health and full vigor. Medical examinations of draftees during the past decade have shown that too many of our boys and girls are not getting the milk and other dairy products, the vegetables and fruit, the eggs and meat they require for normal growth and for the vigor they must have if they are to make the most of their inherent talents. There are a lot of things our nation can do in this connection to improve the welfare of our own people. With all the good results which have followed the school lunch program, even today three out of four youngsters of school age are *not* getting milk in their school lunch. As long as this situation continues, it is a misnomer to say we have a milk surplus in the U. S.

Ever since the first American census in 1790 there has been an almost continuous reduction in the proportion of people living on farms. Back in George Washington's day nearly 90 per cent lived on the land, and worked long hours to raise enough for themselves and the 10 per cent in the urban communities. This ratio now is almost reversed. Only about 15 per cent live on farms and the percentage is steadily decreasing.

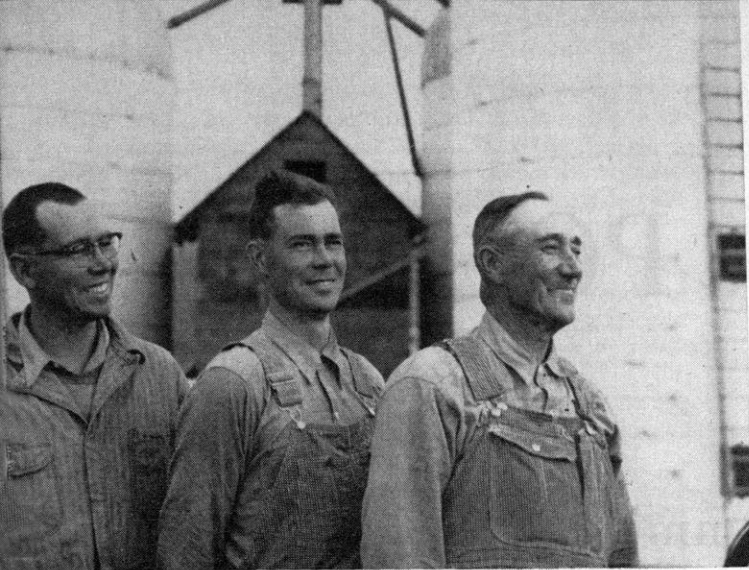
With further mechanization it should be entirely possible for 10 per cent of our people in commercial agriculture to raise all the crops and livestock our citizens need in peace times. Those persons who want to stay in agriculture inevitably face the challenge of being more efficient farmers than those who find farming relatively less profitable. This means more and better research to reduce costs of production, to prevent losses due to insects and diseases, to improve quality and to increase the output per farm worker. To do this will also require better education and more technical training for farm operators.

Finally, our American surplus capacity is really not a very large margin over and beyond what we are now consuming and selling. This extra capacity is one of the most valuable assets our nation has in terms of national defense. We should be careful not to treat it as a handicap or a "bad" thing. On the contrary, it may make the difference between misery and victory if and when our people are compelled to go to war again.

Our government should find a practical way to protect and maintain at least a portion of this "surplus" capacity, and do so in such manner as not to penalize American farmers by compelling them to sell their product at depressed prices in markets which do not need, for immediate consumption, quite all that has been produced.

There are few, if any, more important tasks than this which now confronts our national administration and the Congress.

We can all join in wishing them wisdom and success in this difficult assignment.



Percy, Bob and Charles Aldrich.

By

JOHN NEWHOUSE

*From the Wisconsin State Journal*

## *A Rock County farmer and his two sons find formula for a good living from the land*

# keeping 'em down on the farm

PEOPLE WHO don't know Charles Aldrich very well wonder how he keeps 'em down on the farm, referring—of course—to his two strapping sons.

The answer's easy.

The sons both have equal shares with their father in the farm, one of the finest and best producing in Rock county. Both sons were graduated from the short course at the University of Wisconsin—Percy in 1947, and Bob in 1949.

There's no reason to look for anything better elsewhere. They've got it right there, at home.

"It takes three," says Aldrich, looking over his rolling fields planted mostly to corn.

"We each of us have our jobs. Bob, now, is the cow man. He can get more out of them than Percy or me. Percy takes care of the machinery. He can make it sit up and talk.

"And me? Shucks, I'm just an old time farmer. Don't know much, but I'm willing to let the farm and the animals teach me."

Their 70 hogs taught him a lesson just the other day. They had some corn that had been grown on land treated with anhydrous ammonia and other fertilizers in just about the right balance, and he was cussin' it a little. Wouldn't dry as fast as last year's corn.

"But when we fed it to the pigs, we found that it didn't take near as much to fill them up," he said. "Only thing we can figure out is that it's got more protein in it and is better feed. And that's the way we learn things."

So maybe one of his big contributions to the trio is a world of experience, that comes slowly and over the years along with a willingness to observe and to learn.

Just because they can't buy the machine they want is no reason the Aldriches have to get along without it. For instance, they've been picking and shelling corn with a strange looking machine they tinkered up.

"Every time we bring in a 100-bushel wagonload," says the elder Aldrich with satisfaction, "we're ahead another \$4, I figure. And we bring in a dozen to 15 loads a day."

That's the heads-up way that the Aldrich men have learned to operate. They're great ones to find ways to get out of lifting, hauling, and tugging.

They had one of the first barn cleaners in the area, putting

it in quick after they figured that it saved their backs from lifting up to 4 tons of manure per day.

They've got a corn drying set-up in which the corn is handled all automatically and in which the moisture is dropped from the 16 to 20 per cent when it's picked to the 13 per cent required for government sealing.

A \$1,000 elevator handles some 20,000 bushels of corn three times a year, transferring it from pit to drier to pit to storage silo to pit to truck for market—and all for the pressing of a switch.

Last year they dried 20,000 bushels of corn for \$180 worth of gas and electricity—less than a cent a bushel. This year, though, and probably thanks to the anhydrous ammonia, it is costing about a cent and a third per bushel.

The entire drying and storage set-up costs about \$5,000. But it's worth it, the Aldriches feel. Having the corn dried commercially in town would come to six to eight cents a bushel, and there's the extra handling, too.

"Actually, we don't know much of anything," says the elder Aldrich, winking a bit—as he should. "But we're willing to listen and learn."

Great believers in fertilizing, they have put some 3,000 tons of lime on their fields since they took over in 1945 and this year put on 70 tons of fertilizer.

The elder Aldrich went broke farming back in the days of the depression, then rented for about 10 years. In 1945, he found that the farm near Avalon could be bought, but not for peanuts.

"They wanted \$100,000 for it," he said, "and it had the makings of a good farm."

But he knew that he couldn't carry the load all alone, so he asked his sons, then 17 and 19 (Percy is the older), if they'd like to buy it with him.

"It was only fair," he said. "Look . . . I've been out and around. I've worked all over the country. I know how hard it is to get started when you've no one to help you.

"You see a lot of youngsters, leaving the farm and trying to get ahead while their parents, maybe, are setting on land they haven't the strength to farm any more. So . . . you help your own."

Like he says, it takes three to run a farm.



# FARM POLICY

## Agricultural Advisory Commission Helps Shape It

### *Three]Wisconsin alumni are prominent members of a group influential in charting role of government in agricultural picture*

**M**ILO SWANTON, '16, the executive secretary of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture Co-Operative, had just finished Sunday dinner in his Dane county farm house, a few miles east of Madison. He tossed a light traveling bag, packed earlier in the day, on the seat of the family car, and his wife (nee Irene Olson, who received a master's degree in education from Wisconsin in 1948) drove him to Truax Field. There he boarded, at 3:05 p.m., an east-bound DC-4 Clubliner. Seven hours later he checked into the Harrington, a modest hotel in Washington, D. C., situated about half a mile from the administration building of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The next morning Swanton rose at seven, an hour or so later than usual, breakfasted, walked over to the agricultural administration building. He immediately went up to room 218, where he joined more than a dozen other agricultural leaders from all over the nation—wool specialists, wheat specialists, specialists in livestock, finance, dairying, and other fields. At 9:30 a.m. sharp, the buzz of conversation ceased, and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson opened another session of the President's Advisory Commission.

When early in 1952 Secretary Benson was awarded a University of Wisconsin Farm and Home Week honorary recognition citation, it was for "national leadership in the farmers' co-operative movement, stressing the importance of freedom of enterprise, self-reliance and religion in daily life." Now, as one of President Eisenhower's Cabinet members, he invariably opens meetings of the Advisory Commission with a short prayer. And at the end of the prayer comes a reminder that the group should be a non-partisan one, that the "best service will always be the best politics." Swanton emphatically declares there have been no violations of this principle.

The Wisconsin farm leader feels strongly about his responsibility to the Commission and his work. Evidently the other

members are of like mind, for the meetings have near 100 per cent attendance. Swanton prefaces all his future commitments with a proviso making them subject to notice of a Commission meeting. In recent months, the Commission has been meeting monthly, more often than when it was first appointed by President Eisenhower before the new administration actually took office. The first meeting, in January, 1953, was on the campus of the University of Maryland.

Since that time, the Commission has usually met in the once-mentioned room 218. On several occasions, however, meetings with President Eisenhower have taken the members to the White House. Last October they were dinner guests of the President following a forenoon session in the Cabinet Room. (Pressed for details on the White House menu, Swanton said, "You're just like my wife." Eventually he recalled fried chicken, baked potato, and butter.)

Considerably more time is spent during the two or three-day Commission meetings *talking* about foods than eating them, however. "You have no concept of the gigantic breadth of the problems," said Swanton recently. "There's the Commodity Credit Corporation, forestry, and rural electrification, to mention just a few parts of the farm picture. We've discussed departmental organization, the International Wheat Agreement, and agricultural price support policies at some length. Why, outside the armed forces, the Department of Agriculture is the largest in the government, and has about 67,000 employees."

The agenda for Commission meetings is usually set initially by Secretary Benson and President Eisenhower. However, individual members may bring up any subject they choose to; a few meetings ago Swanton himself brought up the problem of disposing of the surplus of dairy products. None of the actions of the group has an official effect; it is purely advisory to the President and the Secretary of Agri-

culture. W. I. Meiers, agricultural dean at Cornell university, is Commission chairman. While Secretary Benson is always present to open the meetings, he cannot be in attendance at all times. Invariably on hand, however, is Donald Paarlberg, the secretary's administrative assistant.

Two other Wisconsin alumni, both of whom took graduate work in the College of Agriculture, are members of the Advisory Commission. One is Jesse Tapp, who received a masters degree in 1922, and who is now a vice president of the Bank of America in Los Angeles. The other, Dr. Burton Wood, received his Ph.D. in agricultural economics in 1945, and is now head of that department at Oregon State College in Corvallis.

According to Swanton, by the time any subject is thoroughly discussed, the Commission is generally unified on it. He is quick to declare, though, that in the process of reaching decisions, members of the Commission pull no punches, presenting their individual viewpoints fully and frankly. "The commission is more than a sounding board for the Secretary," he says.

One of the first things the Commission did upon organization was to lay down a preamble of service, so that members would be agreed on their guiding principles. These included maximum freedom for the individual farmer, an emphasis on self-help, and as much economy in farm program operation as possible. Not surprisingly, these principles coincide perfectly with those of Swanton, whose years of farm leadership in Wisconsin were his credentials for appointment to the Advisory Commission.

After graduation from the University in 1916, Swanton went into extension work and then took over a livestock and dairy farm that he has been operating since. As a dairyman he helped to organize, in 1922, the Madison Milk Producers' Association, a marketing co-operative, and became that group's first president. For four years before 1936 Swanton was an appraiser for the federal land banks in Wisconsin and Michigan. Then, in 1937 the nine-year-old

Wisconsin Council of Agriculture Co-operative decided to employ a full-time secretary, and Swanton was the man selected for the job. Since then he has been increasingly active on both state and national farm fronts. He (as Secretary Benson) is a trustee of the American Institute of Co-operation, the educational arm of the co-operatives. Both Benson and Swanton have worked together in the American Country Life Association, a group of rural-minded people seeking better living conditions. Swanton, in fact, has been serving as president of that organization. On the state front, it was considerably under his influence that the council drafted and secured passage of the Wisconsin employment peace act in the late thirties. He has been on the Advisory Committee of the State Labor Relations Board for a decade, and has also been a member of many other commissions and committees. Recently he has been playing a foremost role in developing educational television in the state, and is president of the Wisconsin Citizen's Committee for Educational Television.

It is not strange, perhaps, that nowadays some people seem to hold him, and other members of the Commission, personally responsible for every agricultural development—good or bad—because of his close association with the administration. But he hastens to assure these critics that the Commission is purely advisory to the Administration and that actual farm legislation is the work of Congress. And it's usually the work of Congress several years ago, at that.

One thing seems likely. His fellow Commission members should have little doubt as to Swanton's feelings on any subject. The co-op leader is given to plain language, and is able to call upon apt examples to illustrate his points. Asked about his views on foreign trade recently, he made his point like this:

"My wife grows red raspberries. Our neighbor grows black ones. So they sometimes trade red for black. That seems sensible. But it would be different if we both grew red raspberries. Why trade for something we already have too much of?"

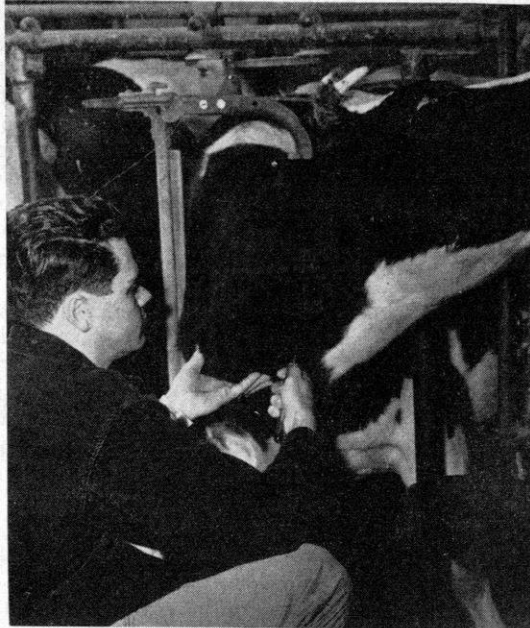
**This picture of the Agricultural Advisory Commission hangs in the home of Milo Swanton, second from right in the back row. Next to him on his right are Burt Wood and Jesse Tapp, respectively, both of whom also have Wisconsin degrees. In front are Commission Chairman W. I. Meiers, President Eisenhower, and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.**





# DEADLINE: 1955

By  
*DEL MYREN*



Blood test for brucellosis requires samples from every cow, is relatively expensive—but most convincing!

*The story of what Wisconsin's dairy industry is doing to meet a condition laid down by a \$72 million milk market*

**B**RUCELLOSIS is going the way of bovine tuberculosis in Wisconsin. TB was cleaned out of Wisconsin herds 22 years ago through a state-wide test-and-slaughter program. Today a TB case in cattle is rarely found.

In 1943 the U. S. Department of Agriculture inaugurated a similar program for the elimination of brucellosis (often called contagious abortion) in cattle. Main purpose of the program at that time was admittedly the reduction of cattle numbers. It was decided to eliminate the diseased animals through a test-and-slaughter program with payment of large indemnities. The program made progress and a big push just before World War II gave promise of eradicating the disease. Then came the war and a resulting lack of testing personnel. This was coupled with the drive for big production that discouraged farmers from selling animals whose blood reacted to the agglutination test (these are called reactors).

By the end of the war brucellosis was again widespread and costing Wisconsin farmers about \$20 million a year. Brucellosis was so much more contagious than TB that the

men writing Wisconsin disease control laws rebelled at the cost of cleaning up brucellosis with only a test-and-slaughter program. Milk prices were still high and farmers hesitated to sell reactors for the same indemnity payment that was given during the depression. Interest in vaccination ran high. Many farmers said: "Allow us to gradually clean up our herds by vaccinating all the calves."

Then, in 1950, Dr. H. N. Bundesen, president of the Chicago Board of Health, issued his ultimatum. It stated in effect, "After January 1, 1955, the Chicago Milk Market will accept no more milk from brucellosis-infected herds."

The reason for the ultimatum was this: undulant fever in humans, a very painful disease, can be contracted from the raw milk of brucellosis-infected cows. However, all milk sold on the Chicago market is already being pasteurized and it is well-known that the pasteurization process destroys the brucellosis germ.

Why then this concern?

1. It is an added safeguard;

2. Many people want to know that there are no brucellosis germs, even dead ones, in their milk.

At any rate, because Chicago is a \$72 million milk market for Wisconsin dairymen, this was a sharp spur to action.

The Wisconsin legislature approved a special \$2 million a year grant earmarked for brucellosis eradication in 1951 and 1952. New legislation designed by a 28-man farmer committee was passed to provide for ring-testing of milk from every herd in the state every six months. This testing is conducted at processing plants. Researchers at the University aided in designing a ring-test sensitive enough to show if even one milk-producing cow in a herd has the disease. Then every herd owner was given two alternative courses of action known as Plan A and Plan B. With a few minor modifications he has the same choices today.

Under Plan A if his ring-test is positive (indicating the possibility of reactor animals) he promptly allows his herd to be blood-tested and within 15 days sends the reactors to be slaughtered. If reactors are found in his herd, calf-hood vaccination is compulsory, but if his herd is clean he may decide not to vaccinate.

Plan B was set up for farmers who have a high percentage of infection and need to move more slowly. Reactors can be retained in the herd, but no indemnity can be claimed. All female calves must be vaccinated. Plan B is a temporary expedient with the goal to get on Plan A as soon as the herd infection has been limited.

Summed up, this is the program today: (1) Ring test to locate infected herds (much cheaper than blood-testing every animal and thus it can be conducted oftener); every six months); (2) prompt blood-test of all Plan A herds that react to the ring-test; (3) Compulsory vaccination of all female calves in Plan B herds and in all infected Plan A herds.

Can the present program wipe out this costly disease?

"More than 72 per cent of Wisconsin dairy herds are on Plan A today," reports State Veterinarian H. J. O'Connell.

Another measure of the program's success are the periodic ring-test results. In 1951 the first state-wide ring-test showed 41.4% of Wisconsin herds had at least one infected animal. The second, third, and fourth ring tests at six month intervals remained about constant with 34.6, 34.4, and 34.9 per cent. The fifth ring test now about half way through looks as though it will hit a new low of about 32 per cent.

Likewise undulant fever in humans is declining. Between June 1, 1952, and November 30, 1953, only 147 cases were reported in Wisconsin. Most of these—118—had some contact with infected animals in their work. Most also drank raw milk. Only 19 of the 147 reporting had no apparent contact with infected animals and drank pasteurized milk.

"The chances are good that we can completely eradicate brucellosis with this program," says Dave Berman, University of Wisconsin veterinary scientist who is working full time on brucellosis research. He points out that more than 90 per cent of the calves raised are now being vaccinated, thus softening the effects of the disease so that there will be progressively fewer animals to dispose of.

But will Wisconsin beat the January 1, 1955 deadline so not to lose its Chicago market?

"Yes, there is no question about it now", says Sam McNutt, veterinary scientist in charge of brucellosis research at the University and also a member of the National Brucellosis Committee. "More than 50 per cent of Wis-

consin herds would qualify at present. There may be individual herds that will lose out, but others will be eligible to replace them."

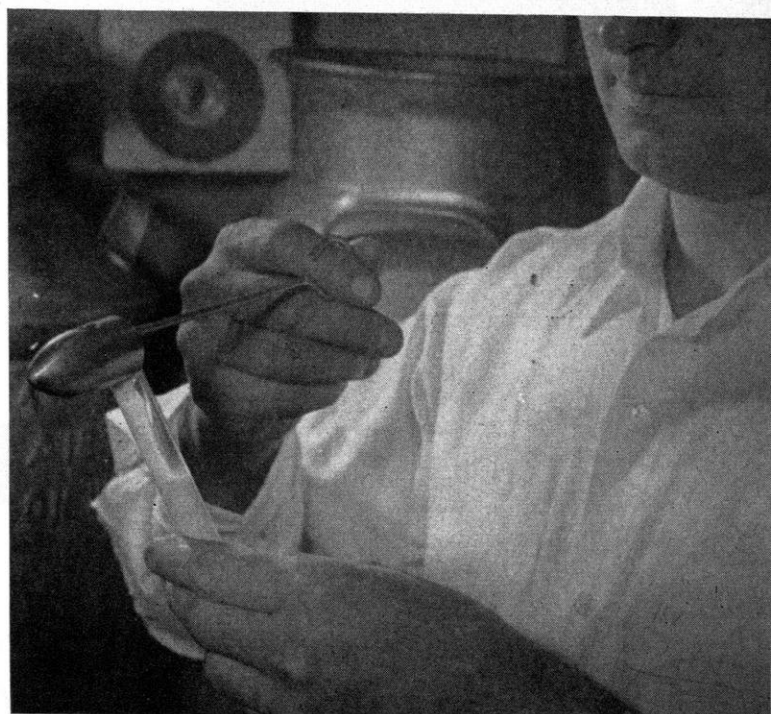
What has the University of Wisconsin contributed to this campaign to protect farmers' herds and human life?

Let a man on the firing-line—State Veterinarian O'Connell—answer this one.

"The whole staff at the College of Agriculture has given us unlimited help. Staff members helped to draw up regulations and legislation. Extension agents have talked brucellosis control for a long while and when the campaign was stepped up two years ago, they worked closely with us on a vast educational program. Research specialists at the College have and are supplying us with answers to questions on vaccines and on the diagnosis of the disease. And they are doing a lot of basic research that may not show its worth for two, or five, or ten years."

That sums up a lot of work in a few sentences.

Right now the University is investing \$128,000 in a new



In the "ABR Ring Test" for brucellosis, samples of milk are taken at the dairy plant and 8 to 15 cows checked at one time by a trained veterinarian. If the test gives a positive result, blood tests of individual animals are indicated. (Photos by Fritz Albert)

Animal Disease Isolation Laboratory at Charmany farm on the southwest edge of Madison. The building will have isolation wards so that brucellosis and other contagious diseases can be studied at the same time. Plans call for completion by spring.

At present both Charmany and nearby Rieder farms, with barn space for 120 cows, are being devoted to brucellosis research. Three laboratories (albeit one in a dilapidated World War I temporary building) are working almost entirely on brucellosis. They are manned by one full time staff member, several part time staff members and eight

(continued on page 35)





*Modern, well-equipped laboratories like this food center for undergraduates are located in the new west wing of the Home Economics building. Students work in individual kitchen units. (All photos by Gary Schulz)*

**AT WISCONSIN:**

# NEW LOOK IN HOME ECONOMICS

*Recently completed west wing provides better facilities, pleasant surroundings*

**L**OOK IN the University of Wisconsin's list of Home Economics course offerings and you won't find *one* that offers to teach you how to cook or sew.

This may sound a bit peculiar to a lot of males—alumni and otherwise—who mentally tie up home economics with a darning needle and the art of slaving over a hot stove to thaw out hubby's supper.

Lest they be further misled, however, let us hasten to point out that the average co-ed who elects to major in Home Economics at the UW *does* gain considerable familiarity with arts culinary, as well as with needle and thread. She's bound to, whether her special field lies in foods and nutrition, home management and family living, or in clothing and textiles.

It's really all a matter of terminology—and degree. There's

quite a lot more than just cooking in *Home Ec 3, Introduction to Food Study*, for example, but a part of the course work *is* in the food laboratory (the academic word for kitchen). And sewing seems to be implicit in *Home Ec 11, Applied Dress Design*, although here again the course is broad and goes into such things as fabric study and consumer buying habits.

These two courses, and half a hundred more, make up the curriculum now offered by one of the largest home economics schools in the United States. All together they add up to expanding opportunities for women—and the occasional man who enrolls—in such fields as institutional dietetics, research, clothing design and merchandising, teaching, interior decoration, child training, journalism—or even in that old honored career of "homemaking."



*A start toward remodeling in older Home Economics quarters in the east wing has already been made. At left,*



*a related arts class in a laboratory in that section works on kitchen design. Note new type of equipment in clothing lab.*

Right now, according to Associate Dean Frances Zuill, the demand for graduates is good in virtually every home economics-related profession, and promises to continue high—particularly in teaching, extension service and hospital dietetics.

Students in all fields are particularly fortunate these days at Wisconsin, where the School of Home Economics is acquiring physical facilities to match its teaching reputation.

Newest pride and joy of Dean Zuill and her staff is the west wing of the Home Economics—Extension Building. The Extension Division is still sandwiched—an apt term, at that—between the east and west wings of Home Economics; when money and space are found, both parties will be relieved to see Extension in its own quarters. This will mean further physical integration of the Home Economics

School and bring under one roof those courses that still remain in temporary buildings. Looking ahead to this time, the designers of the new wing included in it all laboratories for instruction and research which require a variety of utilities like steam, compressed air, heavy duty electric wiring, exact temperature control, and distilled water. Labs with fewer such requirements were kept in the east wing. Plans and specifications for extensively remodeling both the east and center wings (the latter is entirely filled with Extension offices) are completed and the work is only waiting for the go-ahead signal.

On these pages you will see some of the special features of the new west wing, and, for good measure, a couple of laboratories in the east wing that remodeling has made especially attractive.



*Classes in institution food management are doubly fortunate, with not only a fully-equipped kitchen in which to test their progress, but a gaily-decorated dining space where students and faculty members may consume the products of the kitchen at noon luncheons three days each week.*



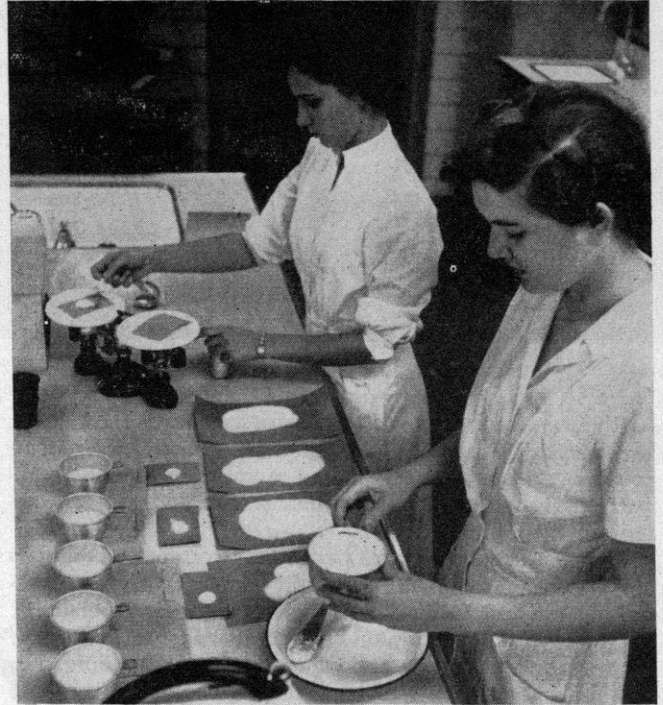




## Home Economics Research Takes Varied Forms

*So that testing of various materials may be done under government-prescribed conditions, the new west wing of the Home Economics building contains rooms where atmospheric and light conditions may be most accurately controlled. At left, in the textile testing room, a research assistant determines the breaking point of a piece of cloth. Other machines test "washability," resistance to fading, abrasion, heat, moisture, and other qualities of fibers and fabrics.*

*A candidate for her Ph.D. degree tests the survival capacity of a batch of poisonous food bacteria as part of a long-range study of various types of food poisoning. Home economics research has also helped in development of improved Wisconsin-grown potatoes.*



*Junior and senior students in this experimental food lab learn how to use special devices (like the shortometer, which determines the breaking strength of products like pastry and crackers) to measure the effects of varying ingredients and techniques in food preparation. Of course. . .*

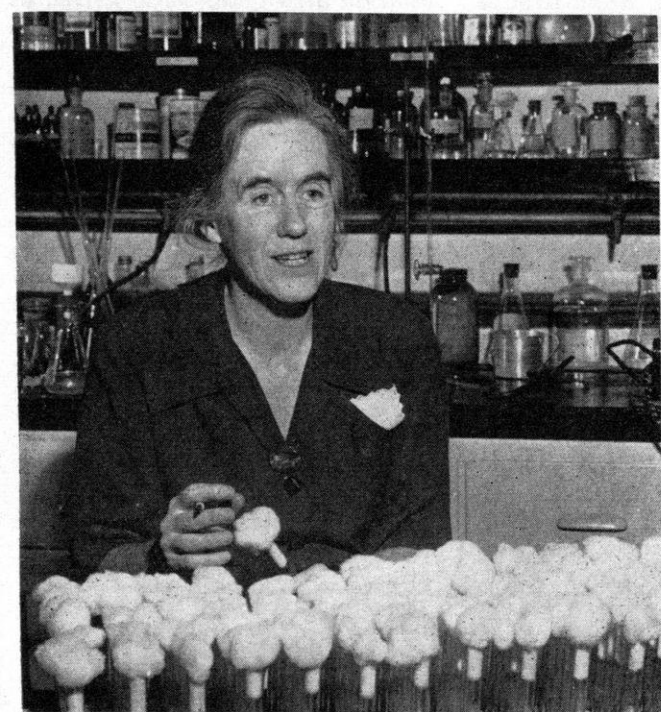
*. . . proof of the pudding also is in the eating! A special room in the west wing was designed for taste testing, complete with controlled illumination.*



# Wisconsin Women

ANOTHER MCCOY is carrying on another feud—and on the Wisconsin campus at that. In room 21 Agriculture Hall, Elizabeth McCoy, B.S. '25, Ph.D. '29, aims her sights at microbes. And several of her bulls eyes led to discoveries of great importance to our national defense during World War II.

For instance, by out-maneuvering 300 different strains of bacteria after a number of years of watching and waiting, she finally captured one which, when pinned down properly, converted "black-strap" molasses, a plentiful by-product from sugar mills, into butyl alcohol and acetone. Both of these products have many industrial uses but acetone is particularly useful as a solvent in the manufacture of explosives. Final testing of this particular organism was carried on by



Prof. McCoy: Blackstrap and bacteria.

Scientist McCoy in cooperation with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Puerto Rican government in Puerto Rico.

At the beginning of World War II, Miss McCoy was one of the University of Wisconsin scientists who listed services which she could render our government in the war effort. As a result she became subject to call to work with industry throughout the country in the solution of important scientific problems. One assignment was to work with pharmaceutical industries to trace bacterial contamination in their plants, and to train personnel in methods of antibiotic research. She says in explanation: "We have quite a reputation at Wisconsin for recognizing contamination in a commercial fermentation."

Another request was to help the domestic hemp industry find a substitute for Manila hemp "so that our Navy could tie its ropes securely," and Dr. McCoy was instrumental in solving this riddle.

When the U.S. Government office of Scientific and Research Development selected the University of Wisconsin as one of three colleges to work on the development of penicillin, she again made a notable contribution as a member of the team.

After the war, Dr. McCoy was enlisted to explore the non-medical application of antibiotics. Their life saving properties were well-known but it was believed that they would also be of importance in animal nutrition, the protection of paper, the preservation of leather goods and the treatment of plant diseases.

After receiving her B.S. degree in Home Economics, Miss McCoy continued with graduate work under Pres. E. B. Fred, then professor of Agricultural Bacteriology. Later, upon his advice, she studied at the University of London and Kralova University in Czechoslovakia, coming back after a time to Wisconsin to undertake a program of teaching and research. While she now spends much of her time in advanced technical and scientific research, she teaches a class in industrial bacteriology, in which more than half of the students are undergraduates. It is of interest to note that Chemical engineers with biological majors take this course in their senior year.

Miss McCoy owns and lives on a farm just south of Madison in a large, square, century-old house. The thick cream colored walls are made of Tennessee stone brought up the Mississippi River before the Civil War. Here her Scotch grandparents lived when she was a little girl, and she has many fond memories of those days. When she purchased the homestead a few years ago, she returned much of the original furniture to the lovely old parlor with its Italian marble and charcoal-grate fire-place and tall windows. The small conservatory off the dining room is just the right spot for her to experiment with her numerous plants—and as you would expect, they receive unusually loving and scientific care. In this fine old house she entertains her many friends, including the Madison Altrusa Club, of which she is immediate past President. During a pleasant visit she is likely to tell you, with a twinkle in her eye, about the legend of the ghost which, it is said, haunts the house.

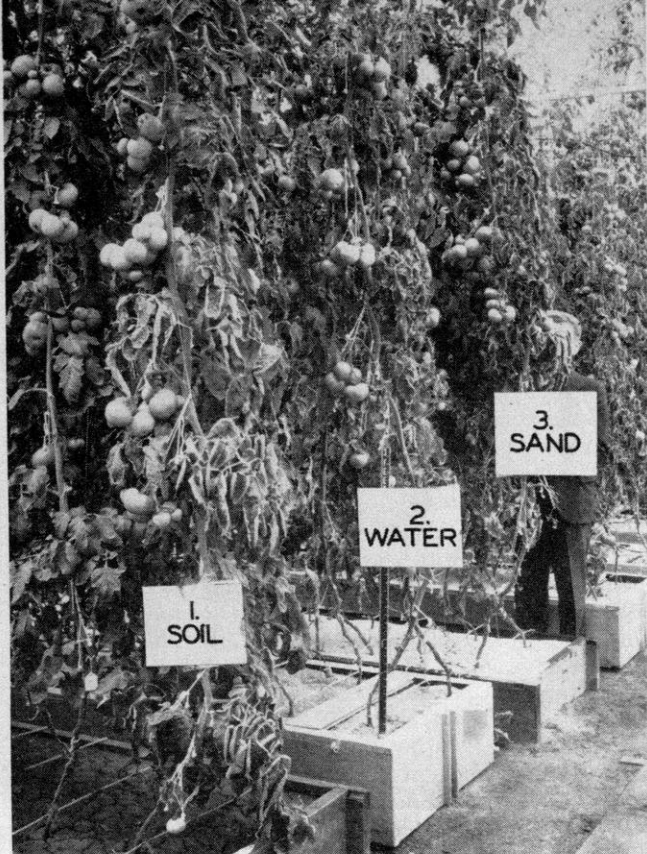
As a member of the faculty she has, through her research, brought honor to her University. At the same time she is a kindly and inspiring teacher who also contributes much to the life of her community.

\* \* \*

'Woman of the Year' Jennie Webster, MS '47, Eau Claire County Superintendent of Schools was named "Woman of the Year" by the Eau Claire's Business and Professional Women's Club. Under Supt. Webster's direction are 2,801 children in 71 schools with 130 teachers. A supervising teacher in the county for 20 years, she holds a membership in several honor scholastic sororities for women teachers. Miss Webster's work and influence with young people best illustrated the BPWC's slogan, "The Ramparts We Build."

Grace Chatterton





Tomato plants grown in three media with equal amounts of mineral nutrient salts added in each case. (Photo courtesy D. I. Arnon, Division of Plant Nutrition, U. of Calif.)

# Growing Plants Without Soil

By  
DR. VICTOR TIEDJENS, '21

**F**EEDING PLANTS and growing them to maturity on a liquid diet is an old practice used by people of ancient times.

The combination of sludge deposits from such rivers as the Yellow of China, the Nile of Egypt and the Mississippi and the screening out of plant nutrients from flood waters as they slowly found their way to the ocean has been a big factor in the maintenance of fertility of river bottom lands. Although we do not recommend "fertilization by flooding" we are safe in saying that this has had a marked influence on civilization by maintaining a higher production of food in certain areas and countries.

Up to the sixteenth century, little was known about why crops grew better on river bottom land. We can probably credit an English scientist named Woodward with first attempting to study why plants grow better when supplied with water containing leachings from an organic soil. He grew plants in water culture, an art which we have labeled hydroponics. When he found that a soil extract contained something that made plants grow, he started a line of investigation that is still in its infancy.

The art of growing plants in water culture is old, the science is comparatively new, and I suspect that, like so

many other practices in agriculture, the use of fertilizer solutions will be in common use before research gives the practice approval. It reminds me of Dr. F. H. King, a Wisconsin agriculture professor of about 50 years ago, who decided he wanted to learn more about Chinese agriculture and perhaps teach them a few things about the American variety. When he arrived in China he found that they knew so

much about fertilizing and conserving their soil through the use of "night-soil" and other materials commonly wasted here, that he was impelled to write a most interesting book called *Farmers of Forty Centuries*. We haven't yet caught up with his description of what the Chinese were doing with liquid manures.

That book of Dr. King's probably must bear great responsibility for my

## "Garden in a Coffee Can"

*If you want to try your luck without getting too involved to find out "how green" your thumb really is, you might try the following "soil-less" procedure. Punch three or four nail holes in the bottom of a 1 pound coffee can and fill it almost full of light yellow (not red) plastering sand. Set a seedling in it, or plant an avocado seed in it. Then water it, when the sand gets dry, with the following solution:*

*Salt petre—1 teaspoon*

*Epsom salt—1 level teaspoon*

*Baking powder (It must have phosphate in it)—2 level teaspoons*

*Household ammonia—2 to 3 drops*

*Tap water—1 gallon*

*Keep the plant in a sunny window and water once a day or as needed. Drainage solution can be collected and used over several times by adding enough water to maintain a gallon of solution. A fresh solution should be made up every 3 or 4 weeks. (Impurities from tap water provide sufficient minor elements for a short period of time.)*



Sweet potatoes grown in sand culture.



Plants given various amounts of zinc.

work in the agricultural field. So, too, must a speech by another UW professor before a Farmers Institute some 40 years ago in Marinette, when he talked about liquid manure, collected in the barnyard, as a top dressing for meadows and pastures. He sharpened an interest in me that I have sustained and intensified for many years.

I have learned that the art and science of liquid feeding has much to offer, not only as a means of growing crops commercially but as a hobby. The hobbyist need know little more than a few basic facts to successfully practice hydroponics, sand and gravel culture, cinder culture, or application of liquid fertilizer and fertilizer solutions. Which one applies depends on the material in which the plants' roots are anchored—whether it is in water, supported by strings, or in gravel or sand, or in some kind of soil. There are advantages to each.

Where anything but soil is used, the plant must receive *all* the nutrients needed for its growth "artificially." The nutritive elements include carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, available from the air and water, and phosphorus, potassium, iodine, nitrogen, sulphur, calcium, iron and magnesium, boron, manganese, zinc, copper, molybdenum, as well as others, usually available from the soil. Of course, all plants don't need all of them but some plants do need some that others don't need. The entire nutrition problem is far from solved.

When I left Wisconsin, armed with an M. S. degree and the experience of having worked with such professors as G. B. Mortimer, W. E. Tottingham, and Karl Paul Link, it was to go to Massachusetts to try to help greenhouse growers to grow better vegetables, through applying their fertilizer dissolved in water. I learned a lot myself, I think, during that period of six years. In fact, I had the audacity to

write a book along with Dr. Connors on "Chemical Gardening for the Amateur." The book is now out of print. I say this because people keep asking me where they can get it. But the information is available in libraries for anyone interested in growing plants in artificial media. If a person would try his luck without getting too involved to find out how "green his thumb really is," he might try the mixture and procedure described elsewhere on these pages.

Dr. G. T. Nightingale was doing graduate work at Wisconsin when I went to Massachusetts. He went to New Jersey several years later and encouraged floriculturists to grow roses and carnations in sand culture. I joined him

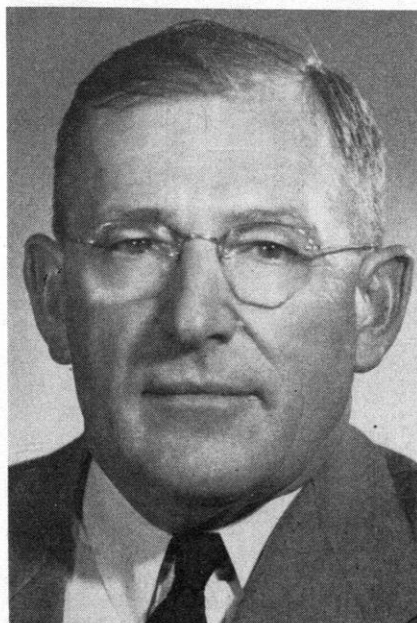
at New Jersey in 1929 and during the next three years we published about a dozen papers on various phases of plant nutrient utilization.

Because of the beautiful plants we could grow with the sand culture method, there arose a demand from florists and vegetable growers from all over the U. S. asking about our methods. The methods had an appeal to the "pushbutton" enthusiast, too. Newspapers publicized the method far beyond its merits, and even showed by diagrams how you grow tomato plants on a concrete floor in closets with a special lamp to take the place of sunlight. The feeding of the plants was

*(continued on page 34)*

## The Author

*The title of this article may indicate to some that what is to follow will be a sensational revelation. That isn't*



*quite the case, but it does deal partly with a subject—liquid fertilizer—that is apt to start an argument among any gathering of agriculturists. The University Agricultural Extension Service recently reported that its experiments have thrown doubt on the practice of spraying liquid fertilizer on plants through the leaves. Yet Dr. Tiedjens, who wrote the following at the request of the Alumnus, also speaks from a great deal of experience. He gained his bachelor's and master's degrees from Wisconsin in 1921 and 1922, and for some time was on the staff of Rutgers University, and director of the Virginia Truck Experimental Station. Dr. Tiedjens was employed by two large oil companies in 1940 to develop soil-less vegetable gardens on a West Indies island. He is listed in American Men of Science, and is a prolific writer of both technical and popular papers. He is now director of research of the Nabors Plant Food Company in Marion, Ohio.—Editor's Note.*



# Founders Day Coming Up!

**F**OR A QUARTER of a century, the biggest event on most University of Wisconsin Alumni club calendars has been Founders Day. These celebrations observe the anniversary of the first regular class of the University, back in February, 1849.

This year again, after preliminary reports began filtering into Alumni Association offices, it became apparent that 1954 would be another great year for Founders Day meetings.

At **Madison**, for example, speaker of the evening on Feb. 9, will be Oscar Rennebohm, '11, former governor of Wisconsin and now a leading member of the University's Board of Regents. He has indicated he has a special message that will be of interest to Badgers everywhere.

At **Chicago**, University President E. B. Fred will appear as a special Founders Day speaker on February 24, after receiving a personal invitation from Leslie Klevay, president of the Chicago club. His message, too, is expected to be of broad interest to alumni in all areas.

At **Milwaukee**, February 4 is the Founders Day date and Lemuel R. Boulware of New York, vice president of the General Electric Co., will be the speaker of the evening.

At **New York** itself, February 17 is the time, and high on the list of important parts of the program there will be the presentation of the 1953 "Wisconsin Man of the Year" award to Dr. Warren Weaver, director of the division of natural sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York.

Other "early-bird" Founders Day planners included club officers in **Monroe**, where Dean William Middleton of the Medical School will speak on February 4; in **Sheboygan**, where Leroy Luberg, assistant to the UW president,

will be featured speaker on February 9; at **Beaver Dam** on February 16, where Dr. Middleton will again hold the spotlight; at **Eau Claire** on February 24, with Dr. Middleton again in the starring role; and at **Darlington** on February 25, where Dr. Glenn Pound of the plant pathology department will be main speaker.



Party in Indianapolis: In the top picture are Fritz Harbridge, Dr. Herbert Sudranski and Bob Weigel; in the center, Mildred Blackledge, Mrs. R. Brewer and Mrs. C. A. Bunde. In the picture below these party-goers pause as they're interrupted by the camera. Scene was the William Hiecke home.

## Indianapolis Program Picks Up Speed

The Indianapolis Alumni club has really been humming.

After a chili-radio-beer listening party broke the ice on Sept. 26 as Penn State lost to Wisconsin on the gridiron, the group got together to attend the Wisconsin-Purdue game at Lafayette. Two busloads overflowed into a car. And:

"It was a beautiful day; Wisconsin won, so everyone had a very good time," reports Dr. Carl A. Bunde, club secretary.

Then on November 21, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hiecke were hosts at a supper party to which each alumnus' wife brought her specialty dish. After the meal, President Bill Sebald served up a helping of Wisconsin-Iowa 1953 Homecoming Football movies plus the all-color film describing the band's trip to the Rose Bowl. A social hour followed, and cards and visiting were in order.

On January 1, the Indianapolis group became probably the first Wisconsin club to have any event in 1954. Mr. and Mrs. Guy E. Morrison were hosts at an open house on that first day of the new year. "Come join the wassailing round the Wassail Bowl," the invitations read.

## Fifty Find Fun at San Fernando Frolic

The San Fernando Valley Alumni club held a most successful and enjoyable potluck dinner at the Burbank YMCA on December 12, reports Dr. Norman W. Gordon.

With a group of 50 Badgers attending, the meeting was featured by wonderful food and music, the marimba playing of a TV star and the delightful games and entertainment directed by Lyn Serdahely.

"The group unanimously voted this party the best ever," said Dr. Gordon, "and we are all looking forward to February when we plan a 'snow party' at a nearby resort."

The San Fernando Valley club, which was organized by Dr. Gordon in 1951, has had a vigorous growth. There are now well over 100 names on its active rolls and new Badgers are joining daily.

The Board of Directors includes Roman Brumm, president; Lyn Serdahely, vice-president; Evelyn Zivetz, secretary; Jordan Paust, treasurer; and

George Dahlin, Edith Harris, Nathan Volli, Dennis Murphy, Harry Geiger, and Dr. Gordon.

## Kazoo Kaper

"Mr. and Mrs. Arno Schorer invited all the area alumni to their Lake Michigan home for a one-thirty dinner with all the traditional Wisconsin hospitality on October 3," reports Secretary Mary E. Cryan of Kalamazoo. "We basked in the beauty of the day and the place, listened to the game while Madison shivered and heard the late comers from Kazoo tell of a sweltering ninety-five degree temperature we were missing." (Note: That was the day of THE RAIN in Camp Randall Stadium.)

## December in Chicago Busy for UW Grads

As usual, the month of December provided exciting and interesting fare for members of the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Chicago.

On Dec. 8, the club's annual football banquet came off per schedule in the Morrison Hotel and drew members of the UW grid coaching staff as well as members of the Badger team from the Chicago area. Athletic Director Guy Sundt highly praised the coaching of Ivy Williamson, as did club president Leslie M. Klevay. In a brief speech, Williamson thanked Chicago area alumni for their support. Also on the program were Donald W. Bruechert, Burr E. Lee, John Berge, and Charles L. Byron.

Later in the same week, a special luncheon featured Kurt Wendt, dean of the engineering college of the University.

Then, exactly a week after the luncheon, on Dec. 18, came the observance of an annual tradition of the Chicago club—the Badger Bowl. This year, the period of good fellowship took place at the University Club of Chicago.

## Terre Haute Club Elects First Officers

Meeting November 30, the newly-organized Terre Haute Alumni Club's first board of directors elected its first slate of officers. Ray C. Klussendorf was named president, Mrs. Marie Orton, vice-president, and Paul Greenman, secretary-treasurer.

Other board members are Ruby East, William Ouweneel, and Arthur Hitchcock.

## From Idea Theater Director:

# Bouquet for Wisconsin Culture

RECENTLY RETURNED to the University after 2½ months in England, Prof. Robert E. Gard, director of the Extension Division's Wisconsin Idea Theater, says the State of Wisconsin is "a world-wide pioneer in stimulating public interest in the arts."

Though praising a revived "Elizabethan Spirit" for stimulating British cultural movements, Prof. Gard adds that "in the amateur field, Wisconsin is far ahead." This he credits to the dynamic role of the University in encouraging cultural arts activities for the past 50 years until they have become an integral part of the University's program.

Prof. Gard and Prof. James A. Schwalbach, director of the UW's Rural Arts program, visited England under a Rockefeller Foundation grant. Their trip was part of an extensive research study of Wisconsin's cultural arts movement.

The two-man team studied cultural activities in England, Scotland, and Wales, and conferred with British education officials and cultural leaders. Prof. Gard declares that many persons in England have heard of the University's cultural extension programs.



Recipient of the highly prized William H. Walker award of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers was W. R. Marshall, Jr., chemical engineering professor and associate dean of the UW College of Engineering. The award recognizes outstanding technical papers on research in the field.

## The Faculty

"In England," Prof. Gard says, "the universities have done little in developing theater movements and the like." In Britain, as in Wisconsin, there is an extensive rural theater movement, usually sponsored by Women's Institutes, the British version of homemakers' clubs.

Speaking of the professional theater, on the other hand, Prof. Gard comments that there is much more activity in England than in this country. There are 150 repertory theaters outside of the London area. Aside from summer stock, we have nothing to compare with this.

The advent of the motion picture, radio, and television have had a greater effect here than in England, according to Gard. "The village is still the center of British social life. And the professional theater plays an important part in that life."

Prof. Gard notes with interest a recent British cultural development, the growing number of adult colleges. Many of these, he said have been established on the former estate of wealthy Britons. Shortly after his arrival in England, Prof. Gard attended for two weeks Attingham Park Adult College at Shrewsbury in Shropshire County.

While in England, Prof. Gard told the story of the Wisconsin Idea Theater on a BBC program. His tour also included visits to Stratford-on-Avon, where he attended Shakespeare presentations by the Stratford Memorial Theater; Cornwall; London; Oxford University, and the Old Vic Theater in Bristol, Somerset County.

"Somerset County," he said, "showed an extreme interest in encouraging cultural activities. At present 12 beautiful theaters are being constructed for the rural folks."

Besides the idea for a state-wide culture festival, Prof. Gard brought back with him the hope of establishing professional repertory theaters in Wisconsin.

The exchange of ideas was by no means one-sided. As a result of Prof. Gard's visit, Shropshire has begun organizing a Rural Writers Association modeled on the Wisconsin Rural Writers Association founded by the Wisconsin Idea Theater in 1948.



On *Wisconsin*  
**IN SPORTS** By Art Lentz



## Badger Cagers Show Promise

**W**ISCONSIN'S varsity basketball team turned in a highly respectable record in the eight-game non-conference schedule for the month of December. All told, the Badgers, who opened the Big Ten slate at Madison, Jan. 2, by winning from Purdue 71-63, won six of eight games for one of the best "tuneup" season marks in recent years.

Coach Bud Foster's Badgers started off fast with a 70-54 conquest of Butler at Madison on Dec. 1, then hit the road for a pair of decisive triumphs, first winning over Marquette at the Milwaukee Auditorium on Dec. 4 by a 64-56 margin and following with a 75-54 win over Loyola at Chicago on Dec. 7.

Returning to Madison, Wisconsin turned back Missouri 64-53 on Dec. 12, but on the next Monday, Dec. 14, the Badgers were nicked by Oklahoma at the fieldhouse, 69-65. The first loss

also was marked by the breaking of the fieldhouse field goal accuracy mark by the Sooners who hit for the high percentage of .433 on their shots. The Badgers trailed from the second quarter on until late in the game when they twice tied the score at 57-all and 60-all only to have the Invaders draw away on free throws.

The Badgers then turned to the South and invaded Baton Rouge to meet the unbeaten and highly rated Louisiana State team, Sugar Bowl and Southeastern Conference defending champions. The Tigers had not lost a game on their home floor in the last 30 games but the Badgers were superb in winning from L. S. U. by an 82-66 score on Dec. 19.

Wisconsin's 82 points equalled the highest score in Badger history and the Badgers also set a new field goal accuracy mark in hitting 25 of 48 attempts for a percentage of .521. Ron

Weisner, stocky guard, made all 10 of his free throws to equal Bobby Cook's mark.

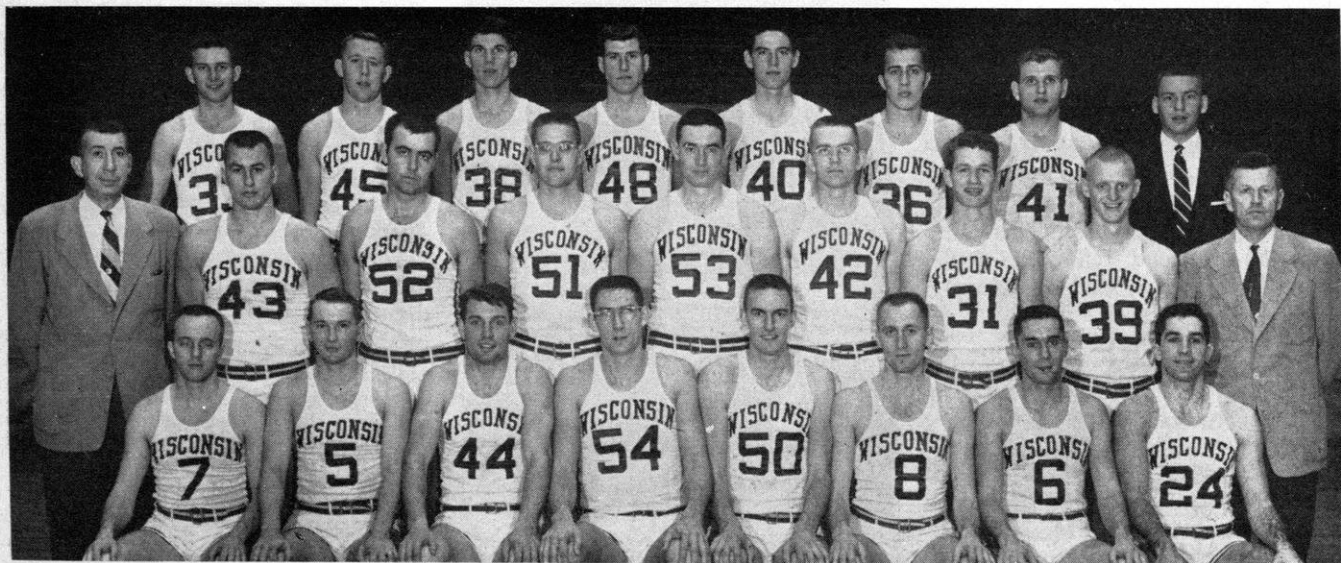
The following Monday, Wisconsin lost an overtime tussle at Tulane, 57-55. Wisconsin got off to a bad start, trailing 10-0 midway in the first quarter but managed to pull up and battle the Greenies right down to the wire, only to lose in the extra period on free throws.

After the Christmas layoff, Wisconsin took on Denver at the fieldhouse, Dec. 28, and easily racked up a 67-48 win, with reserves seeing plenty of action.

Leading the scorers in the pre-conference season was Ron Weisner with 130 points or an average of 16.2 points per game. Second was Paul Morrow, center, with 100 points while Tony Strack with 99 and Dick Cable with 98 bring up the rest of the leaders.

— w —

Two other Wisconsin winter sports teams were successful in pre-holiday competition. The Badger wrestlers first defeated Marquette 26-0 at Mil-



1953-54 WISCONSIN VARSITY BASKETBALL SQUAD—Left to right, front row: Mike Daly, Bob Turner, Tony Stracka, Paul Morrow, Bob Weber, Dan Spika, Roger Godfrey, Ron Weisner. Second row: Head Coach Harold "Bud" Foster, Bob Badura, Jim Clinton, Alan Hinrichs, Dan Folz, John Parker, Curt Mueller, Dick Cable, Assistant Coach Fred Wegner. Back row: Tom Mack, Richard Jorgensen, Richard Winter, John Manning, Norbert Schachte, Dick Miller, John Kardach, Student Manager Jim Forbes.

# Sport Schedules

## TRACK (Indoor)

- Feb. 13—Iowa at Iowa City  
 20—Ohio State at Champaign, Ill.  
 27—Minnesota at Madison
- Mar. 5—6—Conference Meet at Champaign  
 13—Milwaukee Journal Meet  
 27—Chicago Daily News Relays

## TRACK (Outdoor)

- April 17—Ohio Relays at Columbus  
 23-24—Drake Relays at Des Moines, Iowa
- May 1—Iowa at Madison  
 8—Big Ten Relays at Champaign, Ill.  
 15—Illinois and Purdue at Madison  
 22—Minnesota at Minneapolis  
 28-29—Conference Meet at Lafayette, Ind.
- June 5—Central Collegiate Meet at Milwaukee
- To be set—NCAA Meet  
 To be set—Big Ten—Pacific Coast Dual Meet

## BASEBALL

- April 9—Washington U. at St. Louis  
 10—Washington at St. Louis (2)  
 16—Bradley at Peoria, Ill.  
 17—Bradley at Peoria (2)  
 19-22—Spring Trip  
 23—Michigan at Madison  
 24—Michigan St. at Madison  
 30—Indiana at Bloomington
- May 1—Ohio St. at Columbus (2)  
 7—Northwestern at Madison  
 8—Northwestern at Madison (2)  
 14—Purdue at Madison  
 15—Illinois at Madison (2)  
 17—Bradley at Madison (n)

- 21—Iowa at Iowa City  
 22—Minnesota at Minneapolis (2)  
 24—Notre Dame at Madison (n)  
 25—Notre Dame at Madison  
 28—Western Michigan at Kalamazoo  
 29—Western Michigan at Kalamazoo

## GOLF

- April 26—Marquette at Milwaukee (Blue Mounds Country Club)  
 30—Marquette at Madison
- May 3—Illinois at Madison  
 7—Michigan State at Madison  
 10—Notre Dame at Madison  
 14—All University Tournament  
 17—Northwestern at Evanston  
 22—Minnesota and Iowa at Minnesota (Triangular—36 Holes)  
 27—Minnesota and Northwestern at Minnesota (Triangular—18 Holes)  
 28-29—Big Ten Meet at Minneapolis  
 June 21—NCAA Tournament (site to be determined)

## TENNIS

- April 21—Iowa at Iowa  
 24—Illinois at Illinois  
 30—Marquette at Marquette
- May 1—Lawrence at Lawrence  
 8—Purdue at Madison  
 10—Minnesota at Minnesota  
 14—Michigan at Michigan  
 15—Michigan St. at Michigan St.  
 17—Indiana at Madison  
 21—Northwestern at Madison  
 22—Notre Dame at Madison  
 27-28-29—Conference at Illinois

waukee then returned to Madison to come from behind and nip Minnesota 16-15. The jayvee wrestlers also turned in a 20-14 triumph over the Milwaukee state matmen.

Wisconsin fencers engaged in their annual trophy home-and-home meets with the Shorewood Fencing Club, winning the first encounter at Milwaukee by a 14-13 score.

The schedule for the remainder of the first semester includes 18 events with all winter sports except track in competition.

— w —

Football still has several items of interest. Alan Ameche, fine Wisconsin fullback, recently added two more honors. First he was selected on the All-American scholastic team chosen by sportswriters, publicity men, and radio sportscasters; then he was selected along with Paul Giel, Minnesota; Bernie Faloney, Maryland, and John Lattner, Notre Dame, as winner of the Walter Camp Memorial trophy annually awarded by the Washington, D. C., Touchdown Club. Previously this award had been presented to the All American Back of the Year but the Touchdown Club decided to choose a backfield instead because of the unusually high caliber of the players. The award was to be made at the club's 19th annual banquet on Jan. 9.

— w —

Jimmie Miller, whose debut as quarterback sparked the 28-19 win at Purdue, also wound up as the Big Ten's best passer, according to the all-around ratings by the conference. Incidentally, he was presented with a Hamilton wrist watch for being voted the "Big Ten player of the Week" by Sportsvision, the film concern which produces the Western Conference post-game TV movies.

Remember the Hard Rocks of 1951? Well, this 1953 outfit managed to break four of their records which most of us thought would hold up for years.

This year's Badger offensive unit set a new single game mark of 383 yards rushing against Illinois, snapping the old school mark of 371 tallied against Northwestern in 1951.

A total of 211 yards by passing against Iowa broke the single game mark of 201 set in 1951, also against Northwestern.

Defensively, the deep secondary did all right. The 1953 Badgers allowed 515 yards by passing in the Big Ten campaign, three yards less than the 1951 opponents recorded. As for the entire season, the difference was even greater. The 1953 defenders allowed only 661 yards by passing, compared to 792 in 1951.

— w —

Norm Sonju, Wisconsin's crew coach, recently was named to the presidency of the National Crew Coaches Association besides serving as a committeeman for the U. S. Olympic group. Art Mansfield, baseball coach, and John Walsh, boxing coach, also were committeemen at the recent Olympic group meetings in Washington.

"If you want to be a Badger . . .

for news of the  
**New Wisconsin Song Book**

see page three



## Student Group Policy

(continued from page 9)

"2. Students must be given the freedom of discussion permitted citizens of the United States and of the State of Wisconsin, if they are to be trained for responsible citizenship;

"3. The Student Life and Interests Committee believes that open registration and open meetings are preferable to possible underground activity; it is in the forum that error is most effectively exposed. Proscribing an organization which has been listed by name as subversive does not prevent it from operating under disguise. Law enforcement agencies of local, state, and national governments confirm this belief;

"4. Registration of a student organization does not constitute endorsement of its objectives."

In reviewing the University's current policies and regulations governing the appearance of guest speakers before student groups, the Committee listed three principles:

1. The University's educational function—"Facilities are placed at the disposal of student groups in conformance with regent policy that University facilities are operated for the express and sole purpose of assisting the University in effectively performing its general educational function."

2. The University's stand on freedom of discussion—"The Board of Regents said in 1894: 'Whatever may be the limitations which trammel inquiry elsewhere, we believe that the great state University of Wisconsin should ever encourage that continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone the truth can be found.'

The regents said in 1922 that this statement shall be 'applicable to teaching in the classroom and to the use of University halls for public addresses.'"

3. The laws of the state and nation—"Students enjoy the privileges of American citizens guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and are likewise subject to restrictions imposed by state and federal laws. Specifically, federal law provides penalty for any person who knowingly or wilfully advocates, abets, advises, or teaches the duty, necessity, desirability or propriety of overthrowing or destroying the government of the United States or the government of any political subdivision therein, by force or violence . . ."

The Committee reported that its policies and regulations affecting student organizations are constantly being reviewed.

## ★ With the Classes

A living memorial to an alumnus of the University Law School, Class of 1892, "The Lawrence A. Olwell Scholarship Fund," was set up by the Regents in December.

A bequest, estimated at \$10,000, by Olwell's late widow, Eva J. S. Olwell, Milwaukee, will finance the memorial. It will be administered by the University committee on scholarships.

### 1900 . . . . . W

Dr. Ernest L. BOLTON was honored by the Outagamie County Medical Society recently for his half century of service to the community in the practice of medicine.

### 1901 . . . . . W

The editors of the *New York Times* Book Review in the issue of December 13, 1953, announced that out of eleven thousand titles published in 1953, they had selected two hundred and seventy-five in the field of art, science, religion, world politics, biography and history as outstanding. Among the twenty-two books listed in the field of history is *Grant and His Generals*, by Clarence Edward MACARTNEY.

Dr. Macartney is the author of fifty-five books. His other books in the field of the Civil War are: *Lincoln and His Generals*, *Lincoln and His Cabinet*, *Lincoln and the Bible*, *Highways and Byways of the Civil War*, and the *Life of General George B. McClellan*. Dr. Macartney is now engaged in the preparation of a book, *Sea Dogs of the Civil War*.

### 1903 . . . . . W

For their 50 years in the legal field, Richard HARVEY and John WEHMHOF were jointly honored by the Racine County Bar Assn. recently with a testimonial dinner.

A newly elected trustee of George Peabody College of Nashville, Tenn., is William J. HAGENAH, Glencoe, Ill. The college is associated with Vanderbilt University.

### 1905 . . . . . W

Leslie L. NORTH is now retired and is living in New Orleans. He was a drainage contractor and headed his own company.

### 1906 . . . . . W

The retirement of C. J. CALVIN as vice-president of the proprietary companies of the Great Northern Iron Ore Properties has been announced. He will continue on a consulting basis for the organization.

### 1908 . . . . . W

Charles L. BYRON, Chicago member of the Illinois Bar, was the honorary initiate and guest speaker at the fall initiation of Phi Delta Phi, UW legal fraternity.

William L. STEPHENSON, Goshen, Ind., is the fourth person in the history of the Wisconsin Union to be honored with election to an honorary life membership. Stephenson, a member of the first Union Board, received the honor in recognition of "his pioneering work in converting the idea of the Union into action, drawing the original

plan of organization in 1907, winning administrative approval, obtaining the use of the YMCA first floor as headquarters of the first Union, working selflessly, declining the presidency in favor of others, and in appreciation of his constant and helpful interest in the Union over a period of 46 years."

### 1909 . . . . . W

The Associated Chemical Societies have awarded George W. HEISE a certificate of merit for his contributions to the advancement of chemistry in the Cleveland area. Since his retirement, he has served as a consultant to the National Research Council.

Prof. Emil TRUOG, chairman of the UW soils department, was elected president of the Soil Science Society at its annual meeting held recently.

Louis P. LOCHNER has returned to his Fair Haven, N. J., home after 16 months in Germany where he was making a study of German industry for a proposed book "Tycoon and Tyrant". While there he did a report on newspapers and editorial organizations and he spoke to a number of groups on American journalism, at the request of the U. S. State Department. Before the war he was Berlin correspondent for the Associated Press and was interned when the U. S. declared war.

### 1911 . . . . . W

California Congressman Leroy JOHNSON was one of a party of six congressmen, a subcommittee of the House armed services committee, who recently traveled to Egypt to confer with leaders there.

### 1912 . . . . . W

Madison attorney James J. McDONALD has recently published a book entitled "If A Man Die?" The book is a presentation of evidence to support the belief in immortality of the soul.

### 1913 . . . . . W

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers has recently named UW mechanical engineering department chairman, Prof. Ben G. ELLIOTT, to be a fellow of the society.

A trip through Central America and into South America occupied the time of Carl E. DIETZE during the last two weeks in November and the first two in December.

### 1914 . . . . . W

John JIRGALL has been appointed to the Hoover Commission Subcommittee on government and power.

### 1916 . . . . . W

Now a credit interviewer with the Ed Schuster Co. department store in Milwaukee is Thelma KUHNIS Dwyer.

An article about the National Milk Producers Federation and its head, Charles HOLMAN, appeared in the *Milwaukee Journal* while the group was having meetings to seek a solution to the surplus milk problem.

### 1918 . . . . . W

Retired Episcopal Bishop Benjamin F. P. IVINS recently married Katherine B. Brewster, of New York. After spending the winter in Florida, the couple will reside in Milwaukee, where Bishop Ivins headed the diocese until his retirement last year.

Arthur C. NIELSEN was honored at the recent convention of the Boston Conference

on Distribution for his contributions to scientific marketing management and research. A short time after the conference he announced that the Nielsen Food and Drug Index services were being started in New Zealand.

**1920 . . . . . W**

Henry E. SMITH, Sheboygan superintendent of schools, has announced his resignation, effective July 1.

Michigan State chemistry professor Dr. Carl A. HOPPERT has been appointed to the Michigan board of examiners in the basic sciences for a six year term.

Former Madisonian Edwin W. SCHENCK has assumed management of the Ripon Knitting Works as vice-president and treasurer of the firm. He will live in Milwaukee.

**1921 . . . . . W**

Donald M. BENNETT, head of the physics department at the Speed Scientific School, has been made acting head of the physics department at the University of Louisville College of Arts and Sciences.

The grade of Fellow has been conferred on David W. McLENEGAN by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. McLenegan is a technical personnel section manager for General Electric at the Hanford Atomic Products Operation in Richland, Wash.

**1922 . . . . . W**

Margaret CONWAY has been awarded a master of arts degree by the University of Minnesota.

Now a Yale University psychology professor, John DOLLARD spoke at the UW Memorial Union's Silver Anniversary dinner. He played a prominent part in the development of the Union.

Curtis R. HATCH was re-elected president of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation.

Mary DOWNEY Fluch is a music supervisor at the Norristown (Pa.) Senior High School.

**1923 . . . . . W**

Dr. Alfred J. STAMM of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory in Madison was elected head of the Division of Cellulose Chemistry of the American Chemical Society.

**1924 . . . . . W**

A veteran employee of the Wisconsin State Department of Public Welfare, George M. KEITH has been appointed acting director of the Public Welfare Board.

**1925 . . . . . W**

Roy KORFHAGE, '27, and his wife, Loretta KROHN Korfhage, have moved to Milwaukee, where he is now a technical director of the Ambrosia Chocolate Co.

**1926 . . . . . W**

Walter L. RADKE is with the Civil Aeronautics Administration as an airways engineer in Anchorage, Alaska.

**1928 . . . . . W**

One of the top winners in the Wisconsin State Historical Society photographic contest this year was UW professor of rural sociology John R. BARTON.

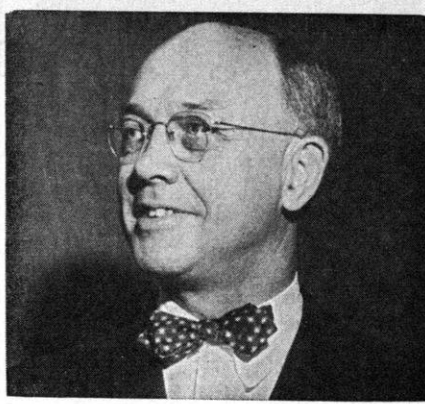
The Rev. Harold C. STARK is now serving as pastor of the Sawyer County Larger Parish with headquarters at Winter.

Superintendent and principal of Milton Union High School, C. H. DORR was honored by the parent-teacher group for his quarter century of service to the community.

**1929 . . . . . W**

Alice KNAPP Jansky and Otto R. H. Knopp, Bridgeport, Conn., were married on Nov. 6.

Mrs. James Neil (Charlotte SATTLER)



For Willard G. Aschenbrenner, '21, past Alumni Association president, November and December were significant months. On Thanksgiving morning in Los Angeles he and Mrs. Ganus V. Falt were married; and less than three weeks later he was elected president of the American Bank and Trust Co. of Racine, with which he has been associated since 1933.

is an engineer with Lockheed, living in Pacoima, Calif.

Vice-chairman of the Division of Business of the State Teachers College in St. Cloud, Minn., is Audra E. WHITFORD.

**1930 . . . . . W**

Recently married in the Class of '30 were Charlotte SCHUCHARDT and Allen W. Read, Lime Rock, Conn., and Marion E. GRUNOW and Charles H. Toll, Chicago.

**1933 . . . . . W**

Now chief engineer at the Erie Manufacturing Co. in Milwaukee is Richard K. ENGHOLDT.

**1934 . . . . . W**

Dr. Paul FUGASSI, professor of chemistry at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, has been appointed Director of the Institute's Coal Research Laboratory.

A daughter, Elizabeth Ruth, has joined the family of Louis E. DEQUINE, '35, and Dorothy MILLER Dequine, in Warrington, Fla. He is now plant manager of the Chemstrand Corp. Nylon Plant in Pensacola.

Director of public relations for the Globe-Union Co., Milwaukee, is the title now held by Harold R. WILDE.

Richard H. BEST is the advertising manager of the Kremers-Urban Co., Milwaukee.

Three of the new teachers at Madison East High School this year are UW alums. They are John MELOY, '47; Bessie I. CARTER; and William SLATER, '42.

Now dean of students and professor of educational psychology at the University of Utah is Willard W. BLAESSER.

Roy C. GRALOW has been appointed Director of Product Development of the Corn Products Refining Co., in New York.

The Ripon *Weekly Press* has been purchased by Lawrence F. JONES and three Ripon men. Jones will serve as editor of the paper and secretary-treasurer of the operating corporation.

Aldric REVELL of the Madison Capital Times new staff has been elected CIO political action coordinator for the Second Congressional District in Wisconsin.

**1935 . . . . . W**

Development of a device to accurately test the freezing point of the fluid in a car radi-

**Thinking of a Florida Vacation?**

You will be pleasantly surprised at the reasonable cost of spending your vacation at

**THE HOTEL DEVON**  
6885 Indian Creek Drive  
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

Located on beautiful Indian Creek, overlooking Biscayne Bay, just a few minutes walk from the ocean, churches, a variety of restaurants, theatres, shopping center and transportation.

Catering to a select clientele, home-like friendly atmosphere. All outside rooms, surrounded by a lovely garden. Each room has a tiled bath, tub and shower, and twin beds with Beautyrest mattresses. Phone in every room.

Continental breakfast served in room or lounge at moderate charge.

Free pool and beach privileges at nearby Ocean Beach Club. Ample free parking.

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OWNERS AND OPERATORS



# Death of the Muir Locust

**T**HOUSANDS OF Wisconsin students, in climbing the slope of Bascom Hill, have passed a singular tree possessing a tradition suspected by few, simply because it is almost impossible to be aware of all the landmarks on a campus more than a hundred years old. Besides, most of the

The Muir locust comes down.



Hill's trees look one much like the other.

But last fall there was much more than the usual interest in the Muir locust, for the tree that had helped shape the career of one of the world's famous naturalists had just received its death warrant.

It was in the spring of 1863 that John Muir and fellow student Milton Griswold, '63, stepped from North hall, fascinated by the foliage and bloom of the locust, which stood near the dormitory's northwest corner. Griswold plucked a branch of the tree and explained to Muir the relationship between its blossoms' form and that of the flowers of the pea family.

Muir wrote in his memoirs that "this fine lesson charmed me and sent me flying to the woods and meadows in wild enthusiasm. . . ." He made long excursions around the Madison lakes gathering specimens and kept them in his North hall room where he studied them at night.

Muir was born in Scotland in 1838 and came with his father to America in 1849 to settle on a farm in Green Lake county, Wisconsin. From 1849 to 1860 he worked on the farm and then enrolled as a student at the University.

Charles R. Brown, who wrote a short biography of Muir, says: "He had no thought of getting a diploma or of making a name for himself."

Muir left the University after four years and started on a 1,000 mile walk to the Gulf of Mexico, the beginning of his famous travels throughout the west. He became famous for his dis-

coveries, his voyages to the arctic regions and his work in forest conservation and in championing the establishment of national parks and reservations.

He was sought out in California's Yosemite valley by such men as Emerson and Theodore Roosevelt. The latter roughed it with Muir in Yosemite, and later added 148 million acres to forest land, created five national parks, 16 national monuments and established the government as the guardian of natural resources.

Many of these symbols of America's abundant natural endowments now bear Muir's name: Muir Woods National Park in California, Muir Glacier in Alaska, the John Muir Trail in the Sierras, Muir Pass and shelter cabin in Utah, and Muir Knoll on the UW campus.

The name Muir Knoll was given to the site where the tree stands by the Board of Regent in 1918, four years after the great naturalist's death.

Meanwhile, the Muir locust, thrived, under special attention. Finally, though, the old tree's heart died and it became useless to further maintain it with more and more cables. So the tree felt the bite of the saw.

But the Muir locust is not a complete loss, even yet. Seeds from the tree have been germinated and planted in other spots on the campus and the arboretum. And at the Forest Products laboratory, the wood from the giant locust in being made into mementos of the man who devoted his life to preserving the beauties of nature.

## Partners for 50 Years and No Quarrels!

**L**YNN SMITH and Lawrence J. Mistele have been law partners in Jefferson for nearly half a century and have never had a first rate quarrel.

In point of fact, the two men have been associated a full half century. They began their alliance at the University of Wisconsin as law students. They shared the same room, the same lumpy bed, the same courses and same classrooms all the way through. They were graduated together and they came to Jefferson at the same time to start their careers in the same office.

The reporter has not pried into their affairs deeply enough to say whether they have prospered equally in the law, but it is clearly true that they have done all right for themselves. Smith is president of the Farmers and Merchants bank here, while Mistele is chairman of the board of the Jefferson County bank, just across the street. Here are other bits of their biography:

Smith was president of the school board 12 years. Mistele was mayor for 20 years and district attorney, a long time ago, for four years. Smith is a Christian Scientist and

a Mason. Mistele is a Catholic and a member of the Knights of Columbus. Smith is a life-long Republican, while Mistele is an equally staunch Democrat.

There is a faint rumor in Jefferson that a very long time ago the partners exchanged a few hot words over politics and then agreed never to discuss such nonsense again. The smiling Mistele has just assured your agent that no argument ever took place and the gray lawyer is the kind of man you believe.

—from the *Milwaukee Journal*, by Richard S. Davis.

ator is being completed by Rolf DARBO, Madison.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Kirschner (Marian CALLAHAN) announce the birth of a daughter, Kathleen Barbara, on October 31.

The American College of Life Underwriters has granted a diploma to Martin B. LEHMAN certifying him as a Chartered Life Underwriter.

The Howe Medal, an outstanding award in metallurgical engineering, has gone to two UW engineers. They are Philip C. ROSENTHAL and Lew F. PORTER, '46.

The University of Illinois' Chicago Undergraduate Division has announced the promotion of Hollis W. BARBER to full professor of social studies.

Walter W. POLLOCK, Jr., has been elected president of the Manufacturers' Appraisal Co. in Philadelphia, succeeding his father.

### 1936 . . . . . W

The promotion of Dr. Herbert S. KUPPERMAN from research associate to adjunct assistant professor in therapeutics of the College of Medicine of New York University-Bellevue Medical Center has been announced.

Wisconsin State Journal associate editor Rex. L. KARNEY has been granted a \$5,000 fellowship by the Reid Foundation for study in South America in 1954.

The new chairman of the American Chemical Society's Division of Biological Chemistry for 1954 is Dr. Esmond E. SNELL, professor of chemistry at the University of Texas.

Arnold J. BEYER has been appointed division superintendent of power and fuel at the Gary Works of the United States Steel Co.

A new member of the staff of the Madison Business College is Joseph A. KAUTZ.

### 1937 . . . . . W

Dr. James BELLEZZA, Jr., has been named manager of the nylon technical section in the Textile Fibers Department of the Du Pont Company in Wilmington, Del.

Recently wed were Jean HENKEL and Loy F. Davis, Lafayette, Ind.

Newly elected assistant manager of the foreign department of Chicago's Northern Trust Co. is George S. READ, a native of Madison.

The newly created post of director of public works in Appleton went to former Cudahy city Engineer Edwin J. DUSZYSKI.

The division of soil fertility, fertilizers, and plant nutrition of the American Society of Agronomy will be headed during the coming year by Kermit C. BERGER, UW soils specialist.

Austin C. WEHRWEIN has resigned from the Milwaukee *Journal* editorial staff to accept a position with the Chicago office of *Time* magazine. He is a 1953 Pulitzer Prize winner.

### 1938 . . . . . W

Edgar F. RILEY, Jr., was awarded a Ph.D. by the State University of Iowa recently.

Dr. Merna WARNE Harrison is chief of the neuropsychiatric service at the Veterans Hospital in Phoenix.

One of the partners in the Beloit Checker Cab Co. is Edward W. NORTON.

C. Carlton BRECHLER of Dayton, Ohio, has been advanced from Director of Press Relations of the Frigidaire Division of General Motors to Director of Public Relations.

On Broadway this season is "Solid Gold Cadillac," a play written by George S. Kaufmann and Howard M. TEICHMANN.

One of the contributors to a Handbook of Biological Data being published by the National Research Council is Dr. John W. PORTER, a biochemist with General Electric.

### 1939 . . . . . W

Dr. Gladys ANDREWS has been named assistant professor of education at the New York University School of Education.

Dr. George J. MARTIN has opened a practice in psychiatry and psychoanalysis in Milwaukee.

After 39 years in music education, Mr. and Mrs. Max MIRANDA have retired and moved to St. Petersburg, Fla.

Dr. Wallace E. SCHEUNEMANN has opened an office in West Bend to practice as an eye physician.

The Gisholt Machine Co., Madison, has appointed Rodney H. STEBBINS as District Representative working out of Milwaukee and William E. JOHNSON, '45, as Cleveland area representative.

UW geography Professor and Mrs. Henry S. STERLING have recently returned to Madison after a year of research in Venezuela.

Ansgar C. SVANOE is principal of Madison's Herbert Schenk School.

Newly appointed manager of the Hayden Chemical Corp. plant at Ford, N.J., is Robert M. AUDE.

Josephine (Jo) ROBERTS is in Chicago with the advertising department of *Life*.

The Chicago advertising agency, Needham, Louis and Brorby, Inc., has elected Edmund C. DOLLARD a vice-president.

### 1940 . . . . . W

Mr. and Mrs. Peter STUPAR have returned to this country from Germany, where he was a judge in the American court at Heidelberg. They and their three children are now living in Milwaukee, where Mr. Stupar has joined his brother's law practice.

The successor of Congressional Representative-elect Lester Johnson as Jackson County district attorney is Louis I. DRECKTRAH, Black River Falls city attorney.

Col. Richard KNOBLOCH, the only Wisconsinite to fly on Doolittle's Tokyo raid, is now executive officer of the 363rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing at Shaw Air Base in South Carolina.

The publicity manager of the National Biscuit Co. is William G. Craig, Port Washington, Long Island, N. Y.

Lt. Col. Darwin E. SWANSON has returned to Wisconsin. This time to teach as a member of the air reserve officer training corps staff here.

### 1940 . . . . . W

Wisconsin State Senator Gordon BUBOLZ of Appleton has resigned his senate post because of his health.

Mr. and Mrs. J. William CARLSON (Constance HUSTING, '41) are now living in Bellflower, Calif.

Head of the new biochemistry and nutrition department of the University of Nebraska is Dr. Robert E. FEENEY of Albany, Calif.

John F. GALLAGHER, three year basketball letterman, is now manager of foreign administration for Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Newly named maintenance superintendent of Monsanto Chemical Company's Phosphate Division plant in Anniston, Ala., is John H. GOULD.

Donald JACOBSON chairmanned the Second Annual Office Managers Institute at the University of Louisville. He is office manager at the Jos. E. Seagram & Sons Louisville plant.



## But why MEN over 45?

Our doctors still don't know *why*, but if you are a man over 45 you are six times as likely to develop lung cancer as a man of your age twenty years ago. They *do* know, however, that their chances of saving your life could be about *ten times* greater if they could only detect cancer long before you yourself notice any symptom. (Only 1 in every 20 lung cancers is being cured today, largely because most cases progress too far before detected.)

That's why we urge that you make a habit of having your chest X-rayed every six months, no matter how well you may *feel*. The alarming increase of lung cancer in men over 45 more than justifies such precautions. Far too many men die *needlessly!*

Our new film "The Warning Shadow" will tell you what every man should know about lung cancer. To find where and when you can see this film, and to get life-saving facts about other forms of cancer, phone the American Cancer Society office nearest you or simply write to "Cancer"—in care of your local Post Office.

American  
Cancer  
Society



The City of Menasha has hired Melvin J. NOTH as its new city engineer.

Maj. Rosario SORBELLO has returned to the U. S. after serving as assistant special services officer of the 7966th Headquarters Group in Orleans, France.

**1941 . . . . . W**

One of the new teachers in the Waukesha school system is Barbara BARTLEY, Columbus.

An eye specialist, Dr. John A. BUESSLER, has opened his office in Madison.

Arden C. EICHSTEADT, Cudahy, has been appointed assistant professor of student personnel services at the UW Milwaukee Center.

William E. HERONEMUS, now stationed with the Navy at Mare Island, Calif., has been promoted to full Commander.

Dr. George W. HILL, former UW sociologist and present head of the sociology and anthropology department at the University of Venezuela, is heading an exchange pro-

gram for students and faculty members between the U. S. and Venezuela.

John F. MANTHEY is employed as a civil engineer with the TVA and is living in Murphy, N. Carolina.

Teaching in Germany as a part of the University of Maryland's overseas educational program is Dr. Theodore McNELLY.

The Oak Leaf Cluster was added to the Bronze Star Medal awarded to Maj. Edwin G. PIKE for meritorious achievement with the 40th Infantry in Korea.

Frank B. ROBERTS has been promoted by the Du Pont Co. to technical developments representative in the Akron district.

The new assistant director in charge of the men's units of the UW Residence Halls is Newell J. SMITH.

**1941 . . . . . W**

UW education Professor Milton O. PELLA was elected vice-president of the Central Association of Science and Mathematics Teachers.

President Eisenhower has nominated Madison attorney George E. RAPP to be U.S. attorney for the Western district of Wisconsin.

A recent speaker before the Menasha PTA was Dr. Gwen REUND Arnold, director of the UW psycho-educational clinic.

The 18th annual William H. Walker award for distinguished contribution to chemical engineering literature went to UW Prof. William R. MARSHALL, Jr.

**1942 . . . . . W**

Navy dentist Lt. Carl F. ROTH has been released to inactive duty from Great Lakes Naval Training Center and has returned to private practice.

Now an assistant professor of education at Florida State university is Dr. Richard E. GROSS, a former Madison Central High teacher.

As of Nov. 1, Mitchell MACKEY has been assistant state 4-H club leader at the University.

## Growing Plants Without Soil

*(continued from page 25)*

automatic. About all the growers had to do was collect ripe fruit out of a chute. Of course, this was ridiculous. But on the other hand, I am not ready to admit that it may not come true in the future.

This was all background experience for the sand culture establishments set up by the Army and Navy during the period around 1940. Because of the publicity on our work, I was asked to go to the Netherlands West Indies during the war and by an oil company to investigate the food situation on the island of Aruba.

It was here that I really came to appreciate the value of minerals and vitamins in vegetables to human health. Although there was no fresh water on the island (it had to be shipped from New York for drinking purposes) we found we could use the brackish well water available for sand culture by balancing the salt with the necessary plant nutrients. Plans were drawn to set up a five acre garden which would produce enough fresh vegetables for the American Colony there. Another oil company on Curacao borrowed the plans and set up a similar garden. As far as I know, both installations are in use.

The sand culture method is ideal for such locations. Several islands in the Pacific had such installations during the war. The Japanese have also been using this method successfully, I understand, and their background of garden-

ing should make them well qualified in its practice.

Of course, for outdoor culture in countries where good crops can be grown in soil, the sand culture method is something for the future when economic conditions and food needs may favor the building of structures where plants can be grown using these methods. Even now greenhouse growers who find the sand culture method economically sound and claim they grow better crops by using it are not always on the right track. As one grower said: "Yes, I can grow better stuff in sand culture than in soil, but when I learn enough about handling my soil to get maximum production, I probably will discard sand culture." Incidentally, I worked with this grower's soil and found how he could grow excellent roses in it, superior to his sand culture plants. He then gave up the sand culture.

However, for the gardener with an inquisitive nature and most have, I suppose, may I enthusiastically recommend experiments in sand culture. As a hobby, it has much to offer to help us humans "live to 100, happily."

There's another angle to sand culture appreciated by few. Many acres of sandy soil in the U.S. are classed as submarginal to worthless. During my sojourn in New Jersey I carried my solutions to the sandy forgotten land of the eastern section of that state and found that we could grow as good

crops on these heretofore worthless soils as we could on the best New Jersey had to offer. We used the solutions a little more concentrated than for sand cultures, and found them very practical for feeding the crops from seedling to maturity to produce crops at a lower unit cost than on our good loam soils. So far, there has been very little response on the part of others to investigate the method for soil application.

At the present time, in addition to using fertilizer solutions for sand culture, many growers are using them for coating seed before planting (not soaking), as sprays on the foliage, as applications to the soil before the crop is planted, as side dressings and as other means of supplementing the nutrients in the soil. Many farmers are using them because they tried them. They must depend on the companies distributing them for information on their use. This is unfortunate.

To me, the use of fertilizer in solution is one of the milestones in agriculture. As one of our leading soils men stated: "The time will come when all our plant food for our crops will be applied in solution form." The economics of the practice and the "know-how" for using them will slowly be evolved just as it was with the use of dry fertilizer. I agree with him but I don't expect to see it happen during my sojourn on this earth. However, it was my confidence, coming from my 30 years in experiment station work with fertilizer solutions, that prompted me to quit a comfortable job and throw in my lot with a group which has had the nerve to gamble on the future of fertilizer solutions as the most economical utilization of our natural resources.

# Deadline: 1955

(continued from page 19)

graduate students, including one sent here by the Rockefeller Foundation to find ways of improving brucellosis control in his own country of Uruguay.

Research projects underway right now are seeking answers to such varied questions as:

1. What is the effect of temperature on the agglutination test?
2. How can cows reacting because of vaccination be separated from those reacting from a real infection? Various tests are being tried to distinguish between the two.

Mary Jo PETERSON and Edwin K. Wheeler, Detroit, were recently married.

**1943 . . . . . W**  
Recently married were June M. TYSON and Thomas J. Black, Shullsburg, Wis.  
Mr. and Mrs. Nelan SWEET (Audrey HAUKOFF, '50,) announce the birth of a son, Andrew Jon, on Nov. 9.

**1944 . . . . . W**  
James William joined his brother John and sisters Susan and Jane on April 18 in the Babbitt, Minn., home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter EHLERS (Margaret BODIN).  
John F. SCHEUTTE is vice-president and general manager of the Kartridge-Pack Machine Co., located in Davenport, Iowa.

Dr. August S. BJORNSON is now research supervisor at Du Pont's electrochemical department in the Niagara Falls laboratory. His wife is the former Arlene JONES, '47.

A Swiss church was the setting for the wedding of Frederick SCHULER and Lillian Bucher.

**1945 . . . . . W**  
Richard E. LOWE has enrolled in the June '54 class of the American Institute of Foreign Trade at Thunderbird Field, Phoenix, Ariz.

**1946 . . . . . W**  
Twin sons, Tony and Tim, were born Nov. 9 to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN KRESS, Jr. (Marion BJORK), Sparta. Their father is reported to be grooming them to be the T 'n T twins of the '73 Badger squad.

Recently wed were Betty Jean SMITH and Robert K. Henley, Alturas, Calif.  
Now teaching at West Allis McKinley School is Alice CLEVELAND.

In 1940 Ben PARK and Alma HANISEE played leading roles in "Knightsbridge" on the stage of the Union Theater. Now Mr. and Mrs. Park, they recently sang again in Madison—this time with the UW Symphony and the Men's and Women's choruses. He works for NBC in Chicago as a TV producer.

The University of Richmond has announced appointment of Robert R. BREWSTER as assistant professor of German and John M. KUHLMAN, '49, as assistant professor in economics.

Robert WILLIAMS is now operating the Acousticon Hearing Instrument Co., in Madison.

Jeanette R. CASEY and Maj. Francis McGiverin were recently married in California, where he is stationed with the Air Force.

The shores of the Delaware River near Newton, Pa., form the setting for the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth W. SMITH (Janet E. PIPER). They "love that location," and evidently have joined the Bucks County Chamber of Commerce.

**1947 . . . . . W**  
Gilmore C. AARESTAD, librarian at the Great Neck, N. Y., public library, has been named professorial lecturer at the Library School at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn.

Barbara BYRNE has completed a one-year leave by teaching at Barnard college in New York and earning her master's degree and has now returned to Evanston, Ill., to continue teaching in high school.

The Beloit Alumni Club has elected Edwin DAHLBERG as its president.

A Certificate of Achievement from the Third Army was awarded to Lt. Col. William A. DEAN for his service as a supply officer at Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. DORLAG (Betty HELGERSON) have moved from Madison to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he is a speech instructor at the State College.

Three UW alums are among the new staff members at Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh. They are Dr. Fred GENSCHMER, '29, professor and head of the department of modern languages; Dr. Hirsch G. COHEN, department of mathematics; and James G. MARCH, '49, research staffer in industrial administration.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. LARSON, '45, (Mary TWEEDIE) announce the birth of a son, Steven Arthur, on April 25. The Larsons live in Farmington, Mich., and Bob works as a tax accountant with Bendix Aviation in Detroit.

Harold N. RITLAND is a research physicist with Corning Glass in Corning, N. Y.

Deborah Sue Binn was born Oct. 10 to Sheldon BINN, assistant city editor of the N. Y. *World-Telegram and Sun*, and Ruth CHUDNOFF Binn, '44. Debbie is their second daughter.

Capt. Robert C. STENDER, Madison, has been assigned to West Point as assistant professor of social science.

## Weddings in the Class of '47:

Ruth M. Campion and Frederick B. WEBER, Janesville.

Frances C. Higginbotham and Walter A. DURKOPP, San Francisco.

Lois Mae Bergman and Howard P. BUCHENBERGER, Milwaukee.

Two other couples were recently wed from the Class of '47. They were: Alice C. Win-

3. What are the fundamental characteristics of the various *brucella abortus* organisms?

4. How sensitive is the *brucella* organism to streptomycin?

5. What kind of nutrition does the *brucella* organism need in order to live?

This list of projects alone gives some strong hints of the fields in which researchers think there may be a chance that they can tick the *brucella* organism. The future will tell which lead, pay off.

In the meantime, researchers are exchanging their findings with other universities. And extension workers are putting present knowledge to work in cleaning up this costly disease. The University of Wisconsin is doing its part to whip another disease enemy of man.

born and Harvey E. THOMPSON, of Ames, Iowa; and Betty J. Badertscher and Wallace I. KALBACKEN, Mt. Horeb.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat HERNON have moved to San Francisco, Calif., where Pat has accepted the job of handling sports for the Tidewater Oil Assn. network of 27 stations. He had been a WKOW, Madison, radio announcer.

Army 1st Lt. Marvin E. ROYCE has been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service with the 7th Infantry Division in Korea.

New York University has announced appointment of Ralph B. von GUERAND as associate director of the School's Center for Field Services.

The State University of Iowa has awarded the degree of master of science to Evan L. FREDERICKSON, and doctor of philosophy degrees to Kenneth E. LINDLEY, '48, John R. THURSTON, '49, and Patricia C. MOLDAWSKY, '45.

Dr. Robert G. SPLIES has joined the staff of the Bjorksten Research Lab in Madison.

An appointment as assistant professor of economics at the University of Pittsburgh was given Bernard St. Clair LOGAN.

The postgraduate student award of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers went to George LEPPERT of Monsanto Chemical Co., Dayton, for his paper, "A Stable Numerical Solution for Transient Heat Flow."

The new basketball coach at Janesville High is Badger letter winner Robert KRUEGER.

Stuart CRAWFORD is now superintendent of Schools at Mineral Point.

Dr. and Mrs. C. L. BOYLE (Helen STRUVE) and their two year old daughter Linda are living in Poseyville, Ind., where Dr. Boyle and another doctor have started a clinic and named it in honor of Mrs. Boyle's father, Walter Struve of De Pere.

## 1948 . . . . . W

Robert "Pat" MOUL has moved to Anchorage, Alaska, where he is now working as a salesman for radio station KENI.

Louis F. MONAHAN has been named resident engineer of the Salt Lake City subdivision of the Denver district of the Bailey Meter Co. He has been in Denver since 1950.

Branton's Pharmacy in Madison is now owned and operated by Dick PIECHOWSKI.

The Johnson Service Co., Milwaukee, has named Richard F. BRUNING to be sales engineer in charge of the new Champaign, Ill., branch.



A husband and wife law team have been admitted to practice in Oshkosh. They are Robert L. WEINTRAUB and his wife, the former Sally FISHMAN, '52.

Robert M. KRAUSS is now president of the North American Steel and Metal Supply Co., Milwaukee, while his wife, the former Shirley REUTER, is vocational guidance director at Milwaukee's Goodwill Industries.

Robey CLARK, '49, and Joanne JUSTUS Clark are now living in New Orleans with their family of three sons.

Three of the new teachers at Madison East High School are UW alums. They are Omar KUSSOW, Eugene KIRST, '49, and Douglas MULLEN, '50.

#### The Maternity ward:

A daughter, Susan Gail, born to Mr. and Mrs. Carl KULAWINSKI (Lida ANDERSON, '50), on July 25. They live in Michigan City, Ind.

A daughter, Katherine Ann, to Mr. and Mrs. John PRUCHA, '45, (Mary HELFRICH,) of Albany, N. Y., where he is with the N. Y. Geological Survey.

Their first child, Peggy Lynn, arrived at the home of the Robert O'DONNELL's (Natalie PARHAM, '49), in La Grange, Ill., while Bob was in Europe on business for Continental Can Research Division.

A daughter, Carol Lynn, born to Mr. and Mrs. Nels CHRISTENSEN (Faye GEHRKE.)

Steven John, second son, to Mr. and Mrs. John C. LAYNG (Helen SODOS) on Aug. 3.

Thomas Albert, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. ELI (Dorothy WICEN) on Aug. 29.

A son to Mr. and Mrs. Henry OLSHANSKI on September 3.

#### Recently at the altar:

Janice SCHELLIN and Herbert Craig, Milwaukee.

Ellen F. Anders and Robert W. KAUFMAN, Spangler, Pa.

Margaret A. FINDORFF and Velton G. Cox, Los Angeles.

Jane Grey (Jill) BLOODGOOD and Guy M. C. Bigwood, Brussels, Belgium.

Elizabeth Chevanec and Fred A. TRUBSHAW, Milwaukee.

Frances N. GAMBLE and Paul E. TAUSHE, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Leota C. WHITE and John Stewart, Yagoona, New South Wales, Australia.

#### 1949 . . . . . W

Stuart KLITSNER, whose stage name is Stuart Kerns, is now playing Andy Larkin in the touring company presentation of "Twin Beds." The show is playing Eastern cities.

The Wisconsin Society of Certified Public Accountants has accepted as members two Madison accountants, Eugene A. JOHNSON and Robert C. O'MALLEY, '48.

The new highway commissioner in Grant county is Harry G. BEETHAM, the county's highway engineer for the past five years.

#### We quote:

"To make the sexes come out even,

The Branches have added infant Steven.

Two males now—and the same two fe—

Peggy and Laura—Chuck—and me!

November 9 the headline date,

Six pounds, 5 ounces (entry weight.)

Just thought you'd like to know the score:

My family tree has branch number four."

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Charles BRANCH (Peggy HENDRIX, '50). He is

## Visitors Propose Schoenleber Memorial

A Living Memorial Room in a campus building has been proposed by the University of Wisconsin Board of Visitors in memory of Gretchen B. Schoenleber, who died last fall and who was one of the outstanding Visitors in Board history.

According to the Visitors' resolution, the location of the Memorial Room would be left to the discretion of the Board of Regents. Contributions to the fund are being made through the University of Wisconsin Foundation.

No general fund appeal is being made, Visitors Secretary Benjamin S. Reynolds said last month. "No pressure is being put on anyone to contribute nor should anyone feel under obligation to contribute," he said.

"But her countless friends will welcome this opportunity to perpetuate for posterity the memory of this outstanding daughter of Wisconsin and at the same time give pleasure and comfortable surroundings to students and alumni in whose welfare and happiness Gretchen was so sincerely interested."

a former *Alumnus* editor, now of Nashville, Tenn.

Leo A. RHEIN, Jr., now with the 555th Engineer Combat Unit in Germany, has been promoted to Captain. His wife, Claire R. KASSAY, and five children are with him in Germany.

Oscar LATIN has completed work in clinical psychology at the University of Pennsylvania and is now attached to the domestic relations court in Toledo doing legal-psychological work.

Dr. David E. VIG and his wife, Betty ZWICKEY, '51, have moved to Cashton, Wis., where he has taken over as the town's new doctor.

Two Fond du Lac officers, First Lt. Philip R. NOE and Second Lt. Rollin R. LERCH, '52, are stationed in Greenland with the 318th Fighter-Interceptor jet squadron.

Art JOSEPHS and Shirley KAST Josephs announce the birth of a son, Steven Howard, on June 11.

Theodore W. ROWLEY has joined with a partner and opened an office in Sheboygan to practice public accounting.

The degree of master of arts has been awarded to Betty A. THOMPSON by Ohio State.

St. Lawrence University in Canton, N. Y., now has on its staff Donald J. NEWMAN as an instructor in sociology.

Susan Kay is the name given by Patricia CAROLAN and David A. MICKELSON to their new daughter.

Mary REINHARDT, husband Philip P. HAAG, and daughter, Barbara Jean, have

moved from Chicago to Arlington Heights, Ill.

Dr. and Mrs. C. Weir HORSWILL (Jane ERICKSON, '51) have arrived in River Falls, Wis., where the doctor has joined the staff of the River Falls Clinic.

Now an attorney-at-law and a certified public accountant in Neenah is Robert C. DiRENZO, recently released from active duty with the Air Force.

#### Recently wed from the class of '49:

Betterae Wicke and Vincent J. ROBERTS, St. Paul.

Wanda K. Esser and Edward J. POST, Mt. Horeb.

Muriel A. Tickfer and Lloyd A. HEIM, Madison.

Beverly H. Broy and Lt. Donald C. LEIDEL, Bolling Field Air Base.

Doris Mae Triphan and Robert E. KUHNS, Milwaukee.

Margarethe KASTEN and Charles G. CARPENTER, '50, Milwaukee.

Mildred M. HAUCK and Dr. Layton J. WITTENBERG, '53, Miamisburg, Ohio.

Betty Jane FRY and Thomas R. HUTSON, '50, Green Lake.

Betty A. FELCH and Conrad J. Amrhein, Milwaukee.

Esther M. Simonton and Richard W. DOERFLER, Louisville, Ky.

Dori GROSSEN, '53, and Dr. John BROWN, Madison.

Iris Jo McDonald and Robert H. BRIGHAM, Madison.

Charlotte M. AUST and Dr. John Paul Street, St. Paul.

Doris Ann CHOTT, '53, and Joseph MILLER, Milwaukee.

Carol Jean EDWARDS, '56, and Chester A. WYSKOWSKI, Madison.

Helen P. Kearns, and Chris C. BRAUNSCHWEIGER, Madison.

Jean SALAZAR and Harry C. MUSSMAN, '52, Lawton, Okla.

Jean Henriksen and Thomas E. LEAHY, Houston, Tex.

Natalie NORRIS and Thomas Rex de Chambeau, Manhattan Beach, Calif.

Janet REICHAERT and Marshall FINNER, '53, Aberdeen, Md.

Sally NACHEFF, '54, and Stanley L. BETTS, Milwaukee.

Dorothy RENTSCHLER, '52, and Everett E. POHLMAN, Waunakee.

Yvonne Lyle and Gordon CRAIG, Janesville.

Beulah T. Riley and John SEFFERN, Jr., New York City.

Barbara Leader and Sheldon NEWMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Frances FEINGOLD and Judell W. Biller, Milwaukee.

Ruth E. Marsh and Paul A. BINNEY, Chippewa Falls.

Margaret Molan and William R. THIE-MAN, Sheboygan.

Barbara Hughes and James RICE, '50, Sparta.

#### 1950 . . . . . W

Second Lt. Henry G. SCHUETTE, USMC, is serving as a jet pilot in Korea. His wife, the former Rita KING, '49, is living with her parents in Wisconsin Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred BRANCEL, '51, (Margaret JONES,) announce the birth of their first son, Mark. They are working with the Methodist Board of Missions in Angola, Africa.

Now employed by the Weyerhaeuser Sales Co. Twin City Yard, St. Paul, Minn., is Wallace C. HUIBREGSTE.

The November issue of the *Westinghouse Engineer* published an article, "Synchrotronic Systems," written by Sylvester J. CAMPBELL, now an electrical engineer for Westinghouse in Pittsburgh.

Owen F. MONFILS has opened a law office in Green Bay.

Lt. Gordon HAWKES is stationed with the Air Force at Wheelus Field, Libya, Africa.

Author of the 1954 Haresfoot Production is Jerry C. McNEELY. The show is called "Wait and See."

Clara PENNIMAN has returned from Minneapolis and accepted a faculty position at Wisconsin.

Lubbock, Texas, is the new home of Prof. and Mrs. John C. DOWNING (Constance Ford). The professor is in the foreign language department at the Texas Theological College there.

A new Madison attorney is Gilbert S. ROSENBERG.

Now practicing law in Janesville is Theodore T. BIDWELL.

Now an assistant research chemist with the Chemical Sciences Division of Midwest Research Institute in Kansas City is Martha Joyce I. BACH.

The degree of master of arts has been awarded by the University of Minnesota to Charmion J. BOLLES.

#### Weddings in the Class of '50:

Mary Lou STEVENSON and Walter G. Havenight, Long Beach, Calif.

Marjorie A. Lexow and Donald M. JANKE, Whitefish Bay.

#### 1951 . . . . . W

Thornton KIPPER, Badger baseball star and now of the Philadelphia Phillies, was interviewed in Caracas, Venezuela, by Phil LLERANDI, wrestling letter winner. The story was in a recent issue of the Wisconsin State Journal.

Frances WOOD Taube was recently appointed temporary program director of the Y-Teens at the Janesville YWCA.

The commendation ribbon for meritorious service as a psychological warfare officer in Korea has been awarded to 2nd Lt. Marc A. KREMERS, Wauwatosa.

Double congratulations to 2nd Lt. Donald C. NEGENDANK. He was commissioned and presented with an Air Force pilot's wings and three weeks later married Loraine E. Spink of Oshkosh.

#### Other newlyweds in the Class of '51 are:

Carol D. LaFrance and David L. BARTLETT, Milwaukee.

Nancy Harris and Robert W. SPEAKER, Kenosha.

Betty Mae WETMORE, '54, and Philip H. VANGSNES, Poynette.

Marjorie Ann LINDLE and Alwood A. Prescott, Jr., Madison.

Gretchen R. WEBSTER and Dr. Paul F. Nordin, Milwaukee.

Lois Ann Thibado and Robert G. SEMERAD, Menomonie.

Jeanne A. Stein and Arnold J. BERENDSEN, Green Bay.

Ruth M. PETERSON, '52, and Bernard J. BAKKE, Beloit.

Patricia HARTUNG, '53, and Lt. Allan Don AIKENS, Hayward, Calif.

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The Bronze Star for service in Korea from May, '52, to May, '53, was awarded to Former 1st Lt. James T. DEVINE, Jr., who is living with his wife, the former Shirley BALLAN, '52, and his son in Milwaukee.

## 1952 . . . . . W

Marian L. METHIEU, secretary to the UW Student Activities Adviser last year, is now employed as a secretary in the Psychological Laboratory, Cambridge, England.

Now with the Korean Base Section's 21st Transportation Medium Port is Army 2nd Lt. Donald J. RYAN.

While serving in Korea with I Corps Headquarters, Leslie E. ROBINSON, Racine, was promoted to corporal.

A law office in Neenah has been opened by William R. GIESE.

Robert HAMRE is serving with the Army in Metz, France, in a petroleum lab as chief chemist.

Tom J. HEFTER, formerly a Manitowoc Herald-Times reporter, is now assistant state editor of the Beaumont (Tex.) Journal.

The Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, New York, is the new address of Paul C. WHITWORTH, formerly at the Wisconsin School for Boys.

Robert S. SHOEMAKER is now a junior research assistant at Metals Research Laboratories, Niagara, N. Y.

Edward L. BENSON is employed in Chicago as an underwriter with the America Fore Fire Insurance Group.

Doing speech therapy work in the Waukesha schools is Betty Jane FUNK, Brookfield.

Army Lt. Richard N. FURER is serving with the group supplying Korea with services, communication, and transportation.

### Class of '52 weddings:

Susan SCHWERIN and Milton BYRD, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Judith Ann SCHALLER, '53, and Lt. Robert Y. NELSON, Janesville.

Patricia M. Pidcoe and Donald SETZKORN, Madison.

Janice Mannix and Pfc. Charles B. ROSENAK, Hawaii.

Jane PIEHL and Ralph WHALEY, Madison.

Lucille H. Hughes and Paul H. McFEE, Madison.

Joan M. GROVE, '53, and Del R. MARTH, Chicago.

Jeanne Christensen and Michael J. MIKE, Milwaukee.

Betty T. Holtan and Gordon E. MAY, Green Bay.

Frances Jo LICARI and Jerome A. O'REILLY, Madison.

Marilyn Joan HAAS, '53, and Robert D. LILJA, Rockford, Ill.

Carol M. JONES, '53, and Robert S. PIERCE, Madison.

Dorothy Jean HILDEBRANDT, '53, and Lt. James A. SCHMIDT, Joliet, Ill.

Mary HARTMAN and Pvt. John F. Baker, Ft. Campbell, Ky.

Patricia Ann HENDERSON, '56, and Herbert H. BRAUN, Madison.

Emmely C. BUCHMANN and Gordon P. Ralph, Chicago.

Elizabeth BERSIE and Rockford Fairchild, Wausau.

Emilie E. Lenius and Glenn D. LINSEY, Richland, Wash.

Pamela H. RICE and Christian F. Renreiro, Wellesley, Mass.

Donna M. HAHN and Lt. Robert G. O'BRIEN, La Crosse.

Carol A. WESTERLUND and A. Erik Gundersen, Boston.

Mary Ellen KRUEGER and Thomas H. Krejci, Evanston, Ill.

Joyce LERNER and Robert Edison, Norfolk, Va.

Barbara BECKER and Bradley M. Glass, Pensacola, Fla.

Mary Lou SORENSON and Lt. James CRAINE, '53, Quantico, Va.

Bette Knapp and Daniel McNAMARA, La Crosse.

## 1953 . . . . . W

Now in charge of the UW Religious Council for the University YMCA is grad student Richard BARGANS.

Desmond BRAGG is the new principal of the Kendall (Wis.) Community School.

Clark P. LOVELL is now in the Navy Officer Candidate School at Newport, R. I.

Recent graduates of the Army basic engineering officer's course at Ft. Belvoir, Va., are 2nd Lt. Jerome D. WENDT and 2nd Lt. Clayton L. TAVES.

Now assistant professor of botany and plant pathology on the research staff of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station is Dr. John L. LOCKWOOD.

A new member of the Research Division of Du Pont's Polychemicals Department in Wilmington, Del., is Donald D. CAMERON.

Joan W. KAIN has been appointed speech therapist at the Bay State Rehabilitation Center of Western Massachusetts in Springfield.

Richard CRAGO is now on the staff of Metals Research Labs in Niagara, N. Y., as a staffer in the engineering research group.

### Recent weddings:

Florence M. Caygill and 2nd Lt. James J. YANIKOWSKI, Ft. Riley, Kan.

Evelyn H. WILSON and Keith Miller, East Moline, Ill.

Joane STRANDT and Ross Peterson, Hales Corners, Wis.

Jacqueline J. Jaquish and William H. WILKER, Jr., Waupaca.

Margaret Kraemer and Joel H. SALTER, Madison.

Barbara K. Amberg and William H. Page II, Des Plaines, Ill.

## NECROLOGY

### Recently reported deaths:

Cyrus R. HAMILTON, '91, of Los Angeles.

Ralph T. TRATT, '00, "W" man and Jefferson County farmer.

R. L. SOUTHWORTH, '03, Mondovia educator.

Carolyn H. BRADLEY, '04, San Francisco.

Agnes PRATT Gibbons, '04, of Quincy, Ill.

Leroy F. HARZA, '06, of Highland Park, Ill., an engineer of international note who headed his own company of consulting engineers in Chicago and was active in a number of engineering groups.

Matthew G. BERGE, '06, of Jamaica, N. Y.

Pierre D. SOUTHWORTH, '06, of Madison.

Henry T. JOHNSON, '06, of Louisburg, Minn.

Owen W. MIDDLETON, '07, Winnetka, Ill.

Mary E. GAY, Upjohn, '08, Rib Lake club leader.

Oscar B. ALBERTS, '10, Madison.  
Harold L. BICKEL, '10, of Pasadena, Calif.

Eva MURLEY, '10, La Crosse teacher.  
Carl W. SAGEN, '11, of Battle Creek, Mich.

Rudolph STENGL, '13, Tulsa, Okla., mining engineer.

Dwight L. REID, '14, Long Beach, Calif.

Howell H. HUMPHREY, '15, prominent Wausau business leader.

Dr. Walter E. (Doc) MEANWELL, '15, Madison physician and former UW basketball coach.

Neil C. HALLOCK, '17, of Wilmette, Ill.

E. A. BABCOCK, '19, Madison businessman and civic leader.

Arthur A. THIELE, '19, Green Bay attorney.

Elmer R. MEACHAM, '20, Madison engineer.

Lester MAYHEW, Jr., '22, of Milwaukee and Chicago.

Henry L. HANSON, '23, Holmen, Wis., Doris SMITH Harwood, '23, church and civic leader in Williamsville, N. Y.

Agnes FEENEY Upton, '25, Milwaukee school teacher.

Mary E. SPRY, '26, retired Ft. Atkinson teacher, at the age of 95.

John J. ROSS, '28, Mineral Point and Washington, D. C.

Carlton W. SMITH, '30, Superior educator.

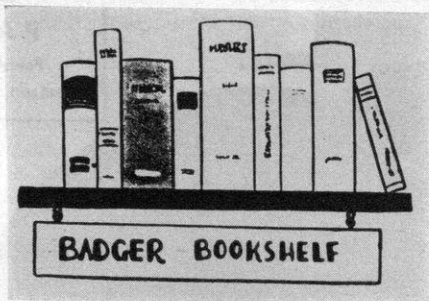
Herbert BURRELL, '33, of San Francisco.  
John P. HOFFMAN, '50, of Wauwatosa and Landenberg, Pa.

Forrest MAAS, '51, of Milwaukee and Fond du Lac.

Joanne HENRICH Childe, '53, of Madison and Superior.



These Badger alumni are all engineers with the Glenn L. Martin Company in Baltimore, Md. In the first row, left to right, are H. L. Goplen, '51, D. V. Sallis, '53, and W. C. Nelson, '46. In the second row are O. C. Kaste, '53, and D. C. Nowak, '28.



# She Had to Lock The Youngsters Out

THE FOLK ARTS OF NORWAY. By Janice Smith Stewart, '40.  
University of Wisconsin Press, Madison. (Price: \$10.)

OWNERS OF THIS BOOK will cherish it for years to come because it covers with beauty and completeness one of the richest traditions of peasant craft. With 200 illustrations and five full color pages printed especially for this volume in Norway, the publication also provides a sound reference work for students of art history, craft-art groups, antique lovers, and Americans of Norse descent interested in their cultural and artistic heritage.

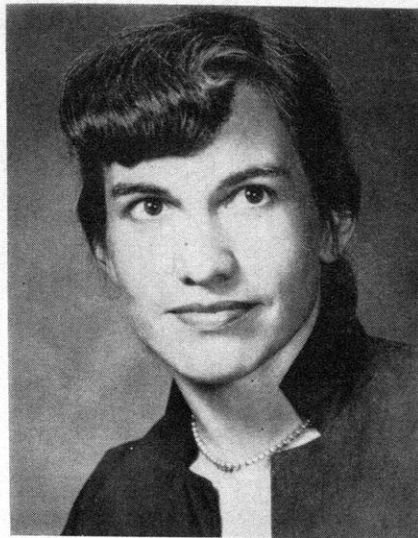
The author, Janice Smith Stewart, a 1940 graduate of the University, did much of her university work in the departments of Scandinavian languages and art history. Study with Prof. Einar Haugen, visits to Per Lysne, noted Norwegian artist of Stoughton, and the fact that she is part Norwegian on her mother's side, all combined to stimulate her interest in Norse Folk Art. She spent some eleven years compiling the volume, reading much of her source material in the original Norwegian in the University of Wisconsin library, which has one of the outstanding Norwegian collections in this country.

Marriage and the rearing of three children during this period partly explains the length of time taken for its completion. Mrs. Stewart, a former resident of Richland Center, is the wife of the Superintendent of Schools in Galesville, Wis. After intermittently collecting all the material she needed she finally applied for and received a grant from the Torger Thompson fund at the University to help her write this book.

"Most of this," she says, "went for babysitters, so I could write without constant interruption."

One day her two-year-daughter demonstrated that all this activity on the part of her mother hadn't gone unnoticed. Mrs. Stewart had been typing in the privacy of her bedroom, the door locked, for several weeks. On this occasion the two-year-old went into the room all alone and locked *herself* in. Then she began "typing," just like mommy, and no amount of pleading served to bring her out. After all, mommy wouldn't come out when she was locked in. Eventually the problem was solved—by taking the door off the hinges.

Locating the necessary pictures was a particularly difficult job since the prints were scattered all over Norway and many desired were no longer in existence. A museum worker



Janice  
Stewart

in Oslo and Prof. Haugen were of special help in this respect. A curator of the museum in Trondheim, Norway, and Prof. Helen Allen of the University of Wisconsin corrected the script for her.

Norway has one of the richest traditions of peasant art to be found anywhere in the world, and Mrs. Stewart has produced a book which authentically and for the first time tells the story.

Of her future plans, Mrs. Stewart says:

"I just hope I earn enough from this book to be able to go to Norway some day to see the things I've written about." She thinks she'd like to take her family, too, because they were so patient with her while she worked on it.



An illustration from "Folk Arts of Norway."



Mrs. Mary Kirsch  
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No words  
needed...



*Before ever he speaks a word, he asks your love.  
In it begins the security he will need forever.*

*The whimper when he's hungry, the sigh of peace  
when he's fed and warm, the cuddle of his sleepy  
body—all these tell a need that never ends.*

*The need that none of us outgrows: to be safe and  
secure in body and heart as long as we live.*

The security of our homes is a universal dream. That each of us is free to make secure the lives of those we love, is our peculiar privilege.

As we take care of our own, we also take care of America. Out of the security of each home rises the security of our country.

**Your** security and your country's begin in *your* home.

**Saving for security is easy! Read every word—now!** If you've tried to save and failed, chances are it was because you didn't have a *plan*. Well, here's a savings system that really works—the Payroll Savings Plan for investing in United States Savings Bonds.

This is all you do. Go to your company's pay office, choose the amount you want to save—a couple of dollars a payday, or as much as you wish. That money will be set aside for you before you even draw your pay. And automatically invested in Series E Savings Bonds which are turned over to you.

If you can save only \$3.75 a week on the Plan, in 9 years and 8 months you will have \$2,137.30. If you can save as much as \$18.75 a week, 9 years and 8 months will bring you \$10,700!

For your sake, and your family's, too, how about signing up today?

