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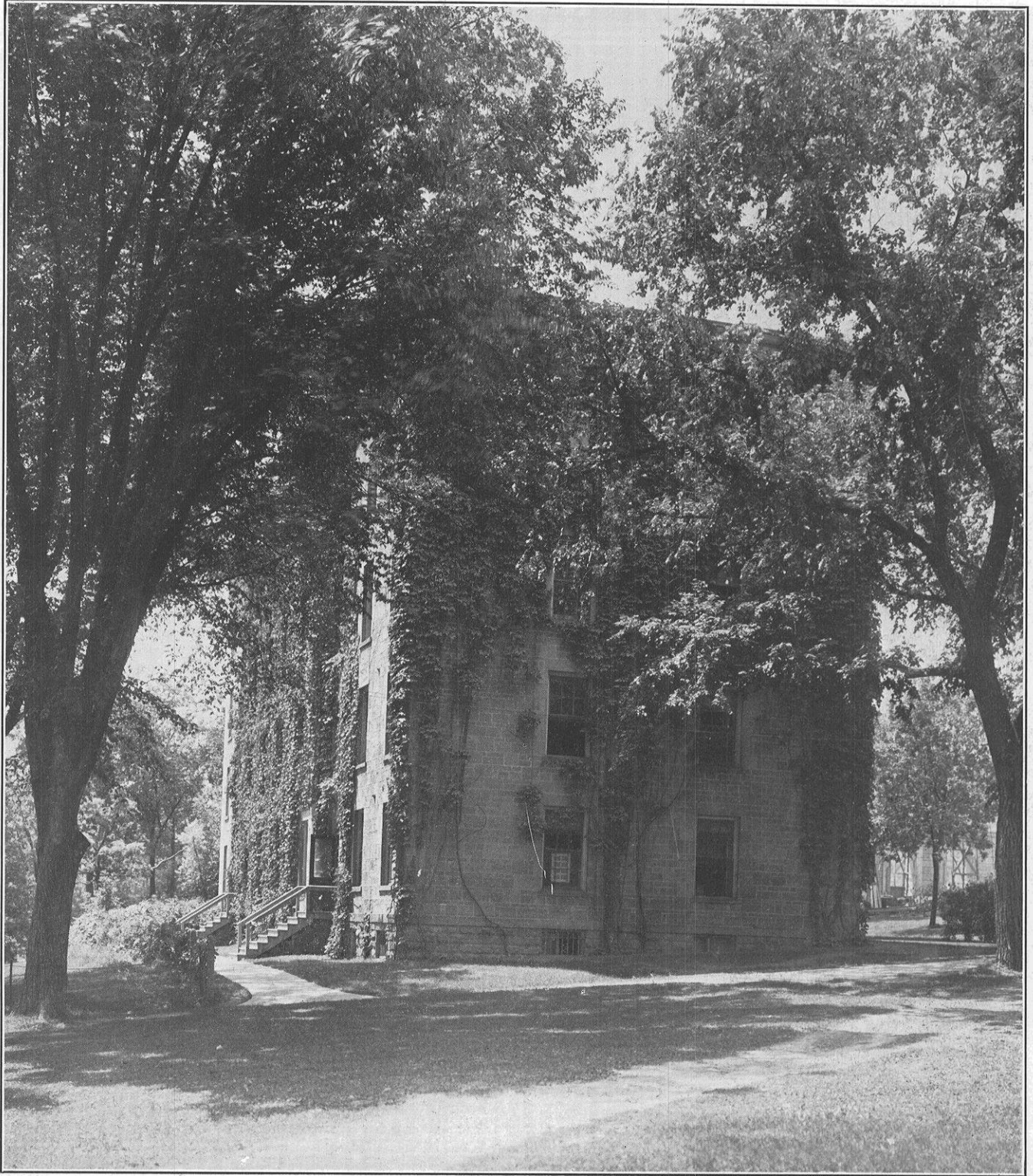
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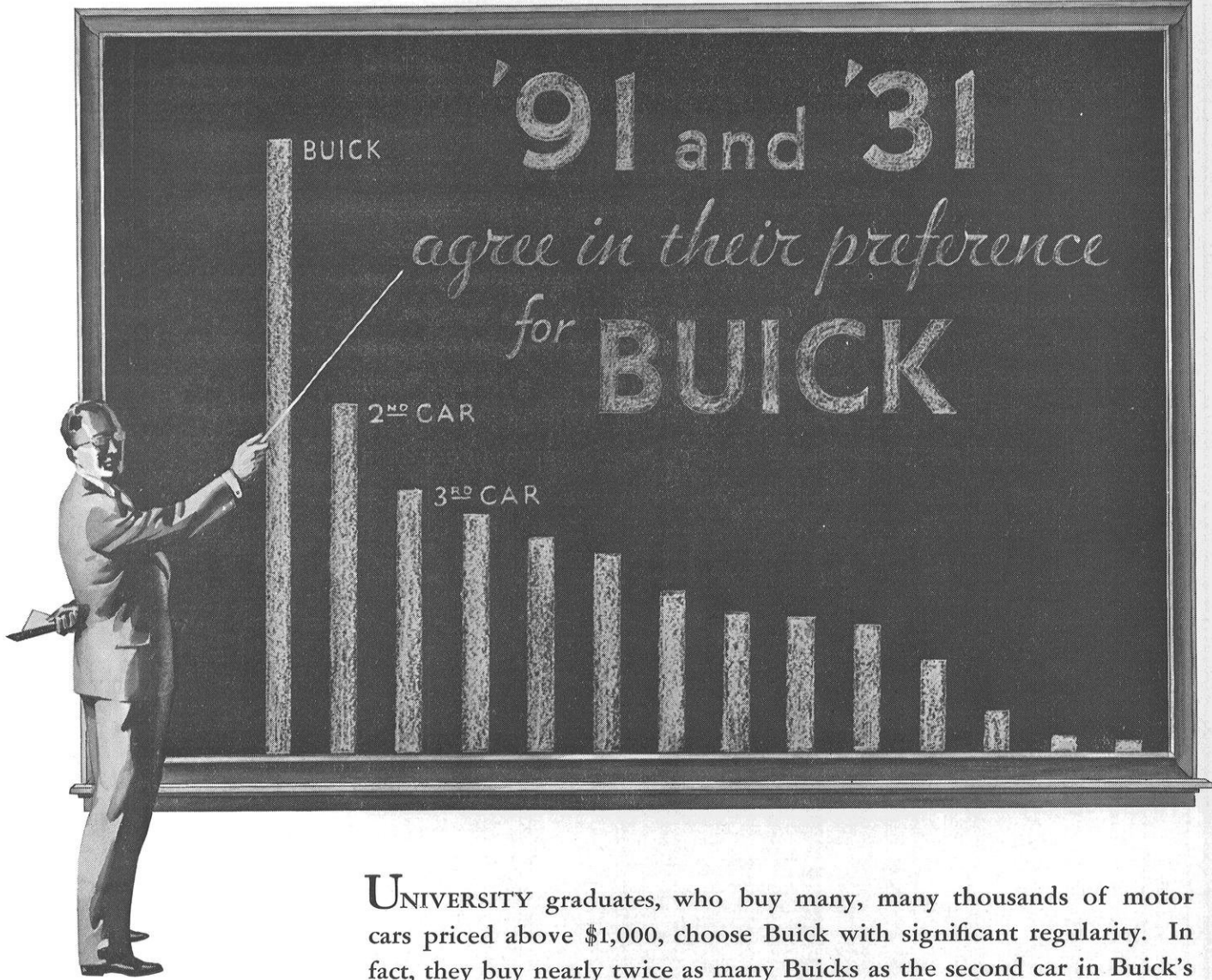
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The Wisconsin Alumni MAGAZINE



JANUARY, 1932

WISCONSIN
MADISON



** Facts concerning the ownership of Buicks by graduates of 15 leading universities were compiled by The Graduate Group of alumni magazines and by the alumni association of the universities.*

UNIVERSITY graduates, who buy many, many thousands of motor cars priced above \$1,000, choose Buick with significant regularity. In fact, they buy nearly twice as many Buicks as the second car in Buick's price range. Furthermore, this preference for Buick is held by the oldest alumni and by the youngest—a fact established in an impartial survey* among the graduates of fifteen leading universities, including your own. Buick considers this one of the finest compliments ever paid its cars.

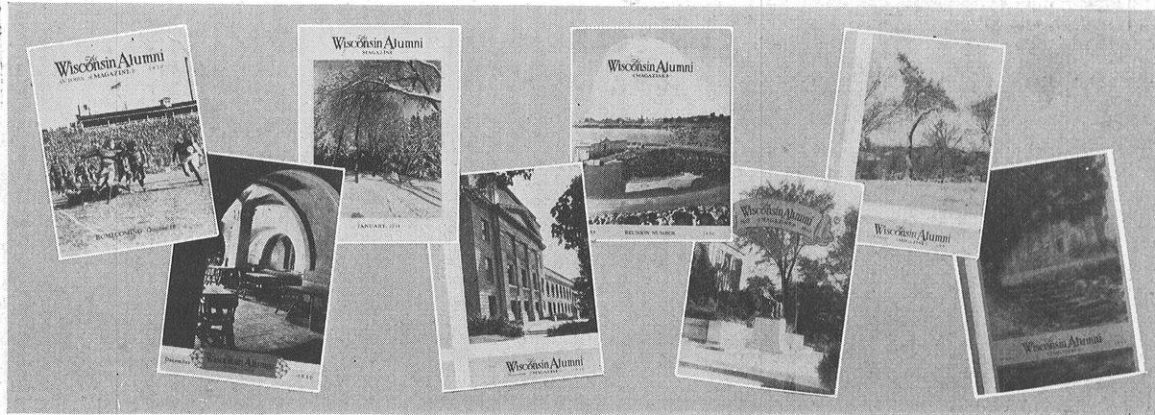
Now, since the introduction of the New Buick Eight, an even greater number of university men are concentrating their buying on this one car. Buick's new Wizard Control, combining the Automatic Clutch, Free Wheeling and Silent-Second Syncro-Mesh Transmission, appeals to them as a notable contribution to driving ease and pleasure. The Buick high-compression Valve-in-Head Straight Eight engine provides new degrees of speed, snap and smoothness in performance. And Buick's 26 models, priced from \$935 to \$2055, f. o. b. Flint, Michigan, include one or more body types to suit almost every personal or family need. University men have been quick to recognize and accept this new Straight Eight as the outstanding Buick of all time.



WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM . . . PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

THE OUTSTANDING BUICK OF ALL TIME

This is *Your* Magazine — Make Use of It!



The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine is one of your best mediums for general advertising purposes. A careful perusal of the following facts regarding our readers, gleaned from a questionnaire sent to two thousand subscribers, will bear out this statement.

They are interested—59% replied to the above mentioned questionnaire.

They are educated—all are university graduates or former students.

They possess ample buying power—the average annual salary of our readers is \$7,646.42.

70% own stock and bonds with an average income from investments of \$4,728.34.

75% own life insurance with an average holding of \$30,722.53.

60% own their own homes with an average valuation of \$22,079.43.

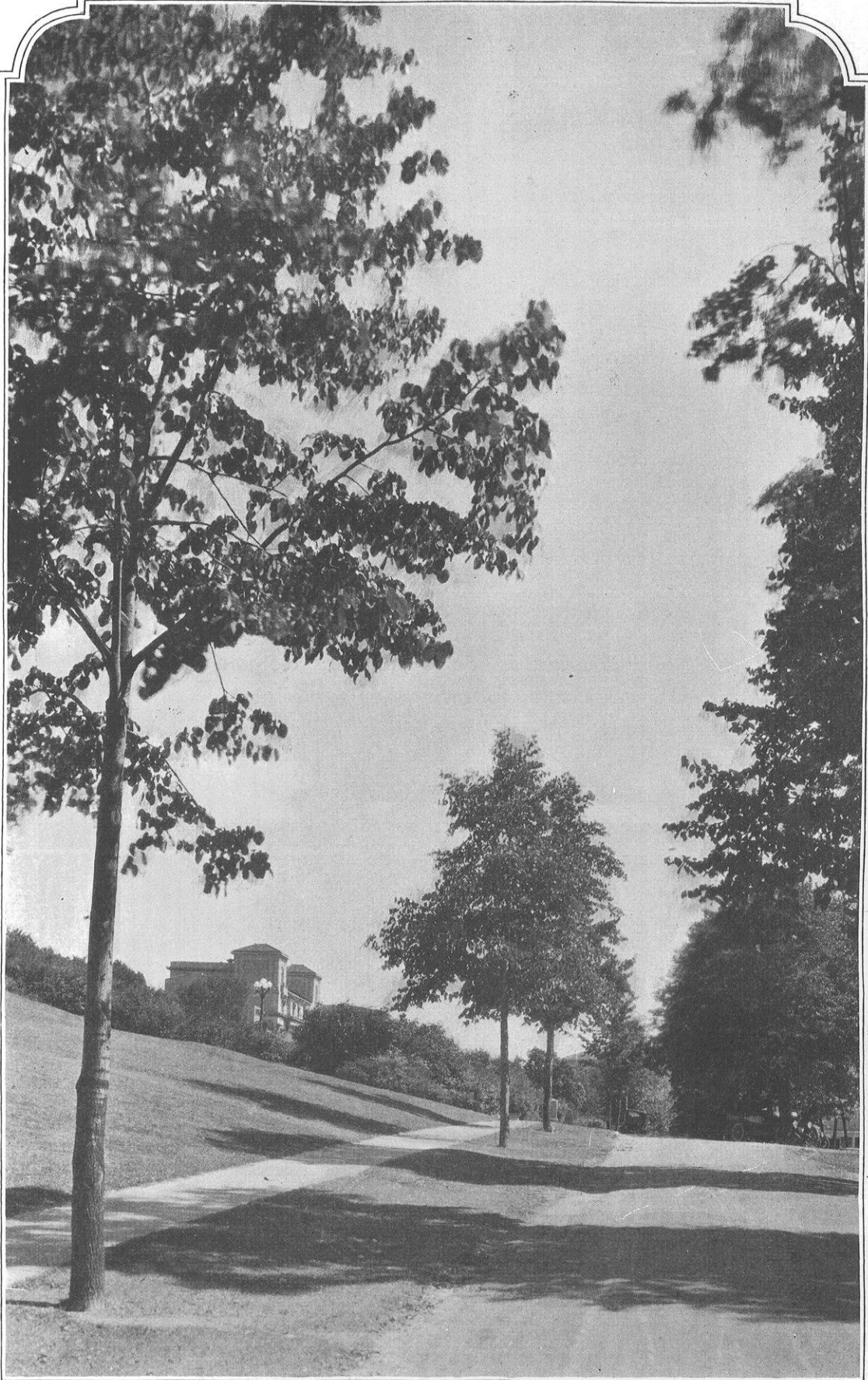
89% own automobiles with a ratio of 1.5 cars per reader.

100% have travel intentions.

You can find no better medium in which to advertise your product or services to Wisconsin alumni. Write today for rates and further information regarding our readers.

This is *your* magazine — make use of it.

The
Wisconsin Alumni
MAGAZINE



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The Wisconsin Alumni MAGAZINE

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VOLUME XXXIII

JANUARY, 1932

NUMBER IV

Comments

IN THIS issue Judge Evans has issued an appeal to loyal alumni to assist in the raising of funds for the Wisconsin Alumni Association Loan Fund. Here is a project worthy of the support of every alumnus. Letters have been sent to many alumni asking for sizeable donations. The response to date has been somewhat disappointing. Surely our readers are not going to permit this splendid effort on the part of the Association to fall by the wayside. Get behind the loan fund drive and push it over the top.



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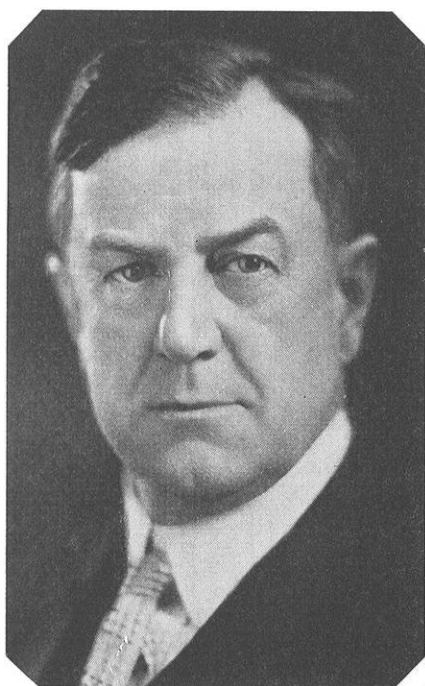
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JUDGE EVAN A. EVANS, '97

A Worthy Cause for Loyal Alumni Service

Fellow Alumni:

Should the University accept a gift? A puzzling question, provocative of discussion! But, it's not half as inviting as,—When is it a privilege to make a gift? A common answer to both questions may be found in "It all depends." Depends upon what? *Upon the nature and the purpose of the gift.*

The Alumni Association is about to call upon all former students to join in making a gift, the worthiness of which is beyond the suspicion of the most skeptical. The nature and the purpose of the gift make it clearly a privilege for those, who are able so to do, to donate. To help needy and worthy students, whose funds are exhausted, requires no argument to fortify its appeal. The Alumni Association never tackled a worthier cause than to raise \$10,000 to help such students remain in the University for the rest of the year.

Begging or soliciting, even for a worthy cause, is generally not alluring. But offering another an opportunity to share in a privilege is quite a different matter. When the letter, which as chairman of the committee, I shall soon send to you, extending to you the privilege of joining in the finest work the Alumni have ever undertaken, is received, please view it as an honor—a privilege—aye, as it is intended to be, a compliment to you and to your full appreciation of our University's goal—an instrument of service.

And as a corollary to the foregoing, it follows that it's not the amount of the gift, but the spirit of the giver that determines and defines the character and the worth of the act.

January 5, 1932.

Evan A. Evans

Alumni Help Needed in Student Loan Fund Drive

DUE TO the prevailing economic conditions there has been an unusually heavy demand upon the student loan funds at the University. More students than ever before have found it necessary to replenish their rapidly diminishing supply of money from these funds, during the past year. To further aggravate the situation, many of the borrowers have been unable to make their usual repayments due to the scarcity of full time jobs during the summer months and part time jobs during the school year. The number of students seeking part time work has risen sharply thus making the dearth of these jobs even more noticeable. As a result, due to these defaulted payments, which would have been made under normal conditions, the loan funds are almost depleted and unless additional funds are forthcoming in sufficient amounts, many worthy students now enrolled will be forced to leave school at the end of the present semester.

In an effort to alleviate the situation, the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, after a thorough study and report on the existing situation, voted to raise a fund to be known as the Wisconsin Alumni Association Student Loan Fund. The amount of this fund is to be approximately \$10,000 and is to be made up by contributions from the alumni body. As an opening wedge, the Association voted to contribute \$2,000 from its own funds. The Board of Directors consider the present situation an emergency, and in view of this fact has provided that repayment of loans made from this fund will revert to the Alumni Association to be held by it in a separate fund to be used for future loan purposes when the need arises.

The fund will be administered by the present faculty committee on loans and scholarships in consultation with a representative of the Alumni Association. All incidental expenses relative to the raising of this fund and its administration are to be borne by the Alumni Association and the Existing University agencies. The Board has specified that in making loans from this fund there shall be no discrimination between men and women nor between resident and non-resident stu-

dents. The maximum loan to be granted from the fund shall be \$100. Most of the loans will probably be in smaller amounts.

Judge Evan A. Evans, '97, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of Chicago, has been selected as general chairman to head up the campaign to raise the amount desired. Judge Evans has already begun his drive and in conjunction with it has issued the statement which appears on the following page. Some alumni have already received their letters and have contributed their share to the cause.

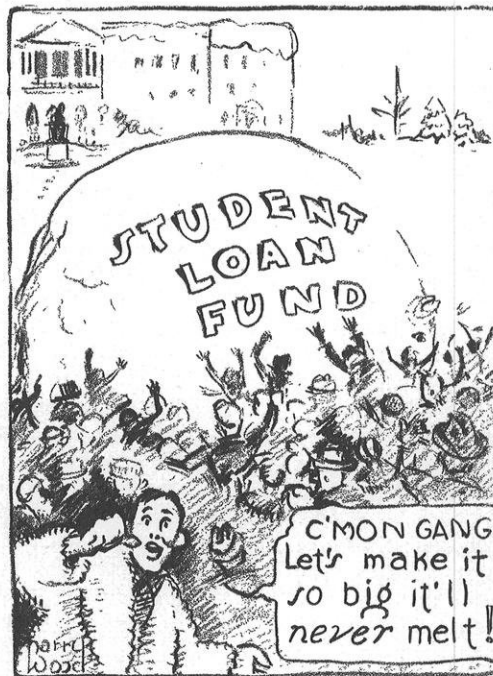
This is an opportunity for alumni of Wisconsin to do something really worthwhile for the University's needy students. The establishment of this fund through the Association enables every alumnus to take part in its building. Student and faculty members on the Campus have contributed over fifteen hundred dollars as their share to date. Alumni, with their greater earning capacity than the students should far oversubscribe the quota established.

Approximately 2000 students, or 23% of those enrolled are entirely self-supporting. Over 2800 students earn half or more of their way through school. These are the students who need the aid of an ample loan fund from which they can draw in emergencies. They are all good students. They are the future alumni who will aid the University and

its students in times of need just as you are asked to do now.

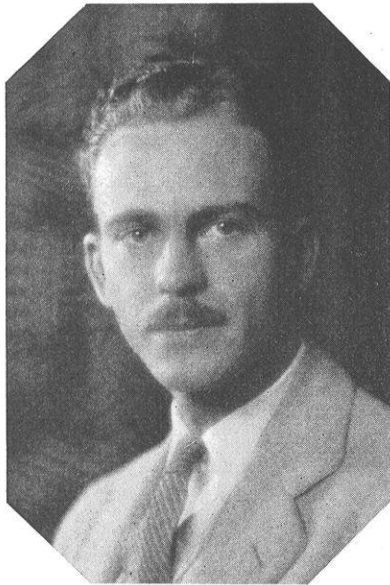
Thousands of students have benefitted from these loan funds in the past and it is hoped that none will have to be turned away this year. It is really surprising how twenty-five or fifty dollars will mean the difference between a student staying in school and his being forced to leave. But every penny counts when one is working his way through college. It's up to alumni to contribute some of those pennies.

When you are called upon to subscribe, do so freely. Dig deeply and don't stint. Here is one of the few opportunities you have had to show your loyalty in a tangible way for your Alma Mater. The University needs your help in order to help its students.



The Daily Cardinal

IT'S SNOWBALL SEASON



Why We Go to College

An Interesting Study Has Been Made Answering this with Facts Taken from Freshmen Admission Blanks.

JOHN BERGSTRESSER

By JOHN L. BERGSTRESSER, '25
Assistant Director, Bureau of Guidance and Records

ASK A SCORE or more of your friends the question, why do young people go to college? You may receive a wide variety of answers. The following ones will probably be among the list: to train their minds, to learn how to live the "good life," to prepare themselves for vocations or professions, to participate in activities, to obtain social advantages, to please their parents, to "keep up with the Joneses", to acquire "culture", to avoid going to work, to find husbands or wives, to become scholars and teachers, to satisfy the thirst for knowledge.

Doubtless all of these and other reasons as well have entered, consciously or subconsciously, into the decisions of the thousands who annually seek admission to our institutions of higher learning in this country. But, having agreed on this, we have not answered the question in a form which has much meaning or interest for teachers, counselors, administrators, or any others who are seriously concerned with the educational problems of the modern college.

One way to re-state the question to give it more specificity and significance is this, What is, according to the statements of entering students, the predominate purpose or purposes for college attendance? The answer to the question in this form now bears a vital relationship to matters of student motivation and initiative, the curriculum, and student guidance which are the three problems most frequently attacked in the American college world today.¹

Fortunately, it is possible to make a fairly clear cut answer to the question stated in the last paragraph,—at least in so far as it pertains to students at the University of Wisconsin. This answer is given in Tables I and II, which have been compiled from samplings of the freshmen admission blanks of men and women in the Letters and Science courses.² In the case of each

¹ In a recent compilation of 137 educational experiments being carried on in approximately 100 American colleges and universities the most frequently recurring experiments had to do, in the order named, with the following: curriculum changes and additions, initiative or self-direction in study on the part of students, and projects in counseling and guidance.

² The admission blank, a mine of valuable information concerning the applicant, has a section in which the candidate for admission is asked to write a paragraph indicating his purpose in attending college. For the most part, candidates are very conscientious about filling in the blank.

sex the blanks were taken in alphabetical order for the first fifty applicants above the median in scholastic aptitude and for the first fifty below this median. Students entering agriculture, engineering, and other technical or professional courses not within the College of Letters and Science have not been included in the tabulations simply because in these courses vocational or professional training is so obviously a dominant objective for the majority of students enrolled. It appears, however, from the tables just referred to that even in the less specialized and liberal arts courses the vocational preparation motive is the most prevalent one in the minds of entering freshmen.

For example, Table I shows that among 100 male freshmen 88 mentioned vocational preparation as a reason for college attendance, while 35 states reasons classified as cultural or intellectual and the same number mentioned social development. Table II indicates that for 100 freshmen women there are some shifts in

TABLE I
Purposes for Attending College Stated by 100 Letters and Science Freshman Men at the University of Wisconsin

Classification of Purpose Mentioned	50 Men with Scholastic Aptitude Ratings Above the Median*		50 Men with Scholastic Aptitude Ratings Below the Median		Totals for 100 Men	
	Num-ber	Per-Cent	Num-ber	Per-Cent	Num-ber	Per-Cent
1. Vocational training						
a. With fairly definite objectives	24	48	20	40	44	44
b. Without definite objectives	22	44	22	44	44	44
Total for a and b	46	92	42	84	88	88
2. Cultural or intellectual interests	17	34	18	36	35	35
3. Social development	20	40	15	30	35	35
4. To find life's work	2	4	3	6	5	5
5. Extra-curricular activities ..	2	4	—	—	2	2
6. To become a better citizen...	—	—	1	2	1	1
7. Character development	—	—	1	2	1	1
8. Had always just assumed he would go to college	1	2	—	—	1	1

* The Scholastic Aptitude Ratings are based upon standings in the American Council test, using college freshman norms.

emphasis. Nevertheless vocational preparations still heads the list with 76 of the group mentioning it as a purpose as contrasted with the numbers, 64 and 32 respectively, stating cultural or intellectual interests and social development.

THE TWO tables also give evidence of a few interesting contrasts between the upper and lower aptitude groups. These the reader can readily discover and interpret according to his own lights. These groups were tabulated separately merely to find out if radical differences existed in their responses, and what differences appear are not considered sufficiently great to warrant a separate discussion of each group.

As a matter of contrast and comparison with the Wisconsin situation Table III has been constructed from a study made at Syracuse University.³ The Wisconsin data are not strictly comparable to those given in Table III, because the latter were compiled from the responses of the members of all four classes in Liberal Arts to a check list which suggested the reasons for coming to college. The Wisconsin summary, of course, is for samplings of freshmen only and is based upon replies to a question in the admission blank which gave no "hints" or "leads" concerning the answers expected. It is interesting to find then in spite of these important differences that there is a fairly close agreement between the two sets of data in regard to the proportions of students mentioning vocational preparation as a reason for college attendance. In the Syracuse study this proportion was 72 per cent, while at Wisconsin it is found by combining Tables I and II to be 82 per cent. Although the Wisconsin proportion is somewhat higher, please note that in the Syracuse responses the reason for college attendance which ranked third in number was "market value of degree",

³ Daniel Katz and Floyd Henry Allport. *Student Attitudes*. Syracuse, New York, The Craftsman Press Inc., 1930.

TABLE II

Purposes for Attending College Stated by 100 Letters and Science Freshman Women at the University of Wisconsin

Classification of Purpose Mentioned	50 Women with Scholastic Aptitude Ratings Above the Median		50 Women with Scholastic Aptitude Ratings Below the Median		Totals for 100 Women	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1. Vocational training						
a. With fairly definite objectives	21	42	28	56	49	49
b. Without definite objectives	19	38	8	16	27	27
Totals for a and b	40	80	36	72	76	76
2. Cultural or intellectual interests	36	72	28	56	64	64
3. Social development	17	34	15	30	32	32
4. Extra-curricular activities	1	2	0	0	1	1
5. Family influences or traditions	1	2	5	10	6	6
6. Character and personality development	3	6	0	0	3	3
7. To be of more service to others	1	2	4	8	5	5
8. To become community leader and better citizen	1	2	1	2	2	2
9. Because friends are going	0	0	2	4	2	2
10. To find life's work	3	6	2	4	5	5
11. To "prepare for later life"	2	4	3	6	5	5
12. Learn to use leisure time	1	2	0	0	1	1
13. To learn more about self	1	2	0	0	1	1

TABLE III

Reasons Given for Coming to College by 1,502 Liberal Arts Students at Syracuse University*

Reason	Number	Per Cent
1. To prepare for vocation	1,080	72.1
2. Improvement in culture	1,044	69.7
3. Market value of degree	638	42.6
4. Interest in studies	497	33.2
5. Prestige of college education	471	31.4
6. Parent's wishes	300	20.0
7. Reasons unknown	150	10.0
8. Social and athletic attractions	108	7.2
9. Example of friends	90	6.0
10. To disprove intellectual inferiority	31	2.0

* Taken from *Students' Attitudes* by Daniel Katz and Floyd Henry Allport, Page 11.

a reason that is to many students practically synonymous with vocational preparation. In both institutions the vocational training purpose was mentioned more frequently than any other. These facts give some basis for the assumption that the Wisconsin data are fairly typical of those that would be forthcoming from similar studies at other large coeducational universities, and that whatever discussions arise out of consideration of the data in Tables I and II will have general rather than local significance.

AFTER studying the evidence in Table I, can anyone doubt that the vocational purpose is dominant in the minds of men entering the University? In this sample from Letters and Science, where one might expect the vocational purpose to be relatively unimportant, such a purpose was stated by 88 per cent of the men; in fact, it was mentioned more than twice as often as any other purpose, and also more often than all other purposes combined. For the women (see Table II) the percentage stating a vocational purpose is lower. Also, the total number of other purposes is much higher than for men. Especially noteworthy is the fact that more than twice the number of women mention cultural or intellectual purposes. Possibly these sex differences in purpose may have some bearing upon the problem of explaining why women students on the average are making conspicuously higher grades than men in liberal arts courses at the University. After allowing for these differences, however, it may still be concluded from their own statements that the women rank vocational preparation above all other purposes. What may be said of the men, therefore, applies to the women, even if to a lesser degree. In short then, we may say this: whatever the university intends to do for students or whatever it considers the proper purposes for college attendance, the fact is that a majority of students is expecting as one—and probably the most important—result a useful preparation for a successful vocational career.

Is this situation desirable or undesirable? Does it indicate common sense or materialism on the part of this college generation? Does it promise improvement or damage to the university. The writer does not wish to argue here on either side of these questions. The point here is that whether one agrees with the widely quoted Flexner⁴ that vocational and, to a very great extent, professional training have no place in the univer-

⁴ Abraham Flexner. *Universities: American English, German*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1930.

(Continued on page 128)

Who Should Pay the Cost of



WAITING TO PAY THEIR FEES

WHO SHOULD pay the cost of higher education? Some say the state; others, the student. Who receives the most benefit, the student by his accumulation of knowledge or the state by the increase of intellectual resources at its disposal?

These questions were argued from all angles by more than 150 students representing various fraternities, sororities, literary societies and independent groups in the Third Annual Intramural Public Discussion Contest during the months of November and December. When the final smoke had cleared away, Alpha Gamma Delta sorority was declared winner. Phi Kappa fraternity gained second place.

It is the purpose of this contest to encourage the students to discuss with one another problems of interest to them. Guided by this purpose, the contest, begun three years ago under the direction of Prof. Henry L. Ewbank of the Speech department, has consistently grown in favor with the student body. Last year only 80 students took part, while in the first year the number could almost be counted on one's fingers. Concerning this year's question it is interesting to note that about 75% of the students advocated that the state should bear the cost of higher education, at least as far as the state colleges and universities were concerned.

Below are printed two of the speeches given in the final contest. One, favoring state support, represents the viewpoint of Clyde Paust of the second place Phi Kappa team. The other, proposing an equal division of expenses, is offered by Miss Lucile Benz of the winning Alpha Gamma Delta sorority team.

By Lucile Benz '34

DUE TO the fact that this question is both timely and interesting, it has been answered and discussed frequently by experts. First, there are those persons who feel that it is the duty of the state to bear the cost because she is the one who reaps the benefit, while still others feel that the parent is the one who should pay. I, however, would like to base my discussion on the words of Agnes Samuelson, a member of the National Board of Education, who says, "The

one purpose of education is to teach us to live." If, therefore, education is to teach the student to care for himself after he has graduated, it seems to me that it is partly his duty to pay a percentage of the cost of his university education.

My plan, which I feel would fulfill these requirements, is to have the student bear 50% of the cost and the state the remaining 50%. The cost of education has in the past years gone up in leaps and bounds. It is

not necessary for me to quote figures. One is able to see this fact himself. There are many more colleges and universities, more persons attending schools, more and better laboratories, more graduates working for degrees, and more research work on the part of the universities. These facts have brought the cost higher and higher. In Professor Clapp's book, "Introduction to Education," we find that the cost of education has constantly been going upward since 1900. Do you feel that it is fair for the state to bear this increased cost? Is it right for us to keep putting more and more of the voter's money into education? It seems to me that since it is the student largely who reaps so much of the benefits that it is up to him to pay at least part of the cost.

This plan may sound presentable in theory, but one may ask "Is it practical?" For this purpose I would refer you to the case of New York University. Here the student pays 89% of the cost of his education. This is even more money paid by the student than I have advocated in my plan. What results did they have at this University with the installation of this student paying such a high percentage system? Contrary to general opinion the number of students kept increasing at the same rate as they had in the past, even though they paid 89% of the cost of their education. Beside this the scholarship rating of the university also is better.

To me this proves that when a student is forced to pay money upon entering a school he is made to realize what his education is costing him. He will then work. He is bound to feel that since he is putting dollars and cents into the enterprise, it is up to him to get as much in return as he possibly can. For this reason he will work and work hard. There is no apparent reason why we should coddle our future citizens by sending them through colleges without any charge. Make them pay part of



Higher Education?

The State or the Student?
Conflicting Opinions Are
Given in Second Annual
Intra-mural Group Dis-
cussion Contests

the cost, and then they will be forced to stand on their own feet and work hard for the experience and knowledge that our colleges and universities will give them.

Of course, in a plan like this one there is always the question of what one will do with the poorer students who really want to work and get ahead. For these students I think there should be scholarships. At present the state is bearing 85% of the cost of our higher education. That is with the exclusion of the cost of room and board, for the student would have this cost no matter where he was. Why not take the remaining 35% which the state would save if the student paid half and put this into a Loan Fund. For those cases in which a student has an excellent recommendation from high school and passes an entrance examination, give him a scholarship. For those who are not able to pass this examination, but nevertheless, wish to go to the university, the state could loan him the money on the promise that he would pay it back after graduation. This Loan Fund would then keep circulating among those students who do not have the ready money, and still feel that they could make a success of the college education.

In conclusion, I would like to review for you the plan which I have proposed. I feel that since after all it is the student who derives so much benefit from the colleges and universities, he should pay 50% of the cost of his education with the state caring for the other half. The student would realize what his school life is really costing the state and would work hard in order to graduate with the conviction that he has made use of every opportunity presented to him. Professor Bleyer of the Journalism Department of our own University sums up my idea when he says that owing to the fact that attendance is growing so large at the universities that the state can no longer bear the burden of higher education, higher and higher tuition fees will have to be paid by the student to defray these expenses.

By Clyde M. Paust, '34

AT THE beginning of this discussion, it becomes apparent to the most casual listener that we are faced with two definite problems. Before we can assign responsibility for payment of higher education to any particular unit, we must determine who derives the benefit from higher education.

Then, as a logical conclusion, we must determine whether that unit, which enjoys the benefits, is able to pay for the maintenance of its institutions for higher learning.

The answer to the first problem is available upon a few moments of contemplation. The long hard trek from barbarism to civilization has been parallel to our educational development. Unappreciative as we may be, the truth must be conceded that the lawyer and the economist guide us through our intricate relationships; the engineer spans the chasm with steel and spreads paved highways beyond that to facilitate efficiency and comfort of travel; the doctor and the scientist, in discharging their duties, protect society from sweeping epidemics and alleviate our human suffering. Ladies and gentlemen, these men, these disciples of higher learning, lay their services at the shrine of civilization every day of the week; it is true, indeed, to say that our educational heritage is our most priceless possession. It is not to be wondered at, then, that Prof. Arthur Moehlman, of the University of Michigan, says in the September issue of *Nation's Schools*: "The character of the social group will be determined by the ability of its individual members to contribute to the group welfare, and only through public educational finance may the social needs of the state be adequately satisfied."

Right now, I would like to bring out a unique feature of our plan. It is interesting to notice, as Mr. Moehlman suggests, that reciprocal nature of higher education is *stimulated* by state support. The line between higher and secondary education changes from a line of money to a line of intelligence. The financial wall around privately endowed schools is torn down and democracy is ushered in. Society may, under public financial aid, receive the offerings, the talents of the poor student as well as of the rich. State supported universities have created bureaus for the dissemination of knowledge among the common people; the vast educational resources of these institutions are at the disposal of state, county and city officials whenever they may need it to further intelligent governing. Thus arise, as Thwing points out in his book "Universities of the World," not

(Continued on page 127)





IRWIN UTERTIZ

Uteritz Recommended for Athletic Director

Little's and Thistlethwaite's Resignations Accepted by Council; Legislature Investigates Members

THE WISCONSIN Athletic Council at a two day meeting on December 28 and 29, accepted the resignations of George Little, director of athletics, and Glenn Thistlethwaite, football coach. At the same time it announced the recommendation of Irving C. Uteritz, "B" team coach, as director of intercollegiate athletics subject to the approval of the board of regents. Little's resignation was dated December 14, and Thistlethwaite's December 28.

The acceptance of these resignations and the appointment of the new director followed a month of rumors of the wildest sort which appeared in the Madison and Milwaukee papers. When the athletic council met with the regents on November 30 and December 1, most everyone expected some action would be taken on the football coaching situation. There were few who did not believe a change would take place. However, the financial difficulties encountered by the athletic department this fall were of prime importance and nothing was done at this meeting regarding personnel. This lack of action regarding the coach left the sports writers in a quandary and rumors and speculations soon flew thick and fast. Only one thing seemed certain, Thistlethwaite and possibly George Little must go if Wisconsin was to re-establish its prestige in the football world.

A year ago the alumni representatives on the athletic council presented to the council a report expressing their views on football coaching. The substance of the report was not challenged by any member of the council but the recommendations of the alumni representatives were defeated by a six to four vote.

Developments during the past year have borne out the contentions of the alumni representatives. They did not feel, however, that they should again raise the question, preferring to leave the initiative to those who held the opposite point of view a year ago. Their views, however, remained the same.

On December 2 eleven friends of Thistlethwaite who were members of the faculty presented a letter to Ben Faast, president of the board of regents, requesting that no definite action be taken on the coach until further investigation could be made. The letter also called attention to the fact that Thistlethwaite maintained a rank of professor on the faculty. This letter received little attention as did a motion of Prof. Warren Weaver of the Mathematics department in a faculty meeting on

December 7. Prof. Weaver's motion was amended and the wording changed to such an extent that little of the original motion was contained in the following resolution which the faculty finally passed. The resolution, as passed read:

"Whereas the athletic council owes its existence to and derives its authority from the faculty under the authority of the regents, and

"Whereas, a sound and reasonable athletic program is important to the whole University, therefore

"Be it resolved, that the athletic council should present to the faculty, prior to final recommendation to

the board of regents, such reorganization of plans as the council may adopt."

In the midst of the furor created by this resolution and the continued rumors, George Little presented the following resignation to President Glenn Frank:

"I hereby tender my resignation as Director and Professor of Physical Education to take effect at the close of the academic year 1931-32.

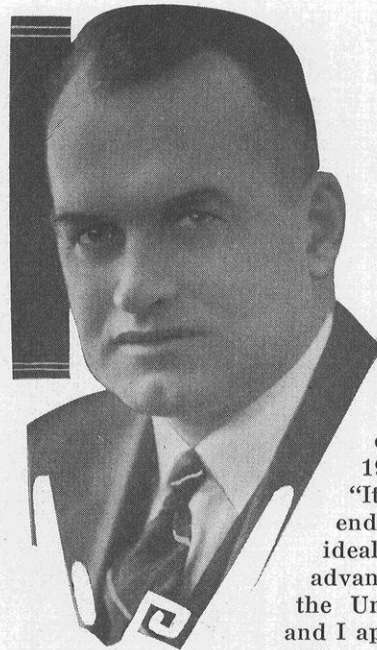
"It has always been my endeavor in my purposes, ideals and administration to advance the best interest of the University of Wisconsin and I appreciate that this same spirit guides the athletic council, the faculty, the president of the university, and the board of regents.

"I wish to offer my whole-hearted cooperation in the formation of the future athletic policies and to the completion of such existing plans as are consistent with the reorganization and new policies now being formulated.

"GEORGE E. LITTLE, *Director of Athletics.*"

It was no secret that Little, as well as Thistlethwaite, was considered "on the spot" in many circles, and altho Little had been retained after Thistlethwaite left,

(Continued on page 130)



"BIG GEORGE"

✦ Campus Events in Review ✦

by

Frederick J. Noer, '33

MARSHALLING the entire forces of student and faculty organizations in an effort to obtain funds for needy University students, the Student Loan Fund drive has reported the collection of approximately \$1,500 which will be turned over to Prof. Julius E. Olson, chairman of the faculty committee on student loans. The drive, headed by Walker B. Johnson '32, Plainfield, brought into existence an active organization which reached every member of the University faculty and student body with the aid of fraternities, sororities, and campus clubs and publications.

The drive committee sponsored a Charity ball and a tag day that added a large amount to the funds administered by Prof. Olson and the faculty committee. Pres. Glenn Frank, at the beginning of the campaign, delivered a speech over Madison radio stations in which he stated that 23 per cent of the students must wholly support themselves; 14 per cent must more than half support themselves; while 22 per cent are forced to support themselves in some part.

"If, as Emerson says, 'institutions are but the lengthened shadows of men,' the university student loan fund is but the lengthened shadow of Prof. Julius E. Olson, who has administered the fund over the years. The impact of depression on the student body will result in many tragedies in student life if these funds are not replenished. We are running the risk of disrupting his or her life, when student careers are terminated by economic necessity."

This is the first emergency loan fund drive that has ever been carried out by a student committee. In previous years a Goodwill Chest Fund drive has been carried on to raise funds for students who have needed medical aid, and this drive was discontinued this year to make way for the more stringent demands of the student loan fund. The appreciation of the needy students for the aid of the drive funds was voiced by Prof. Olson following the close of the drive, in which he stated:

"I am sincerely delighted with the results for I had not expected in these days of depression that more than \$1,100 could have been obtained on the campus. As soon as the first semester is over we shall have a number of applicants who will find in this a true haven."

Organization of a new student governing body for the senior class that will manage the activities of the class for the coming semester has been announced by H. Douglas Weaver, Edgeley, N. D., president of the

class of 1932. The board will be composed of 54 members, in addition to a governing board of nine student members. Every college and every student organization in the university is represented on the board, and will thus form a body for the representation of every member of the class, offering an opportunity for the expression of the views of everybody affected by the rulings of the class governors.

"We will endeavor to administer class programs and policies in as representative a manner as possible," Weaver said. "We are assured of government by leaders from all activities."

The type of organization completed by Weaver is a decided departure from the old-type governing body of the class, which has heretofore been composed only of the class officers and committees appointed by the president.



PROF. JULIUS OLSON

Drastic revision of the present student eligibility rules to allow a freer participation in extra-curricular activities is advocated in the report of the student committee which has been investigating the present rule enforced by the faculty. The committee was headed by James M. Johnston '32, Milwaukee. Four of the outstanding changes that the committee recommends be made by the student life and interests committee headed by Scott H. Goodnight, dean of men, are:

1. Regarding freshman participation, that a freshman may participate in any extra-curricular activity after only a six-weeks' residence at the University, during which time his grades shall not have fallen below the probation standard, and, if on probation, should his grades rise above the probation standard by midsemester, he shall be eligible.

2. Any regularly enrolled second semester freshman or upperclassman may participate in any or as many extra-curricular activities as he chooses, providing he is not on first, second, or final probation. This stipulation makes no distinction between any classification of major or minor activities which might exist.

3. A student must have certification of eligibility by the committee on student life and interests. The committee will consider exceptional cases upon their merits.
4. Activities may set up their own standards of eligibility regarding scholastic standings, limit of participation, or any other factor, providing such standards do not permit participation by anyone who has not a certificate of eligibility from the student life and interests committee.

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Basketball Team Wins Three of First Five Games

By
GEORGE DOWNER

GETTING away to a slow start, the Wisconsin basketball has shown steady improvement and at this writing has won three of its four preliminary games and dropped the opening conference game to Northwestern by a score of 31—30 in a brilliant overtime battle.

Coach Walter E. Meanwell started the season with three veterans—Captain Marvin Steen, Bobby Poser and Doug Nelson, all seniors. He also had Russ Tornowske, Chris Steinmetz, Jr., and Ray Wichman who had seen considerable action during the last two seasons. Roy Oakes, a junior, was ineligible last season. Among his sophomore candidates were a number of big men who showed promise.

Convinced that that there is little hope for success in Big Ten competition, with a team of little men, Coach Meanwell set out this year to develop his big novices, with an eye to the future. Captain Steen is a small man, only 5 feet 9 inches tall.

Poser and Nelson, guards are not tall—being two or three inches under six feet. Oakes is 6 feet 3 inches. The tall sophomores include Dwight Swan, Stan Rewey, Bill Binning and Carl Vaicek.

In a game against the alumni, Dec. 2, Coach Meanwell gave the entire squad a thorough tryout and the new men, despite their size, did not look impressive. The

alumni won, 14—10, and few who saw that game conceded the Badgers much better than a second division rating this season.

Against Brigham Young University, runners-up last year after several seasons as champions of the Rocky Mountain conference, however, the Badgers showed marked improvement and won, 30—16. The Utah team was clearly off form but Meanwell's men gave a fine exhibition of alert play, clean ball handling and accurate shooting. Poser and Nelson, guards, held Captain Romney of the visitors to a single field goal—a notable feat as the Mormon ace had led his conference with 170 points in 12 games last season.

From that point on, every game Wisconsin has played has been a battle royal, in doubt to the final minute and in two cases going into overtime periods.

Pittsburgh, for years the class of the east in basketball, came to the field house, December 15, and gave a remarkably fine exhibition of fast breaking attack, smart ball handling and accurate shooting. The Bad-

gers, however, were equal to the occasion and by their improved showing first raised a hope that, after all, they might be up there at the finish. The attack functioned smoothly, they went in after rebounds better than at any time last season and while they missed many shots—28 out of 40—those which they made indicated scoring possibilities not evident since the season of 1928—1929.

With a minute to go and Wisconsin leading, 28—26, Wroblewski of Pitt swished in a long one and tied the count. Pitt got the next tip-off and Smith missed a short shot. The ball was passed to Steen, far out on the floor and clear. He poised carefully and arched a beautiful 50 footer dead through the ring. Dr. Carlson sent a substitute in and as the timer's horn sounded, Coach Meanwell, thinking the game over, hustled his team off the floor. There was still one second to play, so they were recalled and Pitt was given one free throw for the technical foul, making it good and leaving the count 30—29. Time was sounded as the ball was tossed up at center.

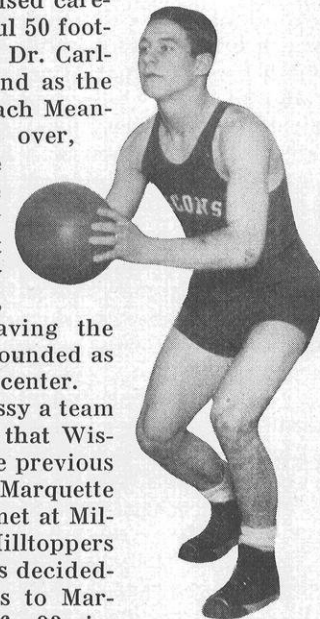
This victory over so classy a team as Pitt raised high hopes that Wisconsin would wipe out the previous year's 16—14 defeat by Marquette but when the two teams met at Milwaukee, Dec. 21, the Hilltoppers were "on" and the Badgers decidedly "off". Full credit goes to Marquette for a well earned 26—23 victory. They were much the more aggressive team, drove harder, got most of the rebounds and outshot Wisconsin from the floor. Shipley, with four long shots from outside the Badger defense, was the man who turned the tide. For Wisconsin, Roy Oakes at center, was outstanding. He held Budrunas, Marquette's high scoring center, to two baskets while scoring four himself. Bobby Poser again played a great game until he went out on four personals in the second half. Doug Nelson had an off night and Dwight Swan showed his lack of experience by extreme nervousness, leading to repeated loss of the ball by traveling and fumbling.

Although Wisconsin lost, the game was never a rout and late in the second half, with the count 26—19 against them, the Badgers staged a belated rally that gained them four points. They were driving hard at

(Continued on page 126)



POSER



CAPT. STEEN

This and That ABOUT THE FACULTY

PROF. WILLIAM A. SCOTT, for 30 years a member of the economics department at the University, will retire at the end of the present semester. He is the author of many papers on economic subjects as well as a book on money and banking which has a wide circulation.

His work in organizing and developing the school of commerce is the outstanding achievement of his career at the University. He acted as a director of the school until his resignation about four years ago. His retirement means the passing of another of the "old school" who had much to do in building the present reputation and character of the University.

Prof. Scott was born in Clarkson, N. Y., and received his A. B. degree at the University of Rochester. He has since been given two honorary degrees from his Alma Mater. He started his academic career as a teacher of history at the University of South Dakota, and from there went to Johns Hopkins university where he received his doctorate. He came to Wisconsin in 1892 as an assistant professor of political economy and has been here since that date.

Professors Kiekhofer and Morton will take over the classes now taught by Prof. Scott.

A NEW METHOD of conducting electrical current through steel has been invented by Prof. Edward Bennett of the electrical engineering department. Welding is expected to be one of the practical applications of the invention, with the pipe line industry probably benefitting the most from it.

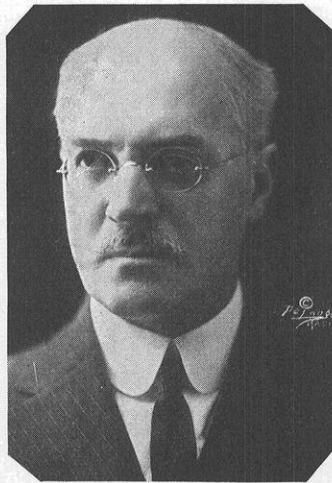
Application for a patent has already been made by Prof. Bennett, and no difficulty is expected in securing the patent as no similar process is on record at the patent office.

The Wisconsin Alumni Research foundation, organized to commercialize scientific discoveries made by professors of the University, will be in charge of the patent. Prof. Bennett has assigned it to this group.

H. L. Russell, director of the foundation, made the following statement regarding it: "At the present time, the discovery of this process looms very important. However, it is only in the elementary stage, and until practicable application of it has been made, its outcome is uncertain."

If the results of the method are completely successful, it is likely that the larger steel corporations of the country will endeavor to obtain control of the device and enter the pipe line business.

DANIEL W. MEAD, professor of hydraulic and sanitary engineering, has been made an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.



PROF. W. A. SCOTT
Retires after 30 years

Selection of Professor Mead and three other outstanding engineers of the nation was made at a meeting of the society's board of directors early in October at St. Paul.

Professor Mead, who is senior member of the firm of Mead and Seastone, will go to New York in January to receive the honor. Selection of these four men brings the list of honorary members of the society to 18.

PATENTS HAVE been issued to Dr. J. A. E. Eyster, physiology professor, for an instrument to measure the pressure of blood in veins.

The invention has been assigned by Dr. Eyster to the Wisconsin Alumni Research foundation which will have charge of its development and extension to medical practice.

Arterial pressure has hitherto been recordable by any one of several types of devices but there has been no satisfactory means to check the pressure of blood returning to the heart, Dr. Eyster indicated. He hopes his device will be a contribution to further study of heart operation in various diseases, he said. It is now being used experimentally by physicians of the Wisconsin General hospital.

Degree of venous pressure is determined by the Eyster instrument through placement of a box against any surface vein with increasing weight until the vein's point of collapse is determined. The pressure exerted by the instrument in causing collapse is shown by the

height of a water column.

Because of its novelty the device will first necessitate for fullest usefulness a correlation of large numbers of pressure figures from various patients, Dr. Eyster indicated.

Dr. Eyster has been a student of blood pressures for many years and is the author of a book, entitled "Venous Pressure," which was published in 1930.

PROF. JOHN M. GAUS of the political science department has been elected secretary of Gov. Philip F. La Follette's executive council.

Gov. La Follette has submitted a number of problems for the committee to consider including unemployment relief and chain banking.

The governor has suggested that the council concern itself with questions relating to the economic development of this section, such as transportation, raw materials, natural resources, land use, agriculture, and relations between state and local governments.

Alumni Invited to Prom

GREETINGS Alumni! In the first issue of the alumni Magazine this year the Junior Class extends its greetings to every Alumnus.

Undoubtedly you are looking forward to the greatest social function of the year, the Junior Prom. In the past years each alumnus received an invitation to the Prom by means of a letter sent out by the members of the Alumni Committee. We would like very much to do the same this year, but are unable to do so because of reduced appropriations for use by the Junior Class. Nevertheless we are making use of each opportunity and for that reason we are extending our invitations to you through the Magazine.

We know it is not absurd to say that the Junior Prom this year will be a greater success than ever before. Edwin Kinsley, Prom Chairman, and the chairmen of the various committees have been working with interest and initiative in the promotion of the Prom. The committees are enthusiastic and the Junior Class has given its whole-hearted support.

Each alumnus should make an extra effort to attend this year. One of our best liked instructors in the University stated that our education does not exist in the schedule we carry each semester, but in the outside activities in which we participate. You are still interested in the University and will always remain a part of this great institution.

Naturally you would all like to attend the Prom. The greatest danger, of course, is the tendency to make your decisions too late. Send in your reservations immediately and you will be accommodated on your arrival in Madison.

The Junior Class extends a cordial invitation to each alumnus to the Junior Prom to be held in the Great Hall of the Memorial Union, Friday night, February 5, 1932.

THE ALUMNI COMMITTEE



Results of Foreign Language Placement Tests for Freshmen in 1931 Announced

PLACEMENT tests in foreign languages were administered to freshmen on Sept. 17 and to late freshmen and transfers from other colleges on Sept. 26. There were nearly 650 students who presented themselves for these tests in French, Spanish, German, and Latin, which is about the same number that took them in 1930. The results showing the numbers and percents of failed, demoted, normally placed, and promoted students are set forth below in summary form.

These tests were given in compliance with the new curriculum requirements adopted in June, 1930, and first tried out last year. According to these regulations new students expecting to continue in the University a foreign language begun elsewhere must take a placement test in that language to determine what course they should pursue in the College of Letters and Science. Before the change went into effect students were placed in accordance with the high school units or college credits, or a combination of the two, which they offered. However, important investigations carried on here and in other institutions since

1924 have shown such a wide variety of scholastic attainments and such overlapping of talent at the secondary and higher levels of education that the use of highly standardized tests for a more scientific classification of language students not only seemed desirable but imperative if better teaching and more effective studying were to be obtained. The application of this principle, which will include ultimately other subjects than foreign languages, is the keystone of the new curriculum. While the old system stressed time serving, the new lays emphasis on achievement and should vitalize the work of both instructors and students.

Summary of the Results of the Placement Tests in Foreign Languages Administered September 17th and 26th to Freshmen and Transfers from Other Colleges. (Except for Latin the Columbia Research Bureau Tests Were Used).

French Results		
Number of students failed	12	3.0%
Number of students demoted one or more semesters	8	2.0
Number of students normally placed according to credits	248	62.5
Number of students advanced one or more semesters	129	32.5
	397	100.0%
German Results		
Number of students failed	7	5.1%
Number of students demoted one or more semesters	31	22.6
Number of students normally placed according to credits	66	48.2
Number of students advanced one or more semesters	33	24.1
	137	100.0%
Spanish Results		
Number of students failed	4	5.8%
Number of students demoted one or more semesters	18	26.1
Number of students normally placed according to credits	31	44.9
Number of students advanced one or more semesters	16	23.2
	69	100.0%
Latin Results		
Number of students failed	0	0.0%
Number of students demoted one or more semesters	3	6.3
Number of students normally placed according to credits	35	79.6
Number of students advanced one or more semesters	6	13.6
	44	100.0%
Summary of French, German, Spanish, and Latin Placement		
Number of students failed	23	3.4%
Number of students demoted one or more semesters	60	9.2
Number of students normally placed according to credits	380	58.7
Number of students advanced one or more semesters	184	28.4
	647	99.7%

Percent of Total Registration in Different Departments that Took the Placement Tests

397 out of about 2200 students (Dept. of Fr. & Ital.) or 18% took Fr. placement test.
 137 out of about 1450 students (Dept. of German) or 9.5% took Ger. placement test.
 69 out of about 1075 students (Dept. of Sp. & Port.) or 6.4% took Sp. placement test.
 44 out of about 385 students (Dept. of Classics) or 11.4% took Latin placement test.

FREDERIC D. CHEYDLEUR,
(Professor of French)



Insects and Airplanes

YOU HAVE heard the question asked many times and chances are that you have asked it yourself, "Where do all these insects come from anyway?" When the summer growing season begins, these unwelcome fellows just seem to come from everywhere. And then, most every year a new kind shows up. Where do they come from?

The United States Department of Agriculture has had that same question in mind and has been trying to find an answer. Most insects, of course, have wings and we can understand how they can easily get from one field over into another. But how much they make use of the air is a question that the Department has been trying to find out. So an airplane was secured and equipped with specially designed insect traps, so made that they could be opened or closed by the pilot while in the air. The plane was then sent up for many flights covering all hours of the day and night

as well as all seasons of the year. The screen trap was coated with a sticky substance so that the insects striking the screen would stay fastened to it.

The plane on going up covered different altitudes. At 1,000 feet, for instance, a trap would be opened for so many seconds. Then the plane would go up to 2,000 feet and another trap would be opened for so many seconds, and so on. The height above ground at which these tests were made ranged from 50 feet to 14,000 feet.

In these tests, insects were found in the air at all heights to which the plane went, even up at 14,000 feet or nearly three miles high. It was concluded that had the plane gone still higher that insects would likely have been found as high as it was possible to fly the plane. The heaviest insect population was found in the first 1,000 feet above ground, as might be expected. At 2,000 feet there were about half as many, and at 3,000 feet about half as many as at 2,000 feet, and so on. But even at 14,000 feet a remarkable number of insects were found.

To give you some idea of the number of insects found, computations were made from the several hundred collections made, which showed that under all conditions for all seasons of the year in Louisiana, where the tests were made, that an average of 25 million insects were found in the upper air over a square mile of ground, beginning at fifty feet above ground.

As a rule, the larger, stronger flying insects were found closer to the earth while the smaller, weaker ones were found at higher altitudes. It is particularly interesting to note that many insects that had no wings at all were found at very high altitudes. The balloon spider and many of the mites, for instance that have no power of flight whatsoever, were found as high as 10,000 feet. These insects, of course, being very light in weight are easily picked up by winds or air currents and carried high into the air.

At these high altitudes, the air currents or winds are extremely swift as compared to the winds at the ground. It is easy, therefore, for the insects in the air to be carried by the high winds for several hundred miles in a rather short time, whether they have wings or not. Then as they strike downward currents, or perhaps even rain, they are carried down to the ground where they might appear for the first time and even cause considerable damage.

By R. H. RASMUSSEN over W H A

The Alumni Association Calendar

THERE will be no calendar published by the Wisconsin Alumni Association this year. Due to a decline in memberships and advertising every effort is being made to keep expenses at a minimum and it is for this reason that the Board of Directors decided to eliminate the publishing of the annual calendar.

It is the hope of the officers of the Association that this service to our alumni may be re-established next year. Starting with the February issue we will publish a calendar of the current month's events combined with interesting historical facts about the University. In this way, we hope we can keep you as well informed as the popular calendar did during the past two years.

Retarding and Accelerating Growth Made Possible Through Glands

EXPERIMENTS to determine the exact part played by glands of internal secretions of the body in human physical and mental well-being, and to make these secretions useful to mankind, are now being conducted at the University. It is already known that many physical and even mental abnormalities in man can be traced to deficiencies in glands of internal secretions, which are commonly called hormones.

The scientists who are making the experiments are Professors Michael F. Guyer and Frederick L. Hisaw, both of the zoology department. Prof. Guyer is making special studies of cancer and the inheritance of certain deformities and abnormalities, while Prof. Hisaw is experimenting with the ductless glands of internal secretions, scientifically known as endocrine glands.



PROF. GUYER

These studies are just a few of the more than 50 experiments which are being carried on at the present time in the zoological laboratories in the Biology building. For use in the experiments, approximately 3,000 animals, including rats, mice, rabbits, monkeys, frogs, and fish, are kept in the laboratories.

The ductless or endocrine glands which produce these various internal secretions with which the experiments are being conducted occur in all back-boned animals from fishes to man, according to Prof. Guyer, who pointed out that the secretions themselves are second in importance only to the nervous system in keeping the parts of the body in harmonious operation, and that they are necessary for normal development and growth.

Height, the general form and external appearance of the body, whether slender or broad, the length of arms and legs, the shape of the face, the quality of the voice, the distribution of hair or of fat on the body, and even the emotions are in greater or less measure conditioned by the relative functionings of these regulative substances during early development and later life, he declared.

One of these glands of internal secretion which is known to science is the thyroid, which arises embryologically as an outgrowth from the digestive tract in the neck region, according to Prof. Guyer. Becoming shut off from its place of origin, it forms a ductless gland. In man it consists of two lobes attached to the sides of the lower portion of the larynx, and in an average-sized, normal man, the thyroid weighs from 20 to 25 grams.

Prof. Guyer described some interesting experiments which have been performed with thyroid, one of these glands of internal secretion, upon tadpoles. In one experiment it was discovered that both frog and salamander tadpoles fed on thyroid are forced into premature maturity, with frog tadpoles quickly developing legs, absorbing their tails, and becoming transformed into miniature frogs sometimes no larger than a fly. Another experiment revealed that a young tad-

(Continued on page 129)

While the CLOCK strikes the hour



German Baron to Receive Honorary Degree An honorary degree of doctor of laws will be conferred by the University upon Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Prittwitz und Gaffron, German ambassador to the United States, at the Goethe centenary convocation to be held in Madison March 22, 1932, the board of regents announced at a recent meeting. It was announced that the German ambassador will also speak at the convocation.

The regents also approved the recommendation that Camillo von Klenza, professor of American-German cultural relations at the University of Munich, Germany, be appointed Carl Schurz memorial lecturer at the University for the month of March, and that his honorarium of \$1,000 be paid from the Carl Schurz Memorial fund. Prof. von Klenza will also be a speaker at the Goethe convocation, at which Ambassador von Prittwitz will be awarded his honorary degree.

5 1/3 Cents Per Person For Heat The University spends about five cents a person on an average winter day for heat, according to John J. Novotny, chief operating engineer at the University heating plant.

"The average annual consumption for each member of the University is a truckload of coal. Thirty thousand tons of coal are burned each year and the approximate cost is \$125,000, or \$12.50 for each student and faculty member, Mr. Novotny said.

The average cost for heat for the classes of more than 9,000 students and 1,000 faculty members is 5 1/3 cents a person, the engineer declared.

Revive Use of "Grenz Ray" Although scientists abandoned experiments on the "Grenz-rays" a quarter of a century ago in the belief that they were useless, they have been revived by Dr. Ernest A. Pohle, professor of radiology and Dr. C. H. Bunting, professor of pathology, who are seeking to use the "Grenz-rays" as a treatment for skin diseases.

The rays are in the spectrum between the shortest ultra violet rays and the longest X-rays and thus earned the name Grenz, taken from the German word meaning "Borderline."

"Having very little penetration, these rays are absorbed in the very upper layers of the skin," Dr. Pohle said, "thus lending themselves very well to the treatment of skin diseases. They were used for the first time more than 25 years ago, but were given up. Scientific interest in them revived a few years ago and through the use of modern knowledge and apparatus, have been made available to radiology today."

The experiments conducted resulted recently in the publication of papers on the histological changes in animal skins after exposure to these rays. At the present time further investigations are being carried

on at the University as to their therapeutic value in selected skin conditions, in conjunction with the department of dermatology. It is felt however that the number of tests has not yet been large enough to make a definite statement regarding the efficacy of "Grenz-rays" as compared to the conventional type of X-rays used in skin treatments.

H. G. Wells Praises Wisconsin That the University "is one of the few great institutions of learning in the United States," was the opinion reiterated by H. G. Wells, eminent historian, in an interview granted the New York Herald Tribune shortly before he sailed for Italy.

Mr. Wells, who was forced by illness and fatigue to cancel a projected trip to Madison, expressed great regret at not having been able to carry out his plans. Obvious resentment at the conventions of friendship which compelled him to stay in New York instead of visiting Wisconsin, was shown.

"Instead of going to Madison," Mr. Wells said, "my friends managed to get me to visit the Empire State building. I went in order to stop their saying that I must see it."

Radio Course Offered by Extension There has been a long felt want in the radio field for a school of recognized standing to give a complete, comprehensive, well balanced course in Radio Communication, to be complete within itself and capable of being finished within a reasonable time. Realizing this need the University Extension Division in Milwaukee is giving such a course to fit students for advanced places in radio activities. This is a new type of college training of a semi-professional nature with the object of training young men for positions existing in a field between the skilled craftsman and the trained professional engineer.

All trades and professions are now demanding that the men participating in them shall be thoroughly trained in the theory and fundamentals of the trade or profession in question. The ever expanding science of radio is possibly more exacting in this than any other because of the extremely technical nature of the subject and of the enormous responsibilities upon the shoulders of an operator. A few years ago a man could be a fairly good operator or technician without any particular training, but today, if a man expects to succeed in this field he must be thoroughly grounded in the theory and practical applications of the fundamental principles of radio communication.

The course given in Milwaukee is not an experiment for it has grown out of auxiliary courses given during the past six years and is planned as a definite preparation for the actual problems met in practice.

The work given is substantially of collegiate grade, requiring only a high school education or the equivalent for entrance. The training is very intensive, requiring the entire time of a student for two semesters. The entire day is occupied from eight until four-thirty with lectures, class work and laboratory experiments and special problems and assignments to be completed after class hours. This same course may be taken in evening classes over a period of two years or by correspondence. The satisfactory completion of the course qualifies a student for the government examination for a Second Class Commercial Operator's License or he may enter many of the allied branches of the radio industry.

"Athlete's X-ray examination of athletes has thus far Heart" failed to show that they have enlarged hearts, a Myth
Dr. Walter J. Meek, professor of physiology of the Medical school said at the annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North American in St. Louis.

"There is a common belief," Doctor Meek said, "that athletes have enlarged hearts, but there has been no sufficient study of the matter so far as we are aware. J. A. E. Eyster has secured a large series of observations on Wisconsin athletes. The subjects include 83 men and 84 women, all of whom have indulged in athletics throughout their high school course and two or more years in college.

"On comparing the X-ray pictures of this group with the pictures of 100 normals, there is no variation from the normal and therefore no evidence of hypertrophy. Heart areas of bicycle riders, even with extreme exertion, do not usually show marked enlargement. In one case we were able to secure an X-ray of a student who had collapsed while peddling on the stationary bicycle. Much to our surprise there was a smaller heart area than normal."

Protecting Wisconsin's Health Giving greater protection to the health of Wisconsin people during the last year than in any previous period, the state laboratory of hygiene through its central laboratory at the University and branches in seven state cities, examined 124,859 specimens in its search for disease last year, it is revealed in a report compiled by Dr. W. D. Stovall, director.

This figure represents an increase of almost 10 per cent in the work of the central and branch laboratories. Specimens suspected of carrying disease germs are sent to the laboratories from every part of the state. These specimens are examined in certain medical tests at the laboratories, and reports are returned immediately. In this way, a central control over disease is exercised in Wisconsin, even to the extent of possible epidemics.

The entire increase in the work during the past year was accomplished in the central laboratory at the University, according to the report, which shows a small decrease in the work of the branch laboratories at Beloit, Green Bay, Kenosha, Oshkosh, Rhinelander, Superior, and Wausau.

Of the total examinations made during the year, 77,780 or almost two-thirds were completed at the central laboratory while 47,079 were made in the branch

laboratories. Last year 63,447 examinations were conducted at the University laboratory, an increase in the work here over last year of exactly 14,333 examinations.

Analyses for the detection of diphtheria, gonorrhea, tuberculosis, and impurities in water formed the leading activities of the laboratories during the year, the report reveals. Of the total number of examinations made, 23,723 were diphtheria, 19,057 gonorrhea, 17,350 water tests, and 15,652 tuberculosis.

The laboratory recently adopted another measure in its fight against disease in the state, this time against infantile paralysis. The laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Stovall, has begun the collection of convalescent serum from the blood of persons who have had the disease, which can be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. Since the preparation of the serum takes considerable time and requires extreme care, this has imposed quite a heavy demand on the laboratory, Dr. Stovall declared in making the report.

Train Students for Latin-American Journalism A new special curriculum which will have as its objective the training of students for press association work in Latin-American countries was established this fall in the School of Journalism.

Undertaken in cooperation with Prof. Joaquin Ortega, chairman of the department of Spanish, the special curriculum was put into effect only after extended negotiations with the Associated Press and United Press had indicated a need for the special training, the plan for which had brought forth a cordial interest on the part of these associations.

In addition to completing the regular curriculum of the School of Journalism and acquiring a thorough training in the Spanish and Portuguese languages, the students will pursue a number of special courses in geography, economics, political science, and language, such as "Geography of South America", "Geography of Foreign Markets", "Economic Development and Trade in Latin America", "The United States and Latin America", "Spanish-American Literature", "Spanish-American Civilization", and "Interpreting Hispanic News".

No student will be admitted to the curriculum without special permission of the chairman of the Spanish and journalism departments. After graduation, it is understood that the press associations will expect the candidate to serve for several years in the American newspaper or association field before going to a Latin-American post.

Urge New Dairy Building Erection of a new dairy building for the college of agriculture is advocated editorially by Hoard's Dairyman, a magazine of the dairy industry, in a recent edition. Under the caption, "Wisconsin's Opportunity," the editors urge inclusion of this building project in the state's program of public works as a means of relieving the unemployment situation.

"Hiram Smith hall, the present dairy building, was erected in 1891," the editorial says. "In the 40 years since then the number of milk cows in the state has more than trebled, and the cows of today are of a

(Continued on page 128)

Badgers *You should know*

Hanson Plans Return to Antarctic

LIEUT. MALCOLM P. HANSON, who helped build WHA, the University radio station, plans to return to Little America with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, he revealed in Washington, D. C., recently.

Hanson, who became one of the country's first radio announcers with the completion of WHA, is assembling scientific data collected during the first Byrd expedition, with which he was chief radio operator. A member of the naval research laboratory, he lives in Washington with his wife and son. The child was born while Hanson was in the Antarctic.

A graduate of the Milwaukee University school, Hanson entered the University in 1914, and helped build WHA in 1921. He served in naval radio stations during the World war. After the conflict he became a commercial operator at sea, and saved a ship damaged by storms with a home-made radio compass.

His observations in Little America won him the gold medal of the Veteran Wireless Operators' association in 1929.



HANSON

Frank Lloyd Wright Establishes Unique Art School at Taliesin

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT, ex-'89, world famous architect and noted creator of his Taliesin estate at Spring Green, revealed that he has already received 54 applications from people in all parts of the world to become apprentices when the Hillside school is reopened at Taliesin in September, 1932. Applications have been received from people in Japan, China, Switzerland, France, Holland, Russia, and Germany, among other countries.

The faculty of the school is to consist of about 12 members, including Mr. Wright and Dr. Widjeveld, internationally known architect of Amsterdam, Holland, a sculptor, a painter, and technical experts in pottery, textiles, and glass-making, Mr. Wright explained. One hundred ten persons will be accepted as apprentices of the school, and there will be no "teaching," only leadership by the faculty and freedom to express any artistic ability.

An apprentice may be from "14 to 100 years old," Mr. Wright said, providing the 14-year-old has had some preliminary training, and providing the aged are young in spirit.

The apprentice will be admitted on one month's trial, his progress and artistic attitude during that period to be the basis of permission or refusal by Mr. Wright and Mr. Widjeveld to continue in the school.

Tuition will be \$520 a year for the apprentices receiving the "Taliesin fellowship," as Mr. Wright terms the apprentice's connection with the group.

The Taliesin apprentices will work three hours a day out of doors in such pursuits as farming, and about five hours a day under the leadership of the faculty in architecture, pottery, textiles, glass-making, and other arts.

Fellowes Named District Medical Supervisor for Alaskan Territory

FOR THE first time in its history, Alaska is to have a health supervisor, appointed by the federal government to direct a program for the entire territory. Dr. Frank Samuelson Fellowes, '20, has been named district medical director for Alaska. He left Seattle Oct. 1 to go to Juneau, which will be his headquarters.

In 1926, Dr. Fellowes entered the Public Health service as assistant surgeon in the U. S. Marine hospital at Chicago. After several months there he was transferred to the Marine hospital at Norfolk, Va., and then to New York Quarantine station. On July 1, 1928, he was put in charge of all fumigating activities at Puget Sound, Victoria B. C., Townsend, Washington, and Vancouver, with headquarters at Seattle. Since May 6, 1929, he has been stationed at Portland, Ore., where he has had supervision of all public health activities in that territory.

In Alaska there are nearly 30,000 natives—Eskimos, Aleuts, Athapascans, and Thlingets. They live in small villages, varying from 30 to 40 people to 300 and 400, scattered over an empire of 586,400 miles. The government has in this vast territory six hospitals, 10 physicians, and 34 nurses. To the natives and white men scattered along thousands of miles of the Yukon river a medical boat furnishes the only means of securing medical and dental relief.

Each year during the summer months, this boat cruises along the river as far as the Yukon Delta with a physician, two nurses, and a dentist on board. Much of Dr. Fellowes' time will be spent in traveling over this vast country by sled, airplane and boat.

Tuberculosis in its various forms, trachoma, and pneumonia are particularly prevalent in Alaska. Hereditary diseases are common and the white man has also contributed, through his contact, certain diseases which were unknown to the native.

Champion Flower Grower

WHILE BANKS and businesses crash, stocks reach unheard of depths, and earnings dwindle to nothing, there are still a few things which "old man Depression" can't touch. One of them is the growing of beautiful things. Mr. Martin Knutsen of the class of 1914 will vouch for this fact.

Professor of Bacteriology at Penn State college, Mr. Knutsen has spent most of his spare hours in the rear of his home developing a beautiful garden full of colorful flowers.



KNUTSEN AND HIS CUPS

While growing most of the known species of plants, his pets are roses, iris, gladiolus and dahlias. He takes such excellent care of these flowers, in fact, tends them so masterfully that at a recent flower show at State College, Pennsylvania, he had little difficulty in capturing enough points to assure him the sweepstake cup for

the third year in succession, thereby gaining permanent possession of the trophy. The ease with which he accomplished this feat is disclosed in the final tabulations showing Mr. Knutsen with a total of 64 points to 33 for his nearest competitor. The Kiwanis cup for excellency in roses also rests on Mr. Knutsen's mantle for the coming year.

Kammholz Receives Haight Award

TWO YEARS ago, members of the Class of 1899 established the George Haight Scholarship for outstanding students of forensics. The first award made last year was received by Thomas Parry Jones, a young Englishman studying for the ministry. This year the annual \$500 award has been voted to Theophil Kammholz, a third year law student.

Rated by members of the speech department faculty as one of the most outstanding debaters ever to enter Wisconsin, Kammholz has received practically every award possible for one interested in forensics to receive. For three years he has been a member of the intercollegiate debate team. He is a member of Hesperia society and was its president in 1929-30. In 1930-31, he was president of the forensic board. He received the Vilas medal in 1930. He is a member of the Union Forum Committee, president of the Wisconsin chapter of Delta Sigma Rho, honorary forensic fraternity, and associate editor of the Wisconsin Law Review, publication of the Law school. And in addition to his many activities on the campus, Kammholz has maintained the remarkable average of 2.54 including two years of work in the Law school. He is a member of Delta Pi Epsilon social fraternity.

Translating German Education Policies is Badger's Occupation

WITH THE appointment of Alina M. Lindegren, '21, as a specialist in the foreign education branch of the United States office of education, a Wisconsin woman will come to Washington to translate Germanic-languages and aid in the circulation of information concerning education in western European countries.

Miss Lindegren was born in Vasa, Finland. For 14 years she taught in the elementary grades at Superior, then from 1920 to 1925 was instructor in the history department while doing graduate work. She received her master of arts degree in 1922, and a doctor of philosophy degree in 1928.

Between 1925 and 1928, she left Wisconsin for Ohio and taught psychology and history of education at Oxford college for women at Oxford, O. Then she returned and since 1928 has been history instructor in the Superior State Teachers' college.

Her chief duty in her new position as specialist in western European school systems will be the preparation for publication, from original data written in various languages of various nations, bulletins and articles on education in the western European countries, particularly the Germanic-language countries.

Miss Lindegren will assist in maintaining constant contact with educational movements in these countries and in collecting and keeping adequate documentation about them. She will also help college registrars and committees of admission in the United States to evaluate credentials of students from the Germanic-Scandinavian countries.

Thirty Thousand Made Use of the University Facilities Last Year

OF THE 32,120 men and women who made use of the educational facilities of the University during the past year, in their pursuit of higher education, a large majority were from Wisconsin, according to figures recently compiled in the office of the University statistician.

Men lead the women in taking advantage of these higher educational facilities, it was revealed, since 18,851 men were enrolled in the various courses of study offered during the year by the University, while only 13,269 women were enrolled.

These figures consist of the total number of men and women enrolled in all of the various divisions, sessions, and short courses provided by the University during the entire year. The largest number of students, 10,001, were enrolled in courses of study offered during the regular school year.

An additional 3,855 students were enrolled in the summer session courses, and 156 more in the short and dairy courses, the figures show. Exactly 8,892 persons sought higher education during the year through the correspondence study department of the Extension division, while another 8,522 Wisconsin citizens went to school in extension classes held in many cities of

(Continued on page 121)

W I T H Badger Sports

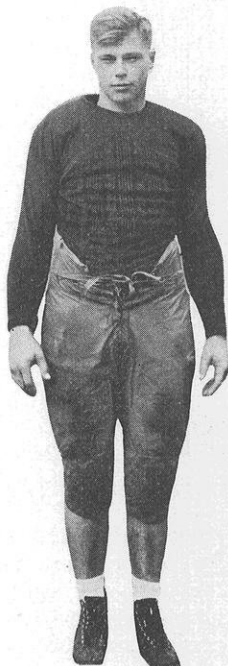
Kabat Elected Football Captain

Greg Kabat, Wisconsin's all-conference guard for the past two years, received additional honors recently when he was chosen captain of the 1932 football team by his mates as they were feted by 260 students and alumni at a banquet held in Tripp commons.

"I am glad to have this honor bestowed upon me by the fellows of the team," stated Kabat, "and I want to say now that we are not out for just moral victories next year."

The banquet for the purpose of honoring the 1931 grid team was featured by speeches by Pres. Glenn Frank, Maj. John Griffiths, Big Ten athletic commissioner, Head Coach Glenn Thistlethwaite, Athletic Director George Little, and Ted Kammholz, '32.

Kabat learned his football in Milwaukee while attending Bay View High school. In his prep playing he featured in the full-back post and won all-city recognition for several years. He was shifted to guard in his freshman year at the University and did so well at his new post that he was acclaimed as one of the best guards in the middle west by the late Knute Rockne at the close of the 1930 season. Both last year and after this past season Kabat won berths on several of the all-conference and all western teams. He is awarded honorable mention in the College Humor all-American squad for the 1931 season. Outside of his football work, Greg is one of the mainstays on Art Thomsen's hockey team, and is a consistent performer in the shot put and discus events in outdoor track. Like most every other captain Wisconsin has had in recent years, Kabat is working his way through school.



CAPT-ELECT

the team a year ago, gave up his post early in the season, when he realized that, weakened by an attack of influenza, he would not be able to stay with his team.

The Billie Goldie trophy, annually awarded to the leading cross-country man on the Wisconsin team, was given this year to Lawrence Kirk, Seaside, Ore. Kirk was the first Badger in three of the five races he ran, being second to Bertrand in the conference run, and fourth against Michigan.

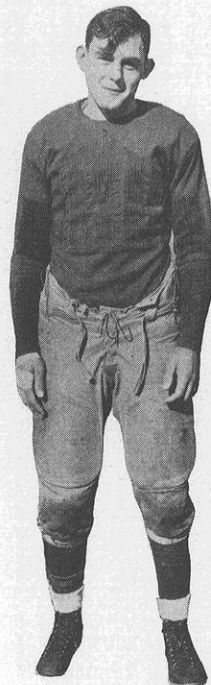
Smith Selected Most Valuable

Harold F. Smith, of Freeport, Ill., the captain of the 1931 football team, was designated as the most valuable player to the 1931 squad by his teammates. As a result, he was the Badger nominee for the trophy awarded annually by The Chicago Tribune to the grid man selected as the most valuable player to his team in the Western conference. Clarence Munn of Minnesota was awarded the honor.

"Hal" has been a varsity tackle for three years. He is a senior in civil engineering and is earning his way through college by working nights in a filling station.

Hal, who is six feet in height and tips the beam at 185 pounds, has been under a handicap ever since he first took up the grid-iron sport. Due to a weak knee received in a high school tilt, he has been compelled to wear a heavy metal brace all the time he has played with the single exception of the Chicago game during the last season. In addition, he has suffered from a strained wrist and a broken hand, but neither of these was enough to keep him idle for a long stretch of time.

The outstanding factor in Smith's play was its inconspicuousness. Because of the finished quality of his work, he was seldom picked as the "star" of the game, but you have only to ask



MOST VALUABLE

his mates to ascertain whether he was aggressively driving into the heart of the enemy offense and leading his men in the attack. He was often down on punts with his ends, despite the fact that he was not naturally a speedy runner. He was a deadly tackler, and the times that a defensive man came through his part of the line were few and far between.

Wright Elected Harrier Captain

George "Red" Wright, '33, was elected captain of the 1932 Wisconsin cross-country team at the annual Turkey banquet of the team.

Kenneth Bertrand, Madison senior, was elected to the leadership of the 1931 team as a post-season honor. MacClure Thompson, who had been chosen to head

Miller Made Frosh Crew Coach

GEORGE W. (RIP) MILLER, '31, was elected freshman crew coach at a meeting of the athletic council held early this fall. For the past two years, Miller has been coxswain of the Badger varsity and has bent every effort to produce a winning crew for Wisconsin. He succeeds Frank Orth, '28.

Miller first learned his oaranship under "Old Dick" Glendon at Annapolis, where he coxed the Navy Freshman and Junior Varsity to victories at the historic Poughkeepsie regatta. He was dropped from the Naval academy because of his inability to grow a few inches to reach the height requirement set by the Navy. His first year at Wisconsin he alternated with "Bobby" Jones in barking at the huskies. When Jones left school, Miller assumed full charge of the coxswain's seat.

Coach Mike Murphy is especially pleased with the selection as he feels that Miller knows more about rowing than any other man whom the athletic department could obtain for the meager salary offered. The freshmen have been rowing in the huge sixteen oared barge ever since the beginning of school and as soon as the cold weather sets in will be transferred to the old shelf in the Gym annex where they will work on the machines until the lake opens again in spring.

Marquette Signed for Next Season

WISCONSIN and Marquette will clash on the gridiron at Camp Randall, Oct. 1, 1932.

The contract which was completed between Conrad Jennings, athletic director at the Milwaukee school, and George E. Little terminated the intense demand for the game and silenced the blatant voices of Milwaukee legislators in the assembly.

This game completes the 1932 list of major games on schedule, which follows:

- Oct. 1—Marquette, here.
- Oct. 8—Iowa, here.
- Oct. 15—Purdue at Lafayette.
- Oct. 22—Open.
- Oct. 29—Ohio State at Columbus.
- Nov. 5—Illinois, here.
- Nov. 12—Minnesota, here.
- Nov. 19—Chicago at Chicago.

The date was selected as Oct. 1, in preference to the other open date, Oct. 22, because the latter comes between the Purdue and Ohio games on Oct. 15, and Oct. 29. It is planned to schedule a weak team for the intervening weekend.

Marquette has never defeated Wisconsin at football in the seven times the two have met, and the Hilltoppers have scored only once. The first game of the series was played in 1904 and resumed intermittently until 1919. In 1908 Marquette scored six points against the Badgers' nine.

The complete record:

- 1904—Wisconsin 33, Marquette 0.
- 1905—Wisconsin 29, Marquette 0.
- 1908—Wisconsin 9, Marquette 6.
- 1913—Wisconsin 13, Marquette 0.
- 1914—Wisconsin 48, Marquette 0.
- 1915—Wisconsin 85, Marquette 0.
- 1919—Wisconsin 13, Marquette 0.

Tankmen Look Only Mediocre

A SQUAD of 47 Badger swimmers is being worked out three times a week by Coach Joe Steinauer in an effort to produce a better team this year than was obtained last year. It is expected that this can easily be done, as the 1930-31 team was riddled by ineligibilities.



STEINAUER

The first workout was held by the varsity swimming team on October 1. While the number of men reporting is not any larger than usual, it contains a fairly large percentage of good swimmers. Eight of last year's varsity squad have returned while 11 of last year's frosh paddlers are trying to earn their letters this year.

In general the squad is not outstanding but this is no fault of the coaches. The development of swimmers is slow, due to the inadequate facilities, provided by the University, for this purpose.

The freshman team is still in the making, having had only two workouts this season, so naturally no predictions can be made for them. As practice continues, freshmen will be eliminated by time trials till a group of about 25 men remains. This will take some time as there are 90 men trying out for the frosh team.

Thirty Thousand Made Use of the University Facilities Last Year

(Continued from page 119)

the state. Finally at the Milwaukee center of the Extension division, 694 other persons attended classes.

Men lead the women in only one of the sessions of the University, the report revealed, when it showed that 2,460 women were enrolled in last year's summer session classes, while only 1,395 men were registered. During the regular year, however, almost twice as many men as women attended the classes at the University. While 6,339 men were enrolled in the regular session, only 3,662 women were registered as students.

Of the total studying by correspondence, 3,633 were women and 5,259 were men. Exactly 5,156 men were enrolled in the extension classes, while 3,366 women attended. At the Milwaukee center, 547 of the students were men and only 147 women, while in the short and dairy courses, 155 times more men were enrolled than women, since only one woman attended these courses, while 155 men were registered.

Although no women at all were enrolled in the engineering courses offered in the graduate school, the report showed that women were gradually creeping into the fields of study offered by the professional schools of the University. Exactly 15 women were engaged in the study of law, while 26 were enrolled in medicine.

Among the undergraduate courses, 17 women were found enrolled in chemistry courses, 25 in premedical courses, three in chemical engineering, and only one each in civil and electrical engineering courses of study. Women reigned supreme in home economics courses, with 325 enrolled during the year.

In the ALUMNI World

Class of 1882

Frank A. HOWE of Mellette, S. Dak., is planning to attend the fiftieth reunion of the class in June. His son, Charles B. Howe, is in the economic division of the Federal Farm Board at Washington. His daughter, Frances, is the wife of Dr. Clif. Hamilton, and his youngest daughter, Mary, is a graduate student at Denver University, Colo.

Class of 1888

George BOLLINGER is living in Claremont, Minn. He has been a minister in the Presbyterian Church for 26 years, eighteen of which have been spent in Minnesota.

Class of 1894

Hobart S. JOHNSON, formerly vice-president of the Gisholt Machine co., Madison, has been elected president of the firm to succeed his brother, the late Carl A. JOHNSON, '91.

Class of 1895

Aloys WARTNER writes: "This reminds me that over six months have passed since many of us met at Madison at the class reunions in June. It was an enjoyable meeting, to see many of the old grads back at Madison, and yet how many changes have been wrought since '95! One would hardly know the place, so much larger and greater every way. And then to meet President Frank is a real treat. Here are greetings to the boys and girls of '95."—One of the first nominations confirmed by the senate at its first executive session of this congress was that of Ralph E. SMITH for assistant to the commissioner of internal revenue. Smith is now second in command at the internal revenue bureau. Smith has been with the bureau for the past six years. He began as an attorney and became head of the civil division of the general counsel's office a year ago.

Class of 1902

Arthur H. INBUSCH suffered a stroke of apoplexy several years ago and has been unable to talk since that time. However, he still enjoys his daily walks.—Frank G. SWOBODA recently addressed the national convention of the Aetna Life Insurance co. on the subject of "Using All the Tools in the Kit."—Charles D. HUNTER, who is a physician with offices in the Medical Arts bldg., Tacoma, Wash., has retired as president of the North Pacific Surgical Society.

Class of 1903

William O. HOTCHKISS, president of the Michigan School of Mines, is the author of a new book, "The Story of a Billion Years."

Class of 1906

Ralph D. HETZEL has been chosen as a member of the advisory council of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association.

Class of 1912

James R. ADAMS is in the rubber manufacturing business in California. His address is 468 West Wilson st., Glendale. K. T. Ho, vice-president of the Liberty Bank of Honolulu, has been elected to serve as cashier of the institution.

Class of 1916

Robert J. CUNNINGHAM of Janesville, has been appointed counsel for the League of Wisconsin Municipalities.—Martin H. HIGGINS has been appointed chairman of the educational committee of the Chicago Advertising Club. Under the leadership of Mr. Higgins, a three-day advertising exhibit will be shown at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, from January 21 to 23, displaying the best advertising produced in Chicago during 1931.—E. H. THOMPSON has been appointed county agent of Ozaukee, Wis., County.

Class of 1917

"Peter Mabie," who makes delightful illustrations for small children's books, is really Emelie WIEDENBECK of Madison. Miss Wiedenbeck has published five books, among them "Gingerbread Stories," and "The Toy Shop Parade." She has just completed two additional books and is working upon three more. Her latest marketed book is "When the Circus Comes to Town."

Class of 1918

Chester ALLEN, director of field organization at the University Extension Division, was one of Wisconsin's representatives at meetings of the National Institute on Mercenary Crime held in Chicago recently. Judge Andrew A. BRUCE, '90, was one of the speakers at the session.

Class of 1919

Johann J. SMERTENKO has been selected as managing editor of the new weekly magazine, "Opinion, a Journal of Jewish Life and Letters." Mr. Smertenko was formerly an instructor of journalism at Grinnell college. He has been a contributor to a number of leading American periodicals, including the *Nation* and the *Outlook*.—William P. HAYES is an engineer with the Keystone Pipe Line co. of Philadelphia. He and his family are living at 85 Lincoln ave., Lansdowne.

Class of 1920

Glenn J. McWILLIAMS, attorney in Janesville, has been appointed county judge of Rock County.—Bert H. PUERNER, who is with the Allis-Chalmers co. of Milwaukee, recently returned from Russia. He spent a year in the Soviet States as representative of the company.

Class of 1921

Howard P. JONES has been appointed secretary of a nation-wide committee to study county govern-

ment and recommend improvement. Jones is public relations secretary of the National Municipal League.

Class of 1922

Sonya FORTHAL Spiesman is a research assistant at the University of Chicago. She is living at 222 N. Oak Park ave., Oak Park.

Class of 1923

Dr. C. Oliver HEIMDAL completed his fellowship in surgery at the Mayo Clinic last spring and has opened offices in Aurora, Ill. He was elected secretary and treasurer of the Aurora Medical Society at their last meeting.—Olga ANDERSON Buhl is living at 1369 Hudson ave., Chicago.—Fred C. STEWART is an assistant professor at Penn State College, State College, Pa.—Clark A. DUNN is teaching at Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.

Class of 1924

At the conference of the Association of College and University Unions which was held in Ann Arbor in December, Porter F. BUTTS, house director of the Memorial Union, was elected president for the coming year.—Fred MOLLERUS is an engineer with the International Machinery co. at Antofagasta, Chile.

Class of 1925

Marion STRENG writes: "I am head of the dancing at Barnard College, Columbia University, and I am enjoying the work at Barnard immensely."—Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Brehm (Alice CUMMINGS) have moved from Milwaukee to 131 Gladstone st., Detroit, Mich., where Mr. Brehm represents a Milwaukee advertising agency.

Class of 1926

Earl J. RENARD, who has been cooperating with the Wisconsin College of Agriculture in the development of disease-free stocks, recently sailed for New Zealand where he is establishing plantings of canning peas for the coming months. As a representative of a peas seed growing organization, he is actively engaged in producing certain superior strains of disease resistant peas, the demand for which necessitates speeding up the growing program. New Zealand was selected because it is located in the southern hemi-

sphere and alternates seasons with this section.—Adolph J. ACKERMAN sailed on December 15 for the Panama Canal Zone where he is to be engaged on the construction of the Madden Dam for the next three or four years.

Class of 1927

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. ARNOLD (Helen WILCOX, '28) and their daughter, Elizabeth, have moved from New Jersey back to Wisconsin. Mr. Arnold has been transferred from the E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. dye works plant at Pennsgrove, N. J., where he has been located for the past 4½ years, to the Newport plant at Carrolville, Wis., which has recently been taken over by the DuPont co.—Ralph E. McMULLEN is with the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads in Glacier National Park. His headquarters are at Portland, Ore.

Class of 1928

Frank HENRY, farm editor of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, Madison, was elected vice-president of the Farm News Writers Association at the annual meeting held in Chicago in December.—Mary WILKINSON Byrnes is assistant director of the Home Service department of the T. M. E. R. & L. Co., Milwaukee.—John H. NELSON is doing graduate work at the University of California, Berkeley.—Florence HIGGINS and her mother sailed recently aboard the S. S. Marques de Comillas for Spain, where they will spend the next few months.—Madison members of the Class met at the Memorial Union building on December 16 to formulate plans for the coming reunion in June. Fifteen members helped to consume a tasty meal. Those present were Charles DOLLARD, assistant director of the Memorial Union; Arthur ANDERSON who is selling insurance to the gullible Madisonians and who as treasurer of the Class presented a very favorable financial report; Hamilton BEATTY, a rising architect, Gordon DAWSON, who is practicing law with Lyall Beggs; Mrs. Gordon Dawson (Marjorie McCLELLAN); Dick ELA, now selling steel in an effort to aid the return of prosperity; Mortimer HUBER, district supervisor for Aetna Life Insurance co.; Bob PIKE, now in his second year in the Law School; Martha BROWNE;

BE A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT

Any intelligent person may earn money corresponding for newspapers; all or spare time; experience unnecessary; no canvassing; send for free booklet; tells how. Room 621, Dun Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Bill GRAHAM; Clarence SONDERN, who has returned to do graduate work; Arthur GOSLING; Bill ASPINWALL who guides the financial destinies of the Athletic Department; Mrs. Harry Thoma (Peg DRAKE); and Harry THOMA. It was decided to correspond with the presidents of the other classes reuniting in our group, '26, '27, and '29, in an attempt to formulate a program in which all of these classes would take part. More news concerning this reunion will appear in a later issue of the Magazine.

Class of 1929

Clayton FYFE is a research engineer with the Oilgear co. of Milwaukee.—H. W. GERLACH is doing graduate work in the College of Agriculture at the University.—Ralph J. KRAUT is with the General Electric co. at Schenectady.

Class of 1930

Raymond JOHNSON is an accountant with the National Theatre Supply co. of New York. He is living at 8300 4th ave., Brooklyn.—Synneva HOFLAND is the director of physical education for women at Macalester College, St. Paul.—Franklin PRINZ is singing with Ben Bernie's orchestra at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago.—John W. FOLLOWS, who is attending St. Catherine's college of Oxford University, England, finished third in the annual cross-country race between Oxford and Cambridge in December. Oxford defeated Cambridge 20 points to 35.—Gilbert OLSON is coaching the basketball squad of the Neillsville Service co. at Neillsville, Wis.—"Bud" Foster is playing basketball with the Neenah professional team.—Rosalyn ROSENTHAL writes: "A three months trip through Europe, Egypt and Palestine has just come to an end. Now, while still gasping from the thrill of that, I have announced my engagement to Dr. N. Zeitlin of Chicago. I shall be married shortly, but intend to continue studying sculpturing and finishing my M. A. at Northwestern."

Alumni BRIEFS

Engagements

- 1920 Elise A. Low, La Porte, Ind., to Herbert M. KAHN, Appleton. Miss Low is a graduate of the University of Illinois.
- 1924 Emma Gibson Gregg, Washington, D. C., to Dr. Allan D. DICKSON, Madison. Miss Gregg attended George Washington University. No date has been set for the wedding.
- 1924 Helene C. Copp, Chula Vista, Calif., to Harvey H. KARNOPP. Miss Copp is a graduate of Lawrence College.
- 1928 Faerie KOHLHASE, Chicago, to Stanley T. Crossland, Blue Island, Ill.
- 1931 Aloysia P. OBERLAND, Manitowoc, to Gustav F. Luttringhaus, Maywood, Ill. Mr. Luttringhaus is a graduate of the University of Munich, Germany.
- ex '31 Grace Godfrey, Wauwatosa, to Richard FORESTER. Miss Godfrey attended Oberlin College.
- ex '32 Jane Brooks to Harold E. HOLBROOK, Jr., both of Milwaukee. Miss Brooks is a graduate of Milwaukee-Downer.

Marriages

- Faculty Margaret Hahn to Professor Richard T. ELY in the summer. Prof. and Mrs. Ely are living at Redburn, N. J., near the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities. Mrs. Ely attended Northwestern university.
- 1915 Josephine Gruetzmacher, Watertown, to Emil NEUPERT, Lake Mills, on December 9 at Columbus. At home in Lake Mills, where Mr. Neupert is cashier and a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Lake Mills.
- 1917 Laura M. Gundlach to Armin ELMENDORF on December 5 at Chicago.
- 1922 Irma Peuser to Anthony F. ROHLFING, both of Milwaukee, on November 28 at Milwaukee.
- 1922 Lucille LANGSTADT, Appleton, to Edward Jozwiak, Winona, Minn., on November 28 at Winona. At home in that city at 708 W. King st.
- 1924 Marcia L. Bruch, Evanston, to Edward F. POSER on Nov-

- vember 7 at Evanston. At home at 207 Kedzie st., Evanston.
- 1925 Mary E. ATWOOD, Madison, to Henri Binet, Geneva, Switzerland, on December 22 at Geneva.
- ex '25 Ruth ASHTON, Rockford, to Dr. Aven Nelson, Laramie, Wyo., on November 29 at Santa Fe, N. M. At home in Laramie, where Dr. Nelson is in charge of the botany department of the University of Wyoming.
- ex '27 Helmae M. Blankenheim, Madison, to Harold H. HAYSSEN on December 22 at Madison. At home at Spring Harbor, Madison.
- 1927 Edna Schelin, Milwaukee, to Carl J. REINHOLD on December 5 at Whitefish Bay, Milwaukee. At home in Shorewood.
- 1927 Barbara F. MOORE, Reedsburg, to Francis E. Dameron, Seaton, Ill., on November 27.
- 1927 Evelyn M. Fossum to Carl W. Erikson, Chicago, on November 30 at Chicago. At home on Glenwood ave. in that city.
- 1928 Mary J. WILKINSON, Oconomowoc, to M. B. Byrnes on October 24. At home at 3035 W. Wisconsin ave., Milwaukee.
- 1929 Eunice HORN, Yankton, S. D., to Howard W. REAM, Madison, on December 25 at Milwaukee.
- 1930 Evelyn D. Holliday, Madison, to Jerome H. HERRIED on December 25 at Madison. At home in Watertown, where Mr. Herried is a teacher in the high school.
- 1930 Catherine O'MALLEY, Chicago, to Robert T. HOMEWOOD on December 28 at Madison. Mr. Homewood is assistant state sanitary engineer of Virginia.
- 1930 Mary P. FULTON to William W. GARSTANG on September 12. At home at 3504 Evergreen ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1930 Blanche WOLPERT, Antigo, to Herman J. POSNER, Milwaukee, on December 27 at Madison. Mr. Posner is a student in the law school of the University.
- 1931 Alice Yarwood, Madison, to Lewis D. BACON on December 3 at Madison. At home at 408 N. Henry st., Madison.
- 1931 Carol A. Williams, Madison, to John H. HUNT, Topeka,

- Kans., on December 19 at Madison. At home at 1336 Greenleaf st., Chicago. Mr. Hunt is attending Northwestern Law School.
- ex '31 Ethel Krause, Sun Prairie, to Charles A. WICK on November 19 at Waukegan. At home in Milwaukee.
- ex '32 N. Jeane HEINZE, Madison, to Charles B. SUMNER on December 28 at Madison. At home in Baton Rouge, La.
- 1933 Leona E. Ranyard, Madison, to John B. FORD, on December 23 at Madison. At home at 1121 East Johnson st., Madison. Mr. Ford is a student in the College of Agriculture.
- 1933 Clara V. BROSELL, Milwaukee, to Morris ZENOFF, Chippewa Falls, on December 22 at Milwaukee.
- 1932 Fern Colwell, Madison, to Merwin A. RIDGEWAY on November 28.

Births

- 1911 To Mr. and Mrs. C. F. SCHWENKER (Vernie McCANN) a son, David John, on May 27 at Madison.
- 1916 To Dr. and Mrs. Arnold S. JACKSON (Lora ZIESEL) a daughter, on November 3 at Madison.
- 1916 To Mr. and Mrs. Maurice R. BEBB (Helen Van ARSDALE) a daughter, Helen Sue, on July 9.
- 1920 To Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. MAURER (Eleanore STANCHFIELD) a daughter, on December 20 at Madison.
- 1922 To Mr. and Mrs. Theo. B. MANNY (Elsie B. SHERMAN) a daughter, Elizabeth Sherman, on December 10.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. NYHUS (Gertrude KITTLESON) a daughter, Barbara Kay, on November 22, at Kewaunee.
- 1924 To Mr. and Mrs. Fred MOLLERUS, a son, on November 16 at Antofogasta, Chile.
- 1925 To Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. BREHM (Alice E. CUMMINGS) a child, Deines Dale, on December 11, at Detroit.
- 1926 To Mr. and Mrs. Curtis D. MacDougall (Elizabeth PIER) a son, Allan Kent, on December 11 at Madison.
- 1929 To Mr. and Mrs. Mathew DERZON (Mildred GORDON) a son, in December, 1930.

With the BADGER CLUBS

*it together, listen together,
sing together, eat together,
and you'll work together.*

Minneapolis Alumnae Celebrate With a Pre-Christmas Party

THE Minneapolis Alumnae club concluded its 1931 activities with three highly interesting meetings. The first of these, held on October 30, was a joint meeting of the Wisconsin clubs of Minneapolis. This was the big football banquet on the night preceding the Minnesota game. The dinner was held in the Curtis Hotel. The dining room and tables were beautifully decorated in cardinal and white. George Little and "Roundy" Coughlin, "the bard of Mendota", were the principal speakers. Eighty-five members attended the dinner and dance which followed. Cheers and songs were led by two of the varsity cheerleaders.

On November 21 members of the club met at a luncheon at the College Club. The business meeting was dispensed with and the afternoon was spent in playing bridge. Prizes were awarded for the highest scores. There were twenty-seven members present.

Twenty-six members of the club enjoyed a Christmas party at the home of Mrs. H. O. Frobach on the night of December 15. Every guest brought a gaily wrapped gift for the Christmas tree and these were distributed later in the evening. Each member of the social committee sponsored a different game. One of the most interesting guessing contests consisted of a collection of pictures of the members taken in the good old days on the University campus. Prizes were awarded on high score in each game.

ANN CAHOUN MATHYS,
Secretary

Racine Hears about Mathews' Crime Detection Work at Dinner

NEED for a state crime detection laboratory in which Wisconsin's scientists can contribute to the solution of its cities' crimes, was emphasized by Prof. J. H. Mathews, dean of the chemistry department, and scientific criminologist, in an address before Racine Alumni club on December 3.

Judges, city officials and members of Racine police and sheriff's departments were guests at the meeting, which opened winter activities of the club. Among those present were Judge E. B. Belden of circuit court, Judge E. R. Burgess of municipal court, Cornelius Colbert, city attorney, Lieutenant Muhlke of Racine police department, Sheriff Anderson, Joseph Marck, fingerprint expert, and Deputies Septon, Peterson, and Erickson.

"A crime detection laboratory, manned by men closely identified with scientific crime work, would be a valuable supplement to the work of Racine's police," Dr. Mathews said.

"These men would not usurp the position held by the police detective, but would work with him through the use of ballistics, metalographic analysis, and other scientific methods for detecting crime."

With the use of lantern slides the criminologist explained how bullets can be identified with a single gun, like fingerprints can be charged to a single person. Dr. Mathews will probably be asked to introduce such evidence into court when the hearing is held here in connection with the Burlington bank robbery.

"Through the eyes of powerful microscopes, every bullet fired in the commission of a crime carries its tell-tale mark, every knife blade leaves its insignia in the object it cuts, and every mud-covered shoe tells where the wearer has been," Professor Mathews pointed out.

Sixty-seven attended the dinner and about twenty more came later.

New York Alumni Club Entertained by Noted Scientists on Museum Trip

MEMBERS of the New York alumni club had one of their most interesting meetings of all times when, on November 12, they spent "A Night With Scientists" at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. A dinner preceded the interesting trip through the fascinating halls of this famed museum.

The Round Table Committee of the club succeeded in making arrangements with the Museum authorities which provided for an honor which heretofore had been accorded only two outside groups. Following the dinner members of the club were divided into groups and taken behind the scenes of the Museum where the intricacies of the exhibits were explained to them by such eminent scientists as Roy Chapman Andrews of Beloit, Wis., noted explorer of the great Gobi desert and author of several highly interesting books on exploration; Dr. George H. Sherwood, director of the Museum; Albert E. Butler, associate chief in preparation. Dr. John H. Finley, Associate Editor of the New York Times and who takes great pride in his honorary LL.D. from Wisconsin, was chairman of the evening.

Starting with the first of the year, the New York club will issue a monthly bulletin containing all notices for the month. It has been felt that this bulletin will result in a saving in postage and printing costs over a period of time. Their first bulletin, dated January 1 contains the following record of achievement for the past year:

"In this busy Metropolitan atmosphere of many interests and diversions a thousand miles away, Wisconsin is not as visible and dominating as it was when we

(Continued on page 129)

Basketball Team Wins Three of the First Five Games

(Continued from page 112)

the finish, sinking another field goal just a split second after the gun exploded.

The game was hard fought and a bit rough but there was nothing suggestive of intentional "dirt" on either side and it undoubtedly helped greatly to improve the feeling between the two schools.

The players were given a short lay-off following this game and returned to Madison, December 28, to prepare for their last preliminary test—an intersectional game with the University of Maryland, Southern conference champions. This proved about the most breath-taking battle seen in Madison in years. The Southerners have a great team—four seniors and a junior—and they play the professional type of basketball which always looks good when put on with the polish this Maryland team had.

Pages might well be written about this epic battle, which Wisconsin won only after an overtime period, 32—30. Space permits only a paragraph. The Badgers did not score for fifteen minutes, while the visitors were piling up 10 points. Then the "system" play began to work and at half time it was 7—14. Wisconsin spurted in the second half and soon tied the count, after which the lead alternated several times. Finally, Meanwell sent Doug Nelson back into the game with Maryland leading, 26—24, and only seconds left to play. Doug came through with a long goal, four seconds ahead of the gun, and the second half ended 26—26. Captain Steen, a competitor from his head to his heels, scored all of his team's points in the overtime period—three field goals. One was a long one; on the other two, though almost out on his feet, Steen dribbled right through the defense for shots under the basket. Maryland scored two goals to tie the count at 30—all. But Steen's final goal was made just one second before the period ended. Rewey, sophomore forward, cinched a regular position by getting six goals.

Wisconsin lived up to its fighting record in the opening Big Ten clash with Northwestern, defending champions, at Evanston, January 4. No one conceded the Badgers a chance yet they forced the title holders into an overtime period, lost by a single point, 31—30, and with any luck might have won, for they out-shot Northwestern from the floor. The Purple players, however, performed the almost unprecedented feat of sinking 11 out of 12 free throws. Northwestern excelled in recovering rebounds and held the tricky Meanwell short passing attack pretty well in hand. Joe Reiff, ace of the Purple five, lived up to his reputation as the best shot in the conference by getting four field goals and four free throws. Bobby Poser again did magnificent work for Wisconsin, getting six baskets in addition to playing a flawless defensive game.

The box scores:

WISCONSIN (32)			MARYLAND (30)				
FG	FT	PF	FG	FT	PF		
Rewey, f-c	6	0	2	Chalmers, f	3	0	1
Steen, f	5	0	1	Ronkin, f	4	2	1
Vaicek, f-c	1	0	2	Chase, f	0	0	0
Tornowske, f	0	0	0	Norris, c	0	0	0

Hausman, f	0	0	0	Vincent, c	3	0	2
Oakes, c	1	2	1	Berger, g	1	0	1
Nelson, g	1	0	2	Buscher, g	2	2	2
Steinmetz, g	0	0	0	Wright, g	0	0	0
Poser, g	1	0	0	Totals	13	4	7
Totals	15	2	8				

WISCONSIN (30)			PITTSBURGH (29)				
FG	FT	PF	FG	FT	PF		
Swan, f	0	2	3	W. Kowallis, f	2	2	0
Steen, f	4	2	3	Lawry, f	4	1	1
Rewey, f	0	0	0	Ochsenhirt, c	0	3	2
Oakes, c	3	1	2	Smith, g	3	1	2
Nelson, g	2	1	0	McCamants, g	0	0	4
Poser, g	3	1	2	Wroblewski, g	2	0	0
Totals	12	6	10	Totals	11	7	9

WISCONSIN (23)			MARQUETTE (26)				
FG	FT	PF	FG	FT	PF		
Steen, f	0	3	2	Gorychka, f	1	0	4
Swan, f	0	0	1	Mullen, f	1	0	2
Tornowske, f	1	1	0	Zummach, f	0	1	3
Oakes, c	4	0	2	Budrunas, c	2	3	0
Poser, g	2	1	4	Shiple, g	4	1	1
Steinmetz, g	0	1	0	Ronzani, g	2	1	1
Nelson, g	1	1	0	Totals	10	6	11
Totals	8	7	9				

WISCONSIN (30)			NORTHWESTERN (31)				
FG	FT	PF	FG	FT	PF		
Steen, f	0	4	3	Reiff, f	4	4	1
Rewey, f	1	1	4	Johnson, f	3	1	3
Tornowske, f	0	0	0	Mc Carnes, c	1	1	3
Vaicek, f	0	0	1	Brewer, c	0	1	1
Steinmetz, f	0	1	0	Farber, g	2	4	1
Oakes, c	2	0	2	Smith, g	0	0	1
Poser, g	6	1	0	Totals	10	11	11
Nelson, g	2	1	1				
Totals	11	8	11				

Gym and Fencing

Gymnastic and fencing teams are facing difficulties this year due to the financial situation. The number of men comprising the gymnastic squad has been reduced from 10 to 6, and the fencing team has also suffered a cut of from seven to three men. Consequently only the Big Ten championship gymnastic and fencing meet at Chicago, March 11—12, and a dual fencing meet with Northwestern on March 5 in Madison have been scheduled thus far.

Meets with other schools may be scheduled if the gymnastic coaches agree on the personnel. At present they are corresponding with each other to attempt to iron out the difficulties occasioned by the reduction in the squads. One of the suggestions which has been presented is to eliminate all meets except the conference tourney and to score that on a dual meet basis.

In fencing, suggestions have been made to have each man work on one piece, or to work on all three, foils, saber, and duelling sword.

Indoor Track

With the cross country season completed, Coach Tom E. Jones will now turn his attention to developing a track team that is capable of defending last year's Big Ten championship.

Prospects for an indoor championship at the present time are not very bright, since the loss of Capt. William Henke in the quarter mile, Sam Behr in the shot put, Vernon Goldsworthy in the half mile, MacClure Thompson in the mile, and Loren Gafke and Homer Davidson from the relay team leaves a gap that is hard to fill.

There are several bright spots in Coach Jones' gloom, however. Capt. Ted Shaw will stand an excellent chance of repeating his high jump victory. Ralph Lovshin, who finished third to Tommy Warne of Northwestern and Verne McDermott of Illinois last year, is given an easy chance at the pole vaulting title, though Greg Kabat will have to improve considerably in the shot put to be in the running.

George "Red" Wright is conceded the two mile but Brocksmith of Indiana will give him keen competition. Larry Kirk may finish first or second in the mile if he returns to his last year's form. Wisconsin will have no stars in the half mile, the quarter, the dashes, or the hurdles, and the Badger mile relay team has only Jerry Michell and Bob Bassett returning from last year's team.

Campus Events In Review

(Continued from page 111)

Faculty members, in commenting on the report, have both upheld and denounced its contentions, but official action on the report has been withheld until the faculty committee on student life and interests meets to consider the changes advocated by the student group. Dean Goodnight has branded certain portions of the report as "wholly impractical," maintaining that a check-up of the eligibility of freshmen could not possibly be made. "If it were apparent that there were a deep-rooted desire in the hearts of the majority of the students for self-government," the dean said, "I for one should be more than glad to support it. But when such a desire appears restricted to a few chosen spirits who do not have the principle at heart, but who argue the principle merely for the sake of one immediate advantage—and that to the disadvantage of incoming freshmen—I can't get much steamed up about it."

What the outcome of the revived age-old debate over eligibility standards will be is unknown. If the faculty adopts the recommendations, wholly or in part, it will make the individual student entirely responsible for his participation in extra-curricular activities. It will break the ropes of faculty paternalism which tie the student down.

Following close on the heels of the student eligibility report comes the announcement from the office of the dean of the college of letters and science that probation standards for all students have been made more stringent, in keeping with the rules laid down in the report the adoption of which has instituted the new curriculum changes. The announcement of Deans G. C. Sellery and Harry Glicksman adds another burden to the students who work in extra-curricular activities. The standards were raised by the executive committee of the college of letters and science, so it affects students in that college only.

In examining the report one finds that, beginning with the second semester of the present school year,

freshmen completing their first semester of work will be required to earn at least 14 grade points in order to evade the probation axe of the faculty. For the second semester he must earn 15 grade points, and it is raised to 16 for the first semester sophomore. Juniors and seniors with lower than a 1. average also are placed on probation. "One of the chief purposes of probation is to help students conform to standards of scholarship, and to remind them of the relation between the prevailing standards and their own scholastic attainment; the elevation of standards in the college of letters and science resulting from the adoption of the Fish committee report has accordingly necessitated a change in the probation-level," the deans reported in announcing the enforcement of the more stringent rules.

That the report is intended especially for non-athletic extra-curricular activities is made evident in a statement made by university officials following the promulgation of the report. Prof. James F. A. Pyre, chairman of the athletic council, and Rube E. Wagner, faculty supervisor of football eligibility, have stated that "a man on probation is still eligible to participate in intercollegiate sports if he has fulfilled other requirements, including an .8 average, no failures or conditions, and a program of 14 credits." Students in other than athletic activities must remain off probation to participate in extra-curricular activities.

Who Should Pay the Cost of Education

(Continued from page 109)

only trained leaders, not only brethren of our shameful "autocracy of brains," but an intelligent and understanding following. The economic welfare of society is protected, under state support of higher education, through the legislative check upon the expenditures of the institution. Is it not fair, then, to conclude that society receives the benefits of higher education, and profits to a still greater extent, in this respect, by the injection of financial support by the states, which, by the way, many states have already voluntarily assumed.

Just to open the issue of the ability of the state to pay, may I point out that Minnesota supports her educational system entirely by wise administration of natural resources; that state support of Clemson College, in South Carolina, has been facilitated for the past 31 years by a small tax of 25c per ton of fertilizer shipped out of that state; that a conservative estimate reveals that this nation spends about 15 to 25 times as much money on cheap decorative trinkets and negligible luxuries as upon education, as we can assume from the survey made by Doctor Burton, former President of the University of Michigan.

In view of these facts, that the state receives the benefits of higher education, and that prudent state management makes possible the public financial support of such desirable exponents of progress, I feel that we should heartily support any movement in this direction. In closing, may I leave this thought with you, taken from the conclusion to Richard Ries Price's book, "The Financial Support of State Universities" "The policy of public education, at public expense, for the public good, should be upheld to the utmost practical limits."

Why We Go To College

(Continued from page 107)

sity or whether one holds a different opinion, the present facts regarding student purpose and motivation need to be taken into account in tackling problems of academic standards, curriculum revision, student self-direction, and counseling.

For example, doesn't the fact that vocational preparation is so important in the minds of entering freshmen suggest that this condition has a direct bearing upon the lack of interest in required courses, the "sophomore slump", the high percentage of failures in the first two years, and other signs of waste and inefficiency common to most American universities? If students enter the university with the vocational purpose uppermost in mind, and then do not come to see any significance in the study of history, mathematics, science, English, or the languages as a step towards the realization of that purpose, it is easy to understand how with many of them interest may decrease and energy be diverted into "activities", social life, and so on. To these students, lacking perhaps in imagination or intellectual background, most of their studies may seem impractical, and useless, as well as dull.

If the analysis up to this point is correct to any considerable degree, then there are several important questions which face the university. Regarding the students just referred to above, should the University recognize what they want (or, at least, think they want) and see that they get a specialized and "practical" vocational education? Or, should the University (assuming that it believes these students are now being offered what they really want and should have) attempt to make more obvious the significance of the "basic" and "cultural" studies to the purpose which these students have in mind? Or, again, should the University set up clearly and specifically other purposes and objectives, point out that some courses (such as, the B. A. general course) do not aim to give definite vocational preparation, and attempt to discourage the attendance of some of these students?

Should the student who states that his purpose for attending the University is purely vocational, but who has not yet chosen a vocation and therefore intends to begin a general course in the College of Letters and Science, be advised to stay out of college? If not, should the University ignore his purpose or recognize it; help him realize it or attempt to broaden and change it?

These questions are intended to be merely suggestive of the possibilities of applying the data on student purpose to the college problems which are in the foreground at present. If student purpose is an important factor in academic achievement, as most educators believe it is, then such data may prove useful, as well as interesting in a general way, to all who are concerned about "thinking through" the unsettled problems of college education in America.

While The Clock Strikes The Hour

(Continued from page 117)

much superior quality. The production of butter has more than doubled, cheese production is six times greater, the sale of milk for fluid consumption has

probably more than trebled, and dairy products then unknown are now absorbed in large quantities.

"Hiram Smith hall was splendid and adequate in its day, but that day is past. Its laboratories and rooms for instruction in manufacture are crowded as well as poorly arranged and equipped for research and instruction. The cheese industry needs a new package for cheese that will be suitable for present day merchandising. The Wisconsin dairy school is working on this problem, but its facilities limit its opportunity of becoming successful.

"There are other problems pressing for solution in all the various branches of dairy manufacturing. The building and equipment for research in these are limited and inadequate for the proper instruction of those who are to operate our dairy plants in the future.

"The construction of a new dairy building will require many men in its erection as well as in the fabrication of material entering into its construction. This means not only the employment of labor in Madison, but also in many factories in other cities."

Kappa Mother Leaves Estate To University About \$11,000 is provided for University of Wisconsin scholarships in the will of the late Miss Mary Hill, Madison, who died Sept. 21. Miss Hill was formerly house-mother of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority here.

Miss Hill willed her stock in Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority, amounting to \$2,800, to the University, and specified that it be added to the Helen Remington Olin scholarship.

The remainder of her estate, amounting to about \$8,200, will go to the University for the establishment of a scholarship, to be called the Kappa Kappa Gamma scholarship, according to the terms of the will.

Freehand Sketching By Mail To provide a training in freehand sketching, useful for persons in many professional and industrial lines, the University Extension division is offering a new course of that name written by Lawrence E. Blair, instructor in drawing.

This course of 16 assignments, taught by the home-study method, introduces the procedure for making sketches to be used in conferences with executives, designers, inventors, and draftsmen. The instruction may also be applied in the sketching of parts needed for repairs, improvements, additions, or changes in equipment or structures, or for laboratory records. It is also offered to salesmen to enhance their sales ability through effective illustration.

Our Apologies to D. K. E.

In the Alumni Magazine for November Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity was listed as one of the social fraternities on probation. This is incorrect. The Dekes were originally listed as being on probation according to the original tabulation sent out by the University statistician. They were later given the privilege of using certain make-up grades of their members in compiling their chapter average. These grades boosted the average sufficiently to remove the stigma of probation. Our apologies and congratulations to D.K.E.

Retarding and Accelerating Growth Made Possible Through Glands

(Continued from page 115)

pole deprived of its thyroid is unable to become a frog though it continues to live and may grow far beyond the normal size of a tadpole. If at any time such a tadpole is fed thyroid, it promptly changes.

"It is evident from experiments which already have been conducted on the ductless glands system that we have in the internal secretions of the human body a series of powerful agents which profoundly influence our body structure, our health, and our whole personality," Prof. Guyer said. "It is hoped that the experiments which are now being conducted at the University will show further influences of these internal body agents, and that methods of making them useful will be discovered."



With The Badger Clubs

New York Alumni Club

(Continued from page 125)

were on the campus at Madison. Yet, when a review is made of University of Wisconsin Alumni activities in New York City, it is surprising how well the association keeps alive the feeling for Wisconsin and its spirit.

"Over 300 different alumni (exclusive of guests) have attended one or more Association activities during the current year

250 persons attended our annual dinner-dance at the St. Regis last spring

185 were at the special Round Table meeting at the American Museum of Natural History this fall—a high water mark

152 tickets were sold for the special train to Philadelphia for the Wisconsin-Pennsylvania game and an additional large number of alumni went to the game using other means of transportation

35 was the average attendance at the various Round Table meetings last winter

106 seats of our observation car at the Poughkeepsie Regatta were disposed of without difficulty

50 entertained the Wisconsin crew at dinner and theatre. Tuesday luncheons at Planters Restaurant, 124 Greenwich St., have ranged in attendance from one-half dozen to 50
Over 740 Wisconsin names are now on our mailing list each receiving a Directory—and, from now on a Bulletin

289 people have paid annual dues

"To these activities are added two more objectives:

(1) The underwriting of two scholarships of \$225 each, in the past largely carried by the women alumni, and (2) the operation, on a modest basis to begin with, of an Employment and Professional Service Bureau. The latter potentially can be of service to every member of our Association.

"The fraternal spirit in our New York Wisconsin Group is growing with beneficial results. In the name of Wisconsin, which has done much for us, let's do something for it. The least everyone can do is to pay

his or her dues. Others, because they believe in Wisconsin and can afford to, will contribute extra. Still others give of their time and thought and volunteer service. So, won't you do as much as you can? Our objectives and program need you and are for you." Congratulations, New York Alumni!



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Uteritz Recommended Athletic Director

(Continued from page 110)

if he did, his position would be extremely difficult. Few imagined that Little would resign before the reorganization of the athletic department and the legislative investigation were completed. To some whose imaginations were extremely flexible, the resignation of "Big George" was an admission of defeat on his part by Thistlethwaite. In view of subsequent events this view appeared completely without foundation.

When the council convened on December 28, Prof. J. F. A. Pyre, chairman of the council and faculty representative in the Big Ten for some years, presented the resignation of Thistlethwaite dated December 28. The council accepted both resignations.

Prof. Pyre and several of the faculty members of the Council immediately attempted to install Thistlethwaite as director. To the alumni members and the student representative, this action was completely unsatisfactory. After considerable jockeying the meeting adjourned to the following day, when after several hours of further discussion, Uteritz was named by a unanimous vote of the Council members. Altho desirable from many points of view, the faculty members of the Athletic council refused to consider the possibilities of an alumnus as director of athletics.

Coincident with their appointment of Uteritz, the Council announced a new set-up in the athletic department. Hereafter there will be four distinct divisions in the department: 1. intercollegiate athletics, 2. intramural athletics, 3. required physical education work, and 4. the course in physical education teaching for men. No announcement has been made as yet regarding the men who will head these various departments, altho it is expected that the present incumbents will retain their posts. The men now in charge of these branches of work are Joe Steinauer, intramurals; Prof. Masley, required physical education; and Coach Guy Lowman, course in physical education teaching for man.

The legislative investigation is still under way and nothing definite can be said as to what the results might be. Various members of the department have been interviewed by the committee and it will probably be several weeks before a report is made. An erroneous report concerning the cost of football and the costs per touchdown for the past season was somewhat instrumental in starting this unnecessary action on the part of the legislature. Prof. Pyre's testimony at the hearing, in part, follows:—

Mr. Krez: You are a member of the athletic council?

Mr. Pyre: Yes, sir.

Mr. Krez: How many members are there on that athletic council?

Mr. Pyre: There are 10 at present.

Mr. Krez: Does the athletic council control the athletic situation at the University?

Mr. Pyre: We usually deal through the director of athletics.

Mr. Krez: Why was it that the faculty members of the committee voted solidly to name Thistlethwaite as director of athletics?

Mr. Pyre: Did they vote solidly?

Mr. Krez: Well, that is a fact, is it not?

Mr. Pyre: Yes.

Mr. Krez: Well, the faculty members are in control of that, are they not?

Mr. Pyre: Well, they are in control if they vote solidly. Perhaps this answers your question as to why they voted that way—

Mr. Krez: (interrupting) They did vote solidly on Thistlethwaite?

Mr. Pyre: They did on an informal ballot.

Mr. Krez: And what was the reason?

Mr. Pyre: They didn't vote to make that ballot formal.

Mr. Krez: Who was responsible for that?

Mr. Pyre: I don't think you can say any individual was responsible. The committee decided—that is, a certain member of the committee decided—it was not desirable to work in a block that way.

Mr. Krez: What was the original reason for working in a block?

Mr. Pyre: I think it was simply to indicate the faculty was in control of the situation.

Mr. Krez: To indicate to whom?

Mr. Pyre: Well, anybody.

Mr. Krez: But that was not published.

Mr. Pyre: It seemed to be pretty well known.

Mr. Krez: Well, I didn't know it until today, as a matter of fact, so how could it indicate the faculty were in control?

Mr. Pyre: Indicate within the group itself.

Mr. Krez: Then, as a matter of fact, even though they had six votes out of ten, the faculty were in control.

Mr. Pyre: Yes, they were—I beg pardon; I don't mean to contradict.

Mr. Krez: How could they be in control if the man who was elected was not appointed?

Mr. Pyre: Well, it was purely an informal ballot.

Mr. Krez: Did the athletic committee request the resignation of Mr. Little?

Mr. Pyre: In a certain sense, yes; as a matter of fact, they didn't ask him to resign.

Mr. Krez: Mr. Little didn't submit his resignation on his own free will, on his own motion, did he?

Mr. Pyre: Well, that action also is not a final action, but an expression of opinion had been taken of it; he was apprised of it, and he resigned.

Mr. Krez: What would be your reasons for requesting his resignation or wanting his resignation?

Mr. Pyre: Well, we differed on the committee.

Mr. Krez: I am not asking you to give me the opinions of each man on it; but would you give me some of the opinions in that regard?

Mr. Pyre: Well, the substance of it was we had the impression that he had not run the affairs of the department competently.

Mr. Krez: I was wondering just where, where he had fallen down?

Mr. Pyre: In a number of things.

Mr. Krez: Was it a question of there being too many persons being employed?

Mr. Pyre: In part.

Mr. Krez: Didn't the athletic council have to O K every appointment?

Mr. Pyre: You are right.

Mr. Krez: Then, isn't the fault more squarely upon the regents or athletic council than upon George Little?

Mr. Pyre: Well, we have to confess to complicity.

Mr. Krez: Well, you had the veto power on any appointments he might have made, did you not?

Mr. Pyre: Yes.

Mr. Krez: Did you ever exercise that?

Mr. Pyre: Not in the cases, of course, of the appointments that were made.

Mr. Krez: Did you ever exercise it in cases that were not made?

Mr. Pyre: Yes. We exercised it, perhaps, not as a direct veto power, but we resisted expansion from time to time.

Mr. Krez: Was there any dissatisfaction with his program in general among the athletic council?

Mr. Pyre: Well, I would not say his program in general.

Mr. Krez: Well, I am just trying to gather just what fault the athletic council found with him, wherein he fell down as an athletic director.

Mr. Pyre: Well, that is a rather hard question to bring a definite answer to.

Mr. Krez: Well, there must have been a definite reason why his resignation was requested.

Mr. Pyre: We did not precisely request his resignation.

Mr. Krez: Well, not, perhaps, precisely, but the effect of it was the same, was it not?

Mr. Pyre: Yes; it was handed in.

Mr. Krez: What were those reasons?

Mr. Pyre: Well, as I have said, I think there were different reasons with different men.

Mr. Krez: Well, what were the different reasons different men had?

Mr. Pyre: General business incompetence.

Mr. Krez: But he was not the business manager.

Mr. Pyre: Well, that is rather a quibble, I think, isn't it? He is responsible for the organization and running of the department.

Mr. Schmiede: Well, Mr. Pyre, just what specific thing did George Little do that merited that particular brand upon him as being incompetent as a business manager? What were some of the things that promoted that conclusion?

Mr. Pyre: I suppose it was doing business over a considerable number of years, feeling that matters were somewhat confused.

Mr. Schmiede: You are not answering my question. What one thing did he do, if anything, that merited that conclusion?

Mr. Pyre: I wouldn't say one definite thing.

Mr. Schmiede: Well, name one.

Mr. Pyre: I don't think I can.

Mr. Schmiede: In other words, you don't know of any one thing?

Mr. Pyre: I would not pick out any definite thing—it was an accumulation of things.

Mr. Schmiede: Well, what are those things?

Mr. Pyre: I can only sum them up—feeling of a bungling way of doing business for us; some times a vacillation, which nobody accuses of having been the result of any intention to mislead anybody.

Mr. Schmiede: You are very indefinite, Mr. Pyre, in answering.

Mr. Pyre: You gentlemen must realize how difficult it is to formulate a definite charge where it is a question of business incompetence.

Mr. Krez: It strikes me, Mr. Pyre, unless there is some-

thing definite, that the council's action is rather untimely. Unless there is some definite reason for it, it seems to me Mr. Little is being made the goat.

Mr. Schmiede: Just following that up, so our records are complete on that—maybe you have answered this and maybe you haven't—do you know of any one specific reason why George Little was asked to resign?

Mr. Pyre: No—you mean a really specific incident?

Mr. Schmiede: Do you know of anything, Mr. Pyre, in the way of a definite reason why he was asked to resign? Do you know of any reason whatsoever?

Mr. Pyre: Not in the way of a particular incident, if that is what you mean.

Mr. Schmiede: It was a feeling?

Mr. Pyre: It was; I mean it was the result of an accumulation of experiences.

Mr. Krez: Did the making of any schedules have anything to do with it?

Mr. Pyre: I don't think so?

Mr. Krez: Isn't it a fact that the Northwestern game, which would have been a money-maker, was dropped because Thistlethwaite didn't want to take another beating?

Mr. Pyre: Maybe that entered.

Mr. Krez: Isn't it a fact that you have more to do with the making up of schedules than the athletic director has?

Mr. Pyre: No, I don't think so—we only approve schedules. To be sure there was a tentative schedule drawn up for Mr. Little and Mr. Thistlethwaite, who went down to that meeting.

Mr. Krez: And that tentative schedule was approved you first?

Mr. Pyre: By the council yes.

Mr. Krez: It is a fact that the council agreed to drop that game as a concession to Thistlethwaite, isn't it?

Mr. Pyre: They approved the schedule after it was brought back—a schedule which did not include Northwestern.

Mr. Krez: They approved a tentative schedule beforehand which left Northwestern out?

Mr. Pyre: Yes—nop left it in there, and that I think is where the criticism has been lodged; I have heard the criticism made before, even by members of the council.

Mr. Schmiede: (interrupting) Just what action was taken by the athletic council in the way of requesting George Little's resignation? What was the set-up?

Mr. Pyre: Don't think I don't want to answer, gentlemen, but some of those questions are a little hard to answer in a concrete way. You want to know—

Mr. Schmiede: I want to know; I'd like to know by what authority whoever went to George Little and asked him that?

Mr. Pyre: A committee consisting of the business manager, Phillips, and Prof. Moore and myself.

Mr. Schmiede: The three of you? Just what led up to that—did you have a straw vote in the athletic council?

Mr. Pyre: Yes.

Mr. Krez: Of all members?

Mr. Pyre: In that particular case it was not a straw vote—it was an expression of opinion.

Mr. Krez: By whom?

Mr. Pyre: All members of the council.

Mr. Krez: Including the student and the three alumni?

Mr. Pyre: Yes.

Mr. Schmiede: And what was that vote, Mr. Pyre?

Mr. Pyre: Unanimously.

Mr. Schmiede: Unanimous that it—

Mr. Pyre: (interrupting) It was unanimous that it was not desirable he continue.

Mr. Schmiede: Who was it brought that matter before the council?

Mr. Pyre: I don't remember.

Mr. Schmiede: Was it yourself, Mr. Pyre? Mr. Pyre, would it be any violation of the Big Ten Rules if the faculty committee was cut out entirely?

Mr. Pyre: Oh, yes; very decidedly.

Mr. Schmiede: Would it be a violation if the majority of the council were alumni instead of faculty?

Mr. Pyre: Yes it would; as a matter of fact, you know, gentlemen, when I was—the constitution of the council was changed about three years ago by the addition of two more alumni representatives, and at the first meeting of the council I confess I personally raised the question whether we, under that constitution of three professors, and the business manager and dean of men ex-officio, with three alumni and a student, whether we had, as an administrative body, what would pass muster as faculty control, and it was at that time Dr. Schmidt was asked, in order to get what might be regarded as faculty control. That is the fundamental law on which the conference is based.

Mr. Krez: Am I to understand from your statement all Big Ten schools have a council similar to this?

Mr. Pyre: Yes.

Mr. Krez: That is a fact, is it?

Mr. Pyre: Yes, that is a fact; in fact, there isn't anything more fundamental or as fundamental in the conference as the requirement that they shall have faculty control of athletics.

Mr. Krez: Why is it the other schools don't seem to take the faculty quite as seriously as Wisconsin does?

Mr. Pyre: I know one or two cases where the faculty has not been taken quite seriously enough, and they have got into a great deal of trouble.

Mr. Krez: Just what qualifications did the council think Thistlethwaite had for athletic director? Was it because he was a Phi Beta Kappa and a gentleman, as the paper stated?

Mr. Pyre: They think he is a fine and able man, but they recognize in this particular situation he is at a great disadvantage.

Mr. Krez: Wasn't there a movement on foot in the faculty itself—not the athletic council now, but in the faculty—to pass a faculty resolution to the effect Thistlethwaite should be retained?

Mr. Pyre: If there was any personal intention in that resolution, I think it was unfortunate. The faculty didn't wish to make any expression that had to do with the personal end; it was all eliminated, and anything that had any flavor of appearing to support any individual was cut out.

Mr. Krez: Well, now, it is the general impression that there was a movement on foot in the faculty to retain Glenn Thistlethwaite because he had a full professorship and that some of the members of the faculty considered it would be an unfortunate precedent to set for a professor to be dismissed, is that it?

Mr. Pyre: I think that would be only in case of men who take a very extreme view of what they call se-

curity of tenure. I don't think many would take that seriously.

Mr. Krez: Wasn't that really the reason for the council's action; that is, for the faculty members of the council voting for Mr. Thistlethwaite?

Mr. Pyre: Well, that element did enter in, but merely to the extent that men have the feeling that there should be engaged in positions such as that of head coach men who are worthy of a certain security of tenure, who should not be hired and fired.

Mr. Schmiede: Don't you think, Mr. Pyre, in the way of financial receipts, if you went out and secured a man of national reputation, the gate receipts would be very materially increased?

Mr. Pyre: I am not sure; I have no doubts.

Mr. Schmiede: That seems to be the opinion through the state—that it would. Going back a couple of years, you remember when Weiman was considered as coach?

Mr. Pyre: Yes.

Mr. Schmiede: Did you oppose the signing of Weiman as coach here? (No response)

Mr. Schmiede: Don't you think the faculty-control out there is more or less antiquated; that it would be better to dispose with it entirely?

Mr. Pyre: Well, you cannot dispense with it, can you Mr. Schmiede, because that is the fundamental base on which we are admitted to the conference.

Mr. Schmiede: What do you think the particular advantages are of that control?

Mr. Pyre: To be an integral part of the activities of an educational institution.

Mr. Schmiede: As a matter of fact, has it interfered with the directorship of athletics—the athletic council?

Mr. Pyre: I don't think so.

Mr. Schmiede: Who was it got Jack Ryan to sign up here as coach in 1922?

Mr. Pyre: I think that was when Mr. Jones was acting director.

Mr. Schmiede: As a matter of fact, didn't Mr. Jones oppose the signing up of Jack Ryan?

Mr. Pyre: I don't remember that he did.

Mr. Schmiede: As a matter of fact, he did, but the council signed him up anyway; and the same council that signed up Ryan asked him to resign at the end of the 1924 football season. Do you recall that?

Mr. Pyre: I don't recall the Jones incident; I didn't know Mr. Jones was opposed, but at the same time I would not say he wasn't.

Mr. Schmiede: In other words, it indicates there that the director of athletics is subservient, in the activities of the athletic department, to the athletic council—they ignore his suggestions. As a matter of fact, Mr. Pyre, doesn't the athletic council appose the appointment of a powerful man as football coach because of the reason they feel they are unable to control him?

Mr. Pyre: No, I don't think so. You mean control him in what particular?

Mr. Schmiede: Control him in the matter of running his department.

Mr. Pyre: No; I don't see anything in that.

Mr. Schmiede: Did the athletic council make any effort to get any man outside of Wisconsin to take the position of director of athletics out here?

Mr. Pyre: You mean at the present time?

Mr. Schmiede: Yes.

Mr. Pyre: No.