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FEATURES

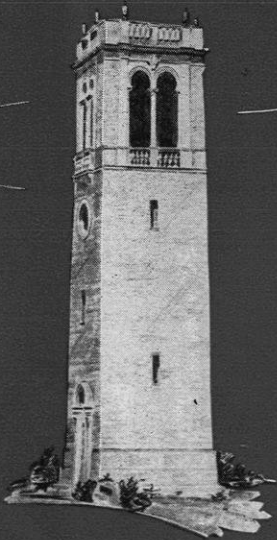
discussing

"the role of universities
and their alumni
in preserving America's
way of life"

FEBRUARY, 1952



President Fred Displays His First Grandchild



WISCONSIN Alumnus

The Official Monthly Publication of the Wisconsin Alumni Association for February, 1952

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WISCONSIN ALUMNI Research FOUNDATION
MADISON, WISCONSIN

★What They Say:

UW MEDICAL SERVICE

WE DOUBT that the average citizen of Marathon county—or any other county, for that matter—fully appreciates the great life-saving, health-giving services provided by state hospitals on the University of Wisconsin campus at Madison.

It is only when a member of the family is stricken with an ailment of a nature requiring such services that the great work being done by the state is usually driven home.

We question, too, whether the average citizen fully realizes the great extent to which the state is called upon to provide those services. Last year, for instance, 270 citizens of Marathon county were admitted for medical treatment to Wisconsin General hospital and Wisconsin Orthopedic hospital. Almost 13,000 citizens from the state as a whole were treated at state hospitals on the University campus during the same period.

The state's medical facilities at Madison rank with the best in the nation.

Reason for the great recognition achieved by the state in that respect perhaps lies in the fact that its work is based upon a triple service. As the University of Wisconsin news service pointed out recently the state hospitals and medical school at Madison serve as centers of healing for the ailing citizens of the state, as great laboratories for medical research and as training grounds for student physicians and surgeons.

The medical services provided by the state on the UW campus at Madison are an achievement in which every resident of the state may take real pride.

—the Wausau Record-Herald

Daily Cardinal Policy

Perennial Favorite . . . When Coach Ivy Williamson was granted an increase in pay some weeks ago the editor of this paper followed in the path of her (immediate) predecessors in condemning the University for taking such action . . . These shepherds of education were set to make the world better for everyone . . .

Not a Consensus . . . When Jean Matheson wrote her prize editorial bemoaning the fact that the Badger's highly competent coach had just been awarded for his successful work, her writing did NOT represent a consensus

WISCONSIN ALUMNUS

of the entire staff of the *Cardinal* . . . It was merely a Matheson thought . . . However, most readers of this paper believed that the editorial represented the opinion of the *Cardinal* . . .

Not Worth National Attention . . . It must have been a dull news day when the Associated Press in Madison put Matheson's editorial on the wire . . .

Boundaries of the State . . . When I went home during Christmas vacation I was asked by numerous people what kind of a crazy paper I was working on down in Madison . . . It seems that not only students, but people throughout the state of Wisconsin are interested in the Badger football team . . .

Worth Every Penny . . . The editorial policy of this paper is a funny thing, coach . . . If you're a winning coach and are rewarded for your work, they blast you—if you lose, they want to get rid of you . . . But the 51,000 fans in Camp Randall on Saturday afternoons (including the *Cardinal* editor) were pulling for you, coach, believe it or not!

—*The Daily Cardinal*
Bud Lea, Sports Ed.

. . . We think this *Cardinal's* criticism is positively silly and unrealistic. And we say this in face of the fact that this newspaper believes there must be less emphasis on high school, college, and university football. It is just as unsound for the *Cardinal* to bellyache about this increase to Williamson and his staff as it would be for the student publication to howl because the head of General Motors draws down considerably more pay than President Fred of the University of Wisconsin. So long as the present emphasis is permitted to be placed on football, just so long is it right and proper for football coaches to draw down bigger pay than a lot of faculty members . . .

Nor do we find it in our heart to criticize the Regents for failing to de-emphasize football at Wisconsin. The rank and file of Wisconsin people are not ready for it any more than the people of the Nation . . . Until sentiment changes, any board of regents would be most foolish to buck the tide.

And, in the meantime, we don't think Wisconsin's "educational integrity" is going to suffer. Nor do we think the Regents should lose any sleep as a result of criticism of the campus newspaper.

—the *Marshfield News-Herald*

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Calendar

FEBRUARY

- | | | |
|-------|-------|--|
| 6 | Wed. | Basketball—Butler at Indianapolis |
| 8 | Fri. | Prom—Union |
| 9 | Sat. | Basketball—Minnesota at Madison |
| 11 | Mon. | Basketball—Purdue at Lafayette |
| 12 | Tues. | Ice Cabaret—Union Terrace |
| 13-15 | Wed. | All University Boxing Tournament—Field House |
| 14 | Thu. | Winter Carnival Float Parade |
| 15 | Fri. | Winter House Party—Union |
| 16 | Sat. | Basketball—Michigan State at Madison |
| | | Snow Ball—Great Hall |
| 17 | Sun. | Ski Meet—Muir Knoll |
| 18 | Mon. | Basketball—Michigan at Ann Arbor |
| 18-20 | Mon. | Kirsten Flagstad, Soprano,—Union Theater |
| 22 | Fri. | Boxing—Penn State at Madison |
| 23 | Sat. | Basketball—Indiana at Madison—Field House |
| 25-27 | Mon. | WSGA Careers Conference—Union |
| 25 | Mon. | Basketball—Michigan at Madison |
| 26-27 | Tue. | George London, Baritone—Union Theater |
| 29 | Fri. | Boxing at Syracuse |

MARCH

- | | | |
|-------|------|---|
| 1 | Sat. | Basketball—Ohio State at Columbus |
| 2 | Sun. | Pro Arte Quartet—Music Hall |
| 3 | Mon. | Basketball—Iowa at Iowa City |
| 4-8 | Tue. | Wisconsin Players Production—Union Theater |
| 7 | Fri. | Boxing—Minnesota at Minneapolis |
| 8 | Sat. | Basketball—Illinois at Madison |
| 9 | Sun. | Sunday Music Hour, University Symphony Orchestra |
| 11-13 | Tue. | WMA Job Opportunities Conference—Union |
| 14 | Fri. | Boxing—Miami at Madison |
| 20-22 | Thu. | High School Basketball Tournament |
| 20 | Thu. | 24th Annual Student Art Show Presentation of Awards—Union |
| 21 | Fri. | Boxing—Washington State at Pullman |
| 25-26 | Tue. | Nathan Milstein, Violinist, Union Theater |
| 28 | Fri. | Boxing—Michigan State at Madison |
| 29 | Sat. | Campus Carnival—Field House |

APRIL

- | | | |
|-------|------|---|
| 1-5 | Tue. | Wisconsin Players Production—Union Theater |
| 3-5 | Thu. | NCAA Boxing Tournament—Field House |
| 6 | Sun. | University Concert Band—Union Theater |
| 17 | Thu. | Sigma Delta Chi Gridiron Banquet—Great Hall |
| 28-30 | Mon. | Haresfoot—Union Theater |

Man vs. Machine

. . . A University of Wisconsin scientist just announced the invention of a cheap, compact electronic device that can do about 50 addition problems a second, an eighth as fast as bigger

machines can do them. While this is still infinitely faster than men can do them, this slowing down of the machine's ability held some promise of giving man at least a fighting chance to hold his own . . .

—the *Milwaukee Journal*

Tiddly-winks 1A?

It is indeed heartening to read that Badger athletes now are able to attain high scholastic grades (page 15, December issue.) It was frequently quite the contrary in my day at the University, especially in the quiz sections which I conducted.

Is it possible that the athletes are now enrolled in basketball tactics, football plunging, ballet dances, tiddly-winks and similar intellectual activities?

I wish to commend you on the quality of the *Wisconsin Alumnus*.

JOHN C. ANDRESSOHN, '11
Bloomington, Indiana

Westward Ho!

Two years ago when I was being graduated from the University, you spoke to the seniors in pharmacy and told us about the glories of the WAA. Frankly, I'm already convinced about that. I look forward to having my copy of the *Alumnus* come each month. I have been threatening for years to get a more active group here in La Crosse, but it doesn't look like that ever will come to be. I want to go either to Denver or Tucson and I would be most grateful if you could forward to me the names of the officers in the clubs in those cities so that I could contact them in regard to finding employment.

MARGARET BRODY, '49
La Crosse

Since January 1, a new editor has been holding forth in the Memorial Union office of the *Wisconsin Alumnus*. He is George Richard, '47, who took over the post vacated by the December resignation of Richard Priebe, '49.

Priebe resigned to assume the editorship of *REA News*, monthly publication for Wisconsin cooperative members. There he'll be working with James Sullivan, '47, who moved from the editorial position to the REA public relations post when Robert Lewis, '47, left for Washington and a top Farmers Union job. The former *Alumnus* editor, then, is not among strangers.

Richard, after graduating from the School of Journalism, went to Arizona, where he edited *Arizona Wildlife-Sportsman* magazine for two and a half years, at the same time serving as executive secretary for a statewide sportsmen's organization. He has also had daily newspaper experience on the *Douglas (Ariz.) Daily Dispatch* and the *Chippewa Herald-Telegram*, Chippewa Falls. He calls the latter Wisconsin city his home town.



The new editor is married and has two children, declares he's glad to be back in Madison. Like former editors of the *Alumnus*, he puts out a call for suggestions on improving the magazine's quality—expects to receive a few, at least.

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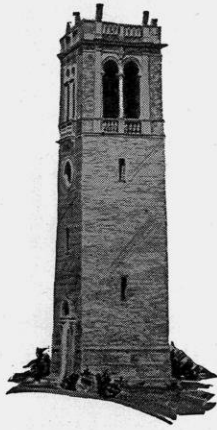
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WISCONSIN Alumnus

Official Publication of the Wisconsin Alumni Association

★ Sidelines

A BABY, a pretty girl and a man of distinction—these are three subjects dear to the hearts of advertising men. This month's cover should be a real 'stopper' because it presents all of them. And some handsome young men are thrown in for good measure. The baby is Ashley Moffatt, first grandchild of UW President E. B. Fred, who is gingerly holding the young lady up for inspection by several student guests at a recent



tea in the Fred home. The girls are Jeanne Burke, HygC 1, seated, and Carol Westerland, HE 4. From left to right standing are Howard Clark, Fred Kilgust, BA4, and David Witmer, ILS freshman. Pres. Fred in this issue leads off a series of articles especially prepared for the *Alumnus* by several alumni and a student on the role of universities and their alumni in preserving the American way of life.

Vol. 53

FEBRUARY, 1952

No. 5

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keeping in touch with **WISCONSIN**

JOHN BERGE, Executive Secretary

The big question for Founders' Day, February fifth, in commemorating the 103rd birthday of the University of Wisconsin:

What can American universities and their alumni, especially their alumni, do to preserve and promote the American way of life?

On the following pages you will find six answers to this question, plus a foreword by President E. B. Fred. These answers have been prepared especially for this Founders' Day issue by five Wisconsin graduates and a student:

Harry A. Bullis, Chairman of the Board, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis
Joseph E. Davies, Attorney and Statesman; former ambassador to Russia
Dr. Clarence E. Macartney, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh
Jean Matheson, Editor, Daily Cardinal, University of Wisconsin
Mrs. Fred Risser, President of the Wisconsin section of the AAUW
Robert R. Spitzer, Director of Research, Murphy Products Co., Burlington

EACH author worked independently, without comparing notes with the other five. Each was asked to discuss this question as he or she saw it. All did a good job, so sincere thanks and orchids to President Fred and these authors for their thought-provoking articles.

For more than a century the University of Wisconsin has played an important part in our American way of life. Its teaching, research, and public service have helped to give Americans the highest standard of living in the world. Its alumni also have done a grand job in making this world a better place to live in.

As we celebrate Wisconsin's 103rd anniversary, this world of ours is disturbed by cold wars and conflicting ideologies. Only about a third of this world is free. Approximately a third is controlled by Stalin and his cohorts. The final third is made up of countries with deplorable living standards—countries that are fighting a losing battle with disease and famine.

In this battle of ideologies, we hope the suggestions outlined in this Founders' Day issue will be helpful. We hope, too, that this question will receive special attention by alumni at their Founders' Day meetings.

Threats of communism and other isms make this a very vital question for all who believe in the American way of doing things. A series of discussions in alumni club meetings

over the country might well exert considerable influence in combatting the dangers we face today. It might also alert some Americans who still believe "it can't happen here."

Founders' Day meetings might well be a sort of "Town Hall Meeting" to remind all of us that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." These seven significant words appear on the banner flying from General Eisenhower's headquarters near Paris. Liberty cannot be taken for granted.

This fact is important to all Americans, but especially so to the five million Americans who are college graduates. It's also important to the five million who attended some college or university but were not graduated. All of these ten million have benefited from our American system of higher education—the finest in the world.

They have a bigger stake in America than some of their fellow men who were unable to enjoy the benefits of higher education. They should be willing to do a little more than the average to stop the threat of dangerous ideologies. The brains and abilities of these ten million alumni should be powerful enough to nullify the most destructive efforts of communism and all other isms dangerous to our American way of life. Let's harness these brains and abilities in a constructive, positive program of activities to preserve and promote the American way of life.

FREEDOM

is the keynote

To train students for responsible citizenship, in an atmosphere of freedom, is a clear-cut duty of the University, says UW President

E. B. FRED.

ONE OF THE HAPPY tasks of University of Wisconsin presidency is the annual duty to report to the faculty, at the beginning of each academic year, "the state of the University."

Much of my report this year was concerned with education for citizenship in a democracy. Those who examine the problem closely, I suggested, are aware of its complexity and the uncertainty of any particular solution.

In this area, as in all others, I commented, we must not only defend our right to opinions, but must defend the rights of those whose opinions differ.

Free Expression

This combination of freedom and responsibility . . . the free expression of our own points of view, and the readiness to consider others . . . is typical of the ideas we must give our students, if we are to make a start at preserving the "American Way of Life."

It also should govern our study of the question propounded by the *Alumni* editor:

"What American Universities and Their Alumni Can Do to Preserve the American Way of Life."

The editor has chosen well the members who are taking part in this forum. They represent points of view which differ widely yet each participant is capable of making a sound basis for his case.

Let me list, briefly, the qualifications of those whose opinions are included in this forum.

Miss Jean Matheson, a senior in the School of Journalism, the editor of the *Daily Cardinal*, is a vigorous defender of academic freedom; a sharp critic, at times, of the University administration; but always courageous.

Mr. Robert Spitzer, an alumnus from Burlington, Wis., received his BSA degree from Wisconsin in 1944, his M. S. in 1945, and his Ph.D. in 1947, and was at one time an industrial fellow in the U. W. biochemistry department.

Mrs. Fred Risser, president of the Wisconsin branch of the A.A.U.W., prominent in Madison activities of many kinds, was granted the B. A. degree from the University in 1922, the M. A. in 1925. She has an enthusiasm for democracy, and a faith in education which make her well qualified to participate in this discussion.

Dr. Clarence Macartney, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh and a prolific religious and historical author, received his B. A. degree from Wisconsin in 1901. He is well-fitted to the task of placing before us our immediate problem in the essential total perspective of religion.

Mr. Harry A. Bullis, one of the nation's leading business minds, chairman of the board of General Mills, Inc., received his B. A. degree from the University in 1917, his L.L.D. in 1943. He

has served as president of the UW Alumni association, and in many other ways has shown his continuing interest and faith in his alma mater.

Mr. Joseph E. Davies, best known for his years as ambassador to the Soviet Union, is in a position to compare the American Way of Life with that way which today seems to offer it the greatest challenge. He received the A. B. degree from the UW in 1898, the LLB in 1901, and LLD in 1941.

I have had an opportunity to read some of the papers included in this forum, and I have found them very interesting.

Though the contributors do not seem to agree completely on a definition of the "American Way of Life," there is one word which rings like a clarion through all of the contributions I have seen:

"Freedom."

Perhaps in essence, all the ramifications of the "American Way of Life" become exactly that. If this is true, the question facing our universities is:

"How can we teach freedom?"

The answer which comes most readily is this:

"By practicing freedom."

Thus in a university we must have freedom of the student and the teacher to learn. Freedom for them to discuss what they have learned. Freedom for them to believe or to doubt.

"We Must Do More"

I have heard the contention that the most successful scientist is the one who best discerns which findings to believe, which to doubt. It may be that good citizenship entails the same discernment.

I believe we are doing much at the University of Wisconsin to train our students for responsible citizenship. We must do more.

As I suggested to the faculty this year:

"We must, all of us—whatever our area of work, whether we teach in the natural sciences, the social sciences, the arts, or the humanities,—we must all of us strive steadily to understand the heritage which is ours and to make this heritage clear and vital to our students."

May the comments of those in this forum help to do that job, help us alumni to understand better the need to preserve, and to advance, the freedom which is "the American Way of Life."

Intellectual freedom is a sine qua non in preservation of the American way of life and the nation's high standard of living. It is the duty of universities, and their alumni, to defend this principle, says

HARRY A. BULLIS, '17.

The Challenge of Freedom

NO ONE in the history of this country had a clearer understanding of the meaning of the American way of life or a greater devotion to freedom than Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson wrote his own epitaph, and he included in it no mention of his having been President of the United States. Instead he described himself as author of the Declaration of Independence and of the statute for religious freedom, and father of the University of Virginia. The importance that he placed on founding a university shows his firm belief that one of the functions of a university is to preserve freedom.

The American way of life is essentially the way of maximum freedom in an order which has the qualities of both stability and dynamic progress. Maximum freedom does not mean utter license. Rather it is an acknowledgment of the importance of progress, an acknowledgment that progress is a dynamic thing which is itself the fruit of change.

If we have freedom, change of every description can bubble up to produce progress. Men who are intellectually free generate great numbers of ideas. In the atmosphere of freedom, their ideas are not stifled but are permitted to grow and develop.

All through the era of the guild system, as it was known in England, the conduct of all business, business people, and craftsmen was closely regulated. That regulation choked off new techniques and new methods. Progress was discouraged; there was no incen-

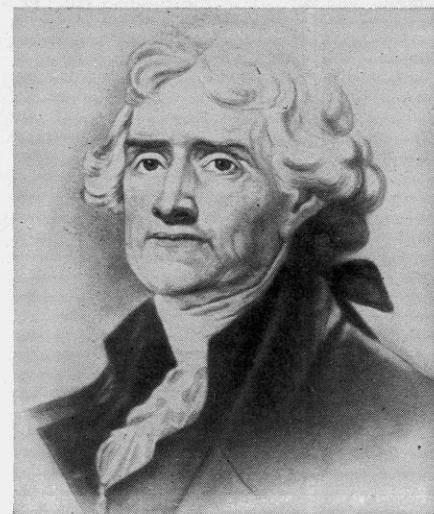
tive to find better ways of doing things. This era continued well into the eighteenth century; then Adam Smith showed how freedom of the individual promoted progress. In a sense, Adam Smith and Thomas Jefferson were kindred spirits, one working in the field of economics, the other in the field of politics.

As the principles of freedom were accepted, the guild system was shattered, and the Western nations had a century of advancement which surpassed the gains of many previous centuries combined. To be sure, this progress was attended by much human suffering, but the physical well being of the average person continued to advance. In the United States in the present century we have attained the highest standard of living ever known.

Freedom, as advocated by Thomas Jefferson, Adam Smith, and Benjamin Franklin, is fundamental to the preservation of the American way of life. It is manifest in many ways.

More Than Material Things

POLITICAL FREEDOM is an integral and essential part of the larger concept of freedom. It means that the individual has free choice in politics at every stage of the game. It means political equality among the states and a national government which coordinates without coercion. The dominance of the legislature reflects the sovereignty of the people, and the courts have the right to pass upon changes made by the legislature.



THOMAS JEFFERSON: he considered founding a university more significant than being President of the United States.

We have *economic freedom* in the field of industry and trade. To a large extent the maintenance of economic freedom depends upon the continuance of many small businesses. Where the nature of an industry or institution makes large size economical, freedom is maintained by an appropriate balance of public law and control and management power. There is, of course, much difference of opinion about the nature of appropriate controls of large enterprises.

The third kind of freedom, characteristic of the American way of life, is *freedom in one's own personal life*. Jefferson was the greatest champion of personal freedom.

The American way has become a way of preserving these freedoms so that

WISCONSIN ALUMNUS

they produce for us, as a nation, a balanced, rounded political life and a balanced, rounded economic life. This encourages people to seek the vocational outlets that are pleasing to them—to do the kind of work they prefer. Thus freedom of the individual means personal freedom in religion, politics, and economics.

Our way of life has produced a high standard of living. We have household gadgets, airplanes, and automobiles. We enjoy them all, but they are merely the results of our prosperity. Fundamentally, the American way of life does not gain its strength from material things, but rather from its dedication to the advancement of freedom. We have given first attention to satisfying a craving for freedom but we have found satisfaction in many other fields.

The University is of paramount importance to the American way of life. That fact is as true today as it was when Jefferson rated the founding of the University of Virginia as a higher achievement than being President of the United States.

Following the Jeffersonian example we in the Midwest have founded our great universities. These universities are for the people, of the people, and by the people. The citizens collectively pay the bills and receive the benefits of these universities. They are centers of freedom, centers of intellectual effort and inspirational thought, and they are centers of scientific research for human betterment on all frontiers. They provide a forum where all ideas can be discussed without dictation or control by the state.

Freedom provides the culture in which our great universities survive. The universities in turn provide the place and the opportunity for the people to discuss, practice, and defend their freedom.

Education for All Groups

What can these universities and their alumni do to strengthen freedom in America today? What can they do to make certain we preserve and perpetuate the American way of life?

In contrast with the days of Jefferson and Adam Smith, progress today comes swiftly. Therefore, it is necessary that more and more people give thought to our progress as a people. Our universities have been regarded principally as institutions for the instruction of youth. With our increasing resources, in these prosperous times they should become centers of education for all groups.

In my own field of industry and industrial management our University of Wisconsin is pre-eminent. The Industrial Management Institute conducts many schools for informing and instructing men and women who are today in positions of responsibility in a wide range of activities. Their opinions are valuable in formulating policies and arriving at decisions on matters pertaining to their specialties. Other departments of the University are assisting in this work of educating those people who have already attained positions of importance and influence.

In the slower moving days of earlier times the young people in the universities learned about life under assumptions and conditions which continued to prevail from the time of their youth through their mature years. Even during the century and a half following the Napoleonic Wars and the Declaration of Independence universities continued to follow these established lines. They were free to study the world under existing conditions, and there was essentially in the Western world only one pattern of freedom. That pattern may have varied somewhat but it was not seriously challenged.

Following the Soviet Revolution in 1917 a new pattern began to emerge and now this rival pattern is offered to the world by the Communist nations.

We need to consider the nature of this rival pattern in contrast to our own in order to see clearly the great task confronting our universities—the task of re-establishing as a subject for intense study the characteristics of the free way of life.

The forms of social, political, and economic freedom which prevailed following the American Revolution first emphasized freedom in politics and in economic life, and in 1865 this freedom was made to apply to all people as human beings.

In the field of industry, progress was achieved by a mechanism which we call the profit system. That system permitted any individual to make and sell goods as a free right and a matter of free enterprise. Society exercised free choice in purchasing according to the tastes and desires of each individual. Scientific discoveries were advanced by technical progress and both were made possible by the use of accumulated capital on a large scale. The result was the great advance in living standards to the point which we enjoy today. The



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Harry A. Bullis, '17, is chairman of the board of General Mills, Inc. The Minneapolis executive has long been active in Badger alumni work and was Wisconsin Alumni Association president in 1936-37. A Phi Beta Kappa, Mr. Bullis also has been closely connected with various national organizations, including the National Association of Manufacturers. He has published many business reports and articles.

continued study of science and new productive techniques rests largely with our universities.

The rival pattern emphasizes the authority of the state as the driving force in the economy rather than the initiative and drive of the individual. The dominance of the state is substituted for the freedom of the people. The five-year plan developed by the state prescribes how fast new techniques shall be adopted rather than permitting private industrial planning to set the speed of scientific technological advancement. Under Communism, men's lives, rather than profits, become the basic ingredient in the accumulation of capital.

Therefore, I believe that the primary task of our American universities during the next decade is to re-establish in the minds of all people, everywhere, the pre-eminent values of the free way of life which we in America have chosen.

But is this goal a sufficient and suitable task for our universities?

I believe it is, because an intellectual victory of such magnitude requires demonstration in many fields. In the field of industry it requires that we be

(Continued from page 9)

able to outproduce the industry of the Communistic world. That in turn rests upon progress in the technical schools and laboratories of our universities.

We will need to demonstrate that we know how to achieve efficiency and economy in government. We will need to show the whole world that we have advanced our knowledge not only in the fields of commerce, but in the fields of social engineering, human relations, and world relations. There are tremendous tasks remaining to be done in the fields of social science and law. We need to formulate a basis for establishing international relationships between diverse and disparate countries just as we solved the problems connected with the diverse and disparate states in the years following 1776.

Here indeed is a great challenge for the remaining years of the Twentieth Century—the challenge of a United World—a one world Charter. When we experimented with our own policies which developed into the American way of life, we used our own country as a laboratory model. We had diversity among our states, but the diversity which exists today among the countries of the world is tremendous and the differences in philosophy huge. Therefore, the task is extremely complicated and difficult.

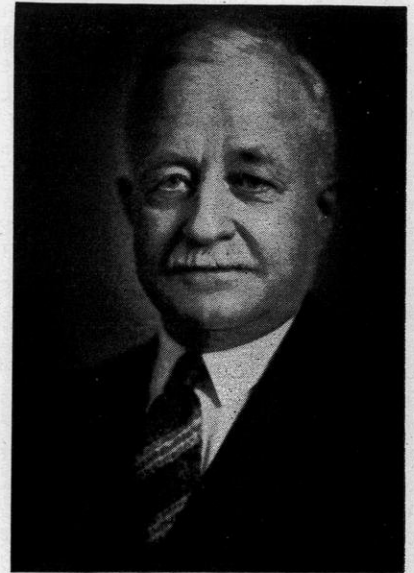
The Role of Alumni

As alumni of a great American University, it is our task to recognize the role which our universities must play in the unfolding drama of our national life. That role is to supply the advanced knowledge, intellectual integrity, and spiritual freedom from which will spring the fulfillment of our needs in furthering world progress. Happily our universities have greater stature, enlarged competence, and resources to tackle this great task.

The alumni of today should consider themselves guardians of our American institutions, and defenders of our universities as they set out to accomplish these tasks. As alumni we must be ambassadors of the universities interpreting them to the public. We must be able to explain why it is important today for our universities to give their attention to the problems of human relations and world progress just as it was important years ago for them to devote their main efforts to material progress.

The Regents and Citizenship

To foster 'intelligent patriotism,' the UW's Board of Regents made this statement back in 1949.



FRANK J. SENSENBRENNER
President, Board of Regents

IN THE present world-wide discussion of the future of human society, we believe that the University of Wisconsin, and all other institutions of higher learning, have a unique opportunity and responsibility.

An opportunity critically to study the proposals and claims of systems alien to our own is the intellectual right of every student. And freedom to explore and discuss the issues in the field of his special competence is the right of every teacher.

But to teach the foundations of "our American way of life," economic, political, and social, and the entire cultural life it makes possible, is the inescapable obligation of the University to its students. We believe this is best done through fair-minded, scholarly teachers working in many different fields of learning, and that it is now being done in this University.

The University of Wisconsin, however, now also has an extraordinary opportunity to strengthen the efforts of its faculty and students in training for intelligent citizenship and social leadership. The will of a distinguished and generous alumnus, Kemper K. Knapp,

provides funds for the special support of educational efforts to develop ideals of good citizenship and intelligent patriotism in the student body.

We believe there is nothing more persuasive in this respect than the example of devoted members of the faculty and other leaders.

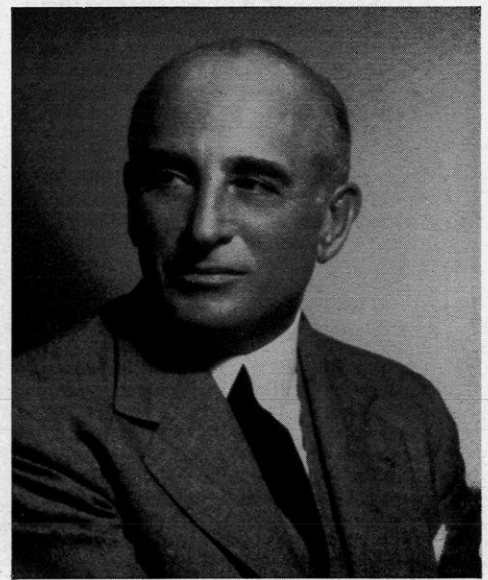
We also believe that much can be accomplished by bringing to the campus throughout each year outstanding men and women who in their words and by their actions have demonstrated their capacity to give fresh meaning to the phrase, the "American way of life," and thereby to awaken in the American citizen a fresh enthusiasm for the fulfillment of his social responsibilities as well as his personal opportunities. Well-chosen, such a series of distinguished speakers would give convincing evidence that the best defense of the "American way of life" is an understanding of its meaning and an acceptance of its obligations.

We recommend to the Faculty and the University Administration that this be done and that Knapp funds be used for the purpose.

The Two Front Battle Against Communism

JOSEPH E. DAVIES, '98,

points to danger from without and within, and declares salvation lies in observation of the basic principles of conduct, starting with simple honesty.



A distinguished statesman and attorney, Joseph E. Davies, '98, saw Communism in action at first hand during his pre-war service as ambassador to Russia. Since 1912, when he was a Woodrow Wilson presidential campaign manager, Dr. Davies has enjoyed the friendship of seven presidents and acted in official capacity for four of them. In 1945 he received the Order of Merit, highest award for civilian service offered by the United States.

WHAT can American universities and their alumni, (especially the alumni,) do to preserve and maintain the American way of life," is the question you pose.

Obviously, the first duty is to vigilantly protect the physical security of our land and our people from the threat of hostile and aggressive Communism, whether it be external or internal.

Self-preservation requires that the highest civil intelligence which universities provide, as well as that of the military, shall be addressed to that end. For the international situation confronts us with possible, immeasurable disaster.

Unless the perspective and calm dispassionate wisdom from experience, which universities have garnered from the evolutionary experience of man and nations may also be applied, there is possibility of neither victory nor defeat, but the destruction of civilization.

That is the challenge to universities and their alumni.

Less obvious, but equally important, though not as immediately vital, is

preservation of the kind of government we enjoy.

We are not the regimented wards of a totalitarian police state, but the free people of a democratic republic of our own creation. The state is not the master, but the servant of the citizen. Individual freedoms and liberties, whether physical or spiritual, whether economic or political, are the inalienable rights of the most humble, and are guarded against even the state, itself.

Civil Liberties Are Precious

Never did I fully realize what these protections meant, until I witnessed political purge trials in Russia, where leaders were on trial for their lives, charged with treason. They had been in confinement, and interrogated for days. The trials were a farce. They were condemned to death, long before the mockery of these juridical proceedings.

They had no writ of habeas corpus to protect them from coercion or the "Third Degree;" they had no trial by

an unbiased jury of their peers; they had no right to refuse to testify against themselves; they could not rely on the presumption of innocence; they could not require the state to prove their guilt, and prove it beyond a reasonable doubt, before their lives were forfeit. They had to testify against themselves. They never had a chance. It was a shocking revelation of what the "Way of Life" in a totalitarian police state could mean, in contrast to that which we enjoy.

These priceless protections the founders of our government built into the basic foundation of our Way of Life by the Declaration of Independence, the Federal Constitution with its Amendments, the Bill of Rights, and the Common Law. These were provided by the founders of the Republic, not only as a priceless heritage for ourselves, but charged with a sacred trust that they be not only maintained, but protected and passed on to future generations.

An institution which our society itself has created, which reflects the in-

dividualism of our people, is a "system of free enterprise," controlled by a social conscience. It was due, not to the unilateral action of a single political party, but to the foresight and wisdom of both of the great political parties responsible for our government.

It was fathered and protected by the Republican party through the Sherman law. It was furthered by the Democratic party in the enactment of supplementary legislation to assure freedom and fair competition in the channels of trade. It was based upon the common conviction that political freedoms were farcical unless economic freedoms of opportunity were likewise protected and assured.

The efficiencies induced by large consolidations, and the integration of various processes and other economies, lowered prices to the consumer, and provided benefits to labor and to capital, alike. Monopoly was prohibited. It was not size, but abuse of size, which was defined as a crime. The channels of trade were kept open and free.

The freedoms and opportunities of all sections of our people were protected, subject only to their exercise in the interest and welfare of all.

Perfection Through Evolution

A perfect society has not yet been achieved. Nor will it arrive for another eon or two—and only with the millennium. But it is the middle way; the evolutionary and not the revolutionary way of intelligent progress. We have done a good job; we have not fallen either under the tyranny of monopoly, or into the morass of bureaucratic state ownership.

This protection of opportunities for the individual, stimulated by the energy, imagination, initiative and "know-how" of a vigorous free people, developed the great resources of our continent, to establish an economic "way of life" and standard of living and protections, for all sections, for all classes, and for the common good, that is unique in the world.

The equality of rights which we enjoy springs from our political institutions. The measure of our obligations and duties springs from the extent of the privileges which they have provided, and which we enjoyed.

To whom, if not to the university men and women, particular beneficiaries of our way of life, must society look for light and guidance, in these crucial times?

It came as no surprise to me to find that my old Alma Mater, the University of Wisconsin, had taken the initiative in outlining a program for political education. It was characteristic of the spirit of the people of the state of my birth.

It is planned, not to further any dogma, or to pursue any course of indoctrination, in any particular political philosophy. It aims to provide information as to the traditions, the tenets, and the ideals of our way of life, and to stress those basic concepts of our institutions, and to instill a more intelligent and moral sense of individual obligation to the community.

That is in accord with our finest tradition. It is "The Wisconsin Idea." It is in line with the past history of a university which has produced great historians, great scientists, great economists, to enrich our way of life, as well as great soldiers of the common good;—Vilas, Spooner, Husting, LaFollette and others. It reflects the steady sanity and morality of the people of the state.

Progressive in thought, it has tempered action with prudent care and intelligence, lest zeal and too-rapid progress should induce greater evils than those they sought to cure. Common sense has marked progressive thought and action. It has been a mighty bulwark against the false ideology of communism, totalitarianism, or a police state.

A great university, it has taught that millions of years, with infinite trial and error, were required to bring about even such limited perfection in the relations of men to each other as marks the present civilization. The lesson it teaches is that it will still require eons of time to bring perfection. It has demonstrated the wisdom of ancient civilizations, that the surest road to progress is the evolutionary route, directed by mind and humanities, rather than the route of revolution, directed by force and war.

The Greatest Promise

The great university men whom I have known, have all recognized and cleave to the doctrine that the altruistic philosophies and religious teachings of the past reject the Godlessness of communism, and adhere to the principles of the Golden Rule, and the simple virtues of a religious honesty, decency and self-respect among men.

It is this quality of historical and spiritual approach to the problem of

man and nations which holds greatest promise for the survival and advancement of our civilization.

Less obvious, but not the less menacing and insidious, are certain conditions which threaten this "way of life" of ours. There are indications of degradation of our institutions, and of a menacing atrophy of public conscience which, unless arrested, will inevitably be fatal.

The righteous resentment and militant revolt, which our pioneer ancestors found against wrong or dishonorable conduct, whether in private or public life, appear to have become blunted and dull. Destructive and malignant forces threaten the future of our way of life. Here is a field in which the banner of "sun-crowned" men of universities can be raised to protect and maintain simple honesty and moral integrity, which is native to our way of life.

We Must Respect Others' Rights

Wrong is wrong; and evil is evil. Intellectual degradation and mental thuggery must be repudiated and stamped out by the righteous indignation of God-fearing people. Moral intelligence must be resuscitated, lest the moral sense itself become atrophied.

Simple honesty, and those first principles which we acquired at our mother's knee, must be revived, restored, and vitalized, if need be, by an aggressive purpose.

Our way of life has been based upon those principles of conduct which have been laid down by all great philosophers from Confucius to the "Son of the Carpenter of Galilee."

The Ten Commandments are basic, and are found in all altruistic philosophy responsible for modern civilization.

Unless there is accorded decent respect for the rights of others, there will be respect for the rights of none. If a nation loses its soul, it cannot survive, and will not deserve to survive.

Our Soldiers of Altruism and Christian faith will not prove derelict to their obligations to our way of life, I am sure. I have confident faith that all will still be well with our way of life and the world.

A great man, my former chief, President Woodrow Wilson, once said to me:—"Davies,"

"Do not be discouraged.

"Progress is like a spiral.

"At times it seems to go down,

"But the next round is

"Always higher."

WANTED:

150,000,000 Salesmen

An aggressive sales force, to sell a quality product, will assist America's growth as a fortress of freedom and democracy, says

ROBERT R. SPITZER, '44.

TO BE successful, a businessman must 1) manufacture a quality product or perform a service that meets a need, and 2) sell this product or this service to the customer.

No matter how good the product or how valuable the service it must be sold. A business with a product or service that is not sold does not grow and usually does not survive.

These sound business principles could well apply to the business of selling America to Americans. *America needs salesmen to make citizens of every community realize and appreciate the enormous benefits of being an American.*

A Quality Product

The product America offers is a quality product developed by our forefathers, men and women with guidance, sincere purpose, and devotion. The product meets a real need. It is a way of life that offers more to citizens than any other form of government, benefits that are beyond the imagination of people of many other countries. It includes *religious freedom, freedom of education and opportunity, reward for honest effort, and freedom to choose leadership.*

Unless these benefits are advertised and sold, America could fail. With a large aggressive sales force America will not fail but instead grow and stand erect as a fortress of democracy and freedom.

America's sales force needs aggressive salesmen, sales managers and sales training centers. Our American universities are vital training centers with a tremendous potential. Faculties, students and alumni are key sales personnel who should appreciate and in turn teach the basic benefits offered by the American way of life.

Students should be taught and sold on the fact that belief and appreciation in America is a basic prerequisite for success in any field. Without America's freedoms, the student chemist may never have the opportunity of freedom of research, the student engineer may be forced to work for "the state", the student teacher will never know education freedom, the agriculture student could find it impossible to farm his very own land.

Students and alumni must be inspired to become top salesmen and successful sales managers. Alumni with positions as teachers, as government officials, writers, newspapermen, motion picture, radio and television personnel have extremely vital responsibilities. These positions offer unlimited opportunities to sell and promote the American way of life.

While these key posts have great sales potentials it must be made known that every job and every profession holds opportunities to sell America and the American way of life. A plant manager, a business executive, a salesman, a labor leader, a laborer—each can be equally instrumental and successful in selling the American way of life.

All of us, whether alumni or not, and regardless of job or position must *think, believe, talk, work, live and sell* America to Americans. Our children and the people around us must be bombarded and inspired with the enthusiasm

Robert Ralph Spitzer, '44, is director of research at the Murphy Products Company in Burlington, Wis. He received his PhD in the College of Agriculture in 1947.



that can radiate from us as salesmen and sales managers of the wonderful product, Americanism.

Young people and our fellow Americans should be inspired to seek opportunity, to build and to succeed, to fail if necessary and start again. They should be encouraged to seek opportunity, to value religious freedom, to become leaders and to hold the price of freedom high.

Atomic Salesmanship

University alumni should take leadership roles in community life, and in local, state and national government. Sincere interest in foreign relations is important because our country's foreign policy is shaped not only by key government personnel but also by the sum total of the thinking of American citizens.

Alumni and all Americans can be good will ambassadors to sell the American way of life to the people of other countries. Letters, international travel, entertaining foreign visitors in our homes to expose them to the *real* America will all sell the American way of life to these international neighbors. Such activity is atomic salesmanship that can be a big weapon against communism.

Universities and alumni must be on guard against the small minority of warped students and individuals who believe that education and freedom entitle them to warped thinking. The artist, the scientist or any individual who undermines America instead of appreciating and believing in the American way of life is dangerous. He should not be allowed to gain prominence or to fill influential posts in our universities or in American society. Our universities as sales training centers should inform these people, reeducate them and help establish in them a sense of clear thinking, thankfulness and appreciation.

Our sales story must be truthful and simple so that it can be understood by all our customers. As alumni we must inspire others to become better salesmen and even better sales managers than ourselves.

America needs a sales force of 150,000,000 Americanism salesmen who will sell America to its citizens. Americans will profit with a greater America and continued freedoms which are offered by the American way of life. America will grow stronger as a fortress of freedom and democracy which will inspire freedom seeking people throughout the world.

Is American Education on the Run?

Academic freedom is in serious danger, says

JEAN MATHESON, '52,

who thinks fears about 'subversiveness' in American education are groundless—calling on alumni to shed unconcern for the serious aspects of education.

ONE of the most disturbing problems of our national life today is the tendency of American education to find itself more and more at the mercy of freedom-destroying attacks. Most distressing of all, these attacks are usually hid under the deceptive cloak of preserving what the attackers like to call the "American way of life."

It is strange that a term such as "American way of life" should become repugnant to many of those who believe most deeply in a sincere search for truth on our university campuses—the ones who have the greatest concern with preserving the true American way of life.

But upon deeper examination it is not difficult to see how this strange twist has entered the realms of education. On the American political scene, for instance, we have seen those who oppose public housing projects, federal aid to education, national health insurance proposals and even price controls accuse the advancers of these ideas of trying to sabotage the "American way of life."

The practicality or impracticality of these schemes, their necessity or lack of necessity—in short, all employment of the time-tested principles of rational thought—are thrown to the four winds by the finger-pointers.

And this is an easy way out. Labels of "un-American," "radical," or "Communist" have an unpleasant twang to our ears. Unless we are one of the few who has courage to examine ideas thoughtfully, we would rather play it safe and steer clear of what the unthinkers have already decided for us.

If such a situation is deplorable in other phases of American life, it is doubly so in our universities. For if nowhere else in society, it should be in the nation's institutions of higher learning that the principles of free thought are preserved. Education, if nothing else, can be looked on as one sound way to pull the rest of society back on the right path if it has strayed.

Afraid to Speak

It is urgent that our universities look toward preserving and maintaining the true American way of life. Because this is important, there can be no relenting of our determination that American education shall not fall under the dictatorial hand of those who would enforce their own brand of "Americanism." Unfortunately, recent developments in our universities have shown that this determination seems to be lacking.

A survey of 72 colleges and universities throughout the nation conducted by the New York Times last spring reveals a strong indication that an un-American influence has crept into education. University administrators, professors, and students were found to be quite unanimous in one opinion: that American students are afraid to speak their minds on controversial national and international subjects. It is wiser and safer, they feel, to take the sterile or orthodox viewpoint (or possibly no viewpoint at all) than to open themselves up to charges of being "subversive" and thereby risk a possible ruined future.

Justice Douglas in a recent address at Brandeis university voiced dismay

over the fact that youth, "the mainstay in early days of the revolt against orthodoxy," has become "largely immobilized."

"The greatest danger of this period," he noted, "is not inflation, nor the national debt, nor atomic warfare. The great, the critical danger is that we will so limit or narrow the range of permissible discussion and permissible thought that we will become the victims of the orthodox school . . . Once we narrow the range of thought and discussion, we will surrender a great deal of our power. We will become like the man on the toboggan who can ride it but who can neither steer it or stop it."

The fear of divergence in ideas has apparently taken deep roots in many of our university administrators and among our boards of trustees. Until only recently, the University of California labored under a "non-communist" oath for university employees.

When the odious rule was finally suspended in the face of heavy public opposition it counted as its result: 26 faculty members dismissed, 37 protest resignations, and 47 professors from other schools, who refused to accept appointments at California because of the oath. The American Association of University Professors reported that "a great university has been reduced to a point where it is condemned by leading scholars and learned societies as a place unfit for scholars to inhabit."

Several months ago Ohio State university imposed a "gag rule" on campus speakers. Under the new rule, all student-sponsored speakers must be "screened" by the university and the president is specifically to ban all speakers who hold "subversive" views. The first speaker to be affected by the restriction was a pacifist. In spite of the fact the man was a Quaker and his religious beliefs forbid him from participating in war, he was apparently

still considered "subversive" by the university.

Wisconsin Touched, Too

Wisconsin has not been completely free from the influence of fear and strict conformity. Last spring, the faculty's Kemper K. Knapp bequest committee refused the student Union forum committee funds to sponsor a campus talk by Max Lerner, well-known journalist, author, and professor. The chairman of the Knapp committee told several members of the forum committee that Lerner was denied sponsorship partly on the grounds that he was alleged to be a former Communist. Even though there has never been the slightest shred of evidence to support the chairman's suspicions (and, rather, all available facts supported the exact opposite) the committee stood firm.

Fortunately, the bad effects of the incident were somewhat remedied. Students themselves raised the necessary money to bring Lerner to the campus. And the faculty, at its next regular meeting, refused to reelect the Knapp chairman and the members of his committee known to have participated in the decision.

A milder but potentially dangerous matter is now facing the campus. Several members of the board of regents have proposed a special American history course which would be made compulsory for all university students. The stated purpose of the course would be to guarantee that all University of Wisconsin graduates be good American citizens.

At a meeting last spring, the faculty said it doubted that good citizenship could be created in a classroom as, say, the compulsory freshman English course is able to give students a certain proficiency in good grammatical form. Citizenship and a proper appreciation of American institutions must come, the faculty declared, through an individual's entire growth through home and early school experiences, through religious and morally-directed teachings, and through day-to-day contacts with other citizens and with citizenship problems.

There have also been suspicions aroused that the move for a compulsory history course is directed from partisan and narrowly-conceived motives. What sort of course might be in the minds of those regents who subscribe to strict eighteenth century notions of political and economic philosophy, who feel the New Deal dealt a tragic blow to the nation, and who worship McCarthy as

synonymous with everything good and true, would be frightening to envision.

It is high time we put away our fears about "subversiveness" in American education. Dr. Robert Redfield, professor of anthropology and former dean of the division of social sciences at the University of Chicago, has put it this way:

"The reputation of a university for dangerous radicalism is falsely but honorably earned. It is unfortunate that the university is wrongly suspected. It would be worse if it were not suspected at all, for if everything that university people did were acceptable to all influential segments of public opinion, the university would be failing its duty. Where the mind is free, the mind is troubled. The university, though misunderstood, should be just a little



Jean Matheson, Elkhorn, is the first peace-time woman editor in the Daily Cardinal's 60 year history, a Phi Beta Kappa. She is 21 and a journalism senior.

troublesome. The remedy for misunderstanding is more effort at understanding. This is the prime effort of the university—not pleasing people. We do not preserve our liberties by pleasing people. A wholly pleasing university cannot be great and free."

It should be quite obvious, then, that if we as students and university alumni have any concern with upholding the things which have made America strong we must not contentedly sit back and watch influences take over whose only result would be to hasten us on the road to destruction.

In the world battle of ideologies, ours—in its attempts to be the winner for the minds of men the world over—must not resort to the thought-stifling ways which we so much deplore in the

other side. For the American way of life means much more than the capitalistic economic system. It means, more than any one thing, a belief in the integrity of the individual and that the state is only a means towards the freest expression and greatest security of the individual, not vice versa, as our totalitarian neighbors would have us believe.

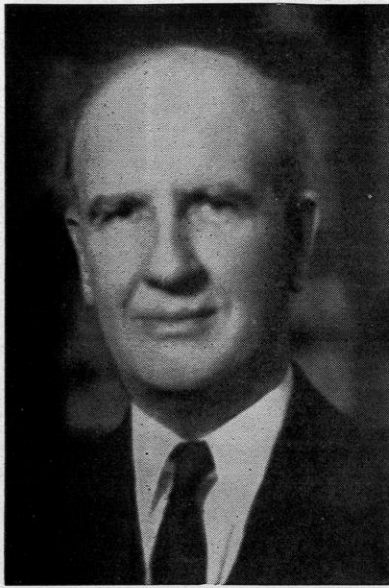
Probably at no time in its 103 year old history has it been more important that the University keep its pledge toward ever encouraging "that continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone the truth can be found." And it is just this idea which is so deeply opposed to those which would institute loyalty oaths, speaker bans, and even compulsory citizenship courses in our universities.

Can any of us who truly believe in the American way of life be so unsure of what we hold to be right as to refuse to allow our universities to be the "free market place of ideas" which they are meant to be? Haven't we always held the belief that if the peoples of the Iron Curtain countries were allowed a free exchange of ideas and men with the rest of the world their beliefs in communism would be not quite so steadfast? If these things be true, we cannot begin too soon to combat at every opportunity the dangerous and un-American trend towards thought control which seems to be closing in upon this country, particularly in the field of education.

Our efforts should be directed away from the modern witchhunts and towards a zealous drive for the finest, freest, and best equipped educational institutions we are able to provide. For education, in itself, is one of the surest ways to preserve what we as Americans hold dearest.

Should it not be as much concern to us to secure and keep good teachers and scientists in our universities as it is to secure and keep able football coaches? Too often, university alumni have been identified only with the latter. Perhaps this has been part of the reason for education's present plight.

We can no longer afford the luxury of unconcern about the more serious aspects of education. For if we do not take an active role in fighting for our system of truly American education, it will be left to the finger-pointers and the unthinkers in their roles of vilification and fear fomenting to have the final say. And then, the American way will be the loser.



WISCONSIN . .

Pastor of Pittsburgh's First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Clarence Edward Macartney, BA '01, is one of America's most popular preachers and prolific writers. He is author or editor of more than 40 books, many of them of religious or historical nature. A native of Ohio, Dr. Macartney also holds MA and LLD degrees respectively from Princeton University and Washington and Jefferson College.

AT THE BANQUET of the Half Century Club last June, I was talking with a classmate from Milwaukee about our recollections of the University as it was in our day, and about the present condition of the University, of which we are all so proud. He said to me: "What I have noted at all the gatherings I have attended at this commencement, and on other occasions, is the lack of the spiritual note—everything is on the material side."

Our own University is in no way peculiar in that respect. It is not because Wisconsin is a state university. Old universities which had a distinctly religious and ecclesiastical beginning, like Harvard, Yale and Princeton, suffer from the same lack. The spiritual, the moral note is certainly not struck in our colleges and universities as it once was.

I was interested in looking through a recent issue of the *Wisconsin Alumnus Magazine*. It was a remarkable record of achievement in scientific fields; and all of these achievements for the good of mankind. But hardly a line about what the University and graduates of the University were accomplishing in other fields: in the teacher's field, in the social worker's field, in the statesman's field, in the reformer's field, in the poet's field, the historian's field, and in the preacher's field. Certainly achievements are being made there by Wisconsin graduates. When the Son of Man was tempted of the Devil, He

said, quoting Moses, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

If one can believe the reports and records of those who sat in his classes and came under the spell of his personality, the president of Wisconsin who exerted the greatest moral and spiritual influence on the institution and its students was Dr. John Bascom, president and philosopher. I remember reading in his autobiographical sketch, **THINGS LEARNED BY LIVING**, his testimony to the lasting imprint of the religious and moral training he received in his early home. He tells how on the Sabbath afternoons he would lie by the side of his mother as she was milking the family cow and recite to her the great answers of the Westminster Shorter Catechism, commencing with, "What is the chief end of man?" and the answer, "The chief end of man is to glorify God and to enjoy Him forever."

Mountain Heights of Truth

"Often," Dr. Bascom says, "at the close of a summer Sabbath I sat on the ground while my mother milked, and learned from her lips the Catechism, till I could find my way along its rugged path of words; deep, solemn, impenetrable—I hardly know how the same amount of inexhaustible impression could have been secured more quickly and more efficiently . . .

Those mountain heights of truth, expressions of the Divine Being, and barriers of the Divine Law, to which the hand of the parent was so constantly and so reverently pointing; those depths of darkness in the human heart to which fearful reference was so frequently made, gave the spiritual world dimensions, not otherwise attainable. I should hardly wish to have moved as a child among less imperious ideas or conceptions less full of impressional powers."

Senator Robert M. LaFollette, whom I knew well when I was a student at the University, and who was the ideal orator for all of us, was wont to pay his tribute to the influence of Dr. Bascom upon his life. After Mr. LaFollette was elected governor of Wisconsin, Dr. Bascom, then professor of political science at Williams College, where he had taught before he came to Wisconsin, paid a visit to his old student at Madison.

He said to him: "Robert, you will doubtless make mistakes of judgment as governor. But never mind the political mistakes so long as you make no ethical mistakes."

What our nation is suffering from today is "ethical mistakes". Surely it is the function of a university not only to train the student's mind and give him the tools for making a living and doing his work in the world, but also to warn him against "ethical mistakes", which he is so prone to make, not only in his life after college, but, alas, even

. . and the SPIRITUAL note

DR. CLARENCE E. MACARTNEY, '01,

holds it's high time for a real awakening to moral responsibilities—both within the university and throughout the shaky world in which we live.

in his college days. To do this the moral and spiritual note must be struck.

In 1754, Columbia University, New York, was established as King's College. The first president, Samuel Johnson, not to be confused with Boswell's Johnson, was a graduate of Yale College and had served for many years as a minister in New England. It was he who drew up the first announcement of the new college and stated its design and purpose. In this prospectus he said the purpose of the college was the "Instruction and Education of youth in the learned languages and in the liberal arts and sciences." Students were to be trained "in the arts of reasoning exactly, of writing correctly, of speaking eloquently." The design of the college was also "to lead the students from the study of nature to the knowledge of themselves and of the God of nature, and their duty to Him, themselves, and to one another; and everything that can contribute to their true happiness, both here and hereafter." Note that "*hereafter*."

That was a long time ago, one hundred and ninety-eight years ago. But it is still a true and timely declaration of the purpose of a university.

The Concern Is General

That there is general concern about the decline in moral standards in America is evidenced by the fact that men in every field of life—the Church, business, education and government—are

calling for a new declaration of the great Christian principles upon which our civilization rests. The menace of Communism, it is now well established, is something which cannot be lightly dismissed. In its essence, Communism is godlessness, and therefore is opposed to every form of religion.

In the campaign against Communism, judicial prosecution, multiplied statements and propaganda on the part of capitalism, and comparison of the American way of life with that obtained in countries behind the Iron Curtain, will undoubtedly accomplish some good. But none of these goes to the root of the matter. It is only as we rediscover and re-emphasize the great truths of religion—man a living soul, God the ruler and creator of all, and His will for man revealed in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, and sublimely set forth in the life, teachings and death of Jesus Christ; and the life hereafter—it is only as we strike the chord of these truths that we shall come to grips with Communism.

In one of his books, popular when I was in college, James Bryce has this to say concerning the influence of a belief in immortality. He describes a great American city, and wonders what would be the effect upon its life and manners if all who lived there should lose faith in a life to come.

"Would men," he asks, "say 'Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die', or would custom and sympathy and a

perception of the advantages which stable government offers to citizens as a whole, and which orderly self restraint offers to each one, replace supernatural sanctions and hold in check the violence of the masses and the self-indulgent impulses of the individual? History, if she cannot give a complete answer to this question, tells us that hitherto civilized society has rested on religion, and that free government has prospered best among religious peoples."

I mention belief in a future life, which is only one of the great Christian doctrines, to point out that in our warfare with Communism our weapons are, as St. Paul said, "Not carnal, but spiritual." If the great moral and spiritual truths pass into eclipse, we have no sure defense against Communism, or any other God-defying and man-degrading philosophy of life.

"God Is Light"

The University of Wisconsin is indeed a state institution. But the majority of the people of the state are Christians. The great president of the University of Michigan, (1871-1900), Dr. James B. Angell, speaking at a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, held at Detroit many years ago, said, "Michigan is a Christian state, and her university can be true to her only by cherishing a broad, un-sectarian, but Christian spirit." The same certainly can be said of the State of Wisconsin and of the University of Wisconsin today. Although a state university, Wisconsin was founded by God-fearing men. In 1854 Dr. J. H. Lathrop was instructed by the Board of Regents to procure a seal with suitable device for their corporate use. The seal was executed in Cincinnati and is now familiar to all Wisconsin students and graduates. It shows the human eye upturned to receive the light falling upon it from above. The motto above the eye is "Numen Lumen," which means, "God is Light."

It is significant of the general concern today about the character of our

(Continued from page 17)

citizens that the Regents of the State of New York, who have charge of public education, have recommended that all sessions in the public schools of New York be opened with a prayer, acknowledging God as the author of life and the ruler of the universe, and asking for His guidance and blessing.

Dr. Edward D. Duffield, who was head of a great insurance company, and for a time the acting president of Princeton University, in one of his addresses when he was acting president, said: "A university fails to discharge its obligation if it merely trains the mind. What is the use of training minds in chemistry, if the only result is the production of more instruments of war? What is the use of training philosophers, if the result is to create a doubt as to the difference between right and wrong, or a doubt as to the existence of a God to whom we are accountable for our deeds?"

One of the most interesting and beautiful campuses in America is the campus, or "Lawn," as they call it, of the University of Virginia. When I was there some years ago to preach the baccalaureate sermon, I read this inscription, cut over the arch of the gateway by which all students enter the campus:

*"Enter by This Gate.
Learn the Way of Honor,
The Light of Truth,
The Will to work for Man."*

A noble setting forth of the high design of a university. But how are students going to learn the Way of Honor, the Light of Truth, or the Will to Work for Man, unless in the university the great truth of God and His relationship to man is recognized and taught?

I am not advocating Bible or theological courses. That is not possible in a state institution, and would lead to divisions and disputings. Nevertheless, the ethical, the moral and the spiritual note can be recognized and honored. Over the mantel in the living room of George Washington Ochs, editor of the *New York Times*, there was cut in the stone the first verse from the 127th Psalm: "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchmen waketh but in vain". That is a good motto, not only for a house and a city, but for a university. "Numen Lumen—God is Light." Hail Wisconsin!

Our Way of Life Is a Responsibility, too!

How many of us consider our personal part in preserving the blessings of our great country? We cannot continue to be passive onlookers, declares

MRS. FRED RISSER, '22.

THIS question of preserving the American way of life is decidedly one of the most important questions facing us today. Yet how many of us stop to consider our personal part in the drama of preserving the blessings which we in this country enjoy? In the first place, since words mean different things to different people, what is meant by the American way of life?

It is the opposite of the cold, calculating, restrictive doctrine of totalitarianism. It is a living, dynamic, changing democracy where the individual is supreme. We have the chance to vote, to criticize, and to alter. We, the citizens, have the final word—we are the ultimate.

Indifference Is No Answer

The quality of our government is directly related to the intelligent interest of our citizenry. Officials in office are human, and when improprieties exist in high places, it probably means that we have failed in studying the qualifications of those whom we have selected to represent us. Since we are a democracy, however, we have in our hands the power to change that which is wrong. Indifference is never the answer. Officials will respond to a critical and alert constituency. Our concept is that government is for the benefit of the governed.

This is indeed a changing world. We may not like the changes but we must live with them. We may prefer to live

unto ourselves, but that time is now past. We can neither block nor by-pass the changes that are bound to come. Should it not then be the duty of the universities and their alumni to guide this change, to help mould public opinion, and to direct the evolutionary processes? If we don't seriously accept this responsibility, we have only ourselves to blame for the state of the nation and the state of the world. We are very selfish indeed and not worthy of our heritage if we do not use our training and ability in every possible way for the advancement of humanity. Many persons do not appreciate the value and power of responsible thinking and action.

A democracy is at a disadvantage in diplomatic circles because its leaders are dependent upon public confidence and support. As a result the democratic processes are often inefficient. We argue and debate when we should act, yet none of us wants to surrender permanently such rights as we now have.

We thrive on the principle of private enterprise. Theoretically a man may rise to such heights as he is capable. Unlike our opposing ideologies, it is possible for us here to choose our way of life and progress accordingly. We live under a constitution in which people join together "to promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity". We believe in freedom of religion, freedom of speech and of the

Mrs. Fred Risser (Elizabeth Warner, '22) is president of the Wisconsin section of the American Association of University Women, and alumni records list her as a homemaker. As the wife of a former state senator and mother of two sons, Mrs. Risser has done well in this department, too. She has been active in P.T.A. and church work in Madison.



press; also equality of persons, due process of law, and the right to vote. All these things add up to a system of society that values the individual as such, welcomes diversity of opinion, and thrives on personal initiative. Our basic concept is that every individual is entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Finally, we enjoy a living democracy—a breathing, hopeful, forward-looking life. We are still young enough in political experience to be daring, to be willing to try the untried, and to explore unfamiliar ideas. Our big experiment now is one of a cooperative effort to see if moral responsibility, high idealism, and a skillful blending of self-interest can bring about “the conditions of stability and well-being” set forth in Article Two of the North Atlantic Treaty. All the peoples of the world are watching us. May our leadership be worthy of their trust!

Always on Trial

The success of our philosophy of life depends upon the individual. It has survived amid vigorous opposition only because time and again in the final analysis it has proved its superiority over all other political philosophies. However, it is always on trial. If those who have had the opportunity of a college education are not willing to make the sacrifices required of good citizens, they have no right to complain about their government. It is far easier to point the finger of derision at what seems wrong in our world than to work

conscientiously for that which we feel to be right.

We must cease to be passive on-lookers in the drama of a cold war in a confused society. Our responsibility is one of leadership. We have the means for this in the most far-reaching system of education any free people has ever known. We have the necessary material resources to permit this system to fulfill its purpose.

Our problem now is to create the will to do the job. We must have an alert curiosity about the whole world, a desire to become informed, and a willingness to understand foreign ideologies and cultures. This we can do in school or out. We are failing in our duty if we let any opportunity pass to encourage young people entering college to broaden their horizons sufficiently to meet the challenge of today. In the world we live in, education still remains the brightest outlook for each and every one of us to do our bit towards fashioning a decent society.

In order to have any education worthy of the name, we must preserve academic freedom on our campuses. We must examine critically any attempt to limit freedom of thought and expression. American ideologies will gain rather than lose by a thorough study and accurate comparison with opposing views. Too long have half-truths seemed to glorify that way of life which is not ours but which is attempting to engulf the civilized world.

There is evidence, too, that we seem to be losing the right to differ without

being subjected to damaging false accusations. The personal security of a fair trial is sometimes denied. As educated men and women we must focus our attention upon the preservation of individual liberties. We should be alert to recognize those who are willing to sap the strength of our nation through subversive activities. Never has our way of life been more seriously threatened; on the one hand by apathy, unsound judgments and values—and on the other by sinister intent and calculating effort to undermine our basic freedoms to learn, to teach, to think, without which there can be no true education and no real democracy.

We must learn to be enthusiastic about our democracy. We should make it appealing and dramatic and vital. We should never be apologetic about America. There is no basis for hysteria. We have tremendous productive power. We are strong physically, morally, and spiritually. We have a tradition of liberalism, freedom, and the rights and worth of the individual man unheard of anywhere else in history.

What we need now is a reawareness of those traditions and a constant willingness to talk about them and to live them in our homes, our churches, and our communities. In other words, we must be proud of what we have, and are, and are capable of becoming, and think nationally and internationally of freedom and human values.

Become Informed Leaders

Does this not mean then that every individual must work hard for the kind of education which will produce and train citizens who are sensitive to human values and who will make every effort to protect them? To accomplish this we must maintain and improve the quality of our schools. We must help to cultivate informed public opinion. We must find ways to relieve tensions. We must study the educational, social, and economic needs of nations and make recommendations. We must participate in formulating foreign policy. We must help to bring understanding between peoples by sending intelligent representatives abroad.

In the final analysis, since we believe that the American way of life which we cherish affords the maximum of individual freedom, is it not the duty and responsibility of every one of us, most particularly alumni of our colleges and universities, to become informed leaders and participate in guiding the policies by which we live?

History Requirement Approved

UNDERGRADUATES at the University should be required to complete courses in which an immediate objective is education in basic principles of American citizenship and its responsibilities.

Faculty recommendations to this effect were approved in January by the University Regents. The action was the latest development in a movement begun in November, 1949, and the subject of much argument ever since.

Noted especially at the Regents' meeting was the intent of the new program—education, not indoctrination. In some quarters critics of any compulsory citizenship courses had claimed such a move would be merely an expression of chauvinism.

Regent action came on seven varying proposals from the Colleges of Letters and Science, Agriculture and Engineering, and the Schools of Education, Commerce, Pharmacy and Law.

In General Agreement

The action affects all future students; and those who are now freshmen and sophomores in all colleges and schools except Agriculture and Engineering, where only present freshmen fall under the requirement.

In general, all seven proposals were similar to the Letters and Science recommendations, which provide that to fulfill requirements for graduation at the end of the academic year in 1954 or thereafter, students must:

1. Complete a continuous year course in U.S. history, OR
2. Complete a semester of U.S. history and another semester course concerned with political thought, national government, U.S. economy, etc., OR
3. Pass, by the beginning of their junior year, an attainment course in U.S. history based on college level work.

The greatest variation from the L. and S. proposal came in the Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering. Agriculture students with programs which allow less than 21 credits of liberal electives could fulfill the requirement

Essay Contest Send-off

Inauguration of the history plan next fall will be given a special send-off by an essay contest covering American history, politics and economics. Prizes for the contest are the result of a \$300 gift from Regent W. J. Campbell accepted by the Board.

Essays must cover (1) the history and reasons for the so-called two party system in the United States, and (2) how this system has worked along with and contributed to the success of our economic system. First prize for the best essay will be \$300, second prize \$200. All university students will be eligible to compete.

with a single three-credit course in American history. Engineering students would meet the requirement if they complete two semester courses concerned with the history, government, political thought, civil liberties, economy, or ideals of the United States.

The regent action followed faculty approval voted Jan. 7.

"No Single Course"

In 1949, faculty members made a detailed self-analysis of University functions and policies, indicating the need for more emphasis to make the UW graduate "a moral, intelligent, and well-informed citizen with a deep sense of obligation to the community."

Faculty action to implement the report came two months later, in January, 1950, when the faculty requested its committee on courses to study the matter.

UW regents emphasized the need with the appointment of their own committee in November, 1950. Since that time, faculty and regent committees have been studying the needs and possible solutions.

Last April, the faculty determined:

1. That no single course in education for citizenship be required of undergraduates;

2. That faculty advisers continue to encourage students to elect courses which will increase their effectiveness as citizens;

3. That each department, school, and college re-examine its recommendations and requirements to encourage its students to elect courses which will increase their effectiveness as citizens.

The re-examination in the schools and colleges were carried on by faculty committees, and all seven proposals approved by the regents Saturday had been previously approved by the school and college faculties.

The joint report listed four reasons for its recommendations:

1. In a time of conflicting social and political ideologies, it is important that error through ignorance be guarded against and efforts be made to foster intelligently directed discrimination;

2. Information on the traditions, intents, tenets, and ideals of American institutions is the most certain means of assuring an appreciation of them, and devotion to them;

3. The University has a responsibility to insure that its graduates go forth to their roles as citizens of a democracy informed upon such concepts as the dignity of the individual, the universal right to opportunity, freedom of opinion, etc.;

4. Instruction at the college level in the distinctive features of American social, political, and economic ideas, and their historical origins and developments, should be a part of every university student's educational experience.

Regents' Action Solves Housing for Monkeys

EXPANDED SPACE for the University of Wisconsin primate laboratory, for research with monkeys on learning and other psychological factors, was purchased by the Regents.

They authorized the Wisconsin University Building Corp. to purchase the Madison Milk Producers Cooperative Dairy on College Ct. between Charter St. and Coyne Ct. in the area south of the present UW campus in Madison.

The regents set the purchase price at \$62,000, and indicated that they would lease the property from the cor-

Degrees Go to 900 Students

APPROXIMATELY 900 students received first and higher degrees from the University of Wisconsin in January.

The graduating students, some 625 of them receiving their bachelor's degrees and the remaining 275 their higher degrees, master's and doctor's, were honored at the UW's third annual Mid-Year convocation in the Wisconsin Union theater Jan. 19.

The convocation was followed by a reception given by Pres. and Mrs. E. B. Fred in honor of the graduating students and their parents in the Great Hall of the Memorial Union.

Max C. Otto, emeritus professor of philosophy at the University, was chosen by the students to give the main address. For over 40 years a popular faculty member among Wisconsin students, Otto retired in 1947 but returned to UW teaching this year, along with 11 other retired faculty members.

The 900 students who were recipients of degrees at the end of the first semester brought up to 92,765 the total number of degrees granted by the UW during its 103-year history since its first class of 20 students met on Feb. 5, 1849.

The number of students getting their degrees at the end of the first semester this year is down about 275 from last year, when 1,174 were honored at the Mid-Year convocation, and down some 550 from two years ago when 1,458 students received their degrees in January.

Student Leaders Score UW Graduate Assistants

THE BIGGEST curriculum gripe from freshmen and sophomores concerns graduate teaching assistants at the University.

Two student leaders agreed on that point during an informal Board of Regents meeting in January. Six Regents and four faculty members were in on the session held at the suggestion of a Board of Visitors report.

The parley was an outgrowth of considerable discussion in recent years on freshman-sophomore teaching problems.

Sports Deemphasis?

The UW student board in January declared it "strongly believes that intercollegiate athletics should be decommercialized and deemphasized and returned to the students themselves."

The board also asked for more student representation on boards determining intercollegiate policy. At present the single student representative is the president of the 13-man student athletic board.

Earlier in the first semester the board had rejected both resolutions, which were contained in a National Student Association stand last summer. The NSA was to represent American college students at the NCAA meeting later in January.

Much could be accomplished toward deemphasis, the board felt, by tightening entrance requirements for athletes, keeping a close check on athletic scholarships and curtailment of football schedules.

Selected to present the student's viewpoint were John R. Searles, Milwaukee junior and Rhodes scholar, and Memorial Union President Barbara Connell.

Searles' chief charge was that many graduate assistants apparently do not have enough interest in teaching to do a good job. He added "some don't make a serious attempt to master the techniques in teaching."

Miss Connell thought that the assistants should make a greater effort to help the student in beginning phases of work, to relate study material.

When Regent Leonard J. Kleczka suggested a training session for assistants before being assigned to a class, faculty members present cited the difficulties that such a program would cause. They seemed in general agreement that a training period of a week or so is the

poration on an annual rental sufficient to pay interest and amortize the principal over a period of thirty years.

The Building Corp, also was authorized to borrow the funds needed to purchase the property and to remodel the structures for laboratory purposes.

The Wisconsin University Building Corp. is a non-profit organization controlled by the regents which is empowered by state statutes to purchase property for UW use.

Holt Memorial Scholarship Fund Increased by \$250

THE SCHOLARSHIP fund in memory of the late Frank O. Holt, University of Wisconsin faculty member whose life of public service symbolized the Wisconsin Idea, was increased by \$250 with the acceptance by the Regents of a bequest contained in the will of a Wisconsin citizen.

The donor was the late Niels P. Christensen of Oshkosh.

The Holt Memorial fund was established at the University in 1949 following the death of the man who had served Wisconsin education in high schools and the University of his state for more than 40 years.

Key Dorm Planner Is Recalled to Duty

THE MAN WHO played a key role in the development of the University of Wisconsin's modern Residence Halls, Donald L. Halverson, has been recalled from retirement by the Regents to help plan expansion of the dormitory system.

The Regents retained him for the balance of the fiscal year.

Halverson, who was director of the UW department of dormitories and commons from 1924 to 1945, has been called upon by the University before as a special consultant on Residence Halls planning.

Gifts and Grants

GIFTS AND GRANTS totalling \$85,937.50 were accepted by the Regents. Gifts amounted to \$34,171.50 and grants \$51,766.

Among the gifts was \$250 from the French government for one or two French House scholarships. A similar gift has been presented each year since 1948. The 34-year old French House has been in continuous operation longer than any similar establishment in the United States.

only practical means of initiating new assistants. Much of their training must be 'on the job.'

It was brought out in the discussion that maintenance of the University's position in graduate work has rested in part on the 'part-time' teaching system.

No direct action was taken at the meeting, which also brought forth comments from Searles and Miss Connell on the lecture system. Both agreed that large lecture classes cut down the efficiency of the system, because of difficulties involved in keeping the students' attention.

Wisconsin Moves Up Notch In Total Enrollment

THE UNIVERSITY has taken another step up the enrollment ladder of America's 818 colleges and universities, according to the 32nd annual statistical study by Dr. Raymond Walters, president of the University of Cincinnati.

Wisconsin moved from eighth place last year up to seventh place this year in full-time enrollment among the nation's colleges and universities, and from 11th place in 1950-51 to ninth place in 1951-52 in the grand-total enrollment, which includes special and part-time students, according to Dr. Walters' figures.

The UW's enrollment of full-time students this year is 16,142, and its grand-total enrollment is 19,565. These figures include all students enrolled on the UW's main campus at Madison and at its 10 Extension centers scattered throughout the state.

Dr. Walter's figures revealed that the decrease in the UW's full-time enrollment this year is practically the same as the national average decrease for public universities and colleges, 11.8 per cent.

Dr. Walters suggested that the decrease was due to these principal reasons: fewer children in the nation's middle income group, industrial and business job opportunities at high pay, uncertainty as to selective service and as to general plans for the future, and heavier tuition and other college expenses.

Dr. Walter's full-time student enrollment figures for the seven largest American colleges and universities follow: California, 34,883; Minnesota, 18,282; Illinois, 18,036; University of Michigan, 17,035; New York university, 16,858; Ohio State university, 16,583; and Wisconsin, 16,142.



WINNER OF a statewide essay contest to suggest ways to improve Radio Free Europe was William J. Schreck, UW student shown above receiving a medal from Gov. Walter Kohler. The contest was sponsored by the national Crusade for Freedom. Schreck, married and father of three children, lives at Badger Village. "Lest we try to impress," he wrote, "let us realize that a friend is not necessarily one who understands us, but rather, is one who believes we understand him."

Milwaukee Building Fund Release Gets Approval

AFTER CONFERRING with spokesmen for the University and the state colleges, Governor Walter Kohler has agreed to approve the release of \$2,600,000 in higher education building funds at Milwaukee.

The money, with architectural funds to be released as a preliminary step, will build a \$1,600,000 training school and library for the state college at Milwaukee and a \$1,000,000 classroom addition to the University's extension division there.

The 1951 legislature provided the money, after turning down the governor's request for a \$3,900,000 initial outlay for a lake shore college at Milwaukee which would combine the extension division and the state college, under University supervision.

Last fall the governor passed over the two institutions' request for release of the funds with the comment that he was not sure there wasn't duplication and competition between the two units.

Members of the two regent boards convinced Kohler that the two proposed buildings would be good investments whether or not higher education in Wis-

consin eventually is merged under a single administration. Additions to the extension division building in downtown Milwaukee, they said, are assured a capacity attendance from adult education programs alone.

It's No Longer Junior, But Prom's Still Here

ANOTHER CAMPUS tradition faded into the dust when the name 'Junior Prom' was abandoned by the executive committee of this year's event. The new designation: "1952 Prom."

Throwing custom to the winds, the Prom committee also announced the election of a Prom Queen, relegating the traditional King to a mere supporting role.

The reason for the new Prom name, the committee explained, stemmed from the general campus discontinuance of separate class dances. The Prom itself, they said, has in fact become an all-university function.

The Prom Queen will be elected in campus-wide competition, with all coeds except first semester freshmen being eligible. Governor Walter Kohler will crown the Queen come Prom night.

The big event will be on Leap Year night, February 29.

Ice Show Conflict Brings Inter Group Friction

THE STUDENT LIFE and interests committee has final say-so on organized campus social life. Approval from SLIC is a must for student groups with promotional plans.

Last June the University athletic board made arrangements with an ice show organization to appear in the fieldhouse April 22-27. Later, however, the board decided to let the student and national "W" Club take over sponsorship so proceeds could be used for scholarships. In 1951 a similar show had netted the "W" club more than \$6,000.

Then in December SLIC refused to allow the student "W" club to sponsor the show. Several other campus organizations had met similar refusals when they attempted to secure the fieldhouse.

After this turn-down, the athletic department again stepped into the breach and announced it would sponsor the ice show. The department does not fall under SLIC jurisdiction.

All that SLIC could do in January was to express "keen disappointment" in the athletic board's action—and request that in the future the department announce its entertainment plans in time for the event to be placed on the University calendar.

Institutes and Clinics Spur Wisconsin Idea

NEARLY ANY WEEK finds the University playing host to one or more conferences, institutes or clinics that prove that the UW's campus boundaries are those of the state.

These meetings help hundreds of professional people keep pace with the many changes that are constantly taking place in modern industry, business and the professions.

January doings, for instance, included the Midwinter Music Clinic, a School of Nursing work conference on public health nursing, the 1952 Annual Insect Control meeting sponsored by the College of Agriculture, engineering institutes on electric meters and industrial waste problems, a pastors' conference, and a school for private secretaries.

The engineering institutes were two of 17 being held this winter and next spring in the fields of civil, electrical, industrial and mechanical engineering.

Scheduled in the future are refresher course institutes on industrial product design, March 4-5; stabilized soil roads, March 11-12, radio and television,

March 18-20; steam and hot water heating, April 1-3, industrial electronics, April 8-10; warm air heating, April 15-18; motor vehicle fleet supervisors, April 21-25; tool engineering, April 29-May 1; industrial fuels combustion, May 13-15; engineering organization and methods, May 20-21, and air pollution control, May 27-28.

Weather Research Station Is Destroyed by Fire

A WEATHER observation station involved for the past three years in research on solar energy for the government was destroyed by fire in late December.

The 10 by 15 foot building on Willow drive housed equipment measuring the amount of sun's rays used to heat the earth and air and make plants grow. The experiment was to determine what happens to the sun's energy after it strikes the earth.

Loss of the equipment in mid-winter was not serious, Prof. V. E. Suomi of the meteorological department said, although progress of the work would have been disturbed if the blaze had occurred during the summer.

UW Farm Scientists Crack One Reforestation Problem

THREE UNIVERSITY scientists have reported a "preventative" treatment with chlordane in controlling white grubs in some of the state tree nurseries.

Since the white grub kills one out of every 10 trees planted in lake states forests, the development by R. D. Shenefeldt, H. G. Simkover and W. McNeel, Jr., was greeted with interest by forestry officials.

Project in Lung Research Is Begun at University

A LUNG RESEARCH project costing \$5,000 annually is now underway at the University. The program represents use of Wisconsin Christmas Seal contributions from the state.

The current project will attempt to determine if there is any relation between tuberculosis and certain types of lung conditions.

The studies will be under the direction of Donald E. Olson, resident in medicine at University hospital, who will work with a committee from the University medical school.



FOR MUSIC TEACHERS, all roads led to Madison Jan. 10-12 for the annual three-day Midwinter Music clinic at the Memorial Union. An outstanding series of visiting speakers and concert programs featured this year's presentation. Among clinic highlights was the All-State High School chorus, above, conducted by Prof. Maynard Klein, of the University of Michigan and leader at Interlochen Summer Music Camp, shown getting in harmony.

Babcock Hall Dedication Farm & Home Week Feature

DEDICATION of the College of Agriculture's dairy industry building, Babcock Hall, was to be a feature of the Farm and Home Week program Feb. 6 and 7 on the campus.

On Feb. 6, a selected group of men and women were scheduled to receive honorary recognition awards for "contributing outstandingly to Wisconsin agriculture" in ceremonies at the Memorial Union.

The University's observation of Farm and Home Week annually draws great numbers of farmers from all over the state to hear outstanding speakers discuss timely agricultural problems.

Second Semester Housing For Students Is Easier

UW STUDENTS are finding it easier to obtain living accommodations in Madison for the second semester of the school year.

Otto Mueller, housing bureau director, reported that vacancy reports indicate ample space will be available. Married students with two or more children could expect to have a difficult time, he said, but otherwise the situation is improving.

Death Calls Mrs. Baldwin

Death came suddenly Jan. 22 to Mrs. Mary Lesh Baldwin, 59, wife of Dr. Ira L. Baldwin, vice president of academic affairs at the University.

A graduate of Purdue university, she and Dr. Baldwin came to Madison in 1927 when he joined the UW faculty as an instructor, later becoming dean of the College of Agriculture. Mrs. Baldwin was active in Madison and University social groups.

Former Regent Dies

MRS. CLARA T. Runge, 91, died in her Baraboo home on New Year's day. Mrs. Runge for almost 20 years served as a Regent of the University and of state normal schools. She asked to be relieved from both posts in 1937.

Contest Plugs Rat Control

A COMMUNITY rat control project contest for 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers of America, advanced by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation and a Chicago firm, will end March 31. The competition is nationwide.

FACULTY

Faculty Is 'Free to Criticize'

A VETERAN University of Wisconsin faculty member has advised his colleagues that though they criticize the deans, the president, or the University regents, they have "no cause to fear jeopardy to their professional status."

Prof. Richard Hartshorne of the UW geography and integrated liberal studies department made his statement at a January faculty meeting. He said a recent anonymous letter to a Madison newspaper gave the impression that some faculty members fear retribution by the administration.

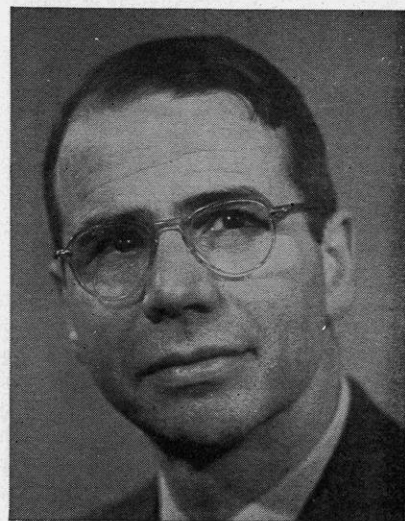
"In consequence," Professor Hartshorne added, "the public—including the student body and even many of the faculty themselves—are being led to think of us as a collection of frightened rabbits."

He said that "for those who attend faculty meetings regularly, such charges should require no answer." Hartshorne himself has, at times, been among the vocal critics of University policies.

His statement follows in full:

"A recent letter in a Madison newspaper by an unnamed Faculty Member is one of several such communications, both signed and unsigned, in which the members of this faculty have been represented as being forced to act against their principles for fear of retribution by the administration. In consequence, the public—including the student body and even many of the faculty themselves—are being led to think of us as a collection of frightened rabbits. For those who attend faculty meetings regularly, such charges should require no answer; in order to reach the larger number of the faculty who seldom attend, I should like to put the following statement in the minutes—a statement which I hope will find echo in the minds of all of you.

"A faculty member who disapproves of policies or practices in the administration of the university has no need to seek a forum off the campus; nor need he hide under the cloak of anonymity. He may and should raise his objections through the appropriate faculty committee, through the University Committee, or here in open faculty meeting. In these meetings, numerous members have on occasion criticized



PROF. HARTSHORNE

policies or actions of administrative committees, of deans, of the president, or of the Board of Regents. In doing so they have not thought themselves courageous; the record demonstrates that they have had no cause to fear jeopardy to their professional status.

"To appeal faculty questions to the public prior to discussion and decision in the faculty is to invite pressure by outside groups on the administration and the regents, pressures which in the long run can only weaken faculty government. Although such appeals to the public are made in the name of democracy they demonstrate a lack of faith in faculty democracy. It may be well for us to assert our faith in our institution and in ourselves.

"We believe that the University of Wisconsin should and does encourage that fearless discussion of university policies, in faculty meetings and between the faculty and the Board of Regents, by which alone sound educational policies may be achieved. If there has been no dramatic fight for this principle by the faculty in recent years that is not because of timidity but because there has been no need. The tradition of this faculty is strong; its administrative officers have been bred in that tradition; by and large they have demonstrated, both in word and deed, their concern to support and enhance it. Should they at any time fail to do

so, this faculty does not lack those who will remind them of their obligation to maintain democratic faculty government."

Faculty Members Join Ranks of World Travelers

From Hawaii to French Morocco, a number of University faculty members will be ranging far afield in the next two months. Their missions extend from professional research to the field of government service. Included on the leave-of-absence list are:

Prof. Eugene N. Cameron, geologist who will examine mineral deposits in French Morocco for the defense materials procurement agency. He was gone last summer on a similar venture. One of his recent research projects has been identification of opaque minerals, for which he has devised a new method.

Economics Prof. Martin Bronfenbrenner, who will make a study of integration of Japanese and Southeast Asian economies for the United Nations. He has had previous experience in Japan, where he helped American authorities to work out a finance program and recast the Japanese tax system.

Prof. Asher Hobson, agriculture economics, who will spend the second semester in Hawaii and on the Pacific coast. His special fields are international agricultural relations and national agricultural policies. He has served in various capacities with federal agencies.

Economics Prof. L. Reed Tripp, who will be in Washington serving as chief economist for the national wage stabilization board. He has had previous experience with the National Labor Relations board. His special fields are labor economics and public finance and fiscal policy.

Prof. William H. Page, law, the nation's outstanding authority on wills and contracts, who will be on leave with pay the second semester. He will receive Summer Session pay, which he has not received for past Summer Session teaching.

Recently returned from Venezuela, whose government had invited him to act as a consultant for Venezuela's National Agrarian Institute, is *Prof. Henry Sterling*, Latin America specialist in the UW geography department. His two-week visit was an outgrowth of the World Land Tenure conference which recently attracted land experts from all over the world to the University.



PROF. JOHANSEN

Unique Johansen Recitals To Get Wide Airing

A UNIQUE SERIES of Bach Commemorative recitals recorded by UW Prof. Gunnar Johansen is being broadcast nationwide by stations of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters.

Performed originally on WHA, the UW radio station, in observance of the 200th anniversary of the death of Johann Sebastian Bach, the series is one of the most comprehensive, chronological presentations of Bach's keyboard music that has been made.

The series is part of an exchange program among member stations of the NAEB and is the first to be sent out

THE DEATH of Emeritus Professor of Spanish Charles Dean Cool, 71, who retired in 1946 after 40 years on the UW faculty, drew this comment from President E. B. Fred: "He was a kind and generous man, a good teacher, a sound scholar. He had a gift for sparkling and spontaneous humor . . . was one of our leading teachers of romance languages . . . a popular man with the alumni. And among his colleagues . . . was one of the most respected and loved men on our campus." Prof. Cool died Dec. 23 at his home in Portland, Me., after a long illness.

by the University over the association's tape network.

Kiekhofer Estate

PERSONAL PROPERTY of \$406,021 and real estate of \$23,500 was the appraisal filed for the estate of the late Prof. William H. Kiekhofer. The famed economics lecturer and author died Aug. 1, 1951. Most of the personal property listed was in the form of stocks in major U.S. corporations.

Perlman Book Spreads

THE BOOK "A Theory of the Labor Movement," published in 1928, is to be translated into German and published at Cologne. Its author, Prof. Selig Perlman of the UW economics department, okayed the newest printing after a letter requesting his action lay on his publisher's desk for six weeks before being forwarded. The publisher it developed, couldn't read German.

Reynolds Named Fellow

PROF. ROBERT L. Reynolds of the department of history was recently named a fellow of the Academie Nazionale, del Licci, Italy. He has done exceptional research in medieval history and has authored several publications in this field.

Writes 10-Year Poem

PROF RALPH A. McCause, '29, of the English department is the author of a recent book-length poem, "Waters Over Linn Creek Town," on which he has worked more than 10 years.



On Wisconsin

IN SPORTS • By Art Lentz



So Far--So Good

WITH BOTH football and cross country teams having compiled an enviable record the past fall, current winter sports teams at the University of Wisconsin have their work cut out for them to hold to the pace.

In the fall portion of the Wisconsin sports schedule, Badger teams won 18 contests, lost one, and tied one! The varsity football team was responsible for seven of the triumphs and also for the single defeat and tie. The junior varsity gridgers and the varsity cross country team each won five out of five contests and the junior varsity harriers were triumphant in their only start of the season.

On top of that, the varsity eleven was in Rose Bowl and Big Ten title contention right up to the final gun for the third straight season while the cross country team placed second in the Big Ten and third in the NCAA meets.

Of course that record pace is tough but currently the Badger winter sports teams are doing well. Here's a brief rundown on the seven sports as the mid-year examination period enforced a brief recess from action:

BASKETBALL: Coach Bud Foster's cagers have won 6 and lost 6 in overall season play, holding a 2-3 record in the Big Ten. Victories were recorded over Marquette 48-46, Loyola of South 66-47, St. Louis U. 55-54, Oregon 82-77, Ohio State 58-51, and Northwestern 74-58.

Losses were to Notre Dame 63-53, Marquette 51-47, California 68-49, Purdue 79-64, Illinois 53-49, and Michigan State 50-39.

At the 12 game mark, Senior Guard Ab Nicholas was pacing the Badgers with 192 points with Sophomore Center Paul Morrow right behind with 149.

Meanwhile the junior varsity boys were compiling a good record. Wins were chalked up over Northwestern 62-49, Whitewater State Teachers 52-47 after a 60-47 loss to the varsity. In later games, the jayvees split with Northwestern and Whitewater by scores of 57-48 and 47-69.

Biggest thrills of the season to date included the win over highly rated St. Louis (conqueror of Kentucky) and the great battle at Champaign, extending the unbeaten Illinois club to the utmost.

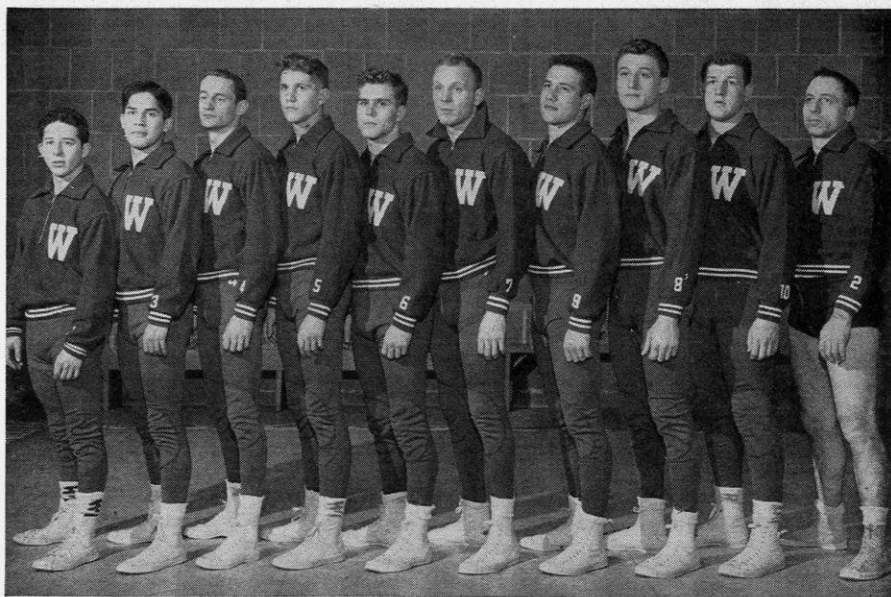
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BOXING: In intercollegiate competition, Wisconsin holds a 1-0 victory edge, having dropped Louisiana State University 5½-2½ at New Orleans for the Sugar Bowl championship on Dec. 27. It was the earliest intercollegiate season opener for Wisconsin, whose other bouts won't get going until Feb. 15 against Washington State at Pull-

man. Champions in both the Contenders and All-University tournaments, however, have been determined as follows:

All-University—Bob Hennessey, Portage, 119 lbs.; Tommy Zamzow, Madison, 125 lbs.; Dave Miyagawa, Maui, Hawaii, 132 lbs.; Charles Magestro, South Milwaukee, 139 lbs.; Bob Morgan, Duluth, Minn., 147 lbs.; Bobby Meath, New Richmond, 157 lbs.; Ray Zale, Gary, Ind., 167 lbs.; Bob Hinds, Kenosha, 178 lbs.; Paul Verwey, Racine, heavyweight. (Bob Ranck, heavyweight defending champion, was withheld from competition because of obvious superiority over rest of participants. Dick Murphy, 157 lb. defender, was withheld because of a broken thumb.)

Contenders—Bob Hennessey, Portage, 125 lbs.; Ray Hunder, Stoddard, 132 lbs.; Paul Emerson, Chippewa Falls, 178



AN OUTSTANDING 1951-52 varsity wrestling team was giving a good account of itself as the first semester closed. Squad members, from left to right above, include Gerry Nussbaum, Don Hill, Louie Zur, Jerry Seeber, Capt. Don Ryan, Ed Mathews, John Falter, Joe Kumphrey, Art Prchlik. At extreme right is Coach George Martin.

lbs.; Sam Costanza, Chicago, 147 lbs.; Paul Verwey, Racine, heavyweight; Bobby Meath, New Richmond, 156 lbs.; Pat Doyle, Portage, 165 lbs.; Terry Tynan, Chicago, 139 lbs. The latter also won the Best Contender trophy.

Wisconsin boxers who won their bouts in the Sugar Bowl were Pat Sreenan, Beloit, 139 lbs.; Bob Morgan, Duluth, Minn., 147 lbs.; Ray Zale, Gary, Ind. 165 lbs.; Bob Hinds, Kenosha, 178 lbs.; Co-Captain Bob Ranck, heavyweight. The other co-captain, Dick Murphy of Milwaukee, was held to a draw while Tom Zamzow, Madison, 125 lbs., and Dave Miyagawa, Spreckelsville, Hawaii, 132 lbs., were losers by decisions.

* * *

FENCING: Coach Archie Simonsen (he was captain two years ago) made his debut as Badger fencing head-man when his charges gave the strong Shorewood F.C. a real battle before losing 14-13. Only other competition before exams was with Iowa, the Badgers winning by a 15-12 score. A freshman, Franklin Tyrrel of Madison, showed up splendidly in the sabre, an event where the Badgers had been weakened by the graduation of Co-Captains Ken Wilkinson and John Casida, top-ranking sabre men in the Big Ten last year.

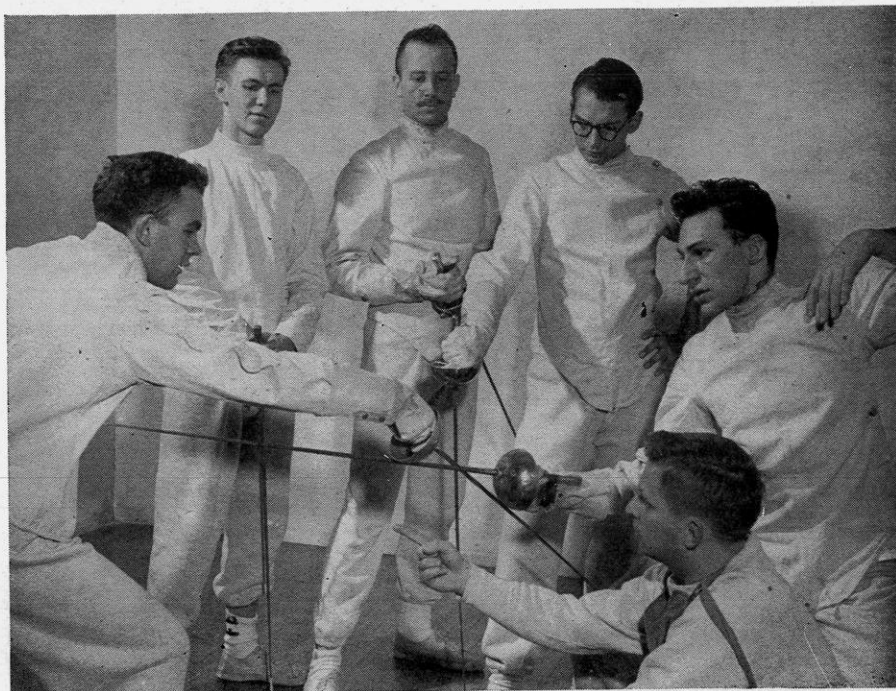
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GYMNASTICS: For the first time since the sport was restored to varsity basis in 1948, the Badger gymnasts opened their season with a thumping win over Northwestern 63-31. Coach Dean Mory had a chance to smile over that before sending his charges down to Bloomington, Ind. for the only other first semester contest, a dual meet with Indiana. In the latter event, Wisconsin emerged on top by the close score of 48½-47½.

* * *

SWIMMING: For the first time in more years than a lot of us remember, a new coach was in charge of the Wisconsin swimming team. Replacing Joe Steinauer, who was shelved by the automatic retirement age of 70, was his former assistant and Badger captain John Hickman.

The Badgers, handicapped by a dearth of top-notch free stylers, bowed to Indiana 51-42 and to the strong Iowa squad 55-38 in the first semester competitive assignments. However, Hickman could point to fine performances by two freshmen, John Hoaglund, Rockford, Ill. and James Lougee, Wau-



EPEES ARE the weapons as five members of the varsity fencing squad get instructions from Coach Archie Simonsen, right foreground. From left to right, in the rear, are Bruce Hapke, Don Zautche and Richard Stearns; in foreground are Harry Leipold and Sheldon Wagner.

watosa, who starred in the back stroke and breast stroke respectively. The two frosh also swam on winning relay teams at the East-West meet held in conjunction with the Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Swimming Forum during the recent holidays.

* * *

WRESTLERS: Outside of the basketball team, busiest Badger group was the wrestling team guided by Coach George Martin. The Badger grapplers got under way with a 27-3 defeat of Wheaton College, then dropped decisions to Illinois 18-12 and to Indiana 15-11 on a three day road trip. After the holidays, Wisconsin downed Northwestern 16-11 and lost to Iowa State 19-9 in another weekend engagement, this time at home. First semester schedules were closed with a match at Iowa, the Badgers winning by a score of 23-5.

Highlight of the current season is the extension of the dual meet victory string by Capt. Don Ryan, twice Big Ten champion at 155 lbs. Ryan has won 25 bouts in dual meets and never has tasted defeat since he made his first start as a Badger. Only blots on his record are first round defeats in the two NCAA tournaments he has entered. The junior varsity wrestling team got in two first semester matches and

did the trick in one day. The jayvees won at Ripon 16-13 in the afternoon and lost at Lawrence 20-12 at night.

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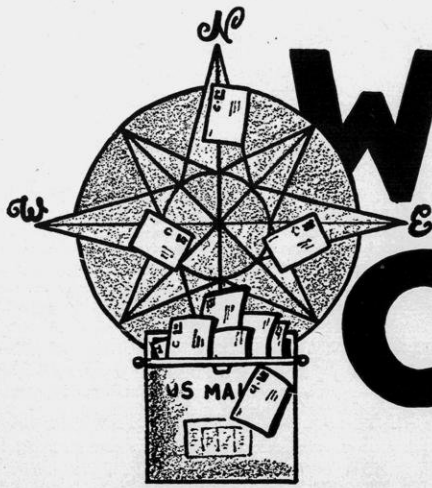
TRACK: Only winter sports team to miss first semester action was that of indoor track, where Coach Riley Best is busy grooming a team which was to have its first competition in the Milwaukee Journal Relays in February.

BADGER BREVITIES

The Wisconsin basketball invasion of the West Coast during the holidays found Badger alumni in a most cooperative mood. Led by the spry Pat O'Dea, '00, Badger alums formed a cheering section at the San Francisco Cow Palace for the games, broke bread with the team, and acted as guides for a city tour. Tony, '29, and Mary O'Brien also were very much in evidence, with Tony steering the Badger party to the right dining places while his wife proved an able and interesting "spieler" for the tour of San Francisco.

-w-

The "Hard Rocks", otherwise known as the Badger defensive platoon seniors in football, are letting folks around the state see how they operate—in basketball, that is—with one possible intruder, quarterback Johnny Coatta.



WITH the CLUBS

Founders' Day Meetings Set

Wisconsin alumni clubs all over the nation—and some outside the country—are getting ready for Founders' Day meetings. Most will be held during February, the month marking the University's 103rd anniversary.

The majority of clubs were still engaged in making arrangements as this was written in early January. Indications are that 1952 will set a new high in Founders' Day meetings.

Again this year arrangements have been made with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture to give everyone attending Founders' Day dinners outside the state a one-ounce package of aged American cheese, free of charge. Many clubs also planned to distribute a new 24-page brochure showing the University in action, a 1951 Badger reprint.

Several clubs have announced their intention of presenting "Alumnus of the Year" awards as special features of the Founders' Day affairs.

Here's a roundup of Founders' Day meetings in sight a month prior to Founders' Day Feb. 5:

Beloit has scheduled former Wisconsin Governor Phil LaFollette, '19, as principal speaker. Date not available.

Berlin's Mar. 4 meeting will feature Prof. Ben Rusy of the UW Agricultural Extension.

Door County's meeting Feb. 13 will also have Prof. Rusy as speaker.

Milwaukee on Feb. 5 will present a prominent columnist and author, Raymond Moley.

New York City's speaker Feb. 7 will be Philip D. Reed, '21, chairman of the board of General Electric company.

Oklahoma City's meeting will be Feb. 5. Dr. Sherman Lawton, '39, will speak.

Ozaukee County on Mar. 29 will have L. E. Luberg, '36, assistant vice president of UW student affairs.

Racine's Feb. 6 meeting will highlight an address by University Regent Wilbur Renk, '32.

Sheboygan meets Feb. 26, with the speaker unannounced at this writing.

Superior on Feb. 4 will hear from Ronald C. Gee, editor of *Wisconsin Idea Quarterly* and member of the UW speech department.

Wausau meets Feb. 5 with the speaker unannounced at this writing.

Janesville Club Sponsors Dance, Patriotic Film

THE FIRST SOCIAL venture of the Janesville club was termed a real success by Mrs. Walter Craig, '20, club president. About 100 couples attended a Christmas dance December 26 at the Country Club, which was embellished for the occasion by Wisconsin banners as well as Yule decorations.

Others assisting in planning the dance included William Lathrop, Jr., '47, Mrs. Louis Gage, Jr., '43, John Anderson, '39, Mrs. Harlan Daluge, '42, Kenneth Bick, '28, and John Wickhem, '43.

Later in the week the up-and-coming club, sparked this time by Orvin Anderson, '23, former president, sponsored a 25-minute movie, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," in the Jeffris theater. Free of



THE MARSHFIELD UW club's college mixer Dec. 27 brought together more than 100 college students, including Marc Hansen III, Harvard, Miss Sheila Murphy, Northwestern, Jerry Witt, Wisconsin, and Miss Joan Green, Wellesley. Members of the Marshfield club in charge of the dance included Mrs. Robert Beggs, Mrs. Catherine Southworth, Miss Mary Proell, Miss Emilie Verch and Mrs. Caroline Hartl Allen. Mrs. A. A. Vorba is club president. Included in the affair's receiving line were Mrs. M. R. Laird, University Regent, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Laird, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Custer, Mr. and Mrs. William Dehn, Miss Mary Proell, Mrs. Southworth and Miss Verch.

charge, the film—and its companion attraction Roy Rogers—drew a couple of full houses of youngsters.

Chicago Alumnae Issue Membership Plea

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNAE of Chicago want more members. The group is especially anxious to meet young women who have come to the Chicago area to work or make their homes.

That's the word from Marie A. Britz, '34, membership chairman, whose address is 11816 Michigan Avenue. She declares 'the time is now' for new members to join, with a heavy spring program scheduled.

The Alumnae group is a social one whose main object is raising funds for scholarships through various activities.

Here is the balance of the club's spring program for 1952:

Feb. 12—Dinner at Lewis Towers at 6 p.m. There'll be a review of current books by Elizabeth Flood.

Mar. 16—Membership tea, place to be announced. Call Mrs. Britz for details. All alumni women in the area are especially urged to attend this one.

April 24—Haresfoot show at 8th St. Theater.

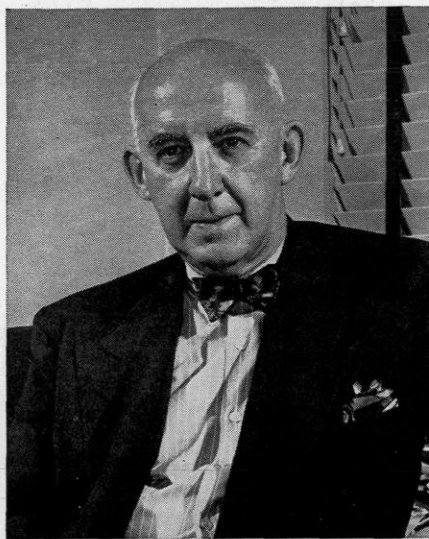
May—Details will be announced later on the scholarship benefit scheduled for this month.

The various programs are being arranged by Barbara Byrne, '47, program chairman. On Jan. 11, alumnae enjoyed a dinner and puppet show at Kungsholm's Restaurant as initial offering on the 1952 menu.

New Door County Club Stages Successful Dance

MONEY IN the club treasury was one happy result of the successful Door County Alumni Club dance at Sturgeon Bay Dec. 27. Another was the evident enjoyment of more than 100 persons who attended the affair.

Matt Strain, '41, Ann Anderton, '51, and Bob Ostram, '41, comprised the committee that worked on the fledgling club's first major project. Club president is Walter Keyes, '46.



AT MILWAUKEE February 5 for the Milwaukee Alumni Club's Founders' Day Dinner at the Hotel Pfister was scheduled to be Raymond Moley, contributing editor to Newsweek magazine, newspaper columnist and Columbia U. professor. An early policy assistant to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he was Assistant Secretary of State in 1933. Moley's address: "The Battered Shield of Liberty."

Highlight of the evening's program was the appearance of Don Reynolds, '21, well-known cherry grower, who told some of his famous stories.

Fox River Valley Doings

AN ANNUAL attraction of the Fox River Valley holiday season is the annual Christmas party presented by the Valley alumni association. In 1951 the affair was a semi-formal dance Dec. 29 at the Conway hotel, Appleton, and served as common ground for more than 100 couples in attendance. General Chairman of the event was Sydney Jacobson.

Luncheon in Cincinnati

JAMES R. DONOGHUE, chairman of the University's political science department, broke bread and swapped conversation with several Cincinnati alumni during the course of the national Conference on Government in that city in late November.

Luncheon in New Orleans

GUEST OF HONOR during Sugar Bowl week in New Orleans at a Brennan's Vieux Carre restaurant luncheon was UW Boxing Coach John Walsh, '38. The Badger coach, together with his assistant Vern Woodward and foot-

ball line coach, Milt Bruhn, and a gathering of New Orleans club members and their wives discussed University things in general, the Wisconsin boxers' victory over Louisiana State two days before on Dec. 27 in specific.

New Officers in Dallas

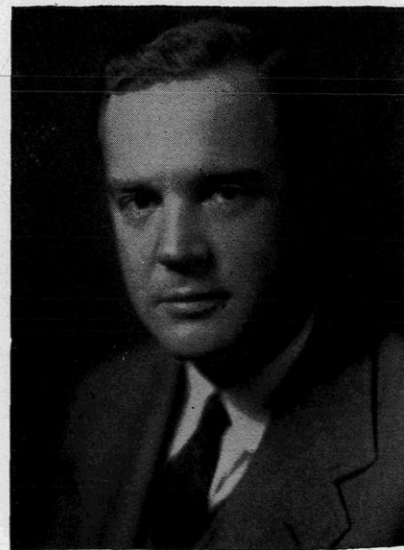
THE BOARD of directors of the Dallas Alumni Club, meeting Dec. 15, elected these officers: President—William Howard Beasley, '08; Vice-President—Harry J. Emigh, '31; Treasurer—Frank C. Schroeder, '07, Secretary—Mrs. Robert B. Larkin (Ruth Mae Berenschot, '48); membership chairman—Sterling F. Schwenn, '41; publicity chairman—Miss Fredna B. Barton, '50. The secretary's address is 3202 Hudnall, Dallas 9.

Books from California

EACH YEAR the Wisconsin Alumnae Association of Southern California has provided infirmity patients with a Christmas gift. In 1951 gift subscriptions for two popular magazines came in as usual.

Chicago Seasonal Spirits

THE UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin Club of Chicago climaxed a December of great activity with its annual Badger Bowl Christmas party on the 21st at the University Club.



AT NEW YORK Feb. 7 Philip D. Reed, '21, was to be guest speaker at a well publicized Founders' Day Dinner at the Hotel Governor Clinton. Reed is chairman of the board of General Electric Company. The New Yorkers also planned to name Joseph E. Davies (see article this issue) as "Alumnus of the Year."

ROTC Pharmacists Go on Active Duty

EIGHTEEN GRADUATES of the 1951 class of the School of Pharmacy last fall took orientation courses in a group at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Members of the school's ROTC unit, the men were called to active duty after graduation.

Upon the completion of courses in medical field service school the officers, all lieutenants, were scheduled to report to duty stations.

In the photograph at right, first row, are Darrell Natarus, Richard J. Kellerman, Larry A. Day, Arvid C. McGuire and Louis C. Josephs; second row, George J. Foegen, Robert F. Shimon, Richard E. Olson, Leland R. Moebius and Albert H. Roge; third row, Jerome E. Thomley, Richard E. Raabe, Mylan J. Sinclair, and Maynard J. Goldstein; back row, John C. Edwards, Conrad F. Failinger, Warren R. Fast and Monroe H. Mufson. Names read from left to right.

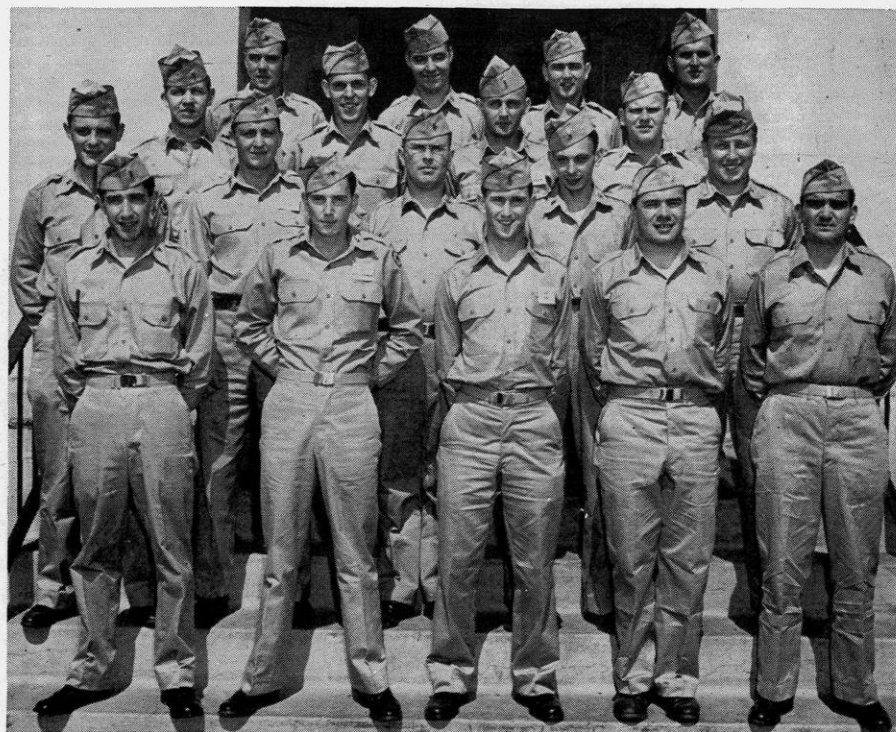
'Ma' Bradford, Oldest UW Housemother, Dies

MANY ALUMNI remember Mrs. Cora G. Bradford and her rooming house at 613 N. Frances street, where

Architectural Editor



Joseph B. MASON, '26, has been appointed executive editor of *Architectural Record*, technical publication for architects and engineers. He had been senior editor of *Good Housekeeping* and editor of its building forum section, and has lectured at Columbia university on building and the economics of housing. Mr. Mason lives in Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.



THESE 1951 pharmacy graduates took orientation training together. (See story at left.)

the University's oldest housemother housed hundreds of students since the turn of the century.

It was in Mrs. Bradford's establishment that Wisconsin's chapter of Sigma Nu fraternity was organized, before the rooming house was converted in 1912 to a girls' residence. The house itself dates from shortly after the Civil War.

In recent years Mrs. Bradford, affectionately known as 'Ma,' had relinquished active management of the house to her daughter, Irene. On December 25, 1951, 57 years after starting her first boarding house and following a long illness, Mrs. Bradford died at her home.

Childs Appointed Judge Of National Book Award

JOURNALIST MARQUIS Childs, '23, was one of five judges selecting the outstanding non-fiction book of 1951. Awards in fiction, non-fiction and poetry were announced Jan. 29.

Childs, whose "Washington Calling" column is syndicated in nearly 200 newspapers, has written several best-selling books in his own right, and is a frequent contributor to various magazines. He recently returned from his eighth journalistic survey abroad.

Ohio U. Historian Studies U. S. Influence in Australia

DR. FREDERICK D. Kershner, Jr., PhD '50, assistant professor of history at Ohio University, is lecturing and doing research in Australia during the 1951-52 school year.

While in Australia, he is attached to the University of Sydney. His research project is "A History of American Influence in Australia."

Alumni Seek to Spur Lone Star State Dairying

CLYDE GONYO, '18, who heads up the Jersey Products Corp. of Robert J. Kleberg's ('18) extensive King ranch in Texas, recently consulted with University dairying experts in Madison.

Best known as a beef production center, the King ranch is planning experiments in dairying.

Class of '17 Reunion Plans Are Progressing

RESPONSE TO notices sent out announcing the 35th reunion of the class of 1917 has been good, according to Class President Mrs. W. H. Conlin (Eleanor Ramsay.) The class will reunite, as it has every year since graduation, during Commencement-Reunion weekend June 20-22.

★ Campus Memories

... from the Alumnus files

Mrs. Conlin has asked for suggestions on the reunion program, which will be keynoted by informality. (One highlight of past reunions sure to be repeated has been a picnic at the Conlin home in Maple Bluff.) Other suggestions should be sent to the Class of 1917, Wisconsin Alumni Association, 770 Langdon St., Madison.

Kresky to Tokyo

MICHAEL F. KRESKY, '28, was scheduled to become chief of the U.S. Department of Justice mission in Japan in late January. His stay in the Far East is not expected to be longer than six months. However, Kresky noted before his departure the case of an "exchange professor who took on a summer session in the Far East . . . 15 years ago and is still there. One never knows."

Gehrmann Back in Action

DON GEHRMANN, '50, America's Mr. Mile, came out of 'temporary' retirement in mid-January and began making the rounds in the season's indoor track campaign. He had been urged by many to get in top shape for the Olympic Games scheduled for Helsinki, Finland. His first start, in Washington, D.C., resulted in victory and indicated he's in good shape to retain his many laurels.

Reassignment After Valor

Lt. (j.g.) Rolf Noer, '46, has been awarded the Marine Commendation medal and a combat 'V' for valor in Korea as a combat doctor. After serving for five months as a medical officer with a combat regiment of marine infantry, he recently returned to the U.S. for reassignment.

Walter Hirschberg Passes

Walter P. Hirschberg, '01, president of the Federal Engineering Corp. of Milwaukee, died Jan. 11. A member of the "W" Club, Mr. Hirschberg played basketball at the University and was a member of the crew. He served as a major in the engineering corps in World War I. He was considered an authority on reinforced concrete design.

'Phone Grad Opens Office

Frank E. Huettner, '49, received his law degree last year after attending classes throughout his college career by telephone. He was paralyzed from the waist down as the result of a bus acci-

ONE YEAR AGO, February, 1951—Draft prospect perils fraternities . . . UW chapter of American Association of University Professors backs drive to fight California 'non-Communist' oath . . . For first time a program leading to master's degree in Russian is being offered . . . Many UW Alumni clubs are observing Founders' Day . . . Regents oppose state teachers college dismemberment.

FIVE YEARS AGO, February, 1947—Construction of emergency classroom, lab and housing buildings is moving ahead on the campus . . . Badger basketball team confounds experts by taking Big Nine lead . . . Legislature receives bill providing for consolidation of state's entire system of higher learning.

TEN YEARS AGO, February, 1942—Theme of a special Founders' Day broadcast over Wisconsin State Network is University's part in World War II . . . Faculty chops three weeks from second semester calendar to release students for service and defense work . . . Union billiard team tops all college competitors in national straight rail billiard tournament.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, February, 1927—University sponsors its first foundry short course . . . Proselyting athletes prohibited by Western Conference . . . Journalism department becomes first in U.S. to install Morkrum telegraph-printer . . . Class of '27 joins Alumni Association as a class.

FIFTY YEARS AGO, February, 1902—A total of 2,774 students reported in attendance this academic year . . . Chief social event of month the annual Junior Prom at Gymnasium, with Hubbell's Chicago orchestra suspended in a box above dancers . . . "The Private Secretary" cleverly presented by men and women of Haresfoot Club as annual attraction . . . Phil King has been prevailed upon to resume coaching athletics.

dent while still in high school. Last summer he returned to Chippewa County, found a new convenient courthouse is in process of construction, and now has set up shop in his Cadott law office.

Johnson Pushes Taft

IN THE THICK of the GOP presidential nomination battle is Victor A. Johnston, '23, who heads the national headquarters of Senator Robert A. Taft. Since 1948 Johnson has been executive director of the Republican senatorial campaign committee.

Murphy for Hunter

NEW SUPERINTENDENT of the Northern Colony and Training School in Chippewa Falls is John H. Murphy, '26, who resigned his post as superintendent of schools in Chippewa Falls. He will succeed Dr. H. R. Hunter, '08, as training school head. Murphy started teaching in Watertown schools and had been superintendent of schools at Rice Lake and New Holstein.

Ford Hospital Head

DR. ROBIN C. BUERKI, '15, newly-appointed head of Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit, was welcomed to his new post January 7 at a reception given by members of the Ford family. Dr. Buerki assumes his position as construction begins on a \$13,600,000 annex to the hospital.

★ With the Classes

1887 W
Prof. Edward W. SCHMIDT, father of the Rev. F. I. Schmidt, Madison, recently celebrated his 85th birthday at the home of his son. He is professor emeritus at St. Olaf's College.

1889 W
Frans LLOYD WRIGHT, generally recognized as one of the leading architects in the so-called "modern school", was elected one of six new lifetime members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

1893 W
Harriet Page SMITH died recently at her home in Chicago.



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1894 W

Mrs. Winifred CASE Knapp celebrated her 80th birthday in Milwaukee's Terrace Avenue Historical Museum, which contains many articles from the former Case home. Members of the Case family of West Allis were in attendance at the University from 1890 until 1911, and there are two descendants enrolled at the present time.

1896 W

John H. LIEGLER died at his Racine home on November 2.

1897 W

James G. ALLEN, president of the First National bank of Lake Geneva, died at his home on December 3. He had been prominent in southern Wisconsin banking circles since 1924.

Dr. Elizabeth COMSTOCK was honored by the Wisconsin State Medical association as the second woman in the state to become eligible for membership in the 50 year club, an organization of doctors who have practiced for more than half a century.

Reverend Otto J. WILKIE, who retired from active ministry in 1946, has just celebrated his fifth year outside the pulpit with more active participation in Lutheran business. He has served countless churches as relief minister and was the driving force behind the purchase of the Lutheran Student home on Langdon st., Madison.

Henry WOLFF, former member of the engineering faculty at Wisconsin and a member of the teaching staff at Drexel Institute for 28 years, died October 30 at his home in Philadelphia.

1899 W

Gustavus SESSINGHAUS, one of the earliest and best known figures in manganese mining in America, died November 14 at his home in Denver.

Dr. Nathan G. SHORT, a staff member of the Chicago Board of Health for more than 40 years, died at his Chicago home October 25.

Rev. D. Jenkins "Dan" WILLIAMS has announced his retirement from the active ministry in Delafield and Stone Bank Presbyterian churches. He will assume a post as resident chaplain of the Masonic home at Dousman.

1900 W

Dr. Norman NELSON, a former Madison practitioner, died November 28 at his home in Orlando, Florida, where he had been in practice more than 20 years.

1901 W

Niels P. CHRISTENSEN, who had practiced law in Oshkosh for the past 33 years, died at his home in November.

1902 W

Walter HOPKINS, a layman of First Plymouth church in Denver, has taken on a post with the Colorado Congregational Conference to help liquidate a \$35,000 debt.

Harry F. KELLEY, attorney and former postmaster of Manitowoc, died in that city on November 13.

Walter F. MABBETT has opened an engineering office in Madison in conjunction with his son, Franklin D. Mabbett. Mr. Mabbett, Sr. was formerly associated with Weiler and Strang, Madison.

1904 W

Solon J. BUCK, who resigned as Archivist of the US in 1948 and has since been acting Chief of the Division of Manuscripts and Incumbent of the Chair of American History in the Library of Congress, has accepted a post as Assistant Librarian of Congress and Consultant on Manuscripts.

1907 W

Dr. B. Franklin DAVIS, a resident of San Marino, Calif., died August 26 at the age of 66. While at the University he was a member of the crew for four years and captain in 1907.

1908 W

Mrs. Myra PUGSLEY Cary, widow of Wisconsin's former state superintendent of public instruction, recently observed her 90th birthday in Madison.

Ethel Louise KIRBY died July 28, 1950 at her home in Chicago.

August C. SCHLEIFER, lifelong resident of Cedarburg and widely known civic leader, died at his home in November.

William E. WAGENER, prominent attorney in Sturgeon Bay, and president of the local bank, was honored by members of the Door County Bar Association at a dinner.

1910 W

Professor Grace M. GRIFFIN has been appointed acting dean of West Virginia University's school of physical education and athletics. She is director of the women's physical education service program and also served as acting dean during World War II. She is the author of many publications in her field.

Theodore J. DUNNEWALD, a member of the faculty at the University of Wyoming for more than 25 years, has retired from his post as associate in soil investigations. He will remain on "limited service."

1912 W

Cap E. MILER, formerly with the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, has retired and moved to Clarinda, Iowa.

Charles B. BRADISH has been named to the post of administrative assistant to the general manager of General Electric company's general engineering laboratory at Schenectady.

1913 W

Francis X. GREENOUGH, former public school administrator in Oshkosh, died at his Madison home on November 6.

Bryan REID, general manager of the Chicago division of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., was recently elected president of the 25 Year Club of the Petroleum Industry.

1914 W

Elmer J. KIRKPATRICK is serving, under the Fulbright scholarship system, as visiting lecturer in agricultural extension work at the Superior School of Agriculture, Athens, Greece. Formerly he was on the faculty of the University of Kentucky.

1915 W

Joseph MACHOTKA has been sales engineer of the Chamberlin Co. in Madison since July 1.

Blair WILCOX died October 19, 1950, at Hinsdale, Ill. Mr. Wilcox had been associated with the Morton Salt Co. for 21 years and was assistant general plant manager at the time of his death.

Nicholas A. SAIGH has opened his own engineering offices in San Antonio, Texas.

1916 W

Mrs. James E. Seeley (Maude ELKINGTON) died in November at her home in Topeka, Kans.

Mrs. A. B. Bechaud (Dorothy THORPE), wife of a prominent Milwaukee industrialist, was killed in November in an automobile accident at LaPorte, Ind.

1917 W

ALL MEMBERS are reminded of 35th Reunion June 20-22.

JAMES H. MARCH, 536 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, is chairman of the Class of 1917 Scholarship committee. He reports substantial progress in the campaign with 60 subscriptions received by early January, including amounts varying from \$5 to \$500 from: Paul TAYLOR and Carl BACHUBER, both now living in California; Theodora NELSON, Mrs. J. Albert Schad (Mar-



Major Drews: Air Force Public Relations



Former public relations director for the State Historical Society, Major Dora Drews, '50, has been appointed WAF Project Officer for the USAF Directorate of Public Relations. She handles all public relations liaison work for Women in the Air Force. She was called to active duty Aug. 1, 1951, and her station is Washington.

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1918 W

Armand J. TUTEUR, Milwaukee attorney, died November 8 at his home after an illness of more than five years.
Dr. Graham H. STUART has returned from a nine months trip abroad where he gathered material for a revised edition of his book, "American Diplomatic and Consular Practice."

1919 W

Mrs. Neil O'Callaghan (Olive M. BERRY) died June 28 at her home in St. Maries, Idaho.

1920 W

Stuart K. FOX died October 23 at his home in Wilmette, Ill.
Paul S. SMITH recently became president of Whittier College in Washington.

1921 W

Karl J. BENZ died February 27, 1951 at his home in Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

1922 W

Alva W. COX, who has been employed by the federal internal revenue office in the Madison area for the past 32 years, retired recently. He is spending the winter months in Arizona.

1923 W

John J. DONLIN died July 14, 1950 in Superior.
Mrs. Alma S. CLARK, wife of Louis Clark, died at her home in Pasadena October 12. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clark were graduates of the University.

A new office was recently opened by Drs. Harold and Laura DVORAK to practice medicine and surgery in Cudahy. Dr. Harold Dvorak received his bachelors degree at Wisconsin and married Dr. Laura Fisher in 1936. The two have practiced medicine together since then.

1924 W

R. T. JOHNSTONE of the Detroit Board of Commerce was recently named winner of the Grand Award in the Inter-Chamber Fire Waste Contest.

Mrs. Mabel SAUERHERING Connell, manager of the YWCA cafeteria in Madison for the past four years, resigned to become chief dietician at the Maldin, Mo., air force base.

Col. Ralph J. SCHUETZ just returned from a tour of duty in Germany as Provost Marshal at Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation and CO of the MP battalion stationed there. He has been assigned as President of the MP Board at Camp Gordon, Georgia. While in school, Col. SCHUETZ was captain of the 1924 crew.

Frithjof S. MOELLER died August 9 at his home in Powell, Wyo.

1926 W

Ruth ADDOMS died August 29 at Duke University hospital, Durham, N. C.

Helen BICKEL, librarian of the Marquette school library, collaborated with Lillian SIMONSON '44, in writing an article, "The Elementary School Library Today," which has been selected for inclusion in the National Elementary Principal's Yearbook.

Dr. C. G. SUITS, director of research and a vice-president of General Electric Co., was recently named one of the nation's outstanding scientists. A holder of more than 65 patents, he has been with GE since 1930.

1927 W

Mrs. Eugene B. Fitzpatrick (Isabelle FRANKLIN) died January 24 in Chicago.

Dr. Richard U. RATCLIFF, director of housing research for the housing and home finance agency, has resigned his Washington position to return to a full professorship at the University.

Miss Frances ROBERTS was a recent speaker at the meeting of the Board of Vocational and Adult education of Oshkosh.

1928 W

Dr. Earl L. BURBIDGE is now medical director of the Upjohn Co. at Kalamazoo, Mich. Dr. Burbidge served both his internship and residency at St. Louis City hospital. Before his association with Upjohn he had been with Sharpe and Dohme and Frederick Steans Co.

Joseph S. COHEN, a former Milwaukee newspaper man, died November 23 at his home in Fort Washington, Va. He had been director of the office of public information and reports of the government's general services administration.

Jay H. FORRESTER of Oklahoma City has been named manager of research by the Standard Oil Co. of Ind.

Leslie M. KLEVAY, formerly assistant publisher of the American Poultry Journal, has resigned to go into business for himself.

He had been with the magazine since 1929. He is now associated with Frank W. Finn, as publishers representatives, with offices in Chicago.

1929 W

Coach Lester J. "Butch" LEITL, of Platteville State College, was honored recently by students, faculty and alumni at a "Butch Leitl Day" to mark his 25th anniversary with the school.

Dr. Arnold E. HANSON, formerly with the Madison school system and one-time faculty member at the University of New Hampshire, is now assistant director of evening sessions at the University of Toledo.

Arthur E. GAIK, formerly a resident partner with Ernst & Ernst, Detroit accountants, has been sent to Atlanta by the firm to become associated with the office there.

Wallace M. JENSEN, Grosse Point Farms, was the author of an article in the September issue of *The Journal of Accountancy*. Jensen is a past president of the Michigan Association of Certified Public Accountants.

Lewis CHARLES, who has been Taylor county district attorney, recently was appointed judge of the 15th circuit by Gov. Walter Kohler. He had previously served five terms as district attorney.

A Columbus man, Willis FREITAG, recently was named administrative assistant in the state agriculture department's division of fairs.

1930 W

Vera HUB, home agent at Stevens Point for the past six years, was honored for "outstanding work" at the National Home Demonstration Agents meetings in Fort Worth, Texas. She is president of the Wisconsin Home Agents Association.

Edna LAUMANN is now secretary to the Dean of the School of Pharmacy, University of California, in San Francisco. She is living at 700 Parnassus Ave.

Truman G. BLOSS, Edgerton, is manager of industrial relations for the Ohio Chemical and Surgical Equipment Co., Madison. He had previously been with National Guardian Life Insurance Co. and with the Highway Trailer Co.

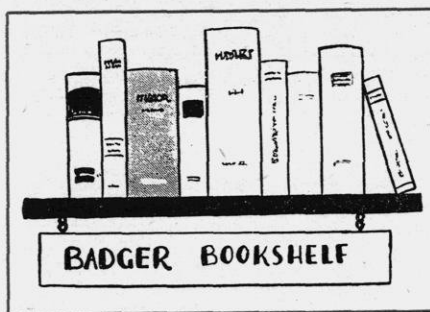
Palmer "Mike" MICKELSON, coach and teacher at Merrill High school, was honored by the town for more than 21 years of "exceptional service to young men." He was presented with a new car and several other awards.

1931 W

Oscar C. STINE, former superintendent of schools at Sparta, recently retired as assistant chief of the agriculture department's bureau of agricultural economics after 37 years work with the department. He is now managing his 120 acre farm at Sheperdstown, West Va.

Miss Zoe BAYLISS, a former assistant dean of women at the University, died late in August at her home in Madison. She had been a faculty member at Whitewater State Normal and a president of the Wisconsin Association of Deans of Women.

(Editor's Note: This brings us up to date on the preceding classes, after a big jam-up. Next month will feature classes after 1930. Migosh, our Badgers are active!)



GENERAL

THREE HUNDRED YEARS AMERICAN. By Alice F. and Bettina Jackson. (The University of Wisconsin Press, 368 pages. Price \$4.00.)

Twenty-five years of research went into this book that traces the history of the Jackson, Hobbins, Badger, Hurd and Russell families. A new kind of genealogy, it places the family in its proper historical background. It deals with the departure of early ancestors from Old England, the families' 200 years in New England; the departure of other ancestors from Old England as a result of the Industrial Revolution; and the part played by these originally unrelated families in the great westward migration to the Mississippi valley in the 19th century.

Printing Chief



Arthur A. WETZEL, '26, Milwaukee, is president of the Printing Industry of America. Head of Wetzel Brothers printers, he has been active in the industry's local and national affairs, and is considered expert on direct mail advertising. Married, he is the father of two children and hunts and fishes as a hobby.

THE VICTORIAN TEMPER. By Jerome Hamilton Buckley. (Harvard University Press. Price \$4.50.)

Prof. Buckley, of the University English department, has brilliantly set down the temper of the age of Queen Victoria. The Victorian age was not especially 'Victorian,' it appears. Our grandfathers have been criticized for being stuffy, smug, prudish and materialistic, but the record tells a different story. The reader of Prof. Buckley's volume is likely to attain a greater appreciation of 19th Century English life and certainly will gain more knowledge about the complex currents of its thought.

CLASSICAL MYTHS IN SCULPTURE. By Walter Raymond Agard. (The University of Wisconsin Press, 220 pages. Price \$5.00.)

In this book, Mr. Agard, professor of classics at the University, shows how the changing treatment of classical myths in various times and places provides a mirror of the evolution of art and culture. The chapter on contemporary sculpture presents significant new material and an interpretation enriched by the author's intimate acquaintance with many of the sculptors, as well as his knowledge of their work.

THE EUROPEAN WORLD: A Historical Introduction. By Paul Farmer. (Alfred A. Knopf.)

Written as a text for courses in the history of Western civilization, this book is described as "the simplest and most comprehensive survey of world history now available." Prof. Farmer is a member of the University's history department staff. His latest work traces the growth of the European world from its origins in Egypt and Mesopotamia through the Middle Ages, the Renaissance and Reformation, to the colonial period in the Americas and Asia.

FICTION

MIDNIGHT: RODEO CHAMPION. By Robert E. Gard. (Duell, Sloan, and Pierce. Price \$2.50.)

Prof. Gard, director of the Wisconsin Idea theatre, has written this novel primarily for teen-age readers and horse lovers. Based on the life of one of the world's most famous bucking horses, the book contains a large amount of North American folklore. When Midnight died in 1926 a monument was erected in his honor at Johnstown, Col. The book is illustrated by C. W. Anderson, a leading American horse and animal artist.

THE LONG AUGUST NIGHT WAS HOT—but not as hot as the bitter fighting that raged about Agok, Korea, in the Naktong River area. Sergeant Kouma, serving as tank commander, was covering the withdrawal of infantry units from the front. Discovering that his tank was the only obstacle in the path of an enemy breakthrough, Sergeant Kouma waged a furious

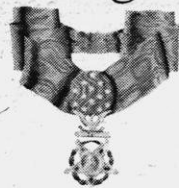


nine-hour battle, running an eight-mile gantlet through enemy lines. He finally withdrew to friendly lines, but not until after his ammunition was exhausted and he had left 250 enemy dead behind him. Even then, although wounded twice, he attempted to resupply his tank and return to the fighting.

“A withdrawing action is not my idea of how Americans should fight,” says Ernest Kouma. “If we must fight, let’s be strong enough to take the offensive. In fact, *if we’re strong enough*, we may not have to fight at all. Because, nowadays, *peace is for the strong*.”

“So let’s build our strength—to keep a strong America at peace. You can help by buying Defense Bonds—as many as you can afford. It’s far less painful to build for peace than to destroy in war. And *peace* is what you’re building when you buy Bonds.”

M/Sgt. Ernest R. Kouma



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