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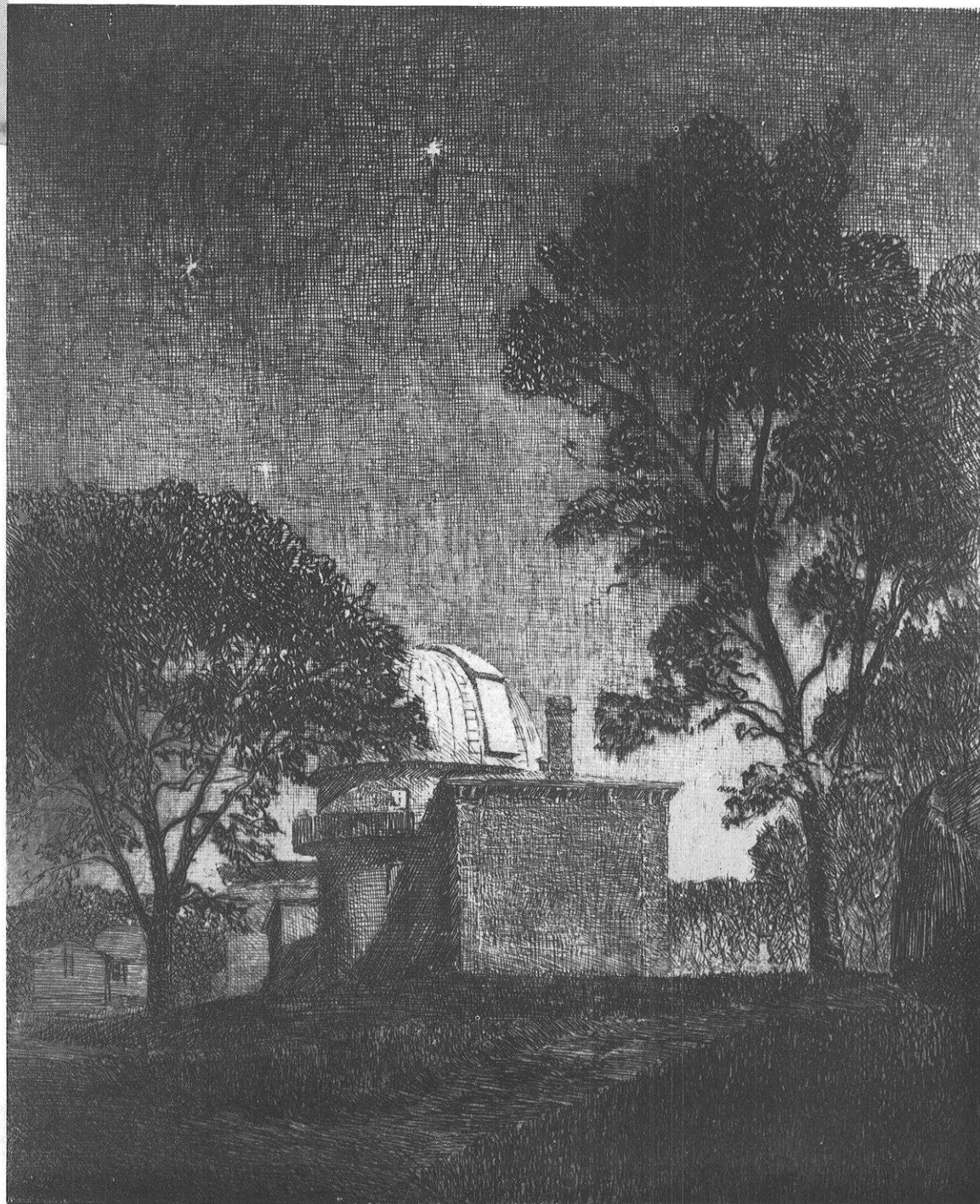
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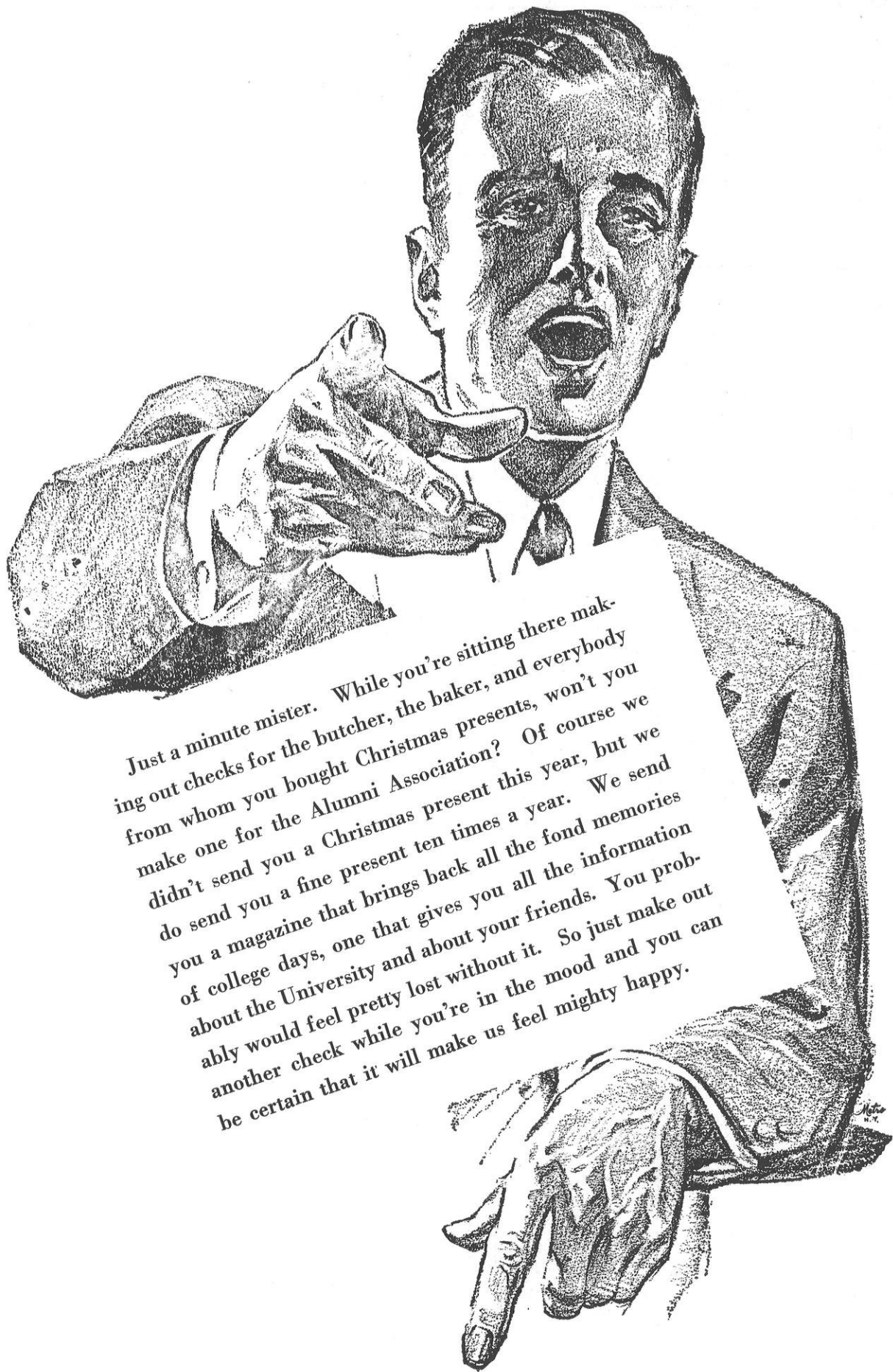
The Wisconsin Alumni

MAGAZINE

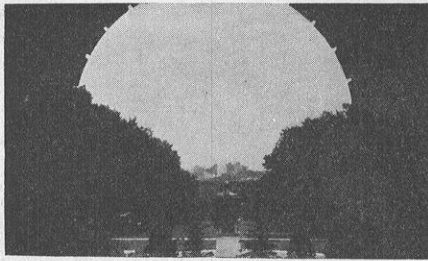
JANUARY

1935





Just a minute mister. While you're sitting there making out checks for the butcher, the baker, and everybody from whom you bought Christmas presents, won't you make one for the Alumni Association? Of course we didn't send you a Christmas present this year, but we do send you a fine present ten times a year. We send you a magazine that brings back all the fond memories of college days, one that gives you all the information about the University and about your friends. You probably would feel pretty lost without it. So just make out another check while you're in the mood and you can be certain that it will make us feel mighty happy.



The Wisconsin Alumni MAGAZINE

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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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up and down the hill

AFTER hearing the one and only Gertrude Stein deliver her lectures in Great Hall of the Union in the early part of December, we conceived the brilliant idea of writing this column in the fashion of la Stein. However, after several faltering attempts we abandoned the idea, knowing full well that you wouldn't understand what we were saying nor would we be quite so certain ourselves. But Gertrude has come and gone just like the old year. Which reminds us not to forget to wish you a Happy New Year with the hope that 1935 brings you such prosperity that your checks for dues will come hippity-hopping into the office before we can say "Come next Whitsuntide."

Your favorite magazine was the subject of some good natured kidding in the last issue of the October. The editors attempted a burlesque of all the Campus publications. With the help of some Alumni Magazine cuts, they did a pretty fair job, too. . . . Woe is me! The Union building has been like a tomb ever since the Christmas vacation started. As you can imagine, most of the students went home for the holidays and only a few of the faithful stayed around to write the papers they were quite certain would never be written, at least not until the regular class rush starts again. . . . One thing we miss at basketball games this year is the antics of former Coach Meanwell. Coach "Bud" Foster sits on the bench in a rather stoical manner, quite in contrast to the shouting and gesticulating of the genial "Little Doctor" in days of old. . . . For those of you living in California or Florida, we might say that Mendota is frozen over with a nice thick layer of ice and that all the winter sports are going full blast. And while you-all is lolling in the bright sun, we-all in the No'th is freezin' in sub-zero weather. . . . Gareth Jones, British writer, traveler, and former secretary of foreign affairs of the English government under Lloyd

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NUMBER IV

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George, was in Madison recently interviewing several of our local celebrities and while here stated that Wisconsin and the University were the laboratory of ideas for the entire United States. . . . During the staging of "Blossom Time" in Bascom Theater last month everything went smoothly

until the final scene. Here, the immortal Franz Schubert was in a dying condition. From afar, came the strains of lovely music. Schubert dramatically lifted his eyes upward and whispered, "What is that heavenly music?" Just then somebody backstage dropped everything
(Please turn to page 125)



Atop Observatory Hill

King Winter has thrown his majestic cloak about the campus creating a veritable snow-white fairyland

*Some Things I Would Do
For the University*

If I Were Dictator

by President Glenn Frank

AT THE dawn of the New Year, Mr. Morris Rubin put to me, in behalf of the *WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL*, a series of questions regarding the UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. These questions dealt with such diverse matters as buildings, entrance requirements, classroom procedures, intercollegiate athletics, dormitories, co-education, and research in the natural and social sciences.

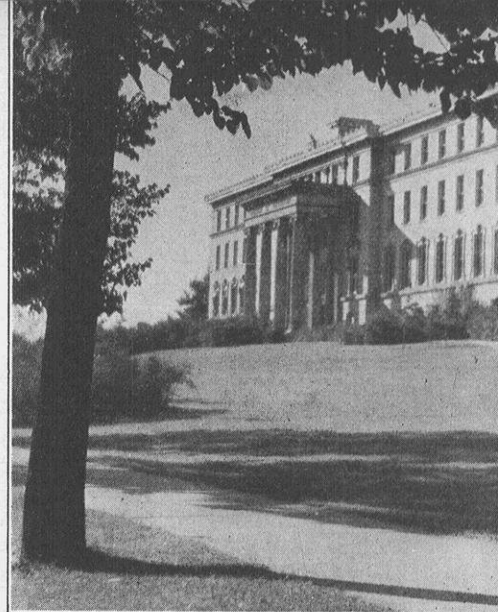
Mr. Rubin asked me to say what I would do regarding all these matters if I were an educational dictator, with no budgetary limitations to restrict planning, with no legislative authority to consider, with no governing board to review recommendations, and so on. I was quite willing to answer these questions, but not on these assumptions. In the first place, there is no chance that anybody will ever have the chance to administer a university anywhere with this complete freedom from checks and balances. In the second place, it would probably be a bad thing for education if anybody were given so free a hand. The political and economic worlds are just now suffering an epidemic of edicts. And in no country, our own included, is the circus living up to the street parade. In the light of the record of dictatorships in politics and economics to date, I should dislike to see even the wisest living man made educational dictator. I agree with the late Theodore Roosevelt who once said, "Our progress in educational efficiency must come from two sources; from the great natural leader who happens to be an educator, and from the ordinary citizen who to common sense adds some power of vision, and who realizes the relation of the school to society. In pedagogy as in every other walk of life great natural leaders are scarce. Therefore the ordinary citizen of vision and common sense must concern himself with the changing problem of the school, and must insist that pedantic tradition does not keep our schools from performing their full public service." In other words, I think it is lucky for society that university administrators must function in the midst of budgetary considerations, legislative criticisms, and the scrutiny of governing boards, with an informed public opinion actively playing upon the whole educational process.

With this understanding, I made the following purely personal answers to the questions Mr. Rubin put to me.

QUESTION: What new buildings would you order erected?

ANSWER: I would build a great **LIBRARY**. I would build it simply. It would be a workshop, not a monument. This is, perhaps, the most fundamental building need of the University. The size of the project has forced its postponement again and again during these latter

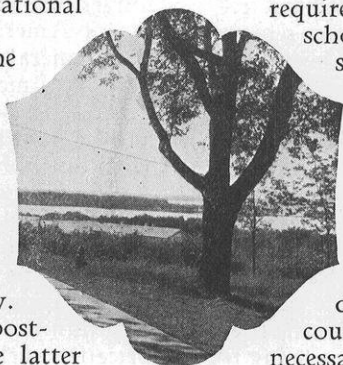
Agricultural Hall



years. I would build an adequate structure to house the **LAW SCHOOL**. The present building is not only quantitatively inadequate and physically disintegrate but is not designed for the teaching of law as it is now taught. I would build a simple but adequate structure to house the **AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSE** which has been completely revised along the lines of the Danish Folk High Schools, which proved a source of salvation for the economic life of Denmark, combining as it now does a vocational training with a widening of the political, social, and economic horizons of the young men who will be the agricultural leaders of Wisconsin in the next quarter century. I would complete the new engineering campus with an **ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING BUILDING** and such other structures as it might need. I would complete the **UNIVERSITY EXTENSION BUILDING** by the addition of a wing, so that facilities might be available for two vital developments: first, the development of a program for putting the research facilities of the University at the disposal of all the small enterprises of the state, provided they would federate their forces in cooperative units, and second, the development of a program of workers' education patterned in the main after the work we have already developed in the Agricultural Short Course. And I would complete a plant for the experimental work of the **SCHOOL OF EDUCATION**, taking the present unfinished building of the Wisconsin High School as a nucleus. There are other building ventures I would order, but these are the main things I would do now if I had funds at hand.

QUESTION: Would you pursue a different policy of admitting Freshmen, either by tightening or loosening entrance requirements?

ANSWER: I would take into account the fact that most graduates of high schools do not go on into college. I would be wary of any changes in entrance requirements that would further force high schools to be institutions primarily to prepare students for college. I would recognize that for millions of Americans the high school is all the formal schooling they will get. I would, therefore, want to give high schools freedom to give to these millions the kind of training that will best fit them for life and work whether it got them ready for college or not. In any given field of study I would demand only such steady sequence of courses as the college work made absolutely necessary. In general, (Please turn to page 126)



Land Use Planning and The Public Welfare

by Noble Clark

*Assistant Director of the Agricultural
Experiment Station*

All in the life
of a tree.

IN THE happy days of 1929, when we thought there were to be no more depressions, and the United States was enjoying unprecedented prosperity, with standards of living in this country at levels from which we looked complacently down at the rest of the world,—there were 397,000 farms in the United States that had an average annual gross farm income of \$175, according to a recent census analysis made by O. E. Baker. No less than 1,284,000 other farms had an average annual gross farm income of considerably less than \$500. These figures include that portion of the farm production used for family living. If account is taken only of the cash income from the sale of products from the farm, the average annual cash income for the first group of farm families was \$25, and for the second group about \$240. The two groups aggregated more than 28% of all the farms in the United States for 1929.

It is apparent, on the basis of these figures, that more than 1½ million farm families, representing probably not less than six or seven million farm people, were in 1929 receiving from their farms such a pitifully small return that one wonders how they kept body and soul together. While part of these farmers undoubtedly had some outside income to supplement their inadequate farm receipts the amount was unquestionably meager, and since 1929 this little has been largely taken away from them. It is doubtful if any considerable group of farm families in any civilized country has in recent times been forced to accept a lower standard of living than these submerged Americans who till the soil with so small reward and with so little hope for a better tomorrow.

Harry L. Hopkins, F. E. R. A. Administrator, recently said, "A tragic waste of two of America's most basic resources, human energy and land, has been proceeding for years in many parts of the United States through efforts to use land for purposes to which it is poorly adapted. The occupants of such lands have suffered untold misery; their needs have exhausted the relief resources of available community institutions; efforts to meet the problems created have resulted in burdens and tax delinquency on lands devoted to proper use. People who are fruitlessly trying to make a living on land units incapable of producing a living, even in good times, should be afforded new opportunities. The land they have been using to

the impoverishment of themselves, their local relief agencies, and the land itself, should be converted to wiser uses. There are around six hundred thousand farm families on our relief rolls. I don't believe that these six hundred thousand families are going to acquire an independent economy merely by working on the land they now occupy."

It requires no profound deliberation to conclude that if these farmers at the bottom of the economic ladder are to be helped in the attainment of a higher standard of living, and enabled to support themselves without public relief, more is needed than exhortation or education. We have had for a generation in this country a highly efficient agricultural educational organization, but it has not been able to prevent the settlement of poor lands, nor to secure decent family incomes for the people living on poor lands. It is too much to expect that education alone can do a job of this kind.

Nevertheless, someone must get under the load and assume the task of working out plans for the rehabilitation of this group of more than one fourth of all of our farmers who will still be in distress if or when we get prices of farm products back to pre-war levels. It is also necessary to get public support and public money back of the plans after they have been evolved.

On the other hand the deeply entrenched American tradition of private property, and the right to do as you please with your own property, is no where more firmly defended than in respect to the ownership of land, particularly, the land on which the citizen has his home. This attitude has from the founding of the Nation prevented the public from using governmental agencies to plan and to execute programs for readjustments in the use of land held in private ownership.

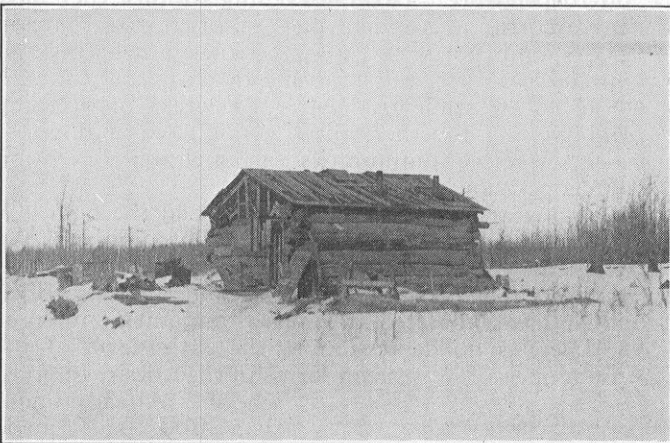
The inexorable forces of nature, plus the impersonal and compelling power of economic factors, however, have finally made it impossible to postpone any longer the task of planning and promoting a wiser use of America's acres.

A generation or so ago, the mistake a frontiersman may have made in locating his new home in the wilderness, on poor soil, far from markets, was his alone, and he paid the price. But such mistakes made now, with our policy of providing at public expense, to every citizen, wherever he may live, educational services for his children, governmental services such as roads and mail delivery, and the provision of medical care if he cannot pay for it himself,—puts a new complexion on the rugged individualism of the settler in sparse communities on poor soil. Now the public pays the price for such failure to plan wisely in the utilization

of land. Whereas, once it could be said that the pioneer served society by making the sacrifices necessary to open up and develop the new country, now the tables are turned and society is making the sacrifices by permitting citizens to demand and create extra and unnecessary public expense because such citizens have insisted on using private lands for any purpose they like, particularly farming.

A couple of months ago we had evidence of what follows the misuse of land. Housewives from Montana eastward to the Atlantic found it necessary to do their spring housecleaning, not once, but several times, because a group of misguided men a few years ago, saw fit to plow up the grass sod with which nature for a million years or so has wisely covered the soil in the semi-arid regions of the Missouri valley. When our dust storms of last May darkened the sky of New York and New England, even the conservative Yankees who permitted one generation of farmers after another to strive and fail to make a living from the steep hillsides of their own rugged country, were willing to admit that "something must be done about it."

It is a commentary on our national psychology that we have remained largely unmoved when soils technologists have told us of the complete destruction of 20 million acres or so of crop land and its permanent loss as a productive agricultural resource, due to unrestrained erosion on privately owned land; and likewise pay no attention to the warnings of competent scientists regarding the destruction of protective vege-



An isolated settler in a forest region
This building was inhabited by a family with four children. What chance did they have?

tative cover on a hundred million acres or so of the public domain, due to overgrazing.

Someday someone will evaluate the historical record, and show what the federal homestead law did to the resources of this nation, and to the thinking of our people. That the wild and senseless urge to get every acre of good land and good timber into private ownership did much to precipitate the present economic duress in which we find ourselves, is beyond dispute. Most of us may have a distaste for the concept of rural planning by governmental agencies, but for many of us the time has come when we admit that to continue a *laissez-faire* policy is worse than foolish, it is unthinkable.

Today, land use readjustment is a national as well

as local problem. When each state and neighborhood took care of its own poor, and relief money to support the distressed came entirely from the local taxing unit, it was hard to convince the public that rational land use was a national need. But today everybody knows who is paying the cost of the mistakes made in plowing up the virgin soil of the semi-arid country in the Missouri valley. The man who has an office on Broadway is aware that he pays more than the mere experience of coming home after the dust storm to a tired and exasperated wife whose clean house has been defiled with Missouri valley dust. He knows that for several years he has been asked to pay taxes to per-



A Pine plantation on abandoned farm land
A far better use for the land than farming.

mit the federal government to buy seed for the wheat growers whose unwise cultivation of the semi-arid country was directly responsible for the dust storm. He remembers, too, that these seed loans have been extended year after year, plus drought relief, plus mortgage relief, plus direct human relief;—and almost entirely with federal funds. No wonder he is now asking—"How long, O Lord, how long, should the whole public be taxed to continue to subsidize farming where it cannot succeed without subsidy, and in a time when the nation is embarked on a far-reaching program of crop reduction?"

The conclusion is inescapable. It is not a question of whether or not we should plan the use of land in the United States. The decision to be made is,—*who* is to do the planning?

The question we must decide is whether we want to follow a program of planning by a highly centralized governmental agency, or follow the slower and more complicated democratic procedure of *winning* the active participation of public and private agencies in each state and local community. I think we would gladly sacrifice some efficiency in the getting of results, and be willing to wait longer to secure the action we want in the field, in return for the much prized American right of freedom of discussion of governmental policies, and the principle that each community has the right to have a voice in planning its own economic future.

While he was Governor of New York, Franklin Roosevelt saw the need for radical readjustments in land use. All of you are undoubtedly acquainted with the report of the special (Please turn to page 128)

The Short Course: An Opportunity for Young Men

THE SILOS are filled, the hay is in the barn, and the fall plowing is done. The setting sun covers the farm in shadows earlier now. After the chores are finished, the farm boy is confronted with a long winter evening . . . what to do?

In order that the young man of the farm might use the long winter months to improve himself and to increase his knowledge of farming, former Dean Henry, back in 1885, started the Short Course. Times have changed since then, but the need is even more urgent now than it was 50 years ago.

The farm youth is realizing more and more that a training is a necessity for the profession of farming. Today they may look to agriculture with just as much hope of a future as to any other line of work which they might choose, provided they have the proper training.

There are many who, because they think themselves too old, will not return to high school. There is a still greater number to whom all higher institutions are closed because they have not gone far enough in the regular school system. The College has accepted the challenge in reaching them. Through the Short Course, every young man 16 years of age or older may now receive the training necessary for modern farming. Wisconsin is the outstanding university in this type of education.

The farmer of a quarter century ago and the problems which he had to face at that time were far different from those of 1934. This present day farmer, if he would be successful, must acquire a greater knowledge of what science can give him and of what he may gain from business. He must be able to assume leadership in helping to bring about better conditions in farm and home life. The curriculum of the Short Course for 1934-35 has been changed to meet these needs.

The Short Course session is divided into three five-week periods. A student may enter at the beginning of any period. Upon completion of 36 credits of work he is given a certificate of graduation.

The course of study has four main divisions. The "Plant World," as it relates to agriculture, takes up phases of chemistry, bacteriology, horticulture, weed control, farm insects, and soil management. The "Animal World" includes classes in dairy cattle, beef and sheep, horses and swine, poultry and game, feeds and feeding, farm industry, cow

testing associations, incubation and brooding, livestock sanitation, and bookkeeping. The "Farm and Home" division is built around the farm and home as a cooperative unit and not two separate and distinct groups. The group studies farm business management, records, farm structures, legal correspondence, home grounds, carpentry, blacksmithing, and home life.

"Community and Society" will show the economic and social relationships of marketing, farm economics, rural society, advertising, parliamentary procedure, 4-H club organization, cultural development, and group participation.

This is a different type of schooling because the student takes the courses in which he is most interested. Classroom discussions are supplemented by laboratory work and field trips. The latest findings of research are brought into the training of these young men.

The Short Course hall, in which the young men live, is rapidly becoming an important unit in educational programs. Living and working together harmoniously is instilling the ideals of cooperation and interdependence. Here, in evening forums, they have an opportunity to take part in organized contests, games, and sports; to gain experience in debating and public speaking; and to come in close contact with their fellow students. After 15 weeks of working and playing together, these young men will go to their respective communities with a clearer conception of cooperation.

Last year the Short Course men had the honor of being "shot" by one of Madison's photographers. An excellent "movie" of the whole day's activities was made and has been shown throughout the state. This movie has stimulated an unusual amount of interest.

There is no depression in the enthusiasm of the young men of Wisconsin farms in their desire to go to school. Already more than 300 have made definite plans to come this winter to attend one of the sessions.

Plans have been drawn up and are being carried out to house this increased number. Prof. Vincent Kivlin . . . the boys call him "Kiv" and consider him the best friend a fellow ever had . . . has solved the housing problem beautifully. Just a stone's throw from the Short Course hall and the Dining hall is Kleinheinz hall, a U-shaped, two story frame build-

(Please turn to page 127)

by

Mary E. Owen, '35

Future Leaders in Agriculture
Lessons learned here will be helpful at home



Thirty Years of Home Economics

by Mina Crocker, '36

THROUGH the efforts of Wisconsin club women, the legislature in 1904 appropriated \$10,000 to establish and develop a course in home economics at the University of Wisconsin. Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette, wife of the governor of that time, was instrumental in securing this appropriation and in securing Miss Caroline Hunt as head of home economics.

The course was given offices and class rooms on the second floor of South hall, and laboratories on the third floor. Here the idealist, Professor Hunt, and her assistant, Miss Huntington, equipped an interesting laboratory, all in white, with cases with leaded windows and work tables covered with opalescent glass. The office furniture was beautiful mahogany of Queen Anne style.

Miss Hunt often met prominent women at the executive mansion or at one of the several homes of these women to discuss and lay out plans for school room and state-wide work of the department. Among those women were Mrs. John Donald and Mrs. Lew Porter, both of whom now reside in Madison. Miss Hunt wrote many inspiring articles for La Follette's Magazine, and finally founded the Homemaker's meetings, since held for farm women during the annual Farm week. Twenty women attended the first meeting and listened to talks by Miss Hunt, Miss Huntington, Mrs. La Follette, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Donald, and other prominent women of the state.

The next year these women prepared refreshments for the attendance of 25 visitors and were aghast to see a crowd coming up the hill . . . not only of women, but of men as well . . . numbering about three times as many as were expected. There were no extra cups nor food, and how these women managed to provide enough for all will remain a breathless story of their courage and dexterity.

It was at this second meeting that one farmer in particular was amazed at Miss Hunt's suggestion and plan for balanced rations for children just as for farm stock. Though animal rations were approved, dietary needs for humans had not been heard of . . . for surely, all a man needed was a stomach full of the provisions at hand! Children grew up as a matter of course. Imagine the surprise of this man had he seen, only 10 years later, Miss Marlatt's wartime cookery experiment of supplying necessary human nutriment through beautiful green alfalfa biscuits!

At later meetings, men on the faculty also contributed to these Homemakers' programs. It was after a lecture by Prof. E. V. McCollum that one woman from the audience remarked to her neighbor, "The idea! A man standing there telling us women how to bring up our children!"

Miss Hunt was also on the committee, of which Dr. Frost was a member, which was instrumental in bringing Dr. Evans to the University to manage the first health department for students of the school. The health office, an infirmary, and a laboratory were situated on the site where the Memorial Union now stands. Inspection of rooming houses was begun, and the medical fee so familiar to all of us was established. All of this occurred before the Medical school was founded.

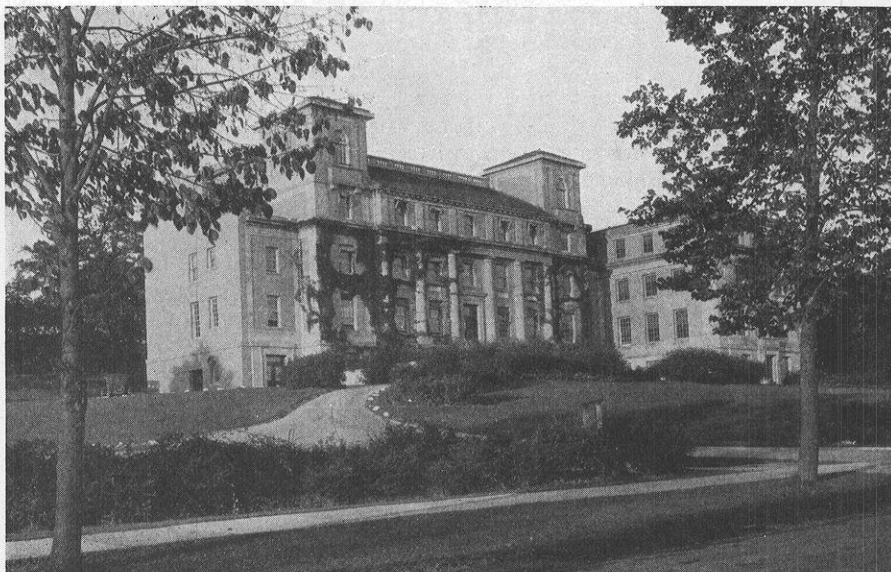
In the spring of 1909, the regents voted to follow the example of other states and placed the Home Economics courses under the College of Agriculture for administration. Dean H. L. Russell asked for one year in which to reorganize the plans, and thereafter Home Economics became a part of the Agricultural college. It was given Prof. E. B. Hart's research chemistry laboratory and a seed storeroom in the base-

ment of Agricultural hall. These rooms are now occupied by the agricultural journalism department and the state 4-H club office. Here with Miss A. L. Marlatt as director, Miss Leona Hope in charge of applied arts courses, and Miss Alice Loomis as graduate fellow and half time assistant, 20 students began to study.

At the end of the first semester in 1910, the department was moved to what was thought to be generous quarters on the top floor of Lathrop hall. There the rooms now used for the dance studio and corrective gym formed three laboratories and a lecture room. The Home Economics office was on the third floor next to the foot-racing track, where to the tune of old folk dances in the gym below, all office work was done.

There the department grew until there was standing room only and something (Please turn to page 126)

The Home Economics and Extension Building
From two rooms in South Hall to two floors here





E. E. Witte
Law Drafter

Wisconsin's Men and Women in the New Deal

Badgers are Contributing Important Work to National Recovery Program

WHEN President Roosevelt spoke at Green Bay last summer he remarked, "I am very glad to be in a state from which I have greatly drawn in setting up the permanent and temporary agencies of Government." Had he made his address at Madison, he might have substituted the word "university" for "state" for there are several score alumni who are actively participating in the operation of the federal government.

We have paid due tribute to some of these Wisconsin people in previous issues, but this time we would like to publicize a few of these in the more or less key positions. We will not consider for the time being alumni who hold elective offices in Washington.

Although she has been a member of the official family for some time, it wasn't until last month that Katherine Lenroot, '12, was appointed to her present high position as chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. It is her job to look after the welfare of some 7,400,000 children under sixteen years of age in families receiving federal relief. She will formulate plans which will give a more adequate relief than in the past and which will aid in the curtailment of juvenile delinquency. She must also look after the health, education and morals of the youths from 16 to 21 years of age.

In 1914, two years after the creation of the Children's Bureau, Miss Lenroot took a civil service examination and was appointed the following January in the bureau's social service division, of which she later became assistant director. Later she was for a year director of the editorial division, which publishes the bureau's pamphlets and bulletins on the health and welfare of children.

She was chairman of the United States delegations to the 1927 and 1930 Pan American Child Congresses, a member of the Council of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, which has headquarters in Montevideo, Uruguay, and has represented the United States at various conferences held in Europe. She was elected president of the National Conference of Social Work for this year.

When Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Hon. '33, is called out of Washington, Arthur J. Altmeyer, '14, to all purposes is secretary of labor of these United States. Mr. Altmeyer is second assistant secretary of labor and is a most important

factor in the new deal. He is Miss Perkins' right hand man — he has been relieved of all routine work so he may be available to do special assignments for her. One of his principal labors is the incorporation into the new deal of all that is good in the liberal labor legislation that Wisconsin has enacted over a period of years.

Altmeyer has been part of the new deal since shortly after its inception. At first it was a commuting relationship, four days in Washington and two days in Madison where he was secretary of the Wisconsin Industrial commission. He was engaged in helping set up the United States employment service under the terms of the Wagner-Peyser act—a liaison officer between federal and state governments. Then the N. R. A. was started and he became chief of the labor branch. This was still a part time job—he continued to ride sleepers between Washington and Madison.

In October, 1933, he became chief of the compliance division of N. R. A. and took a leave of absence from his Wisconsin duties. In June 1934, when Miss Perkins made him second assistant secretary of labor he resigned the Wisconsin and N. R. A. posts. Gen. Hugh Johnson wanted him to remain with the compliance division but Miss Perkins balked.

So, since June, Altmeyer has been batting for Miss Perkins continually. He represents her at cabinet meetings and on interdepartmental committees. He takes her place in conferences with labor and industrial leaders. He has acted for her at meetings of the national emergency council and the national executive council.

He has been active in the creation and organization of the committee on economic security, a so far little publicized group that may develop into one of the most important units of the new deal. Altmeyer acted as secretary to this committee until last summer, then turned the work over to another Wisconsin man, Edwin E. Witte. Altmeyer still is chairman of the technical committee, an organization of governmental experts named by the president to aid the committee on economic security, which consists mostly of cabinet members.

Some people say that Edwin E. Witte, '09, became tired of drafting laws for the Wisconsin legislature and resigned to become professor of economics at the University two years ago. But President Roosevelt needed some important studies made during the past year so he drafted Mr. Witte as chairman of the committee on economic security to delve into the needs of the people and prepare a report on cures for these ailments. And so the committee searched far and wide for ideas



for a program of social legislation which, if enacted, would make this a Utopian land, and Mr. Witte was again drafting laws.

Retirement annuities, economic rehabilitation, health insurance, survivors insurance, unemployment insurance, employment opportunities, handling and investment of reserve funds, assistance to dependent children, security for farmers and farm workers, financial aspects of security programs — these are just a few of the subjects which Mr. Witte and his staff of thirty experts have studied and presented to the President for action by Congress this year.

Mr. Witte became secretary of the Wisconsin Industrial commission in 1917 and served until 1922 when he became director of the legislative reference library. He developed that into one of the leading institutions of its kind in the country. He has lectured to University classes on labor problems since 1920 and in 1933 came to the economics department on a full time basis.

He is due to return to the Campus for the second semester, but if and when the President beckons, he may decide to lend his help to a more successful completion of the projects already under way.

Last summer, President Roosevelt wirelessly the word from mid-Pacific that Dr. William M. Leiserson, '04, former professor of economics at Antioch college, had been appointed to the three-man national mediation board in labor disputes.

Dr. Leiserson had been a member of the Roosevelt brain trust since shortly after the New Deal's inception, but he knew much about employment problems long before he ever drummed economics into the heads of Antioch students.

Successively, since he obtained his B. A. from Wisconsin, Dr. Leiserson has been an expert on unemployment for the New York commission on employers' liability and unemployment; deputy industrial commissioner for Wisconsin; assistant director of research investigation for the U. S. commission on industrial relations and a labor dispute arbitrator.

It was not until 1915, when he accepted the economics and political science chair at the University of Toledo; that he took up academic work. Among other jobs he has filled since then have been those of consulting expert to the U. S. employment service and chief of the division of labor administration of the labor department.

He has been in an array of "New Deal" capacities — first secretary to Senator Robert Wagner's national labor board, then chairman of Secretary of the Interior Ickes' petroleum policy board. He helped effect a composition of difficulties in the Pittsburgh area coal difficulties last fall, and in the Cleveland taxi-cab troubles last spring.

When Dr. John A. Lapp, M.A. '07, undertook his new work recently as member of the Federal Petroleum Labor Policy Board it was the climax of a career devoted to economics, civics and social science.

Most recent of Dr. Lapp's activities relate to labor. He organized the Chicago regional labor board for the old National Labor Board in 1933. On Dec. 1, 1933, he became chairman of the bituminous coal labor board, division 2, with jurisdiction over Illinois,

Indiana and Iowa. In that capacity he handled all the problems between the United Mine Workers and its seceding "left wing," the Progressive Miners of America.

Born at Fillmore, N. Y., Dr. Lapp took degrees at Alfred University, N. Y., and Cornell University as well as at Wisconsin. Between 1908 and 1923 he was director of the Indiana bureau of legislative information, director of investigations for the Ohio Health and Old Age Insurance Commission, and editor of "The Nation's Health."

Dr. Lapp was once a member of the Federal Commission on Vocational Education. He was managing editor of "Special Libraries" and organized "The Public Affairs Information Service." Dr. Lapp has been associate editor of municipal and political science reviews, a director of the National Catholic Welfare Council, and represented the American Association for Adult Education at a world council in England, and head of social science and professor of sociology at Marquette University, Milwaukee. He has been president of the National Conference on Social Work.

Fred Kellogg, '21, has developed such an enviable reputation as a "trouble shooter" in accounting problems that Leo Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, didn't hesitate an instant in calling him to Washington to aid in setting up an adequate accounting system for the corporation. It has been Kellogg's task during the past few months to analyze and digest all possible accounting systems and to prepare from this data a new procedure which will be most efficient and yet satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Earl P. Hanson, '22, has a New Deal job that makes him feel as though he "is helping to play God to half the people in the United States."

He is one of five or six research men analyzing and supervising projects which are a part of the gigantic Mississippi Valley development plan.

Water, under-ground, in the clouds, in wells, in rivers, in irrigation ditches, in reservoirs, is the concern of the committee. Its recommendations as to the proper use of water will mean the difference between narrow dreary lives on unprofitable farms and a happy, healthy standard of living to thousands of people in the 27 states in the Mississippi Valley.

Now many of these people have no electricity to light their homes and lighten their tasks. They have worn-out eroded land, too tired and barren to produce proper food for them and they have the dangers of flood and the dangers of drought and of polluted water. The committee is trying to change all these conditions.

Ask the Federal Emergency Relief Administration any day about conditions in any locality and Corrington Gill, '23, probably can give immediate answer. Under his direction, FERA has built up its own organization for gathering statistics that relate to relief needs. Several thousand people scattered over the country are engaged in this work. The results of this work are so complete that many other organizations come to FERA for information they need in their own fields.

Corrington Gill is Assistant Administrator in charge of Research, Statistics and Finance.

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Strive and Succeed

or How "Doc" Spears Brought Sweet Revenge to One Alumna

MISS Mabel Vernon, '21, has a Grievance. Between telephone calls for professors to lecture on Communism to the 110 Percenter Club and What Color Matches Your Eyebrows to the Lonely Ladies League, Miss Vernon slumps in her chair in the University of Hawaii extension division and glowers at Honolulu through disillusioned eyes.

After each request for an educational film and an opera house to show it in, Miss Vernon pulls a clipping from a drawer. For five minutes she gloats. Then for another five, she bows her head and nurses her Grievance.

Miss Vernon left her Hillsboro, Wisconsin, home some years ago to attend the University of Wisconsin. She was a loyal co-ed and alumna.

Back in Hillsboro lived the villain of the piece. He was a Michigan Man and a lawyer.

Many years before, this future black mark on the fair escutcheon of Hillsboro betook himself to Madison to the University of Wisconsin.

Boys were emphatically boys in their good old days, as dads love to snicker between tears over the younger generation, and it seems that the Wisconsin hopefuls put such newcomers as John through certain ceremonies by way of welcome.

John was made to climb a telephone pole in the course of this good-natured fun. On pain of being immersed in large quantities of cold water, he was ordered to sing, from his position of vantage, "Nearer My God to Thee."

John sang.

But the Wisconsin boys must even in those days have sensed the gross treachery hidden in the soul of the young man on the telephone pole. They immersed him anyway.

John thereupon betook what remained of his dignity to the University of Michigan.

Time passed in the usual manner. Football games between Wisconsin and Michigan also passed in the usual manner. Michigan won. Michigan continued to win after John went back to Hillsboro to practice law.

Football isn't, we understand, played only in the stadium at Madison. In drugstores, garages and restaurants in a thousand Hillsboros, the local populace strains to block every Michigan punt, grunts the Wisconsin halfback past the first Michigan tackler, and groans when the second smacks him to the earth. Even Ole Yonson turns his radio on two miles west and two and a half sections north of Hillsboro to see if, after all these years, the sins

of the fathers shall not be visited upon the sons of the Sodom and Gomorrah of the middle west, Detroit and Ann Arbor.

Then as never did the good people of Hillsboro realize that they had a black sheep in their midst.

John did not, so far as is known, pursue ambulances. He did not beat his wife, nor had he ever poisoned his wife's maternal parent. Hillsboro might have understood such minor deviations. But to forgive his rooting for Michigan during the annual game with Wisconsin — never!

Not only did John make it a point to wander into the drug store just after the Michigan touchdown to hint that Siwash college would soon take Wisconsin's place in the Big Ten, but he made immodest references about how much money he had against your measly two-bits that Michigan would kick the pants off the Badgers.

He rented a room just off the lanai of the village hotel, from whence, after the game, he reviewed every play, pointing out why Wisconsin was lucky they weren't beaten by a thrice-larger margin.

Come football season, and John was avoided like reference to the last year's score.

The deeds of the villain went beyond this. Between seasons he whispered in the ears of Hillsboro's youth, with the result that others went to the un-blessed institution of sin in Ann Arbor.

The climax came when Miss Vernon, by way of keeping the children of Hillsboro out of reach of Michigan corruption, invited them to her home to listen to the Big Game.

The Pied Piper was never feared and hated with more reason than was John the Villain. So far were the Hillsboro cherubs corrupted that they greeted Miss Vernon at her door wearing Michigan armbands.

Miss Vernon left Hillsboro soon after that. Before going she deposited \$10 in a local bank, with orders that it be used to pay the band for playing in front of John's house the day Wisconsin beat Michigan.

Justice came in November, 1934. After 35 years, Madison tore up goal-posts and slapped old men into coughing fits. The clipping in Miss Vernon's desk carries the explanation: Wisconsin 10; Michigan 0.

But in many ways, it was a hollow victory for Miss Vernon. John had continued his record of villainies. Two years ago he died, probably believing to the end that no Wisconsin team could ever beat a Michigan team.

"He died," says Miss Vernon, "talking."

Miss Vernon gave the \$10, plus the interest compounded semi-annually, to the church.



Cagers Win Five

Lack of Drive and Inability to Connect Costs Two Games

WISCONSIN'S 1934-35 basketball team finished its preliminary schedule of seven non-conference games with a record of five victories and two defeats, the Badgers scoring 202 points to their opponents' 158 in these games. Teams defeated were Franklin college, 34-11; Carleton college, 27-26; Wabash college, 33-20; Marquette university, 29-20; and Michigan State college, 23-21, in an overtime period. The games lost were to Marquette, at Milwaukee, 25-33, and to Pittsburgh, 27-31, at Madison.

Just before the first Marquette game, it was found that Bob Knake, veteran center, was ineligible and he was dropped from the squad. This decision was not the result of any protest by another school. His loss proved to be a serious handicap.

Harold (Bud) Foster, in his first season of varsity coaching, started with eight letter men, including Knake, but of this number, only one — Chub Poser — is an outstanding individual player. The team's non-conference record compares favorably with that of other recent years.

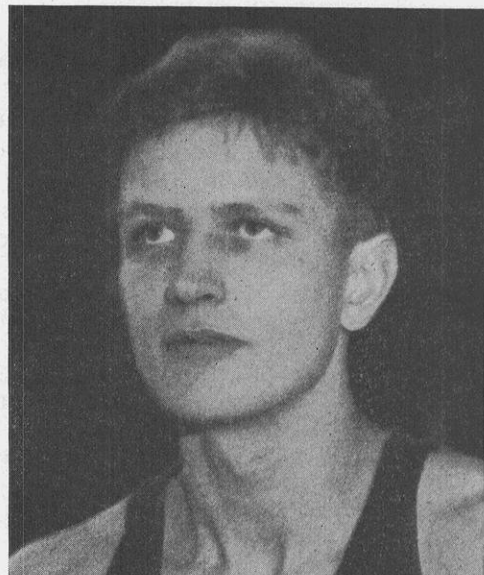
In its losing games, the team has not been impressive, the chief faults being poor shooting and failure to keep up a sustained drive. Yet, at that, the Badgers simply toyed with Marquette in the first game, in the last five minutes of which Coach Foster sent in the entire second team. Had he kept the regulars in and whipped them up to the end, Wisconsin's winning margin might have been anywhere from 15 to 18 points.

Pittsburgh earned its victory and, on the night, was clearly the better team, yet Wisconsin dubbed enough "set-up" shots to have won the ball game. Pitt used a type of offense and defense rarely seen in this section, which upset Wisconsin's set type of attack and compelled the Badgers to play the kind of a game which suited the visitors.

The Wisconsin line-up appears fairly well set, with Preboski and De Mark, forwards; Ed Stege, center; and Gil McDonald and Chub Poser, guards. The guards are seniors; the others juniors. Ray Hamann, senior guard, Charles Jones, sophomore center; and Gordon Fuller and Heif Duboski, sophomore forwards, appear to be the leading reserves, as the Big Ten season opens against Purdue, Jan. 5, and Northwestern, Jan. 7.

A Review of 1934

A successful basketball season and a heavy increase in patronage at home contests were the bright spots on the University sports



"Chub" Poser
Captain

calendar for 1934. Although there was a general rise in all branches of athletics during the year, the most noteworthy achievement was the basketball team's rise to the first division in the Western conference race.

A winning basketball team along with improved economic conditions brought a tremendous increase in the turnstile figures. The attendance at home games last season was 62,852 as compared with 42,334 for the previous year, or an increase of almost 49 per cent. The average attendance during the past season was 5,238 and the largest crowd of the season saw the Wisconsin-Iowa game, 8,484 passing through the gates.

Football shared in the increased patronage despite a mediocre record in Big Ten competition. Attendance at home games this year totaled 82,662, or almost 30,000 more than witnessed the home games the previous year.

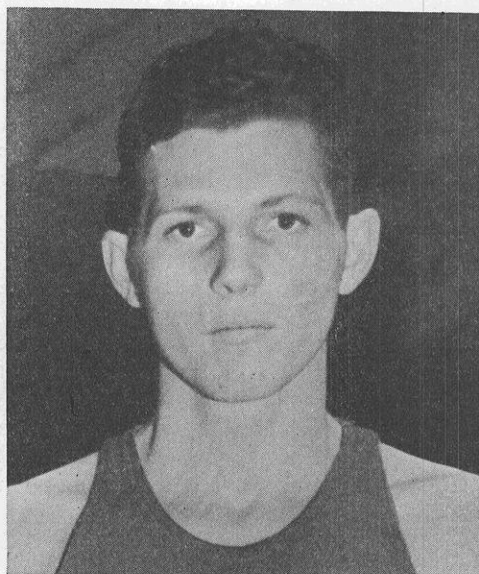
Dr. Meanwell brought his long tenure as a basketball coach to a close last season with a tie for second place in the Big Ten with Northwestern. The cage squad won eight out of 12 conference engagements for the best record since 1930. Including non-conference games, the Badgers won 14 and lost six.

Wisconsin closed its 1934 football season with a tie for fifth place in the Big Ten standings, winning two and losing three conference games.

The cross-country track team was the only athletic squad to finish the season undefeated. Coach Tom Jones' thinly clad participants in five meets last fall and won them all to tie with Indiana for the dual meet championship.

Wisconsin's baseball team, coached for the second season by Irv Uteritz, finished in a tie for third place in the Big Ten conference, winning six games and losing as many for a .500 percentage. The diamond squad also won seven and lost six non-conference games. The Badgers led the (Please turn to page 127)

Ed Stege, '36
Regular Center



Dr. Curtis Honored at Banquet

THE old red Armory nearly had its ancient roof raised to the skies on the night of December 18 when more than 600 loyal Badger fans gathered to pay homage to Dr. Spears, the 1934 football squad, and Dr. Arthur H. Curtis, '02, captain of the 1901 football team and coach for the two succeeding years.

In addition to Dr. Spears and Dr. Curtis, the entire varsity squad, the freshman squad and about forty visiting high school athletes were guests. The Milwaukee "W" club had as their guests the first two all-city teams of Milwaukee and the first all-suburban team from that community. In addition to these boys, alumni from West Bend, Lake Mills, Manitowoc, Fort Atkinson and other communities brought high school lads with them.

Dr. "Jim" Dean, '11, captain of the 1910 football team and a member of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association acted as toastmaster. Of course there were speeches. President Frank led the pack at the start with a fine toast to the coach and the boys. Regent Harold Wilkie, '11, gave a talk on Wisconsin spirit, during which he was interrupted by Bandmaster Ray Dvorak leading the band in the playing of "The Man on the Flying Trapeze". It was all in fun and Wilkie then paid tribute to Dvorak, who, in turn, received a splendid ovation from the crowd. Pete Husting introduced the honor guest of the evening, Dr. Curtis. The latter, almost overcome with emotion, responded with an inspiring talk. Dr. Dean then presented Dr. Curtis with a framed testimonial on behalf of the Alumni Association which read:

"It is our truly proud privilege to present this meager formal token of our regard for you, a University of Wisconsin Alumnus, who personifies our ideal of those things in life which are good.

"Which ideal we submit is represented by your early boyhood days in the old Madison High School;

"is further represented by your enviable University of Wisconsin record as an active student, a Phi Beta Kappa Scholar, and as an exemplary, clean-driving, sportsman-like athlete;

"is further represented by your later outstanding life record, in both the United States and Europe, as a constructive leader and authority in the medical and surgical profession as applied to your specialized department of Gynecology;

"and finally is represented by your inspiring daily words and deeds which in our opinion qualify you as one of life's noblest humanitarians."

Myron T. Harshaw, '12, president of the Alumni Association, welcomed the guests on behalf of the Association, co-sponsors of the banquet. Dr. Maxwell spoke for the department of athletics and Regent Daniel Grady spoke on behalf of the state.

Dr. Spears presented the "W" awards to the members of the squad, giving each boy a pat on the back or telling some interesting anecdote about him. The boys then reciprocated by giving "Doc" a handsome desk clock in appreciation of the many things he had done for them during the past season.

The banquet closed with the singing of "Varsity".



Dr. Arthur H. Curtis
Noblest humanitarian

University Chemist Searches for Utilization of Lumber Slashings

IN AN attempt to make possible the utilization of limbs and branches not suited for use in the lumber industry, Prof. H. N. Calderwood, of the chemistry department, is experimenting with various oils obtained from these materials working in the forest and the laboratory. Behind the experiments is a two-fold purpose. First, the material not fit to be used by the lumber companies is at present allowed to lie around and rot. This includes the top branches, boughs that are too small, and over-mature and rotting trees. This fact involves a considerable financial loss.

Secondly, the limbs and branches tossed aside by the lumberjacks become very dry and inflammable, and the chances for forest fires are greatly increased. If some use for this discarded material can be found, then the fire hazards and financial losses that result from letting the limbs and branches lie around will be greatly eliminated.

That is the end toward which Prof. Calderwood is working. If he can discover a practical use for the oils obtained from these tree branches, then the problem will be solved.

The experiment station which Prof. Calderwood uses is situated in northern Michigan. It is located 20 miles back in the woods, where all the materials needed in the study can readily be found. These materials consist largely of the branches and limbs that are too small for the lumber industry. Because only tops with diameter of not less than four inches inside the bark are suitable, the loggers throw aside the smaller ones.

The buildings making up the experiment station are a large still and a small cabin. The still is used in obtaining the oils from the limbs, and the cabin comprises the living quarters of Prof. Calderwood, who spent the greater part of last summer there.

Steam distillation is the process by means of which the oils are obtained. The first step in this process is to gather as many limbs and branches as are wanted. Then, after chopping them up, they are placed in the still, which operates on the same principle as a steam cooker with a false bottom.

The chopped up branches are thrown into the top portion of the still, and the part below the false bottom is filled with water. After these arrangements have been completed, a large fire is built under the water.

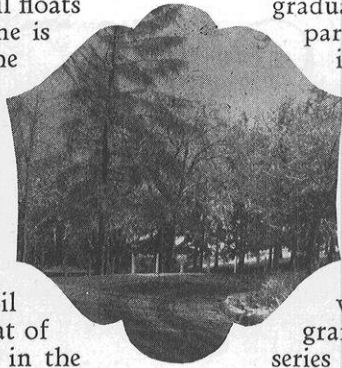
Soon the water will start to boil, and the steam that rises from it goes through the limbs and branches in the top part of the still. The steam, in passing through them, changes the oil in them to a vapor.

The steam then carries the oil in this vaporous form along with it to the top of the container, where it passes off to one side through an outlet. Connected to this outlet is a pipe, which leads to a condenser, where the steam and the oil vapors are distilled.

Following the process of distillation, during which the vapors are cooled by passing cold water through the condenser, the distilled products are run into a dish where the oil and water are separated. This last step

is quite easily accomplished, because the oil floats on the water, and all that has to be done is to "scoop" the oil from the top of the water. After this has been done, the oil is poured into bottles or other containers, and it is then ready to be analyzed. The water used in the process can either be discarded, or it can be used over again.

The oil obtained from the Balsam fir is a clear, colorless liquid, somewhat thicker than water, but not as thick or heavy as the ordinary conception of oil would be. It has an odor resembling that of turpentine, which is sometimes obtained in the same manner. In the analysis of oils obtained from limbs and branches, notably from Balsam firs and spruce firs, Prof. Calderwood has found some oils that have never been isolated as yet. Other oils with which he is experimenting have been worked with before, but only meagerly. One of the oils included in his study was experimented with in 1892 by another University of Wisconsin man, but the lack of proper materials hindered the study at that time.



University Attempts to Aid Social Workers in Relief Administration

ATTEMPTING to give Wisconsin social workers more thorough training so that they will be better fitted for their work, the University this year is conducting a School of Social Work in cooperation with the state federal emergency relief administration. The School is one of only 27 throughout the entire country working with the federal government to train more adequately the nation's social workers, upon whom has fallen responsibility for carrying on a major portion of the government's relief work.

With millions being spent by the federal, and state and local governments for relief in these times, these social workers must be adequately trained if the relief work is to be conducted in the most efficient and careful manner, according to Helen I. Clarke, assistant professor of sociology at the University, who is in charge of the Wisconsin school.

With Prof. Clarke on the state's social work committee are John L. Gillin, professor of sociology, and J. H. Kolb, professor of rural sociology. The school serves social workers both in Wisconsin and Iowa. Classes of the school are not only held on the University campus, but are also carried on at the University's extension center in Milwaukee.

Three phases of the school's program are being conducted on the Campus. One is the regular under-

graduate and graduate work of the sociology department. The second is the instruction during this entire semester of eight social workers who have been granted special graduate fellowships by the federal emergency relief administration. These special students are all studying case work theory, social legislation, public welfare administration, and rural sociology. They are also taking other studies which are useful in training for social welfare work. The third phase of the program being conducted at the University is a series of short courses in social work. Each of these short courses are two weeks in length, and are so designed to help social workers solve their practical problems. Enrollment in each of these courses runs from 30 to 40 social workers who come from different counties scattered throughout the state.

Another phase of this social work training program is carried on at the University extension center in Milwaukee, where about 300 of the Milwaukee county relief department's employees are registered in courses. Both undergraduate and graduate training in the various fields of social work are given for these social workers by experts.

Student F E R A Workers Given Employment in all Types of Work

MORE THAN 900 student FERA workers doing everything from common farm and janitor labor to the most involved types of scientific work are giving invaluable aid to the University's varied research program and lifting the burden of detailed work from professors so they can pursue advanced studies. The work now being done supplements rather than supercedes the current research projects, and the executives who are handling the administration of the work all declared that it would be impossible to carry on the projects without federal funds.

The monthly payroll now amounts to \$13,275. Of this \$6,630 goes to former students and \$6,645 to transfer students and freshmen. In the smaller scholastic units the work is more specialized, and more closely organized. In the College of Letters and Science the work is mostly limited to stenographic and office duties and there as in other schools, the tendency is to employ majors in the various departments. A shortage of well trained typists has thus resulted.

Exact statistics on all phases of the FERA work being done in the several hundred offices, shops and laboratories all (Please turn to page 127)

All ready for a couple of yumps
Skiing has become more popular in recent years.



While the strikes the hour

Cancer Funds Released After months of litigation, the University has finally a free hand to launch its cancer cure and prevention campaign under the \$450,000 bequest of the late Jennie Bowman. The size of the attorney's fee was set late in December, thus removing the last obstacle to the use of the funds.

Details for the establishment of the cancer research program are now being carefully worked out and will be ready for a final shaping in a few weeks. Dr. Charles R. Bardeen, dean of the Medical School, Dr. Walter Meek, assistant dean, and Dr. Gunnar Gundersen, Board of Regents member from La Crosse, recently completed a ten day tour of the major eastern cancer centers including those at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Rochester and Buffalo. Results of their study will be incorporated in final research plans which will go to the Board of Regents for approval. Shaping of the program will depend to a large extent on the size of the income available.

Only the annual interest from the bequest, which is believed to be between \$400,000 and \$450,000, will be available to the cancer program. The income is expected to approximate \$10,000 or \$12,000 annually at first, but with the increase of security values and resumption of dividend and interest payments, is expected to reach a much higher figure. A large part of the estate is now in U. S. government bonds.

The likelihood of establishing a complete cancer research institute is rather slim, Dr. Bardeen has said, pointing out that the income would not be large enough at first. However, officials point out, the University has the nucleus for an able cancer study staff whose work might be coordinated into a systematic program of research. Three Campus scientists have already attained wide recognition in the field of cancer investigation.

Dr. Ernest A. Pohle is a well-known radiologist, having done extensive work on the effect of radium and deep X-ray therapy on cancer and tumorous malignancies in general.

Dr. William D. Stovall already has spent 20 years in cancer research, and is widely known among cancer pathologists for his investigation of the effect of

abnormal cancer growths on normal body cells.

The third of the trio, Dr. Michael A. Guyer, chairman of the zoology department, is world famous for his works on heredity and eugenics, intimately associated with the problems of cancer.

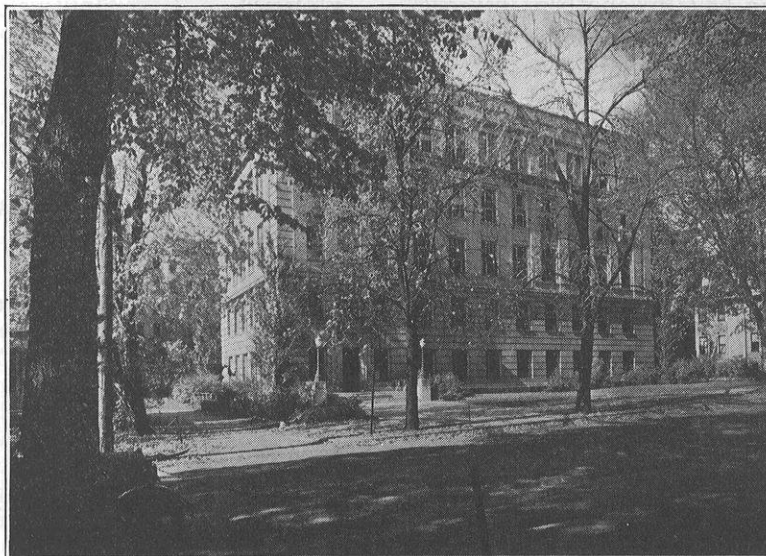
Cornerstone of Chimes Tower Laid While a University band played "Varsity," President Glenn Frank laid the cornerstone of the carillon tower which is being constructed on Blackhawk knoll just northwest of Bascom hall on the University campus on December 10.

The ceremony marked another step in the history of the carillon tower building, plans for which were first made by the Class of 1917, when America was preparing to enter the World War.

Attending the ceremony were several hundred University officials, faculty members, and students. Besides President Frank, who accepted the gift of the tower with the hope that the harmony of its bells may symbolize in the future "that deeper harmony of forces that underlies effective living alike for the individual and

the state," other speakers were M. E. McCaffrey, secretary of the University Board of Regents, and Norris Wentworth, chairman of the tower committee. Mr. Wentworth introduced Mr. McCaffrey, who presented the tower to the University. Construction of the tower was started more than a month ago, when the Board of Regents gave their final approval to the contract, which was let to the lowest bidder, the Maas Brothers company, of Watertown. The cost of the tower, which will ultimately contain about 36 bells, will be about \$28,000. Funds for the construction of the tower, which will be 17 feet wide and 85 feet high when completed, were given to the University by graduating classes from 1917 to 1926, which donated \$30,000. This money, to which has been added a federal grant of \$11,600, to help pay for the construction and bells, can be used for no other purposes.

Resident Students Increase Slightly more than 85 per cent of the total of 8,200 young men and women who are attending the University of Wisconsin this year come from Wisconsin homes, a recent survey of completed registration figures reveals.



The Service Memorial Building
In this building will be done much of the work of the new cancer research program.

Only 14.6 per cent of the total student body comes from homes outside of Wisconsin, but practically every state in the Union and many foreign countries are represented on the Wisconsin campus, the figures showed.

The proportion of students attending the University from Wisconsin homes this year is the largest for some years past, comparisons with figures of other years has revealed. Last year 82.7 per cent of the students came from Wisconsin, while 17.3 came from outside the borders of the state, and for several years prior to 1933, the proportion of out-of-state students was even larger.

The figures show that enrollment has increased slightly more than 10 per cent this year over last. Most of the gain in enrollment is in new students. The number of freshmen and new advanced students entering this year increased 27.6 per cent, from 2,463 last year to 3,143 this fall, an increase of 608 students. The total enrollment of old students this year is 5,075, or 76 more than last year, when 4,999 old students returned to their University studies.

The largest increase this year was among men students, the figures showed. The number of men students enrolled this year is 5,560, an increase of 683 or 14 per cent over the 4,877 men registered last year. The number of women students enrolled this year is 2,658, an increase of only 73 or 2.8 per cent over the 2,585 women enrolled last year.

The largest increase in students is in the college of letters and science, which has 571 more students this year than last. All other divisions of the University showed increases in enrollment except the Medical school, which each year limits its enrollment to 317 students, and the school of education, which this year had a decrease of 35 students.

Schmedeman Appoints New Regents George W. Mead, '94, Wisconsin Rapids paper manufacturer, and August C. Backus, former Milwaukee municipal judge, were re-appointed to the Board of Regents by Governor Schmedeman on December 21. Mr. Mead's term expires in 1940 and the term of Mr. Backus expires in 1939.

Two new regents were appointed to the posts formerly held by Mrs. Meta Berger of Milwaukee and the late Arthur Sholts of Oregon. Herman Ihde of Neenah succeeds Mr. Sholts in a term which expires in 1940 although Mr. Sholts' term would have expired in February of 1935. Mr. Leonard Kleczka of Milwaukee succeeds Mrs. Berger. His term of office expires in 1940. Mr. Ihde is a farmer in the Fox River Valley and for many years was master of the State Grange. Mr. Kleczka is a practicing attorney in Milwaukee.

Radio Hall New Campus Broadcasting Center

Emerging from a series of evolutionary changes as a thoroughly modern broadcasting plant one of the veteran campus buildings is now known by its new name, Radio Hall. Located directly back of Science Hall, at the end of Langdon Street, the building was built in 1888 and used for twenty years as the University heating plant. In 1908 it became the laboratory for the department of mining and metallurgy and was so used until 1932. Its sturdy construction and spaciousness made it adaptable to studio development.

Radio Hall is the new home of WHA, the state-owned broadcasting station. Carefully planned and well built, it is acclaimed the most workable radio layout in the state of Wisconsin.

Three broadcasting studios, clustered around a central control room, are used for staging the programs. Studio A is used for large groups and will accommodate a one hundred piece band. Studio B is used for dramatic presentations and small musical groups. Studio C, with its intimate appearance, is used for speakers and round-table discussions. The large pipe-organ is housed in the

loft adjoining Studio A in which the console is set. An Indian motif is featured in the reception room. Replicas of carvings made on cave walls by Wisconsin aborigines make a border frieze along the sides. Indian drum lamp shades are used throughout. The furniture, especially constructed of natural oak, is brightened by colorful Navajo weavings.

Radio Hall will hold its gala opening in February. At that time everything is expected to be in readiness to welcome visitors to the new home of the state-owned radio station WHA.

A Dinners is "For the University of Wisconsin Union — the pleasantest American everything, including students and cooking."

So wrote Gertrude Stein, world figure in arts and letters and creator of the most advanced literary style, in the Wisconsin Union's guest book when she lectured at the Union December 6.

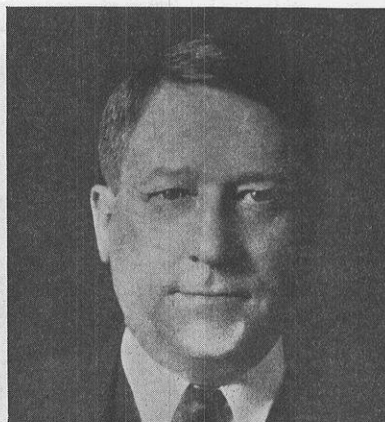
Miss Stein elaborated by saying that her day at the University was the pleasantest thus far in her American travels. She admired especially the responsiveness and intelligence of the students she met, the lake view from her room in the Union, and the clean, bracing air, which came in through windows she had opened wide though the temperature was 20 degrees below freezing.

Miss Alice Toklas, her inseparable companion, confirmed that their

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George W. Mead, '94
Re-appointed to Board of Regents by Governor Schmedeman



Judge A. C. Backus, '00

Badgers *You should know*

John Richards Stars in Civic Life as He Did on Gridiron

BIG JOHN RICHARDS, '97, Wisconsin's only 11 letter athlete, fullback and captain of the Badgers in 1896, and coach in 1911 and again from 1917 through 1922, is so well known to followers of Wisconsin's football fortunes that he needs no introduction. They never mention Wisconsin's deeds of the nineties without mentioning Big John.

But Big John Richards, member of the Metropolitan water commission of Los Angeles, head of a Los Angeles investment house with branches in San Francisco and other coast cities, organizer of Los Angeles' first fire insurance company, and courageous, public spirited lawyer who helped chase crooked land salesmen under cover and helped close four reputable banks—this John Richards is little known to alumni.

It was water that started Big John on the road to success. He saw as soon as he had settled in his arid, adopted home how precious water was and he made it his business. He read books on water. He studied the system of aqueducts by which water is brought into Los Angeles. He studied the laws that govern the distribution.

The rest just followed naturally. He became a member of the water board of the city of Los Angeles and when the metropolitan water commission was organized later to bring more water into the city, he became a member of this, too.

His friends tell of an incident several years ago when Big John, then a member of the city water commission, had to deal with angry ranchers who were wrecking aqueducts to the city in order to get water for themselves. They had been told by land salesmen that they were entitled to water through their property deeds and when they couldn't get it any other way they smashed the aqueduct.

It was characteristic of Big John, who had once stopped a Minnesota charge with a wallop to the jaw, that he should want to deal directly with the ranchers. Courageously he faced the irate ranchers and with documents to show that the land salesmen had lied. He cooled them off.

But that wasn't all. He launched a crusade against the crooked land salesmen that cleaned up their "racket" and while in this mood he went out after a chain of banks he suspected of dishonest methods. The banks, it developed later, transferred their cash as the banking inspectors moved from one to the other. Richards suggested that inspectors be sent to

all the banks at the same time. They were, and what they discovered closed all the banks in question and brought jail sentences to the officials.

Richards did not stop with his interest in public matters, however. When one day it dawned on him that Los Angeles had no home owned fire insurance company, he organized one. It was not hard to sell Californians on the idea of supporting a Los Angeles company, and shortly after organizing it, he sold it at a handsome profit.

When the depression came along, Big John observed that many of the movie stars needed financial advisors. He promptly organized a company to handle their affairs and not only saved money for them, but made a big business for himself.

Richards has been mentioned several times for mayor of Los Angeles, even for governor of California, but he has consistently refused all salaried offices. He enjoys most his part in the tremendous water development for the city of Los Angeles, and his other interests that have given him enough to retire for life if he wished.

Former Track Star Ac- claimed in Opera Debut

A SINGER who scoffed at the popular belief that a foreign name was a requisite of success stood on the stage in the Chicago Opera Co. last month and thrilled an audience in the same way he had a group of fellow

lumberjacks years ago near Wausau, Wis.

He was Myron Duncan, former Wisconsin track man, making his American debut under that name although abroad he was known as Mario Duca. He objected when impresarios suggested that he retain his foreign name here in accordance with the usual custom.

"I want the American people to know me by my right name," he declared. "I am among my own people and there is no reason why they should not know who I am."

And so he sang. Critics said they were well pleased with his debut. The audience responded accordingly.

Duncan appeared as Mario Cavardossi in Puccini's "La Tosca,"—the same role in which Giuseppe Bentonelli (who is really plain Joe Benton, former Oklahoma farm boy) made his American debut a week ago here.

Blessed with a voice that far exceeds the demands of power ordinarily made upon the interpreter of the purely lyric role, Duncan could, like Mme. Marie Jeritza who appeared in the title role, Tosca, improvise. In consequence the delivery was more spontaneous and the scenes as a result more convincing.

Duncan in describing his ambitions to become a



John Richards
*Water, crooks, and insurance
for hobbies.*

singer admitted the lure of the Northwoods still was strong. Years ago his singing brought pleasure to fellow lumberjacks, snowed in their camps in Wisconsin's mid-winter storms.

At the University there was no time for singing, his work as a track man and student keeping him occupied. But with schooling done, Duncan turned his face toward Italy and for the last six years he has been attaining success on foreign stages as Mario Duca.

Duncan entered the University from Wausau in 1915, leaving two years later to join the army. He returned to the Campus in 1920, but left before graduating to work in a lumber mill. He is a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

William Drips, '20, Appointed NBC Director of Agriculture

WILLIAM E. DRIPS, '20, widely known expert in the agricultural field was recently appointed Director of Agriculture for the National Broadcasting Company. He was formerly associate editor of Wallaces' Farmer, Des Moines farm publication.

A native of South Dakota, the new NBC agricultural head attended high school at Rock Island, Ill., and spent two years at the University of Washington, Seattle. Following this he spent four years operating a farm in Clinton County, Iowa. Returning to college, Drips was graduated from the College of Agriculture at the University. He finished a year in the United States Navy during the World War as an Ensign in the Naval Communications Service.

For three years, 1920-23, he served as instructor in Agricultural Journalism at Iowa State College, Ames. In 1923 he joined the staff of Wallaces' Farmer. He married Josephine Wylie, who is women's editor of Better Homes and Gardens magazine.

Drips has done considerable newspaper work and is author of numerous short stories, especially written for the farm press. During the past few years he has been heard in the National Farm and Home Hour over NBC networks as special announcer during such important broadcasts as the International Live Stock Exposition, the Dairy Cattle Congress, and the National Cornhusking contest.

Wisconsin Searches in all Corners of the World for Her Many Alumni

THE University of Wisconsin has more than 79,000 alumni, according to a recent tabulation made by our records office. Of this number, more than 30,000 live in farm and city homes of Wisconsin, more than 27,000 live in the other 47 states of the Union and in Washington, D. C., while nearly 1,000 make up Wisconsin's "foreign legion," living in nations scattered in every part of the world.

Of the total of more than 79,000 living alumni, 18,511 are "lost" just as the famous Pat O'Dea, Wisconsin football hero of

the late '90s, was lost for more than 20 years until he made his identity known early last fall.

We suspect that many of the 18,500 "lost" Wisconsin alumni are, like Pat O'Dea, alive and doing well, but over the years since they left the University, their addresses have become lost. The Association has tried to trace the present whereabouts of many of these lost alumni, but search in most cases has failed.

The large number of lost alumni is due mainly to the fact that prior to 1925 the records of only graduates of the University were kept. Since 1925 the records of all students who have attended the University for one year or more have been kept by the record office, and since that year, very few addresses of Wisconsin alumni have been lost.

Outside of Wisconsin, the number of living Wisconsin alumni in each state of the Union is as follows:

Alabama, 121; Arizona, 85; Arkansas, 93; California, 1692; Colorado, 319; Connecticut, 165; Delaware, 47; District of Columbia, 390; Florida, 206; Georgia, 109; Idaho, 135; Illinois, 7193; Indiana, 1392; Iowa, 1254; Kansas, 389; Kentucky, 254; Louisiana, 101; Maine, 34; Maryland, 181; Massachusetts, 419; Michigan, 1546; Minnesota, 1615; Mississippi, 79; Missouri, 875; Montana, 308; Nebraska, 306; Nevada, 15; New Hampshire, 39; New Jersey, 507; New Mexico, 57; New York, 1925; North Carolina, 94; North Dakota, 314; Ohio, 1412; Oklahoma, 311; Oregon, 277; Pennsylvania, 848; Rhode Island, 36; South Carolina, 54; South Dakota, 461; Tennessee, 169; Texas, 370; Utah, 94; Vermont, 35; Washington, 496; West Virginia, 120; Wyoming, 67; Virginia, 155.

The contention that "the sun never sets on Wisconsin alumni" also was proven by the figures compiled by our records office, which reveal that the University has 957 graduates scattered in 24 nations and continents in every part of the globe.

Of Wisconsin's "foreign legion" of 957 alumni now living and working in foreign countries, the largest number, 260, are in the Asiatic countries. In China there are 144 Wisconsin alumni, in Japan, 58, and in India, 26.

In the western hemisphere, outside of the United States, the largest number of alumni are living in Canada, which is represented on the alumni lists by 221 graduates. Mexico has 33 Wisconsin alumni, Porto Rico, 20; Central America, 15; Cuba, 7; Haiti, 3; the Virgin Islands, 2; and the West Indies, 9.

Eighty-seven Wisconsin alumni live in the Phillipines, while another 71 make their homes in far-off Hawaii. Africa is the home of 13 alumni, while only two are now living in Egypt. Eleven other graduates live in Alaska, and Australia is also the home of eleven alumni.

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This and That ABOUT THE FACULTY

THE STATE Historical Society recently announced that Dr. LOUISE P. KELLOGG, '97, had completed the manuscript for her book "The British Regime in Wisconsin and the Northwest". The book has been sent to the publishers and will be issued sometime during this year. The British regime is a companion piece to the author's book dealing with the French regime, published by the society in 1926.

NAMES of the seven members of the committee on courses, which will work with the deans of the various colleges in studying all proposals for the establishment of new courses of study at the University in the future, were announced by President Glenn Frank recently.

The committee was provided for by faculty legislation passed last spring, with the faculties of the separate University divisions electing their own representatives on the committee this fall. Members of the committee are Professors H. C. JACKSON, R. E. N. DODGE, E. B. SKINNER, C. E. RAGSDALE, EDWARD BENNETT, WILLIAM G. RICE, and W. E. SULLIVAN.

One of the first considerations of the committee will be the proposal for the establishment of a new general integrated course for freshmen or sophomores which will present problems and explain forces in the three fields of sociology, economics, and political science.

WILLIAM HERBERT PAGE, long a member of the Law School faculty, recently emphatically denied any intentions on his part of leaving the University when asked to deny or confirm such a report. Prof. Page has been one of the most beloved members of the faculty for the past 17 years. "Herby's" classes have always been as much enjoyed as they were feared.

In proposing a system whereby strikes may be prevented, Dean LLOYD GARRISON of the Law School, stated at a capital-labor symposium in Milwaukee recently that joint committees of employers and labor leaders is one of the most effective means to this end. "The joint councils would have the disputes brought to them much in advance of the time a strike is near," Dean Garrison explained. "The difficulties would be taken up at the very time the trouble starts. If we cannot bring the two sides together on some such cooperative basis, industrial relations have a dark future ahead."

THIRTEEN faculty members of the Regent-Faculty Conference committee, elected by ballot by the

faculty, were announced by C. A. Smith, secretary of the faculty, recently.

Those declared elected are: G. C. SELLERY, dean of the college of letters and science; Professors FARRINGTON DANIELS, OTTO KOWALKE, W. G. RICE, E. R. SCHMIDT, and EMIL TRUOG; Associate Professor GLENN T. TREWARTHA; Assistant Professor THEODORE BENNETT; and Instructor KURT F. WENDT.

Four members elected at large are: Professors C. D. COOL, JOHN L. GILLIN, B. H. HIBBARD, and JOEL STEBBINS.

Prof. EDWARD BENNETT, newly-elected chairman of the University committee, is also ex-officio a member of the Regent-Faculty Conference committee.

DANIEL W. MEAD, emeritus professor of Engineering, is now in China making a survey of water conservation and road communication in that country for the League of Nations. He is doing the work in cooperation with a group of European engineers.

DR. ROBIN C. BUERKI, superintendent of the Wisconsin General hospital at the University, has been appointed to the hospital advisory board, a new committee formed to study the problem of medical care for low income groups for President Roosevelt's committee on economic security.

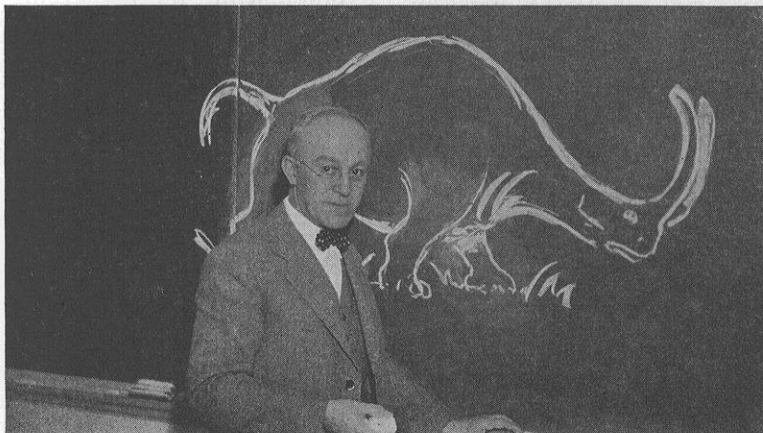
JACOB H. BEUSCHER, Milwaukee, has been appointed assistant professor of law in the Law School, commencing in February, 1935, it was announced recently by Dean Lloyd K. Garrison.

Mr. Beuscher is associated with the firm of Miller, Mack and Fairchild, of Milwaukee, and was formerly a member of the firm of Beuscher and Beuscher there. He was graduated with honors from the Law School in June, 1930, and was elected to the Order of the Coif. Mr. Beuscher taught at the Law school during

1930-31. In June 1932 he received the degree of J.S.D. from the Yale Law school. At the University he was student editor-in-chief of the Wisconsin Law Review in 1930, and has contributed several articles to that publication.

SEVERAL members of the faculty spoke before the several hundred Wisconsin educators who attended the recent annual
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Philosophy Professor Max Otto
His speech pleased visiting school men



W I T H T H E Badger Sports

RAY DAVIS, powerful 190 pound guard from Hamden, Conn., was elected captain of the 1935 football squad at the annual team dinner following the Minnesota game. He succeeds Jack Bender of Bluffton, Ind. A hard worker and popular with his teammates, Davis' election should be a happy one. He was captain of the 1930 freshman team, a member of the varsity squad in 1932, and was kept out of a regular guard position this year only by the brilliant play of Kummer and Pacetti. And just to quiet any silly rumors about "fraternity politics" on the squad, we would like to say that Davis is not a fraternity man, nor are the majority of the members of the squad.

THREE members of the 1934 football team were given places on various honor elevens. MARIO PACETTI, guard, and EDDIE JANKOWSKI, full-back, were named on the all-opponent eleven by members of the Marquette squad. Pacetti and STAN HAUKEDAHL, end, were named on the second all-Conference team by United Press sports writers. Pacetti also received recognition on several other all-Conference and all-western selections.

Alumni will be pleased to know that there is a possibility of Pacetti receiving an appointment to West Point in the near future. Should this occur, the big guard will have an opportunity to rise to even greater heights while playing for the Army.

ONE of the scrappiest guards ever to play football for Wisconsin was named the most valuable player on the team by a vote of the entire squad. MILTON KUMMER, a senior from Sheboygan, was given that honor by his fellow players at the close of the past season. He was also voted the "fightingest player" by the Madison sports writers shortly after the Minnesota game. Incidentally, after playing three entire seasons with only minor injuries, Milt was doing a little wrestling with one of his D K E brothers and dislocated several vertebrae in his neck.

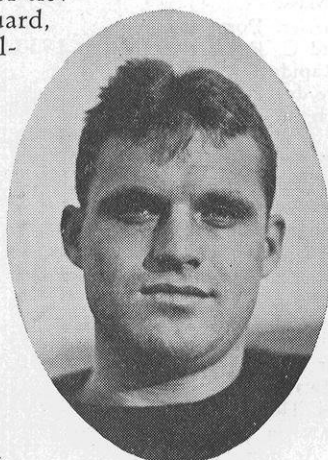
PI KAPPA ALPHA fraternity won the all-University touch football championship recently by defeating the Madison All Stars independent team by a score of 6-0.

ALUMNI who listened to the broadcast of the annual East-West classic at San Francisco on New Year's day were pleased to hear the good account of the

playing of MARIO PACETTI. The opportunity of playing with this group of all-Americans was a fitting tribute to the four years of stellar playing which big Mars turned in at Wisconsin. His playing in this game, however, robs Coach Jones of a good weight man on his track team this winter and spring.

KARL KLEINSCHMIDT, '36, was elected captain of the 1935 cross-country team at a banquet held for squad members recently. He was considered one of the most brilliant runners on the squad during the past season.

LEONARD "STUB" ALLISON, whom alumni will remember as a former Wisconsin boxing coach and assistant to former Coach Thistlethwaite, was recently named head football coach at the University of California. He had been line coach at that school ever since leaving Wisconsin in 1930.



Ray Davis
Captain-elect



Mario Pacetti
Receives new honors

BANDMASTER RAY DVORAK is responsible for some of the best community singing the University has heard in years. Between halves of the basketball games, Ray has led the crowd in everything from "The Man on the Flying Trapeze" to "Varsity". The crowd pulled a fast one on him at the Marquette game when they started singing "Jingle Bells" when Ray's back was turned. He soon had the band playing the proper notes and the song went over with a bang.

OF the 39 players listed on both the freshman and varsity basketball squads this year, only two frosh and four varsity squad members are from outside the state—with the rest coming from Wisconsin homes. Students from Wisconsin homes on the varsity squad are: Rolf Poser, Columbus; Ray Hamman, George M. Neckerman, Gordon Fuller, William J. Coyne, Harlay P. Graf, and William W. Bazan, all of Madison; Gilbert McDonald, Oshkosh; Robert Knake, Washburn; Felix Preboski, Antigo; Nick De Mark, Racine; Fred Wegner, Oshkosh; Roger W. Reinhart, Wisconsin Rapids; and Osmon D. Swinehart and Logan J. Swinehart, both of Beloit.

WISCONSIN, whose basketball team suffered a 31-28 defeat at the hands of the University of Pittsburgh last month, will look to its boxing team to even the score when its champions meet the Panther leather pushers at Pittsburgh, March 2. It will be Wisconsin's first boxing invasion of the East.

Alumni BRIEFS

Engagements

- 1923 Marie DRESDEN, Milwaukee, to Winthrop David Lane, Trenton, N. J. Mr. Lane is director of parole in New Jersey. Miss Dresden is regional representative of the FERA in the Rocky Mountain area.
- ex '28 Carlene Henze, New Haven, Conn., to Charles W. BUEHLER, Milwaukee. No date has been set for the wedding.
- 1931 Lois Hauger, Black River Falls, to Richard E. WOLFF, Milwaukee.
- 1932 Dorothea Louise TESCHAN, Milwaukee, to Anson Burlingame Bullock, Pasadena, Calif. The wedding will take place in the spring.
- 1932 Bernice C. GEFFERT to Frank R. Dentz, Jr. Mr. Dentz is a graduate of the University of Michigan.
- 1933 Dorothy Ann Boyle, Shawano, to Frank RIVERS. Mr. Rivers is in the state treasury department, Madison.
- 1933 Jane MUSKAT, Milwaukee, to 1931 Randall E. COPELAND, Milwaukee.
- ex '34 Anita SINAICO, Madison, to Lawrence RUBIN, Chicago. Mr. Rubin is connected with the Western Transcontinental Passenger association.
- 1935 Dorothy M. GRAY, Madison, to Milton E. GUCK, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Marriages

- 1922 Helen STROUP to Kenneth Young on October 12. At home at 637 College ave., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 1923 Irene MCKONE, Green Bay, to Merrill F. Trapp on December 8 at Milwaukee.
- 1924 Katharine Walsh, Hartford, to Andrew HERTEL, Milwaukee, on December 1 at Hartford. At home in Milwaukee. Mr. Hertel is affiliated with the *Milwaukee Sentinel*.
- 1925 Margaret ULLRICH, Platteville, to Charles T. Polomis on November 29. At home at 2507 W. Atkinson ave., Milwaukee.
- 1927 Elizabeth STONE, Oconomowoc, to C. Harland COUNSELL on November 16 at Oconomowoc. At home in that city, where Mr. Counsell is a member of the law firm of Evans & Counsell.
- 1927 Gertrude M. THIEMANN, Reedsburg, to Rupert L. Werth on December 1. At home at 329 N. Water st., Reedsburg.
- 1927 Mary Katherine BISHOP, Dayton, Ohio, to Theodore Harold Sanderson on December 1 at Dayton.
- At home at 1967 E. 56th st., Chicago.
- 1927 Helen BAUER, Wisconsin Dells, to Walter Oberdiek, Horicon, on December 29 at Wisconsin Dells. At home in Horicon.
- 1928 Sara Marie Zanna, Gilbert, Minn., to Dr. C. G. REZNICHEK, Antigo, on November 6, at Morgan Park, Ill. At home in Antigo.
- 1929 Alice BAUER, Wisconsin Dells, to James WIMMER on December 27 at Wisconsin Dells. At home in that city.
- 1928 Katherine FRUSHER, Madison, to Richard T. PUELICHER on November 10 at Madison. At home at 2112 Adams st.
- 1928 Gertrude C. Zahn, Milwaukee, to Richard R. FISCHER, Boston, on November 10 at Boston. At home in Newton, Mass.
- 1929 Margaret Currier, Port Edwards, to Dr. Leland C. POMAINVILLE, Wisconsin Rapids, on November 24, at Prairie du Sac. At home at 1040 Fourth st. S., Wisconsin Rapids.
- 1929 Mildred DRESEN, Sauk City, to George E. Marzolf on November 24 at Sauk City.
- 1930 Elizabeth Wingert, Piercetown, to Erwin GAULKE, Rio Creek, on November 22. At home in Forestville.
- 1930 Frieda Kubitz, Madison, to Herbert N. ANDERSON, Milwaukee, on November 10 at Madison. At home in Milwaukee.
- 1930 Esther Lyons, Horicon, to Lawrence LEHMAN on November 29 at Juneau. At home at 307 E. Lake St., Horicon.
- 1931 Mary E. PITCAIRN, Tarentum, Pa., to Powers Pace, Jr., Pittsburgh, on October 24. At home at 1139 Park st., Tarentum.
- 1930 Mary Burnham Pond, Rutland, Vt., to Don Carlos DUNAWAY, New York, on November 10 at Rutland. At home in Buenos Aires.
- 1931 Elizabeth ROTHERMEL, Viroqua, to Mac Clure THOMPSON, Black River Falls, on November 15 at Gary, Ind. At home in Black River Falls.
- 1931 Eva Adams, Humboldt, Iowa, to Henry C. WEBER, New Holstein, on November 30. At home in Waterloo, Iowa, where Mr. Weber is employed by the Carnation Milk co.
- 1931 Orithia Clark STEENIS, Milwaukee, to the Rev. Frederick Charles Kuether, Jr., on November 29 at Chicago. At home at 107 S. President st., Wheaton, Ill. The Rev. Mr. Kuether is assistant chaplain and assistant theological supervisor at the Elgin State hospital.
- 1932 Marjorie CHASE, Madison, to 1932 Walker JOHNSON, Stevens Point,
- on December 15, at Madison. At home in Stevens Point, where Mr. Johnson is associated with the Hardware Mutual Insurance co.
- 1932 Janet Isabel Hyslop, Madison, to Ralph WHITING, Brandon, on November 24 at Wisconsin Rapids. At home at "Maple Lodge" farm in Brandon.
- ex '32 Ellen Rouillier, Manitowoc, to Victor MELVILLE, Milwaukee, on November 17 at Chicago. At home at 3046 W. Wisconsin ave., Milwaukee.
- ex '32 Marcella Salb, Milwaukee, to James O'Connor KELLEY, Merrill, on December 1 at Milwaukee. At home in that city.
- ex '32 Agnes Durkin, Madison, to Donald H. EISELE, on November 29 at Madison.
- 1932 Gladys L. HORE, Lancaster, to A. O. Becker, on June 12.
- 1933 Janice L. PHEATT, Milwaukee, to Houston Shockey, Oak Park, on November 22. At home at 572 Sheridan square, Evanston.
- 1933 Olga M. Abrahams, Madison, to Theodore PETERSON on November 15 at Madison. At home at 113 S. Mills st.
- 1933 Mary Elizabeth PARKER, Glencoe, Ill., to Charles W. D. HANSON on November 17 at Glencoe. At home at 1319 Oak st., Evanston.
- ex '33 Lucille JAMES, Louisville, to the Rev. Herman ANKER, Milwaukee, on November 22 at Louisville. At home at 411 Court st., Janesville.
- 1930 ex '33 Charlotte M. Hilton, Madison, to Clarence J. GEFFERT on October 6 at Madison. At home at 445 W. Gilman st.
- ex '34 Ellen PRAY, Narberth, Pa., to 1933 Frederick L. MAYTAG II, Newton, Iowa, on November 30 at Narberth.
- 1935 Lucille Mullendore, Eau Claire, to Louis J. FURRER, Madison, on November 20 at Madison. At home at 110 E. Dayton st.
- 1936 Frances M. CLARK, Janesville, to 1926 Dr. Frank D. WEEKS, Ashland, on November 30 at Madison. At Home at 415½ W. Second st., Ashland.
- ex '36 Irene Yeager, Boyd, to Arnold WALSDORF, Stanley, on November 29 at Boyd. At home in that city.
- ex '36 Susan WAFFLE, Fond du Lac, to 1934 Armodos J. BELISLE, Two Rivers, on October 13 at Waukegan, Ill. At home in La Grange, Ill., where Mr. Belisle is a Boy Scout field executive.
- ex '36 Viriginia L. COFFMAN, Madison, to 1936 Edward C. JUNGMAN, on December 26 at Madison. At home at 1910 Madison st.
- 1937 Miriam KOTT, New York City, to 1931 Henry SCHEFFE on November

15, at Madison. At home at 417 Sterling court. Mr. Scheffe is an instructor in the mathematics department of the University.

Births

- 1919 To Dr. and Mrs. James A. GOUGH (Fay MORGAN) a son, Robert Morgan, on December 18 at Chicago.
- 1921 To Mr. and Mrs. R. W. CRETNEY (Beatrice SHEAR) a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, on October 22, at Sterlington, La.
- 1923 To Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. ROMBERG a son, Daniel Henry, on November 7, at Oshkosh.
- 1924 To Mr. and Mrs. George M. KEITH (Marjory CORDY) a daughter, Carolyn Cordy, on December 1, at Madison.
- 1924 To Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Knapp (Maude LOMBARD) a daughter, Elizabeth Ann, on October 28.
- ex '26 To Mr. and Mrs. I. G. BRADER (Stella TRAINOR) a son, Thomas Daniel, on December 10, at Madison.
- Grad '28 To Mr. and Mrs. Clarence O. WHEELER (Margaret ALSOP) a daughter, Elizabeth, on October 20, 1929.
- 1929 To Dr. and Mrs. Charles LE COMTE (Mary DARLING) a daughter, Margaret Ann, on November 28, at Aberdeen, Wash.
- ex '30 To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. DOYLE a daughter, Patricia Ann, on December 2, at Madison.
- ex '30 To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Paul SMITH a son, Paul, on November 29, at Madison.
- Grad '30 To Mr. and Mrs. Merle C. HAWN (Genevieve R. HOUSE) a son, Bernard Herrick, on November 17, 1929.
- 1931 To Mr. and Mrs. Jos. A. LUCAS a daughter, Suzanne Louise, on December 1 at Peoria, Ill.
- ex '32 To Mr. and Mrs. John MARSHALL (Sally OWEN) a daughter on December 9 at Madison.
- 1933 To Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. HERREID a daughter on December 9 at Madison.

Deaths

EDWARD B. MANWARING, Law '75, died at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on November 7 following a month's illness. Mr. Manwaring practiced law at Menomonie, Wis., until 1890. He then practiced in Superior until 1903 when he retired. Following this, he purchased a small fruit farm near Ann Arbor and remained there until his death. He is survived by eight children and eighteen grandchildren.

DWIGHT T. PARKER, ex-'78, died at his home in Fennimore, Wis., on December 5 after a short illness. Mr. Parker remained in the University for only one year and then returned to his home where he aided in the work on the farm. In 1895 he moved to the village of Fennimore where he aided in the organization of the Bank of Fennimore and was elected its first president. In 1900 he was appointed a regent of the University by

Gov. La Follette, '79, and served until 1906 at which time he resigned. In 1914 he was elected president of the village and served for five terms.

In 1916 he assisted in the organization of the Woodman State bank and was one of its directors and stockholders. In 1919 he aided in the organization of the Stitzer State bank and served as its first president. He served as banking commissioner for Wisconsin for a number of years, having been appointed during the administration of Gov. Blaine. He resigned that position in 1926 at the age of 70 years. In 1923 he built and donated the Dwight Parker Public library to the city of Fennimore.

JOHN CLEMENT JAMIESON, '88, prominent business man and philanthropist of Poynette, died at his home in Poynette on November 9, 1934, after a long illness. He was the son of the late Hugh Jamieson and Lucy Thomas Jamieson, pioneer residents of Columbia County. He was born in Poynette July 17, 1863, and with the exception of several winters spent in California and Florida, had lived his entire life in Poynette. He had the distinction of being one of four members of the first graduating class of the Poynette High School in 1884, and in June, 1888 he was graduated from the University with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. Fond of athletics, he was a varsity man in baseball, before the days of football.

In 1885, he had been appointed Postmaster at Poynette and the office was conducted through a deputy until the conclusion of his University career. On returning from college he became a member of the firm of Jamieson Brothers Company, who owned and operated a lumber, grain and fuel business which had been established by their father soon after the construction of the first railroad through Poynette.

He was a director of the Bank of Poynette, an organizer and director of the Poynette Canning Company, and the senior member of the J. C. Jamieson and Son lumber and fuel business of Wyocena and Pardeeville.

In 1890 he was married to May Helen Williams. On November 5 last he and Mrs. Jamieson observed their forty-fourth wedding anniversary.

A staunch member of the Presbyterian Church, he served as its treasurer and trustee, and for over twenty-five years taught the Young Peoples' Bible Class. He was for many years a trustee of the Poynette Academy, a member of the Board of Education of the Public School, and was actively interested in the planning and building of the new High School.

Fraternally Mr. Jamieson was a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason; a Sir Knight of Fort Winnebago Commandery in the York Rite; a member of the Mystic Shrine and a past Patron of the East-ern Star.

Surviving him are his widow; one son, Junius of Pardeeville; two daughters, Mrs. Spencer Vieth, Ripon, and Miss Lucy Jamieson of Milwaukee; two granddaughters, a sister, Mrs. E. E. Hinkson and three brothers, H. P., W. W., and A. J., of Poynette.

ANDREW ALEXANDER BRUCE, '90, professor of law at Northwestern university and for many years an outstanding

authority on criminal law and prison reform, died suddenly of heart failure on December 5 at the Passavant Memorial hospital, Chicago. He was 68 years old.

At the time of his death, Prof. Bruce was chairman of the Illinois NRA State adjustment board, to which President Roosevelt appointed him last February. He had been a member of the Northwestern law school faculty since 1922. Previous to that date he was associate justice of the supreme court of North Dakota, and chief justice of that state from 1916 to 1919.

Born in India of Scotch parents, Prof. Bruce received his early education in Sussex, England. He came to the United States while a youth and took his undergraduate work at the University of Wisconsin, where he was a member of the football team. Graduating with Phi Beta Kappa honors in 1890, he entered the law school and received his bachelor of laws degree in 1892.

After his graduation, Prof. Bruce practiced law for a time in Chicago, then returned to the University of Wisconsin, where he became a member of the law faculty. He was subsequently professor of law at the University of Minnesota and dean of the law school at the University of North Dakota.

Specializing in criminal law and procedure, Prof. Bruce advanced rapidly in his profession and became president of the North Dakota state bar association. He was for one term president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

After joining the faculty of Northwestern University, Prof. Bruce took a leading part in the enactment and enforcement of child labor and sweat shop laws in Illinois and Wisconsin. At the time of his death, he was conducting special research investigation into probation and parole practices in Illinois.

He was a member or director of a score of legal associations and societies, including the American Bar association, the Chicago Police Survey commission, the National Commission on Uniform state laws, the Chicago Crime commission and others. He was also author of numerous books, including "The American Judge", "Property and Society", "The Law of Bailments" and "The Non-Partisan League".

Prof. Bruce was a member of the Union League club and the University club in Chicago. He lived at 210 N. Grove avenue, Oak Park. Surviving him are his widow, Elizabeth Pickett Bruce, a daughter, Glenn, and a son, Edward McMaster.

F. M. BALSLEY, Ad. Sp. '94, died at his home in Madison on November 30. He had been a construction engineer with the state highway commission for many years and took an active part in the construction of the bulk of Wisconsin's network of highways. He left the commission about six months ago when he became ill. He is survived by his wife and five children.

WILLIAM H. SHEPHARD, '00, prominent educator in Minneapolis, died at his home on November 5 after a month's illness. Mr. Shephard moved to Minneapolis in 1907 after receiving his masters (Please turn to page 125)

In the ALUMNI World

Class of 1875

Adolph J. SCHMITZ writes: "Ever since my graduation from Law School in '75 I have been actively engaged as a practicing lawyer. During the first 21 years I practiced in Manitowoc and since then at Milwaukee. Ready to aid those who need a lawyer's assistance. Have, ever since '73 voted the Democratic ticket, and am much in favor of the New Deal. Am happy to be a great grandfather."

Class of 1886

Frank L. PERRIN, editor of the *Christian Science Monitor* for the past eighteen years, was a recent visitor to his former home in Wisconsin. Following his graduation from the University, Mr. Perrin practiced law for a time and then entered newspaper work at Chippewa Falls. Later he held executive positions on newspapers in St. Louis and in the west.

Class of 1890

Professor Leonard S. SMITH, his wife and daughter, Ruth, returned on July 20 from a five-weeks vacation spent in Mexico. Cities visited were Mazatlan, Guadalajara, Mexico City, Pueblo, Cuernavaca, and Taxco. Professor Smith's address is Redondo Beach, Calif., 106 Via Monte D'Oro, where he would be glad to welcome old friends—William G. POTTER, who was formerly drainage engineer for the State of Illinois, has been named chief of the Bureau of Rivers and Lake Control for that state.

Class of 1895

George T. SHIMUNOK of Chicago wrote recently from Shanghai, China: "I have been somewhat fortunate in being able to make my second trip around the world, this time in a reverse direction for I came via New York, London, Gibraltar, Palestine, Singapore, Hongkong and now Shanghai. I expect to spend three weeks in Japan, a month in Hawaii and several months in Los Angeles and vicinity. I will return to Chicago in time to go to Madison for Reunions and Commencement. How I wish all my friends could make this trip. Am fortunate in never being sea sick. Have been through some severe shake-ups, especially in the South China Sea."

Class of 1896

Edward S. SCHMITZ of Manitowoc has been appointed county judge to succeed John CHLOUPEK who resigned because of ill health—Charles I. BURKHOLDER, who is an electrical engineer with the Duke Power co., is living at 801 Ardsley Road, Charlotte, N. C.

Class of 1901

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. B. SCHUBRING (Selma LANGENHAN, '07) are spending the winter in Florida.

Class of 1902

Jane B. SHERRILL is a member of the Support and Interpretation Committee, the title now used following a re-organization a year ago of the old Finance Division of the Y. W. C. A. in New York City.

Class of 1903

Frank C. BRAY, superintendent of schools at Fort Atkinson, has been elected chairman of the board of the Wisconsin High School Forensic association. He has made an enviable record in forensics. Seven of his high school teams were in the state championship contest and three received first places.—George T. BIGELOW is manager of the commercial departments of the Southern Sierras Power co. and the Nevada California Power co.

Class of 1904

John G. STAACK, chief topographic engineer of the U. S. Geological Survey, has been elected to membership in the American Association of Geographers.

Class of 1905

Charles W. HILL is manager and vice president of the Peter, Cailler, Kohler Swiss Chocolate co. of Fulton, N. Y. He and Mrs. Hill (Velma STEVENS) are living at 355 E. Broadway. Their daughters, Marian and Elizabeth, are attending the University.

Class of 1906

Guy M. JOHNSON, formerly division manager at South Bend, Ind., is now located in Hammond, Ind. He has been appointed general gas superintendent of the Northern Indiana Public Service co. His family will continue to reside in South Bend until the end of the school year.

Class of 1907

At the third annual Institute of Art sponsored by Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design held early in December, Dr. Glenn A. SHOOK, professor of physics at Wheaton College, gave a recital in mobile color with musical accompaniment to demonstrate the relationship between color and musical tones.

Class of 1909

J. Walter BECKER is the inventor of an artificial commutator grinding stone, and the owner of the "Ideal Commutator Dresser Co.," of Sycamore, Ill. The company, which manufactures electrical specialties, was founded by Becker in 1916.

Class of 1910

Monte APPEL has removed his law offices from Washington, D. C., to St. Paul. He has become a member of the

law firm of Sanborn, Graves, Appel and Andre, with offices in the Endicott bldg.—Paul MORRIS, who is serving as publicity agent for the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, was in Madison recently when the troupe gave two performances here in the city. After leaving the University Morris spent ten years working on various papers in New York. Later he served as publicity agent for the Roxy theater during its construction and later for the Hippodrome theater.—William L. SCHWALKE is an assistant professor of theoretical and applied mechanics at the University of Illinois.—Henry A. SPRAGUE is office manager of the Olympic Forest Products co. of Port Angeles, Wash.

Class of 1912

The Rev. Henry V. LACY writes: "Back again at Fochow at my work as superintendent of the Fochow Christian Union Hospital. We are in the throes of trying to get building plans in shape so that we can build our new plant in 1935-36."—William P. TEARSE is a building contractor and vice president of A. B. O'Conner, Inc., Milwaukee.

Class of 1913

A. E. CHRISTENSEN is a member of the contracting firm of Christensen-Gardner, Inc., of Salt Lake City, Utah. The firm was awarded and commenced the first N. R. H. Project which was a paving project eleven miles in length. Christensen was a delegate to the Rotary International convention held in Vienna in 1931. He is a national director of the Assoc. General Contractors of America, and he was the general contractor for the University of Utah football stadium. He is married and has three children.—Dr. Ben A. ARNESON, professor and head of the political science department at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, has been elected governor of the Ohio district of Kiwanis International.—H. A. LANGENHAN is president of the Faculty Men's club of the University of Washington in Seattle.

Class of 1914

Kenneth W. ERICKSON is the Chicago representative of the Titanium Pigment co., Inc., with offices at 219 E. Illinois st. He and Mrs. Erickson (Ada B. SMITH) and their two children, Keith, three months, and Jane Ellen, three years, are living at 258 Forest ave., Winnetka.—Myron A. KING is a realtor with the A. J. King Realty co. in Kansas City.

Class of 1915

Caroline LUNT Burlingame wrote recently: "After 20 years in and about New York, mostly Upper Montclair, N. J., my family has moved back to the Middle West. My husband has been transferred to Birmingham, Mich., by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea co. My two sons, Dick, 11, and Andy, 7, are in school here, and I'm renewing old Wis-

consin acquaintances. Recently I had the thrill of seeing our game with Michigan!"—Olga STEIG, who has been examiner in the Wisconsin securities division since 1919, has secured a post with the U. S. Securities and Exchange commission in Washington.—Edward PEIL has been appointed manager of the general securities department of the W. H. Miller co. of Racine.—Genevieve HENDRICKS, interior decorator of Washington, D. C., has been awarded second prize in a nation-wide contest for the most beautiful bedrooms in America. The contest was limited to registered decorators belonging to the Institute of Decorators. Miss Hendricks submitted photographs of a room in a house in New Haven which she has been furnishing and decorating for several years and for which she has purchased valuable antiques both in this country and abroad.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. EDMONDS (Olive THAUER) are living at 722 Wistaria, Apt. G-4, Mt. Lebanon, Pittsburgh. Mr. Edmonds is zone manager of the Buick Motor co. in Pittsburgh.—Harry G. SHOLES is associated with radio station WTMJ in Milwaukee.—Noble M. COE is sales manager of the Southwestern Milling co. of Kansas City, Mo.

Class of 1916

Sarah PORTER Ellis has been appointed to the extension staff in home economics at Iowa State college. She has spent much time in extension work; first in North and South Carolina, and then in Nebraska.—Solomon C. HOLLISTER, who was a professor of engineering at Purdue university since 1920, is now head of the civil engineering school at Cornell University.—Edward B. ORR is business manager of the Principia, a private school in St. Louis, Mo.

Class of 1917

James H. MARCH is a professor of business administration at John Carroll University and a certified public accountant with offices at 674 Rockefeller building, Cleveland, Ohio.—William GROVES of Lodi and a brother of Harold M. GROVES, '20, will serve his first term in the state assembly while his brother is a member of the state senate.—For the last three years Carl W. AEPPLER of Oconomowoc has been devoting all his time to the honey business. He acts as a clearing house for Wisconsin honey and also imports a good deal from Wyoming. His Land O' Lakes honey is sold all over the United States.—W. R. WEBB is now business manager of Webb Brothers co. of Sioux City, Iowa.

Class of 1918

Harold P. MUELLER is president of the L. J. Mueller Furnace co. of Milwaukee. The company manufactures coal, oil, and gas fired furnaces and boilers and also "Climator" air conditioning equipment. "Business is good" writes Mueller.—Dr. Armand J. QUICK, who for the past four years was associated with the Cornell University Medical college and the Fifth avenue hospital, New York, has opened his office for the practice of internal medicine in Milwaukee.—B. L. CONLEY was one of the organizers of the newly incorporated Kingston-Conley Electric co. The

firm, which manufactures electric motors, has its factory at Jersey City, N. J.

Class of 1920

Lee Fairchild BACON, dean of women at Marshall college, Huntington, W. Va., was a Thanksgiving guest in Madison.—Judge Quincy OWEN, chairman of the English department of the Nebraska State college, Wayne, founded an English fraternity in 1922 at Dakota Wesleyan University. The society has grown into a national professional English order having 76 college chapters, and 4000 members. It publishes a literary quarterly, *The Rectangle*.—Dr. Robert D. MILLARD of Hawaii arrived in Madison in November to spend some time with his parents. Dr. Millard has the post of immigration inspector and en route to Madison spent several weeks in Los Angeles and San Diego hospitals doing research work.—Don V. SLAKER is a member of the engineering staff of the Austin-Western Road Machinery co. of Aurora, Ill.—William G. HUBER is a civil engineer with the Pennsylvania Water and Power co. in Baltimore, Md.

Class of 1921

HARRY MARGOLES has been with the U. S. Engineering staff since 1921. At present he is construction engineer on the huge Fort Peck Dam project in Montana.—David ZUEGE, who is working with the Sivyter Steel Casting co. of Milwaukee, is chairman of the Milwaukee chapter of the American Society for Metals which held its annual meeting in Madison in October.—Mr. and Mrs. Clemens LINS (Anne WILKINSON) are back in Spring Green. Clemens is assistant cashier of the State Bank.—Arthur F. STREHLOW is assistant manager of the Alameda Park co., Alameda, Calif.—James L. VICKERS is a surgeon in Greenwich, Conn.

Class of 1922

George R. SCHNEIDER is an assistant engineer in the U. S. Engineer Office at Zanesville, Ohio.—Veronica SULLIVAN is teaching in Omro, Wis.

Class of 1923

Horace GREGORY, who is teaching at Lawrence college, Yonkers, N. Y., has been awarded the annual Levinson Prize for a group of poems, "Men of Three Ages," which appeared in the August issue of *Poetry*.—Virgil MINEAR is with the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation at Boulder City, Nev.—Carl F. BUCHNER is manager of W. C. McBride, Inc., of St. Louis, Mo.—Kenneth S. AMES is a technical salesman for the Carbide and Chemical corp. of New York. His address is 217 S. Tremont drive, Greensboro, N. Car.

Class of 1924

Dr. Alfred W. BRIGGS is acting as federal relief administrator of Wisconsin. He began his career in relief administration as an official of the Philadelphia relief agency. When Harry L. Hopkins was named relief director he called Dr. Briggs to Washington, where he served until February, 1934 when he came to Madison.—

William H. OATWAY, Jr., is doing research work at the Trudeau Laboratories, Trudeau, N. Y.—Perry FULKERSON is superintendent of the Procter & Gamble Manufacturing co. plant at Baltimore, Md.—Harry C. ALBERTS is engaged in a successful patent law practice in Chicago. After leaving the University he received an appointment to the U. S. Patent Office as junior examiner. Later he left that position to complete his studies at the Chicago Law school.—William E. WHITWORTH is a technical engineer with the Bell Telephone laboratories in New York. He is married and lives at 23 Bogert st., West Englewood, N. J.

Class of 1925

Philip H. NIEDERMAN is assistant general superintendent of the Great Lakes Dredge & Dock co. in Chicago.—Cleo W. THOMAS is still with the Public Service co. of Northern Illinois.—Henry ALINDER, Jr., is a salesman with the R. R. Donnelly co. of Chicago.—Curtis BILLINGS is a staff member of the National Safety Council in Chicago. He and his wife are living at 831 Gunderson ave., Oak Park, Ill. They are the parents of a daughter, Ann, born on June 20.

Class of 1926

J. Chrystal GORDON writes: "Returned recently to Chicago to take up residence here after a six weeks trip to New England and New York. Saw Kathleen KONOP McCarthy and sons, and talked to Emmy LEVIS. Saw Frances PORTER Laitner in Detroit. My new address is 2828 Pine Grove ave., Chicago."—Judson P. SMITH is a chemical engineer for the Marathon Paper Mills co.—John H. GEISSE will head the newly formed development section within the Bureau of Air Commerce of the Department of Commerce, Washington. The principal object of the new section is to foster development of safe flying equipment, particularly for private use.—Ilma M. LUCAS is a dietitian with the Los Angeles County Relief. She is living at 2292 Bronson Hill drive.

Class of 1927

Alice ANDERSON is teaching French and English in Central High school, Madison. Last year she received a foreign fellowship and studied for several months in Italy, besides travelling extensively in other European countries.—Duane KIPP, who recently recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia has been given a six months leave of absence from his duties as director of publicity for the State Conservation Commission and has taken his family and started off on a trip which may take them to most parts of the south and west. They have no definite itinerary but they hope to visit New Orleans, Santa Fe, San Francisco and Death Valley in February, when the yucca cactus is in bloom.—Dr. Walter C. KLEINPELL has opened an office in Madison for practice as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. Before coming to Madison he was in New York at the New York Eye and Ear hospital.—Kenneth GODDARD of West Bend has been confined to his home for some time with paralysis. He has been deprived of the use of both limbs and one

arm, but doctors see improvement in his condition and are hopeful of ultimate recovery.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. ROSS (Elisabeth C. ADAMS) and children are now living at 303 Roanoke st., Richmond, Virginia. They were transferred there from Old Hickory, Tenn. by the Du Pont Cellophane co. George has charge of the finishing area. A son, Charles Adams, was born on December 8, 1933 at Old Hickory.—John S. WEISZ is on the sales promotion staff of the F. E. Compton co., Chicago. He and Lois HYSLOP Weisz, '28 are living at 118½ S. Maple ave., Oak Park.—George M. LITTLE is in the production department of the Oliver Farm Equipment co. at Charles City, Iowa.—Clarence W. JOHNSON is office manager and sales engineer with the Canadian Sirocco Mfg. co., Montreal, Canada.—H. Dean CRAWFORD, recently with the Commonwealth Telephone co. at Wausau, has returned to New Mexico where he is working with the Peru Mining co. at Deming.—Louise CLAPP is in the home economics and advertising departments of Procter & Gamble co. at Ivorydale, Ohio.—Rudy HOFFMAN is in the real estate insurance business in Sioux Falls, S. Dak. He is married, has two children, and is living at 2115 S. 1st ave.

Class of 1928

"Wisconsin Pioneer Days," a weekly radio program for school room use and written by Victor S. TAYLOR is now broadcast every Tuesday afternoon over station WHA. In collaboration with Dr. Louise Phelps KELLOGG, '97, of the state historical society, stories of early Wisconsin history are put into dramatic style by Victor and offered as part of the Wisconsin School of the Air for grade school use. "The Journey of the Toys," by Ruth and William RAHR of Manitowoc has been approved and recommended by the Wisconsin Library Commission and described as one of the finest books ever published for children.—Josephine E. HAHN is the assistant supervisor of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare in Chicago.—Roscoe ST. JOHN is in the advertising business with the Morely-Murphy co. in Green Bay.—Dorothy BUCKLIN, who was until recently located in New Orleans, is now with the New York School of Social Work in New York City.

Class of 1929

Elliot WALSTEAD has been named first assistant of the district attorney of Dane county. He was formerly associated with the law firm of Mason and Priestly and recently has been engaged in private practice in Madison.—Alva L. SWEET writes: "I am in the industrial control engineering department of General Electric co. at Schenectady. I have been here since 1929. We have a rather inactive alumni association here but occasionally hold luncheon meetings. There are approximately 50 alumni in the city."—Xavier S. KOLTUN has a position with the U. S. Aluminum company at East Cleveland, Ohio.—Martha R. ALEXANDER is head of the department of physical education at William Woods college, Fulton, Mo.—Marion J. WILSON is teaching English at Lake Geneva, Wis.—Robert E. GREILING is a civil engineer with Greiling Bros., Green Bay.

—Albert KRAEGER has been the payroll auditor with the Hardware Mutual Insurance co. of Stevens Point. Recently he was called into the home office from his Chicago post for special training in another branch of the business.—Bob DE HAVEN is now the production manager of Station WTCN, the Twin Cities Broadcasting station.

Class of 1930

Maurice P. COAKLEY of Beloit will serve in the Wisconsin senate during the coming session of the legislature. During the last four sessions he has worked in the senate. He began as a gallery attendant in 1927, and later rose to the post of record clerk.—William MCNAMARA is working with the firm of Frazer and Torbet, public accountants in Chicago.—Joseph H. RIEDNER, who was married recently to Madalyn Carroll, is practicing law in Menomonie, Wis., where he is associated with Willis E. Donley.—Howard W. FOLSOM is master of a sailing vessel sailing out of the harbor at New Orleans. He can be reached in care of General Delivery, that city.—David H. HACKNER is a junior executive with Eisenberg & Sons, Chicago.—Robert W. LIESE is living at 758 Isabel st., Los Angeles. He is with the Economy Roofing co.—James E. MARTIN is an engineer with the Northern Paper Mills, Green Bay.—Leo W. PELESKE is on the staff of the U. S. Engineers working in Duluth and Superior. He is acting as inspector on the harbor dredging work.—John CATLIN is working for the Kimberly-Clark corporation in Neenah.

Class of 1931

James D. COBINE received a Ph. D. in electrical engineering at the California Institute of Technology in June, 1934. He is now an instructor in the Harvard Engineering school. His address is 11 Longfellow road, Cambridge, Mass.—Hjalmer A. SKULDT, who is connected with Dr. E. A. Birge's Wisconsin Geological and Natural History survey department at the University, was recently awarded fourth prize in a national photography contest sponsored by a camera company.—Lucien KOCH, director of Commonwealth college, Mena, Ark., gave a series of lectures on American workers in Madison in December. He is making a three-months tour of the east and middle west.—Dr. Michael F. RIES has opened an office for the practice of medicine at Fairwater, Wis.—Since graduation Christian BOTTS has been the librarian in Viroqua High school.—Ronald G. DAVIS is in the advertising department of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis.—Miriam ROUSE Shaffer is an infant welfare nurse in Minneapolis. Her address is 2216 Garfield ave. S.—Elizabeth LAMOREAUX is teaching history and mathematics in the Vanderloan Junior High school at Muskegon, Mich.—Herman L. MILLER is an accountant with the Colman Brookstone co. of Chicago.—Jack H. LACHER is still with the Du Pont Cellophane co., Old Hickory, Tenn. He was married on May 12 to Miss Thelma Graham of Madison, Tenn.—George G. DORMER is with the Wisconsin Power and Light co. in Beloit.—Ray JACKSON is working with the Wisconsin Highway commission with headquarters

in Merrill.—Herman BOGARD is superintendent of the Indian School at Sapulpa, Okla.—Dr. George L. BOYD is practicing medicine in Kaukauna with his father.—William D. FRICK is an accountant with the Fred Harvey co. in Kansas City, Mo.

Class of 1932

Eleanor JONES is teaching in the high school at Pearl City, Ill.—Albert C. HELLER is now practicing law in Milwaukee. He is associated with the firm of Lamfrom, Tighe, Engelhard and Peck and has his offices in the Bankers bldg., 208 E. Wisconsin ave.—Gordon JESS writes: "I am now employed by the Interstate Amiesite co., Inc., of Wilmington, Del. and at present am stationed in Baltimore. I was married on September 7, 1933 to Charlotte Ernst of Ridley Park, Pa. We are making our home at 119 Taplow road, Baltimore."—Kenneth BERTRAND, now an instructor in the University geography department, is mixing his sciences for popular consumption. He broadcasts a series of weekly lessons known as "Re-discovering Wisconsin," as a part of the Wisconsin College of the Air. His talks are broadcast at three o'clock on Mondays over WHA.—Harry F. THRAPP is working with the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville.—Perry FERGUSON is doing engineering and office work for the Raine Lumber & Coal co., Duo, West Virginia. He is also treasurer and one of the directors of the company.—Frank P. ERICKSEN has been with the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation at the Denver office since June.—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph KEHL (Dorothy DE LONG, ex '34) are living at 203 Doty apts., Neenah. Ralph is with the Kimberly-Clark Paper mills.—Helen E. WORTHINGTON is hostess of the shopping service at the Boston Store in Milwaukee.

Class of 1933

Dr. Curtis D. MACDOUGALL, who has been head of the department of journalism at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., has been appointed editor of the *Evanston* (Ill.) *News Index*.—Aubrey J. WAGNER is a civil engineer on the Muscle Shoals dam.—Vernon PALMER is working with the Federal soil erosion staff at Coon Valley, Wis.—Arthur TRELEVEN is continuing his work at the University.—William H. SHELDON has a research fellowship with the National Council of Religion in Higher Education in New York City.—Royal WOOD is working with the Babcock and Wilcox co. in Boulder City, Nevada.

Class of 1934

John V. PAULSON, who is employed in the U. S. department of internal revenue, has been transferred from Clinton, N. J., to an industrial alcohol plant at Deepwater, N. J., where he has been promoted to officer in charge.—Lloyd WILLARD, who left the University last February, has been travelling extensively through the western states.—John SCHNELLER, who played end with the Detroit Lions, professional football team, was listed on the second all-star team of the national football league. One of the comments on his choice was: "A smashing end. He is young and

strong and going places."—Doug NELSON was recently admitted to the practice of law in Wisconsin.—William M. KELLEY is a deputy collector of internal revenue in Milwaukee. He and Margaret HAMMERSLEY Kelley are living at 2121 E. Capitol drive.—Helen M. HEYWOOD is teaching in the high school at Baraboo.—John W. JAMES is working in the air conditioning department of the General Electric co. at Schenectady.—Harold LAUTZ is with the U. S. Forest Service in Milwaukee.—Robert MOORE is working in the Schultz Variety store in Chicago.—Henry KUPFERSCHMID is assistant export manager of Morse & Rogers, Duane and Hudson sts., New York. His work lies in pushing sales to Latin American countries.

Deaths

(Continued from page 121)

degree from the University. Here he assumed the duties of head of the social science department at North high school. While carrying on his duties he originated classes in community life problems and in 1925 organized the courses for all schools in the city. He was later appointed principal of the Miller Evening school and supervisor of Community Life Problems of the Minneapolis schools. Under his direction, attendance in the evening classes grew from 600 to 1800. Mr. Shephard was state secretary of the Minnesota Education Association for many years and was a life member of the National Education Association. He is survived by his widow, Gertrude Gee Shephard, to whom he was married in 1932.

H. A. MELCHER, '06, died of a heart attack on November 26 while bowling with several of his friends. Mr. Melcher was principal of the Montello, Wis., schools and was mayor of the city at the time of his death. Prior to 1923 he had taught in the Delavan, Wis., schools. He is survived by his widow and a son, Norwood, '36.

HUGO DORSCHER, ex-'07, died at his home in Milwaukee on November 15. He had been connected with the Windsor Mfg. co. for about twenty years and had been in the employ of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance co. for the past five years. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

GEORGE F. SNYDER, ex-'07, died at his home in Durango, Colorado, on November 20 following an accident. Mr. Snyder taught in several schools in Wisconsin before moving to Colorado in 1910. In 1911 he was elected to the superintendency of the Ft. Lewis, Col., teacher's school. In the 23 years which have passed since then, Ft. Lewis has become a college and Mr. Snyder was given the title of Dean of the college. For many years he was a member of the board of directors of the Durango Association of Commerce and had served as its president during the past two years. He is survived by his wife and four sons.

CLAUDE C. LUCKEY, '08, died of a heart attack at his home in Madison on November 24. Mr. Luckey had been a pharmacist in Madison for the past 26 years.

WALTER S. BARTLETT, '10, died at his home in New York on December 11 after a short illness. After receiving his degree from Wisconsin, Mr. Bartlett attended the Harvard Law School and received his law degree there in 1913. He was awarded a masters degree by the same school in 1917. He served for ten months in France during the World War. At the time of his death he was president of the Brooklyn Cooperage co., a subsidiary of the American Sugar Refining Co. He is survived by his wife and one son.

DR. ARTHUR H. NOYES, '12, died at a Columbus, Ohio, hospital on December 3 following an operation and a two weeks' illness. After graduating from Wisconsin, Dr. Noyes took his Ph. D. degree at the University of Michigan and spent a year in research work in England. He went to Ohio State university in 1920 from the University of Michigan where he had been an instructor in history. He had remained there ever since. At the time of his death he was an associate professor and directed the freshman work at the university in European history, specializing on the Tudor and Stuart periods and in English constitutional history. He was the author of several monographs and books, the latest, "Europe and Its World Relations", having been published six months ago. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Blanche McDowell Noyes.

THEODORE G. LEWIS, '13, Law '15, recently appointed justice of the Wisconsin supreme court, died at a Madison hospital on December 5 after an attack of pneumonia. Justice Lewis had been appointed to the high court by Governor Schmedeman on November 15 and had served only 20 days. He had never taken part in a session of the court.

Mr. Lewis entered the practice of law with Rufus Smith after being admitted to the bar in 1915. He enlisted as a private in the army in 1917, saw overseas service and was wounded at Chateau-Thierry. He won promotion and became a first lieutenant in the 127th Inf., 32nd Division. He was made commander of Co. G, 128th Inf., of the Wisconsin national guard in 1925, and was promoted to a major in 1929.

Following the war, Mr. Lewis returned to Madison to practice law. He was elected Dane county district attorney in 1921 and served for two terms. He served as city attorney from 1930 to 1933 when he was appointed executive secretary to Governor Schmedeman. He retained this post until his appointment to the supreme court shortly before his death.

He is survived by his widow and two children.

WALTER W. STEWART, '13, died of a heart attack at his home in Milwaukee on December 9. He had been a mathematics teacher in the Boys Technical high school in that city. He was supervising principal of the Kiel, Wis., school for six years and was head of the mathematics department at the Milwaukee School of Engineering for three years before assuming his work at the Boys Technical high school. He is survived by his wife and three children.

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FRED SCHREINER, ex-'26, died at his home in Corvallis, Oregon, on November 17 following an operation. Mr. Schreiner left the University to study forestry at the Forestry college in Corvallis. He remained there as an instructor in that institution. He married Dorothy Smith, '25, in 1929 and she and their infant baby survive him.

HOMER REYNOLDS, Ph. M. '28, was drowned on July 4, 1933, while trying to rescue his little son from death in the Wabash River near Kingsman, Indiana. He was thirty-nine years of age. Mr. Reynolds is survived by his wife, the former Olive Oberholtzer, whom he married in 1920.

HERBERT JOHN, '31, was instantly killed in an auto crash near Milwaukee on December 2. John attended Culver Military academy before entering the University. He was a member of Sigma Chi fraternity. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. August F. John, '98, and a sister, Elizabeth, '26.

MISS HESTER CODDINGTON, for thirty-two years a member of the staff of the University Library, died at the home of her sister in Chicago on August 28. Miss Coddington graduated from the University of Illinois and later prepared herself for library work at the University of Chicago. She joined the staff of the University Library in 1893 as a cataloguer. She was appointed head cataloguer in 1897. Here she remained until her retirement in 1929, with the exception of four years from 1900 to 1904, when she held a responsible position in the Library of Congress.

Miss Coddington was a keen student of foreign languages and was often called upon to translate difficult letters which had been received in University departments. After her retirement she spent one winter at Harvard University directing the classification and cataloguing of an Icelandic collection. In later years she became interested in the works of Norwegian writers and had two translations printed and at the time of her death a third was ready for the printers.

up and down the hill

(Continued from page 101)

except the kitchen sink, and the "heavenly music" wasn't so good. . . . And then there's the one about Referee "Nick" Kearns who inadvertently blocked out a Michigan player during Jordan's touchdown dash in the game at Ann Arbor. After the game, "Nick" applied for his major "W", but "Doc" Spears told him he would have to do the same thing at least once next season before he would be eligible.

If I Were Dictator

(Continued from page 103)

I would move as rapidly as our methods of measurements will justify in the direction of capacity requirements rather than credit requirements. All this, I am aware, is easier said than done. Neither in a high school nor in a university is it an easy matter to deal adequately with the needs both of those who are ending their schooling and of those who are going on, if both jobs must be done in the same institution. During the last year, we have made a marked liberalization of entrance requirements to the University of Wisconsin, looking towards just the ends I have suggested. The changes we have made do not satisfy all interests involved. They represent a "gates ajar" policy even if they do not take the door off its hinges.

QUESTION: The argument has frequently been advanced that the great ballyhoo of football and other intercollegiate sports is necessary to provide for intramurals and, in general, an athletic program for all. Granted sufficient funds to develop a program of athletics for all who want them, what would be your attitude towards football and intercollegiate athletics generally?

ANSWER: From the point of view of purely financial support, intercollegiate athletics at Wisconsin do not support intramural sports. There is no absolutely necessary connection between the two. Under any circumstances I should want to see a vivid and effective intercollegiate program. It contributes an element of color and pageantry to American life which is colorless enough at best, and it is a point at which many diverse interests may come together at least in tentative contact with the University as one of the major institutions of the state.

QUESTION: Would you have enough dormitories built to require residence of all students in official university quarters?

ANSWER: This is a terribly involved question. It runs headlong into many vested interests. Hundreds of citizens have money invested in rooming houses on the assumption that students will need their facilities. A long array of fraternity and sorority houses have been built. There is no clean slate on which to write an answer to this question. With a clean slate before me, I should want the total student body housed in a dormitory system for at least the first two undergraduate years, and I would have the fraternity, sorority, and club houses integral parts of the housing system, after the manner of the system on the Evanston campus of Northwestern University, a system which I helped elaborate when I was an assistant to the president there. But the slate is far from clear here. There is, as I have said, a lot of writing on it.

QUESTION: Would you maintain the University as a co-educational institution?

ANSWER: I would keep all state universities co-educational. After all, men and women do not live their lives or practice their professions in a segregate world, and university training is a vestibule to life and work.

QUESTION: What special research projects, either in natural or social sciences, would you begin?

ANSWER: I think I will not answer this question with a list of special projects. I will simply say that the most important next step in research is, in my

judgment, to tear down the wall between the natural and social sciences. It should never have been built as high as it is. When you think what the research results in chemistry, physics, and varied technological fields have done to society and the fortunes of men generally, it is clear that chemistry, let us say, is quite as social as sociology. I would try to establish the permanent tradition of the closest possible collaboration between the natural and social scientists, so that the natural scientists would be always at work with a living sense of what their results may mean in human terms and the social scientists in continuous touch with the potential social disturbance that is involved in the emerging results from the natural science laboratories. A process of mutual interchange of opinion and plan between the natural and social scientists has been under way for more than a year at Wisconsin. I look for profoundly productive results from this process.

Thirty Years of Home Economics

(Continued from page 107)

had to be done. So, with the women of the state again back of the movement, Mr. Lynn Pease, president of the Alumni association, went, in 1911, to the state legislature to ask for money for a Home Economics building. The solons awarded \$90,000 with which the supervising architect and those of the state decided to pool the \$40,000 grant of the Extension division and erect one building on the hill in front of Washburn observatory.

In 1914, the department moved into the wing and fourth floor of the Home Economics and Extension building, where for 20 years it has occupied the same space in offices and laboratories. With its constant growth, the department is again crowded and crying for more space.

Excited anticipation arose when in 1912 one of the cottages on the campus was condemned and purchased by the University for the department. With only \$1200 to remodel and furnish the house, the practical project of studying life in a cottage began for upper classmen. This was one of the first permanent practice cottages of the country.

Household management, marketing, cooking, serving, entertaining, and other daily tasks for a family of six or seven members are done while continuing all other class work as usual. Last year, the girls held costs down to 15 cents a day per person while providing sufficient, balanced meals.

The cottage is the scene of much fun and profit for all girls; and of distress, too, when in a rush for a class, a girl forgets to shut off the electric dish washer before starting the motor. What mopping up of the deluge and wringing of window curtain sprayed to a limp mass . . . and what moans at thought of accusing eyes when she arrives late for class.

The 13 courses offered in 1910 have grown to 54. The number of teachers has increased from three to 17, and that of students from 20 to 316 (plus those who are working for master's and doctor's degrees).

The resident staff for extension work in 1909 found such activity that it was necessary for some to devote their full time to field work under the leadership of our beloved Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones. For more than 50 years Mrs. Jones has been in home economics work in Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, and Wisconsin, and is recorded as the first teacher of home

economics in Ohio University. When she left us last year there were 14 workers, seven of whom are resident in seven counties. Thousands of homes have been reached through this service and are being reached now under the leadership of Mrs. Mortensen.

In the beginning, there was but one course leading to a bachelor's degree. By 1925 there were three departments and six possible majors. Today we have three departments with eight majors. Miss Marlatt as chairman of nutrition and administration has built up the largest department with the Misses Parsons, Cowles, Bunge, Hussemann, Siemers, Roberts, Patton, and Henderson, and Mrs. Reynolds, who teach all courses in institutional economics, food and nutrition, architecture, elemental nursing, and education. Miss Marlatt's numerous trips to Europe, the Orient, and to interesting spots on our own continent have served as such cultural enrichment and broadening of viewpoint as is seldom the privilege of American students to secure.

Miss Manning is chairman of the textile department, with Mrs. Nofsker, Miss Juairé, and Miss Abry in charge of courses in textiles, applied history, economics, and textile chemistry. The recent enrollment of several boys in this and the related arts departments has added much zest and competition to the work.

Philip Dakin, of Madison, was one of these "home ec boys" and after his work in Miss Juairé's advanced class in draperies, conducted the 1933 style show of the girls' work. After this performance a Chicago booker approached him from the audience and he was given a year's contract for the stage production, "Elizabeth Sleeps Out." This year he signed up with the Universal movie company and appeared with Russ Colombo in his last picture, "Wake Up and Dream." He is now continuing his work in costume and stage draping in Hollywood.

The related arts department headed by Mrs. Randolph displays enthusiastic work of this sparkling woman and her colleagues, Mrs. Neal and Miss Allen. Last year one of the students won a Marshall Field national prize in dress designing. A group in interior decoration planned and partially executed the decoration of the children's dining room at Morningside sanatorium.

By last term, 1444 degrees had been granted in Home Economics. These girls have been called to all corners of America, to Australia, India, and all parts of Europe. Wherever they go, the spirit of service and ideals of the Alma Mater go with them.

The Short Course

(Continued from page 106)

ing which overlooks the rest of the University farm. On the first floor there is a recreation room or lounge. The rest of the space has been converted into study rooms, each equipped with study tables, chairs, and lamps for four students. The upstairs is one large room, which is used for sleeping quarters. They tell me that the boys don't get homesick, because the barnyard folk at the University farm can be heard each morning.

As one watches the lives of these young men being so enriched by these 15 weeks of working and studying together, he is convinced that a similar opportunity should be made possible for the farm girl. Her responsibilities are just as great as the boy's in giving agriculture its rightful place. We have come a long

way in the past 50 years. Let us hope that the next 50 years will find us equally advanced.

The farmer of the future will not be a farmer interested merely in his own 40 acres; he must be more than this. He must be ready to cooperate in organized groups in the marketing of products and in bringing to the rural community the advantages of recreation and education. The Short Course, in training the farmers of the future, is bringing us nearer to the realization of this goal.

Cagers Win Five

(Continued from page 111)

conference teams in batting with a percentage of .273.

Lacking all-around strength, the Wisconsin outdoor and indoor track squads failed to place better than a tie for fifth place in conference meets.

The records of other Wisconsin teams follow:

Hockey—lost 10, including four conference games, defeated the Chicago Shamrocks, an amateur sextet, for the lone victory, and tied Michigan Tech.

Boxing—won three, defeating Haskell, Iowa and West Virginia.

Billiards—defeated Purdue for the Big Ten title.

Wrestling—won two matches against the Madison Y. M. C. A. and Northwestern, and lost six, five of them to conference opponents.

Fencing—tied for third in the conference meet, won two dual meets, lost three dual meets and tied one.

Crew—won four dual races, defeating a Green Bay crew once and the Milwaukee Rowing club thrice.

Tennis—won two non-conference matches, tied two conference matches, lost four matches, three of them to conference opponents, and reached the second round of the Big Ten meet.

Golf—lost all five matches.

Rifle shooting—R. O. T. C. squad defeated 40 midwestern schools in the midwest section of the Camp Perry rifle matches at Boonesville, Mo.

Student FERA Workers

(Continued from page 113)

over the campus could not be obtained because of the complexity of the administration details, but information nearly complete was returned from the Colleges of Agriculture, Engineering, Law, Letters and Science, and the departments of Physical Education and Home Economics.

Positions for 86 students in the College of Engineering were made, according to Prof. A. V. Millar, assistant dean. The projects include research work in chemical engineering, drawing, highway engineering, hydraulics, library, mechanics, railroad engineering, topographic engineering, and mechanic. Seventeen students are working on electrical engineering; 18 on mechanical engineering; and 15 on mining, according to Mr. Millar.

The College of Agriculture is also employing 86 students on the 74 projects, I. L. Baldwin, assistant dean of the college, reported. Students here do everything from helping with housework to research work in bacteriology.

Four students are employed in the department of Physical Education, according to Prof. Guy S. Lowman. One is doing assistant clerical work, two research work, and one is acting as guard at the swimming pool at noon and during intra-mural games.

Land Use Planning

(Continued from page 105)

New York commission, and of the constitutional amendment passed by direct vote of the people which provided \$20,000,000 to buy up submarginal New York farms, plant them to trees and thus make these lands contribute to the State's economic production by providing future generations with timber products grown close to home, thus obviating expensive transportation costs. Even more important has been the provision of opportunity for city dwellers to have open spaces close by to which they can easily go for the only real antidote yet available to combat the ravages to human bodies and human minds caused by living in congested industrialized population centers.

Is it not a paradox that in these United States of ours we have such a surplus of idle or poorly used land when millions of our people who, from one year's end to the next, crave, but never win, the chance to use the open country for relaxation and recreation? Perhaps you have seen the results of the recent survey of Pittsburgh in which it was found that 75% of all the people in the city never left the city limits during 1933. Yet within fifty miles of Pittsburgh are hundreds of thousands of acres of cheap land, yielding very meager returns when used for agriculture or any other present use. The terrain is too steep for good farms, but admirably suited for recreational purposes because of its mountainous character, with tree covered slopes, fast flowing streams, and grassy valleys. Families in the low income groups need what the open country can do for them, and it seems to me the public is not going to judge kindly with the leaders of our people if they fail to make some of our surplus farm land available for human use. It is time we recognized that land was made for man, not man for land.

The start has been made, and the next few months will see much activity in land planning on the part of federal, state and local agencies. Likewise the actual job of buying submarginal farm lands, and dedicating them to public use, is now under way.

There has been set up by President Roosevelt a National Resources Board which in turn has used the major portion of its funds to employ trained specialists who have been selected by, and who spend their time serving, planning boards set up by each of the several states. These state planning boards are working in particular fields, such as (1) the integration of various types of transportation, railroads, busses, trucks, air lines and water navigation; (2) a ten year program of public works which attempts to evaluate and give priority to the many work programs that are being proposed to alleviate unemployment, to the end that the choice between the multitudinous projects be made on some basis which recognizes the general public welfare, not just local demand and political pressure; (3) a comprehensive study of land use.

National and State reports of land-use will be prepared which will show the geographical extent and character of the land-use problems of the United States. Maps will be prepared delimiting all areas or districts in which some readjustment or reorganization of the major uses of land seem desirable. A summary will show the character of the problems in each problem area, the nature of the adjustments required, and will suggest means of effecting these readjustments.

This national report on land-use is being prepared first on a state basis, then regionally, and finally for the nation as a whole.

Many of the readjustments will be of such character that they can be effected without public purchase of the land, as in areas where a change in the size, tenure, or financial status of the farm units, or the provision of sources of supplementary employment to farmers, is desirable in establishing a sound farm economy. Still other areas can be stabilized economically if erosion control methods are adopted, or if proper drainage, water storage, irrigation or similar engineering programs are carried forward.

But there are areas in which a substantial part of the farms are on land of such low productivity that farming is uneconomic and undesirable, and such farms will need to be replaced in their entirety by some other major use such as extensive grazing, forestry, recreation, and game breeding tracts or refuges. For areas of this kind there appears but one feasible program, and that is their outright purchase by a governmental agency, and the dedication of the lands thus acquired to the proper public use or combination of uses. The families now living on these submarginal lands will often need help in rehabilitation elsewhere, either in some other kind of employment, or as farmers, part time or commercial, on better land.

Actual buying of the farms in submarginal areas is now under way. The national administration has made available 25 million dollars to buy submarginal lands throughout the United States, and another special fund of 50 million dollars to buy out and relocate farmers stranded in the drouth areas where shortage of rainfall is a chronic situation. In South Dakota, for instance, a program has been inaugurated to move a very considerable portion of the farmers living in the semi-arid country west of the Missouri to better lands in the eastern part of the state.

I do not think I need to tell you that the whole program is on a voluntary basis, but likewise I am sure you will not be surprised to learn that these veterans of many drouths require little persuasion to sell their dry farms and accept governmental help in purchasing better land. It is proposed to establish grazing districts in the region of low rainfall after the dry farms are purchased. The funds for resettlement of the farm families will come largely from the F. E. R. A. and partly from the Farm Credit Administration.

The 25 million dollar fund for submarginal land purchase will be used to develop demonstration projects throughout the United States of at least five different types. Tentative allocations give 2 million to Indian projects, for the purpose of enlarging the available lands of certain Indian reservations particularly in the West, now seriously crowded. Five million will buy farms east of the Mississippi to be developed by the National Park Service in cooperation with the several states to be used as recreational areas easily accessible to the low income groups of our urban centers. A million and a half is earmarked for game sanctuaries and breeding grounds, particularly game birds. Fifteen million has been set aside for the larger so-called agricultural projects where the main emphasis is on the retiring from agriculture of tracts of considerable size where the major objective is to aid farm families to find a better place to spend their lives than on farms so poor they cannot hope to attain economic independence.

Finally, I think you might be interested in a two minute summary of one of these larger programs of submarginal land purchase, which we now have under way in Northern Wisconsin. All of Northern Wisconsin was originally timbered. When the lumbermen cut this timber, largely during the past 40 years, it was expected that the settler's plow would follow right behind the woodman's axe, just as had occurred in the other parts of the state. Up until 1921 this hope seemed destined to attainment, but with the discovery then that we had in the United States all the farm land and all the farmers we needed, there was a cessation of settlement, and actually there were a very considerable number of new farms abandoned. Lumber companies and speculators holding the cutover land soon grew tired of waiting for the land buyers who didn't come. They allowed their lands to become tax delinquent. This increased the taxes of those who continued to pay their taxes. When the burden grew too heavy, more lands became delinquent, and the operating farms in the area soon found themselves staggering under a well nigh impossible tax load. Several Northern Wisconsin counties have less than half the land in the county paying taxes.

When means were sought to reduce these local taxes one factor became immediately obvious. Local governmental costs were inordinately high because of the sparseness of settlement on the poorer or more remote areas. One, two or three families on the far end of a five mile side road made for high road costs per farm served, and the provision of a school for the children of these isolated families cost just as much as for ten times as many families more compactly situated. To complicate the problem the economic collapse beginning in 1929 drove distressed industrial workers out of the cities, and they began buying, or just squatting, on lands throughout the North. In some cases these newcomers took pains to locate where they could earn their living by transporting their own children to school, the state law requiring that all children residing more than two miles from a school must be transported at public expense.

In self-defense the northern counties have passed zoning ordinances which forbid new farms to be established, or year long residence on the part of families, in the areas set aside specifically as forestry or recreational zones. There are still almost unlimited opportunities for hardy souls to farm on cutover land in present agricultural communities, but the bars are up to prevent settlement on the poor lands, or areas remote from roads and schools. County zoning ordinances permit the local people to promote and to protect wise uses of rural lands in just the same way as city zoning ordinances promote and protect the public welfare in urban communities. You don't hear of factories locating in class A residential sections, and it is just as unwise in 1934 to permit unrestrained settlement of poor farm lands or remote tracts. Rural zoning is destined to play an increasingly important role in the rural economy of this nation in my judgment, and I recommend it to the other states. Our Wisconsin experience has been entirely favorable, and it is a program that has strong appeal to the local farm people when they understand it, and are assured that they have the legal right to place the zone boundaries where the local people want them.

But like city zoning ordinances these county zoning regulations do not work backward, they do not effect

sparse or unwise settlement that has already taken place. They simply prevent future mistakes of this kind.

Here is where the submarginal land purchase program of the federal government comes in as the logical next step. It provides the money to buy out the scattered farmers left marooned in the restricted zones who face the realization that they now can have no new neighbors, and cannot hope to develop a normal agricultural community. After purchase of their present submarginal farms those farmers who can qualify as forest workers are aided in relocating small tracts of 10 to 40 acres on good land inside of or adjacent to, one of the six federal forests in the state, and are promised a minimum of 100 days of work annually at going wages in forest work.

These people will thus secure from their farms their fuel and shelter, the major portion of their food supply and perhaps some income from the sale of farm products. Their cash income will come largely from their work in the public forests. The submarginal farms from which they were moved will become part of these same public forests.

The end effect of the program will thus be to:

1. Reduce local taxes by eliminating isolated settlers and the high costs involved in giving these "stranded" farmers governmental services.
2. Reduce state aids for schools, roads and relief, now very high due to the location of these scattered farm families on submarginal land.
3. Improve the economic status of farmers by giving them part time work in the publicly owned forests, and establishing them on better soil.
4. Provide better living conditions due to compact settlement and the development of community life.
5. Eliminate fire hazards to the forests, and the fire hazard to scattered families living in the midst of inflammable forests.
6. Provide near-at-hand sources of experienced labor for federal and other public forests.
7. Permit the completion of the zoning and land planning program now under way in the area.
8. Reduce fish and game law violations and timber trespass by removing human habitations from the forest and game area.

It has been conservatively estimated that the savings in local governmental costs during the first five years will more than equal the total expense of the project.

Editor's Note: Do you like to read this type of article in the Magazine or would you prefer that we publish stories pertaining only to University activities? Many alumni magazines do the latter, while others, notably California, Harvard, and Chicago, attempt to publish at least one general interest story in each issue. It is difficult for us to know your likes and dislikes unless you tell us what they are. We would appreciate it very much if you would take the time to write us a letter telling what you like and do not like about the Magazine. In this way we can publish *your* magazine so it will receive more universal approval.

The above pertains to not only the longer articles, but to our shorter features as well. Perhaps you feel that we are slighting outstanding alumni or devoting too much attention to sports and not enough to the faculty or research programs on the Campus.

Alumni Club Directory

AKRON, OHIO—Meetings: Monthly. Officers: President, Charles Pfahl, ex-'17; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur W. Gosling, '28, 1084 Jefferson Ave., Akron, Ohio.

ALTON, ILL., BIG TEN CLUB—Meetings: Monthly. Officers: President, Jerry Lofy, '31; Secretary, Ralph Wandling, Illinois.

CINCINNATI, OHIO—Meetings: Irregular. Officers: President, George L. Service, '17; Vice-President, Edwin E. Larson, '26; Secretary, Virginia Guenther, '33.

CHICAGO ALUMNAE—Meetings: Monthly luncheons on the first Saturday at the Republic building, 19th floor, 209 S. State St. Officers: President, Mrs. Rhea Hunt Ullestad, '21; Vice-President, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson Todd, '22; Treasurer, Helen Zepp, '27; Secretary, Mrs. Lucy Rogers Hawkins, '18, 7735 Haskins Ave.

CHICAGO ALUMNI—Meetings: Weekly Luncheons every Friday noon at the Hamilton Club. Officers: President, A. J. Berge, '22; Vice-President, Lowell A. Leonard, '17; Secretary-Treasurer, Ward Ross, '25, 209 S. La Salle St., Room 1041. Phone Central 7577.

COLORADO ALUMNI—Meetings: Occasional; Place: Denver, Colorado. Officers: President, John H. Gabriel, '87; Vice-President, Hamlet J. Barry, '92; Secretary and Treasurer, L. A. Wenz, '26, 3615 Federal Blvd., Denver.

DETROIT ALUMNAE CLUB—Meetings: Third Saturday of each month. Officers: President, Mrs. Donald F. Schram; Vice-President, Mrs. E. R. Steis; Treasurer, Miss Mary Ann Lowell; Secretary, Mrs. C. K. Harris, '19, 6245 Miller Rd., Phone Or-2534.

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MARSHFIELD, WIS.—Meetings: Monthly. Officers: President, Bernard Lutz, '30; Secretary, Mary Proell, '11.

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MINNEAPOLIS ALUMNI—Meetings: Monthly. Officers: President, G. C. Ballhorn, '21; Secretary, F. E. Gerhauser, '23, 5248 Humboldt Ave., South.

NEW ORLEANS BIG TEN CLUB—Meetings: Luncheon Meeting the first Monday of every month. Officers: R. J. Usher, '07, President; Mrs. Emma Lee Dodd, Ohio State, Secretary.

NEW YORK ALUMNI—Meetings: Luncheons every Tuesday at the Planters Restaurant, 124 Greenwich St. Also special monthly meetings. Officers: President, Willard Momsen, '29, 347 Madison Ave., Phone: Vanderbilt 3-5500; Secretary, Phyllis Hamilton, '20, 1 Wall St., Phone: Digby 4-3570.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA—Meetings: Monthly. Officers: President, Helen G. Thursby, '11; Vice-President, E. V. Olson, ex-'20; Secretary, Frank V. Cornish, '96, Morgan Professional Building, Berkeley, California.

CENTRAL OHIO—Meetings: Occasional. Officers: President, Dr. John Wilce, '10; Vice-President, Paul Best, '12; Social Chairman, Arthur Butterworth, ex-'12; Secretary, William E. Warner, '23, 64 Woodruff Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA—Meetings: Occasional. Officers: Chairman, Clarence Wheeler, ex-'28; Vice-chairman, I. H. Peterman, '22; Secretary, Leroy Edwards, '20, 7206 Bradford Rd., Upper Darby.

PITTSBURGH—Meetings: Occasional. Officers: President, John Farris, '07; Vice-President, Montfort Jones, '12; Secretary, Arch W. Nance, '10, 440 S. Atlantic Ave.

PURDUE AND LAFAYETTE—Meetings: Irregular. Officers:

President, Professor F. F. Hargrave; Vice-President, Lloyd M. Valley, '25; Secretary, Geneva Vickery, '33.

RACINE, WIS.—Officers: President, Della Madsen, '24, 2028 Carmel Ave.; Treasurer, Glenn Williams, '26, 827 Center St.

BIG TEN CLUB OF SACRAMENTO—Meetings: Second Tuesday of each month. Luncheons at Wilson's. Officers: President, Henry Spring; Secretary, W. E. Kudner; Wisconsin Representative, Dr. Richard Soutar, '14.

ST. LOUIS—Meetings: Monthly luncheons on the first Wednesday at the Missouri Athletic Association. Officers: President, Carl Hambuechen, '99; Vice-President, Betty Brown, '25; Treasurer, James Watson, '24; Secretary, Ruth Van Roo, '31, American Red Cross, 1706 Olive St., Phone Chestnut 2727.

BIG TEN CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO—Meetings: Monthly. Officers: President, Ed. Schneider; Secretary, Earl Olsen, '20; Assistant Secretary, Vincent Raney, Illinois, 233 Post St.; Treasurer, Arthur Caldwell, Purdue.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Meetings: Held in conjunction with Big Ten Club in Los Angeles. Officers: W. K. Murphy, ex-'03, President; James L. Brader, '23, Vice-President; L. G. Brittingham, ex-'18, Treasurer; Carroll Weiler, '23, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ALUMNAE—Officers: President, Mrs. A. W. Byrne, '03; Vice-President, Caroline Burgess, '94; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. M. Kurtz, '96, 964 Oakland Ave., Pasadena; Recording Secretary, Blanche Fulton, '02; Treasurer, Clara Lauderale, '04.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Officers: President, A. W. Bechlem, '07; Secretary, Mrs. Florence V. Steensland, '95, 417 Waverly St.; Local Secretary, Agnes Martin, '03.

Cincinnati Welcomes Glenn Frank

WISCONSIN alumni living in Cincinnati and its adjoining suburbs held their first meeting of the season on November 2. Guest of honor at this meeting was President Glenn Frank who reviewed for the members and their guests a few of Wisconsin's latest achievements.

Officers for the coming year were elected with the following results: George L. Service, '17, president; Edwin E. Larson, '26, vice-president; and Virginia Guenther, '33, secretary-treasurer.

THE new officers of the Detroit Alumnae Club are as follows: president, Mrs. Donald F. Schram; vice-president, Mrs. E. R. Steis; treasurer, Miss Mary Ann Lowell, '19; secretary, Mrs. C. K. Harris, '19. The November meeting was in the form of a musicale tea at the home of Mrs. Norman Wann.

THE University of Wisconsin Women of Detroit had their December meeting in the form of a Christmas party at the home of Mrs. Harry Wade, formerly Mamie Olson, '19.

Fond du Lac Alumni Organize

ABOUT sixty-five tried and true alumni of Fond du Lac gathered at the Hotel Retlaw on November 26 and reorganized the alumni club of that city. The group had been inactive for the past ten years. Circuit Judge Clayton Van Pelt, '22, was elected president of the club after much good natured bantering among the members, Van Pelt and President Frank. Mrs. Adolph Bechaud, '16, was elected secretary.

The meeting of the alumni climaxed a day of intense activity on the part of President Frank, Dean C. J. Anderson, Registrar Frank Holt, Assistant Dean Susan Davis, Coach Guy Sundt, William Schilling, Jean Charters, and Harry Thoma. This group had spoken to the Fond du Lac, Neenah, and Menasha high schools expounding at various degrees on the

opportunities abounding at the University. President Frank and Dean Anderson had delivered talks to the Neenah and Fond du Lac service clubs, respectively. President Frank gave a public address in the Fond du Lac high school following the club meeting.

All alumni in Fond du Lac and surrounding towns are urged to contact either Judge Van Pelt or Mrs. Bechaud for information regarding future meetings.

While the Clock Strikes the Hour

(Continued from page 115)

experience with the Wisconsin student body was very like that at Princeton and superior to any other university they had visited.

Miss Stein said, "I could see, as I watched faces in the audience, that they were beginning to understand it."

"And who prepares your food in the Union?" she asked. "I would gladly take that person back to Paris with me. The meals here are the best I've had in America and much more satisfying than continental cooking."

"I am not a gourmand, but food is very important to me. It is to everyone, isn't it?"

Wisconsin Voted National Union Seminar The National Association of College Unions, assembled at Bloomington, Indiana, in its 15th annual conference in early December, voted to hold its first summer seminar at the University of Wisconsin in the summer of 1935.

The seminar, which was proposed and planned by the Wisconsin Union, will be a two weeks institute held in conjunction with the summer session and attended by Union staff members from all over the country, with a special faculty leading the discussion.

The purposes of the seminar as announced at the conference will be the following:

To study the place the Union now holds in higher education and the educational and sociological bases for the existence of a social center at a college.

To formulate a body of general concepts and objectives to assist in the specific functioning of Unions.

To study the influences which shape the social and recreational life of the college student body and to attack the problem of what the college can or should do in the time area outside the classroom.

To determine what contributions the Union plants, as ideal recreational laboratories, can make to the solution of new nation-wide leisure time problems.

To study from case examples the techniques of recognizing and dealing with socially maladjusted students.

16 Counties Enter Play Tournament Growing interest in home talent dramatics throughout rural Wisconsin is evident by the increased enrollment for the 1935 state drama festival to be held at the University, February 8, as part of the 1935 Farm and Home Week Program.

Sixteen counties, or five more than a year ago, have already entered to make this the largest state drama festival to date, reports Miss Amy Gessner, in charge of the event.

Counties already enrolled include Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jackson, Juneau, Marathon, Outagamie, *(Please turn to the next page)*

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JANUARY 1935						
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31

January

1. New Year's Day
5. Basketball — Purdue at Madison
7. Basketball — Northwestern at Madison
8. Instruction resumed following Christmas vacation
11. Pre-Prom Dance
Hockey — Michigan at Ann Arbor
12. Basketball — Indiana at Bloomington
Hockey — Michigan at Ann Arbor
Swimming — Chicago at Madison
13. Memorial Union Sunday Music Hour — Janet Fairbank, soprano
14. Monthly faculty meeting
Basketball — Michigan at Madison
17. Board of Regents Meeting
18. Junior League Dinner
Hockey — Michigan Tech at Houghton
19. Basketball — Northwestern at Evanston
Hockey — Michigan Tech at Houghton
Swimming — Iowa at Iowa City
20. Memorial Union Sunday Music Hour — University Concert Band in Gymnasium
Supper Musicale in Tripp Commons — The Tudor Singers
21. Basketball — Minnesota at Madison
22. "Green Grow the Lilacs", a reading by Winston O'Keefe in Bascom Theater
27. Supper Musicale in Tripp Commons
28. Final Examinations
29. Final Examinations
30. Final Examinations
31. Final Examinations

Richland, Rock, Trempeleau, Vernon, Waushara, and Winnebago.

Plays in these counties will first be presented before local groups and later at county finals to be held between January 24 and February 1. State drama judges will be present at county finals to offer helpful suggestions to all casts for the improvement of drama work in general. During these finals six plays will be selected to be given at the state festival.

Engineers Re-enact Early Survey Wearing coon-skin caps, carrying flintlock rifles, and using old-time surveying instruments, four civil engineering students recently re-enacted the original surveying of the State street section

line 100 years ago, when government surveyors laid the original line from the point where Bascom hall now stands to a stake directly under the dome of the state capitol.

From the top of Bascom hill, where the party was addressed by President Frank, the student engineers retraced the footsteps of the original surveying party up State street to the capitol. Freshman engineers carried a sign ahead of the party.

Beneath the dome of the capitol rested a stake used 100 years ago, and it was to this stake that the surveyors drew their last calculation. The party was greeted by state officials at the capitol.

Ag Students Awarded Prize Cup The University of Wisconsin, in which six of the 20 winning students of the 1934 National Saddle and Sirloin Club Essay contest are enrolled,

was awarded the silver cup offered to the college making the best showing in the contest, according to an announcement by Charles E. Snyder, president. Essays, written upon the topic "Meat Consumption and Modern Human Welfare" were submitted by students throughout the United States and Canada.

Wisconsin winners, all students in agriculture, are Jack Schinagl, winner of second place and the silver medal award; Henry N. Haferbecker, winner of third place and the bronze medal award; John M. Bond, winner of fifth place; Franklin Bradley, 11th place; Herman A. Dettwiler and William E. Doyle, winners of 13th and 14th places.

Since 1922, 28 Wisconsin students have placed in this competition.

Weather No Handicap to School Editors Bad weather failed to keep Wisconsin high school newspaper and year-book editors and business managers from attending their annual conference at the University recently, it was reported by Prof. Grant M. Hyde, of the School of Journalism, which sponsored the conference.

In spite of heavy rains, which turned to sleet and snow as the weather became colder, more than 270 high school journalists from Wisconsin communities outside Madison came to attend the conference sessions. A total of more than 300 delegates attended.

Only four delegates permitted the bad weather to interfere with their plans to attend, in spite of the fact that two automobiles which were carrying delegates to Madison for the conference suffered wrecks. Cars from Janesville and Wausau had wrecks, but nobody was injured, and all except two of the Wausau and all of the Janesville delegates continued on to Madison.

University Student Leads Farm Group Olav Anderson, a University of Wisconsin student, was chosen president of the student section of the American Country Life association for 1935 at the national conference held recently at Washington, D. C.

Anderson is a junior student in agriculture, and president of Blue Shield Country Life club, a Campus organization of students interested in rural life. He was one of the Wisconsin delegates to the recent national conference, which this year celebrated the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Theodore Roosevelt Country Life Commission. Collegiate rural life clubs from 48 colleges and universities were represented.

The program of the student section for the coming year will emphasize "Rural Youth and their Communities," a topic that will be considered by state country life conferences directed by collegiate clubs under the leadership of Anderson and his associates.

Wisconsin's Men and Women

(Continued from page 109)

FERA always is making studies of relief problems. From the last of May, 1933, through September, 1934, it granted \$1,177,398,000 to States for distribution of relief and has handled close to a billion dollars of Federal money for civil works. Under Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, Mr. Gill is in charge of the disbursement of Federal funds so granted to the States and of the check and audit of expenditures of State relief administrations.

Further articles telling of the work of Wisconsin men and women in the nation's capitol will appear in future issues of the magazine.

Wisconsin Searches in All Corners

(Continued from page 117)

Eight countries of western Europe have become the homes of 194 members of this Wisconsin alumni "foreign legion". Three of them live in Austria, nine in Belgium, 42 in England, 39 in France, 33 in Germany, 25 in Norway, six in Sweden, and five in Switzerland.

This and That About the Faculty

(Continued from page 118)

meeting of state, city and county superintendents and principals held in Madison.

They were MAX C. OTTO, professor of philosophy, and LLOYD K. GARRISON, dean of the Law School. Prof. Otto spoke on the subject, "New Times and New Ideals," while Dean Garrison told of his experiences in Washington where until recently he was chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

Judging from the hearty applause and the favorable comment following the meetings, Wisconsin's schoolmen were well-pleased with the talks given by these representatives of their University.

PROF. RAY S. OWEN, of the Civil engineering department, was painfully injured in an automobile accident just outside of Madison in the latter part of October. He suffered four broken ribs, a broken finger and severe lacerations about both legs.