



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The Badger quarterly. Vol. 8, No. 3 March 1946

Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, March 1946

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/5C54W5G45PJDK8P>

<http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/InC/1.0/>

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

THE BADGER QUARTERLY

State University
of Wisconsin
News for—

If you want to be a Badger,

just come along with me—



Alumni, Parents,
and Citizens
of the State

March, 1946

Issued Quarterly by the University of Wisconsin. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Madison, Wis., under the Act of August 12, 1912. Madison, Wis., March, 1946

Vol. 8, No. 3

Make Plans for University Building Program



Here is the University of Wisconsin Board of Regent's Constructional Development committee and the Steering committee of the University's Planning Commission at work on plans and preparations for the State University's building program provided by the state legislature.

Shown in the picture from left to right clockwise around the conference table are: Pres. Edwin B. Fred, of the University; Regent Walter Hodgkins, Ashland; M. E. McCaffrey, secretary of the Regents; Prof. M. O. Withey; Albert F. Gallistel, superintendent of University building and grounds; M. W. Torkelson, secretary of the State Planning Board; Regent John D. Jones, Jr., Racine, chairman; Roger Kirchoff, state architect; Leon Smith, superintendent of the Madison water department; Deans Mark H. Ingraham and I. L. Baldwin; Prof. James G. Woodburn; Regent Frank J. Sensenbrenner, Neenah; A. W. Peterson, University director of business and finance; and Regent W. J. Campbell, Oshkosh.

Significant progress has been made by the Planning Commission and the committees, and construction funds have been allocated for 18 building units, so that there will be no lag between plans formulated and availability of materials and labor to implement the construction and development plans for the University.

Which Way-- Warless Era or Civilization End?

The atomic era which mankind has now entered may mark the beginning of a warless prosperity or the end of present civilization, according to Prof. Farrington Daniels, now on leave from the University of Wisconsin, who spoke before a State University audience recently.

Prof. Daniels is head of the Metallurgical Laboratory at Chicago, one of the key laboratory units in the development of the atomic bomb.

"Fortune smiled on us in the prosecution of the war," Prof.

See WORLD P. 9, col. 2)

She Watches Bacterial 'Bugs' Fight Disease in Her U. W. Lab

To Elizabeth McCoy there is more down-and-out drama beneath the lens of her microscope than on half the world's stages.

And rightly so—for here the University of Wisconsin's well-known bacteriologist has a four-dollar seat to a show that involves all of humanity and features penicillin, streptomycin, and the other actors that play in the battle against disease.

These "actors" are known scientifically as antibiotics, of which the best known example is penicillin—and to carry the simile one step further, are as talented in their roles, and as temperamental, as the Barrymores.

An antibiotic, by definition, is a waste product formed through

the life processes of one organism—a waste product which will kill or inhibit the growth of another organism. Penicillium notatum, for example, throws off the complex chemical, penicillin which is almost sure death for many disease germs—pathogens—which infect man. As most people now know, penicillium notatum is a

(see MCCOY P. 8, col. 1)

Approve Plans for 18 Units to Aid U. W. Work in All Fields

Preliminary allocation of funds, and selection of locations for various building units, have now been largely settled for the University of Wisconsin's postwar construction program designed to give the State University some urgently needed space facilities for its work in education, science research, and public service.

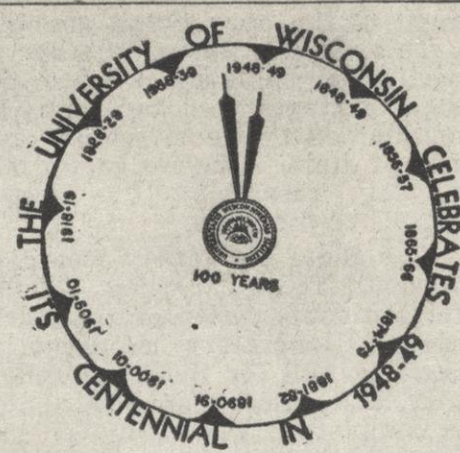
Funds supplied by the state legislatures of 1943-45 have been allocated to 15 units of construction. Except for two allocations to an apartment dormitory for married veterans and the agricultural short course dormitory, all of the state appropriated funds have been allocated for sorely needed classrooms, laboratory, library,

science research, and public service buildings for the University.

Three other building projects, two of them completely self-supporting and one largely so, have been approved and authority granted for the borrowing of funds for them from the state annuity board. One is for a dormitory to house 650 men students, another for a dormitory for 400 women students, and the third the apartment dormitory for married veterans which will later provide housing for research assistants and junior faculty members. These three projects will amortize themselves over the years from their rentals, on the same basis as present University dormitories.

The entire building program is the result of continuous cooperation

(see BUILDING P. 11, col. 3)



Here is the earliest time-piece reminder that in just a few more years the University of Wisconsin will be passing its 100th birthday and celebrating its centennial in

(see CLOCK P. 8, col. 3)

Faculty Approves Curriculum Changes to Improve U. Studies

A proposed alternative curriculum of study, at once more general and more integrated than those of the past, and designed to give its students an appreciation of the importance of adjusting economic, political, and social life to the far-reaching changes brought about by the applications of natural science to our culture in the "atomic age", was approved in principle by the College of Letters

and Science faculty of the University of Wisconsin at its recent meeting.

The letters and science college faculty meeting was the fourth held for consideration of and action on the 123-page report and recommendations of its Curriculum committee which has been making a complete study of liberal arts and sciences curriculum problems from all angles for the past year and a half.

At earlier meetings, the letters and science faculty approved the first part of its committee's report which contained one new study curriculum, designed to lead its students to a general bachelor of arts or a general bachelor of science degree in the College of Letters and Science at

(see FACULTY P. 9, col. 4)

Wisconsin Academy to Hold 76th Meeting At U. W. April 13-14

The 76th annual meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters will be held at the University of Wisconsin here on April 12-13, it was announced by H. A. Schuette, professor of chemistry at the State University and president of the Academy.

The 1946 meeting of the Academy, which now has over 400

(see ACADEMY P. 12, col. 1)

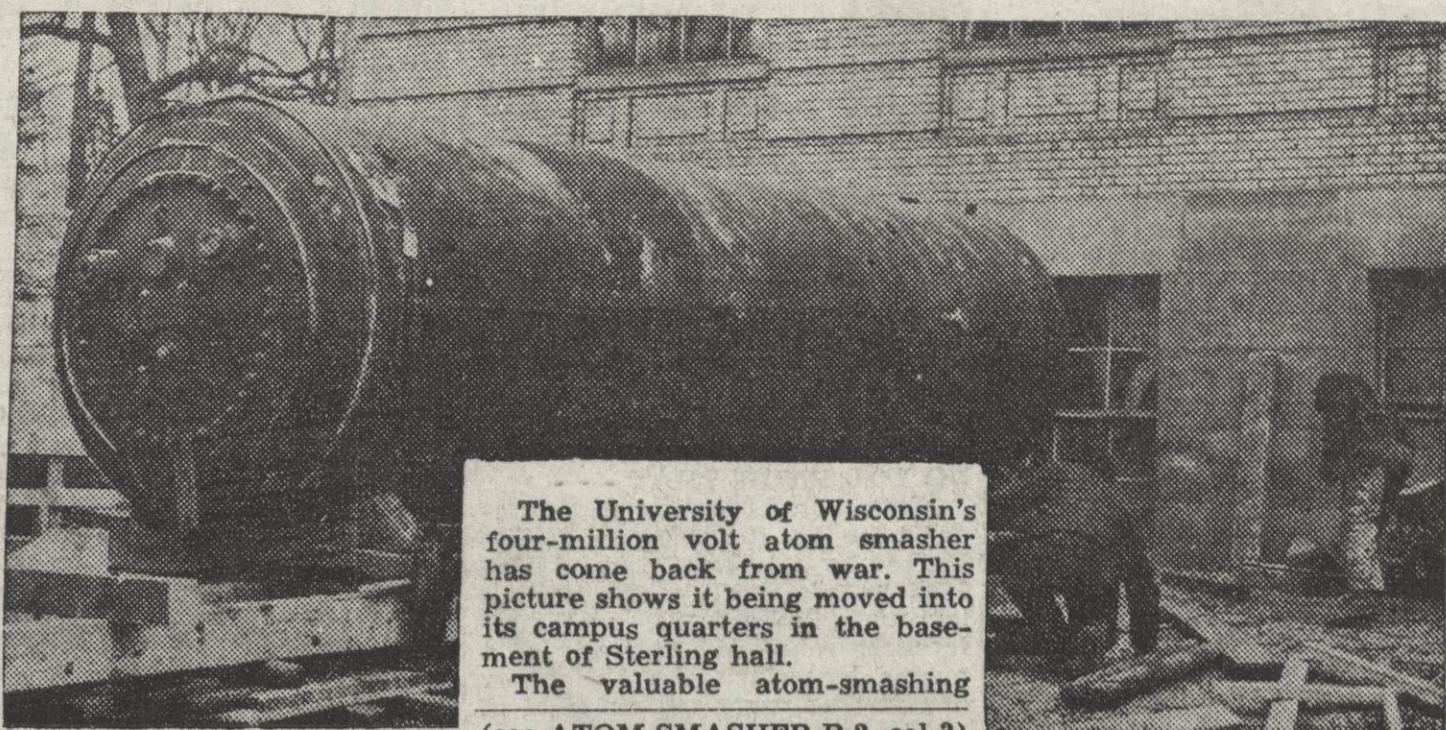
Class of '96 Members Join Half-Century Club of U. W. May 24

It's the members' of the class of 1896 turn to join the University of Wisconsin's Half-Century club. On May 24 they will be inducted into the exclusive organization, open only to Wisconsin alumni who have been graduates for 50 years or more.

The Half-Century Club was organized in 1941 by the Wisconsin Alumni Association to promote fellowship among veteran Badger

(see '96 CLASS P. 12, col. 5)

U. W. Atom Smasher Home from War



The University of Wisconsin's four-million volt atom smasher has come back from war. This picture shows it being moved into its campus quarters in the basement of Sterling hall.

The valuable atom-smashing

(see ATOM SMASHER P. 2, col. 3)

Work of U. Men in 'Germ' Warfare Told

The deeply guarded secret work which many staff members and former students of the University of Wisconsin did in the important emergency program of research and development in the field of biological warfare during World War II can now be told following War Department release of George W. Merck's report to the Secretary of War on the work.

Early in 1941, when Secretary Stimson requested the National Academy of Sciences to make a complete survey of the current situation and of the future possibilities in this field, the president of the National Academy of Sciences asked Dr. Edwin B. Fred, then Dean of the Wisconsin Graduate school and now President of the University of Wisconsin, to serve as chairman of the committee formed to make the survey.

The intensive studies and deliberations of this committee, known as the WBC committee, resulted in a report in February of 1942 which stated that biological warfare was distinctly feasible and that appropriate steps should be taken immediately to develop defensive measures. Acting upon the recommendations of this committee, Secretary Stimson recommended to President Roosevelt the establishment of a civilian agency to take full charge of all aspects of biological warfare. Upon the approval of the President, the War Research Service, with George W. Merck as director, was organized early in 1942 and was attached to the Federal Security Agency.

Dr. Fred was made director of Research and Development of the War Research Service. The major achievement of War Research Service was the organization of a program of research and development to extend the boundaries of knowledge concerning the use of pathogenic agents as a weapon of war and means of protection against possible enemy use of these agents. A large number of pathogenic agents were subjected to thorough study and screening by scientists of the highest competence in their respective fields to determine the possibilities of such agents being used by the enemy.

Of the many research projects started in leading Universities and research institutions under sponsorship of the War Research Service, two were assigned to the University of Wisconsin. Professor Elizabeth McCoy was the leader of one project, in which she was assisted by Professor W. B. Sarles. The other project had as its leader Professor W. P. Wilson, who was assisted by Dr. W. W. Umbreit (now on the staff of Cornell University) and Dr. R. H. Burris.

In November, 1942, the War Research Service requested the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army to prepare to assume responsibility for a larger scale research and development program, more extensive than any university could handle, and involving the construction and operation of specially designed laboratories and pilot plants. Dr. I. L. Baldwin, then chairman of the State University Agricultural Bacteriology department and now Dean of the College of Agriculture, was chosen as the technical director of the Special Projects Division of the Chemical Warfare Service, which was given the responsibility for CWS research and development activities in this field.

Dr. Baldwin was responsible for the scientific soundness of the design, construction, equipment, and staff of the laboratories and pilot plants of the Special Projects Division. Under his direction, the facilities, staff, and program grew to the point that the Special Pro-

jects Division ultimately assumed practically full responsibility for all research and development work on biological warfare. After returning to the University in December, 1944, Dean Baldwin continued his contributions to this program by serving as consultant to the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service.

In March, 1943, Professor W. B. Sarles was commissioned in the United States Naval Reserve and was sent to the United Kingdom to work with the British scientists engaged in biological warfare investigations. He returned to the United States in November of 1943 to become assistant to the Director of War Research Service and to Dr. Fred, Director of Research and Development in War Research Service. Later, when War Research Service was dissolved and its activities transferred to the War Department, Dr. Sarles became assistant to Mr. Merck, the special consultant to the Secretary of War on biological warfare, and in addition served as secretary of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council's DEF Committee, which was formed to advise the War Department on its scientific work in this field. Dr. Sarles, now on inactive duty as a Commander in the Naval Reserve, is assistant to the President of the University of Wisconsin and Professor of Agricultural Bacteriology.

In the spring of 1944, Dr. Fred, who had then become Dean of the University College of Agriculture, continued to render great service to the biological warfare program as a member of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council's DEF Committee, and as a Consultant to the Secretary of War. Dr. Fred continued these services after his election to the Presidency of the University in February, 1945.

Dr. C. A. Brandy, of the Department of Veterinary Science, served as the technical director of a large biological warfare project that was housed in a specially equipped laboratory, located on the campus of the Harvard University Medical School. Dr. E. M. Foster served as a Captain in the Special Projects Division of the Chemical Warfare Service. Additional staff members who served in this organization were Dr. R. G. Spencer (Lt. jg. USNR), Dr. Birch Henry (Lt. jg. USNR), Dr. Dennis Watson (Lt. CWS), and Dr. G. Kegles (Lt. CWS). Members of the University of Wisconsin faculty who were consulted on various phases of the biological warfare program were Professors Homer Adkins, H. M. Darling, W. C. Frazier, E. G. Hastings, M. J. Johnson, G. W. Keitt, W. H. Peterson, A. J. Riker, C. V. Seastone, and J. W. Williams. In addition to the staff members of the University who served in this project, there were approximately 35 former students of the University engaged in technical aspects of the program.

Berge's Alumni Mail Is Like Reaching Into Daily Grab-Bag

"When I open my mail, it's like reaching into a grab-bag," says John Berge, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

The letters that come to his desk often have little to do with reunions, or football tickets, or scholarships.

Last week, for instance, Mr. Berge went hunting all over Madison for the "real nippy Wisconsin cheese" which a University graduate in Detroit wanted badly.

And last month, when Badger alumni in California wanted to present a Wisconsin flag to the battleship "Wisconsin," it was to Berge that they sent an S.O.S. for a state flag. He found one and sent it—right off the standard in Governor Goodland's office.

Wins Award



ENSIGN STEWART "straight A engineer"

Warren Earl Stewart, navy V-12 student from Delavan, was recently graduated in chemical engineering from the University of Wisconsin College of Engineering with a straight 'A' or perfect average. In recognition of his record, the first in the history of the Engineering College, the faculty gave Stewart an honorary scroll. Stewart, commissioned an ensign on graduation, is now stationed aboard the U. S. S. Midway.

Atom Smasher

(Continued From Page One)

equipment, which was taken from its laboratory at Wisconsin under the deepest secrecy in April, 1943, and moved to Los Alamos, New Mexico, for atom-bomb research, has been returned to the University. This month it will again be in operation, giving scientists increasing knowledge of nuclear physics—and the secrets of the enormous energy of the atom for peace-time use.

Designed in 1934 by Prof. R. G. Herb, the atom-smasher has become known as the Herb pressure electrostatic generator, and is capable of accelerating atom particles to nearly four-million volts energy—a speed of 70 million miles per hour or one-tenth the speed of light.

In April, 1943, the government asked the State University's permission to move the atom-smasher, along with a two-million volt "twin" which had been built, to a secret laboratory—which at war's end was disclosed to be Los Alamos, site of the atom-bomb research laboratories. There it was used to uncover much of the information which made development of the atom-bomb possible.

This type of atom-smasher is particularly valuable because the high voltages reached can be maintained for considerable periods of time, a necessity for accurately measuring the deeper secrets of the atom.

The State University Board of Regents recently voted \$20,000 for the construction of an underground laboratory adjacent to Sterling hall for the huge generator, and as soon as construction is complete it will be moved into its permanent quarters. Until that time, however, research will be continued in the former laboratories in the basement of Sterling hall.

The two-million volt "smasher" was purchased by the federal government last month and will be used in federal atom bomb research.

Hold Cancer Seminars

To bring cancer research experts to the University of Wisconsin to lecture to the Medical school faculty and students in cancer seminars the Board of Regents recently approved a \$400 grant from the Brittingham fund. Within recent months the fund has been utilized to secure as lecturers Dr. George Kalnitsky of the University of Chicago and Dr. Donald Fairbairn, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, experts in the field of cancer research.

DO YOU KNOW THAT - - -

More than 5,000 men and women came to the campus of the University of Wisconsin during 1945 to take part in the various institutes, workshops, and conferences scheduled annually as a means by which the University can further carry out its ideal of public service in all fields.

University Study Reveals Effective Teaching Criteria

Study and research of almost a quarter of a century bore more fruit recently with the publication of Prof. Frederic D. Cheydleur's bulletin on the "Criteria of Effective Teaching in Basic French Courses at the University of Wisconsin." Prof. Cheydleur is professor of French and director of placement and attainment examinations at the State University. The bulletin, compiled with the assistance of Ethel A. Schenck and others, covers an intensive survey of the work of more than 175 instructors and approximately 36,000 students in first and second year French from 1919 to 1943.

The study, another in a notable series published by the Bureau of Guidance and Records at Wisconsin, makes use of a formula devised by Prof. Cheydleur in consultation with men in the field of educational research, a formula which attempts to measure teaching efficiency in terms of mastery of subject matter, based upon the premise that the best teachers will present their work in such a way that the measured scholastic results will surpass the results of mediocre or poor teaching.

The need for a more objective method of evaluating the effectiveness of teachers than can be gained from class inspections, and from conferences with staff members and students, led to this investigation. Factors affecting student and teacher results were selected and examined. The effects on teacher efficiency of students who are intellectually unfit, of students who loaf, of those who are economically handicapped or maladjusted, and of those who are the victims of poor instruction, were gauged. The results of particular methods of teaching, and the advantages of placement tests for students, were studied.

The analyses of the various problems investigated are based upon numerous tables which support and supplement the descriptive material. The bulletin is of importance not merely to foreign language teachers, but also to instructors in other fields of learning and to administrative officers in general.

Briefly the study reveals these points in the educational field:

There is a decrease from semester to semester in the number of dropped, poor, conditioned, failed, and incomplete grades, with a consequent noticeable increase from level to level of excellent, good, and fair grades.



PROF. CHEYDLEUR "completes 24 year study"

It was proved that placement tests, in classifying students more effectively, increase the efficiency of instruction.

The efficiency of teachers depends not only on their intellectual and spiritual attainments; it depends too on whether they follow the advice in Ecclesiastes, "Whatsoever they hand findest to do, do it with all thy might."

Teachers not doing post-graduate work were found to be more effective than those who poured some of their energies into this channel.

Teachers of professorial standing are more effective than those of the lower ranks.

Women teachers have a slight edge on men teachers is getting results.

With a few brilliant exceptions, American teachers are more effective than the foreign-born.

The evidence proves that small classes are desirable in the reduction of failures, especially in the first semester courses. Students have a better chance of securing fair marks in classes ranging from nine to 18 students, and teachers are more apt to obtain good results in a small class.

It was shown that grade point averages in all subjects and the sectioning of students into upper and lower classes (star and non-star) are more determinant factors in final grades than teaching efficiency or size of classes, although these latter cannot be discounted.

It was also proved that, in general, good teachers will show high efficiency in their work as indicated not only by departmental examinations but by the results of standardized tests as well.

Prof. Cheydleur agrees with Payne and Spieth in their "Open Letter to College Teachers," that "The end results, and not the ways and means, should be the measure of a good teacher;" that "by their fruits ye shall know them."

Way of Life, Keynote of Many U. W. Studies

It is one thing to discuss programs for teaching the American way of life in colleges; it is another to have continually woven into a university curriculum courses which point out American tradition, culture, and philosophy.

For years the University of Wisconsin has been offering instruction in subjects which either directly or indirectly tell University students about their American heritage and point the way to the future.

Courses in American history, especially, and those in labor history, political science, economics, and American literature give Wisconsin students a broad background of what America was, what it is, and to what it is looking forward.

Not limited to a mere chronological study of the general picture of America from its founding or to a study of specific periods in our history, the courses of study encompass the much broader aspects of the intellectual and social history of the United States, the place the Constitution has played throughout America's development, American foreign relations, and American economic life. Labor history includes courses which reveal the part labor has played in the history of this nation and in its contributions to democracy; it offers various courses in labor problems and legislation, as well as a broad picture of the movements and theories of capitalism, unionism, socialism, and fascism.

Aside from labor history the department of economics at the State University offers many other courses which contribute to the picture of America—the whole picture of the evolution of industry in this country; competition; co-operation; financial history—all of them important in understanding the nation and world of today.

Courses in sociology are closely connected with those in economics, and they, too, aid in stressing the American way of life. These courses are designed to teach the student about the people in his country, about racial and other minority groups, about human relations and social changes. The political science department, which offers instruction in American government and political thought, round out the courses which contribute the most toward giving to the student a good background of America.

In addition, there are certain courses in American literature and American philosophy which, through the writings of great men and the thought of other great men, bring to the front the philosophy of the nation.

Students, regardless of their major, are free to elect at least a few of these courses during their work at the University.

U. W. Alumni Across Nation Celebrate 97th Founders' Day

Wisconsin alumni all over the country joined together last month in commemorating the 97th birthday of their Alma Mater. At Founders' Day dinners in a score of cities they looked back on the progress which the University has made and ahead to 1949's Centennial.

The birthday of the University was commemorated on the campus February 5 at a Founders' Day banquet and broadcast in the Memorial Union.

As a feature of the Founders' Day radio broadcast, "Valiants of Wisconsin," a new loyalty song written by Fritz Kreisler, famed violinist and composer, especially for the University, was premiered over a state-wide network. Maxon F. Judell, Hollywood film executive and a 1917 graduate of the University, wrote the words for the song and the band arrangement was completed by Paul Marquardt, Hollywood arranger. The new piece was presented by the University Concert Band, directed by Prof. Ray Dvorak.

PRES. E. B. FRED was the main speaker on the broadcast, telling how Wisconsin has revamped its physical plant and its courses to accommodate the more than 4,000 student veterans. He was preceded by Guy Sundt, '22, assistant football coach and vice president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, and James Melli, '46, president of the senior class and first president of the University Veterans of World War II.

In a direct pickup from Randall Park, Clifford Hicks, mayor of the University's trailer colony for married veterans, described life in the emergency housing project to the state-wide audience. Hicks, a junior from Milwaukee, fought in Italy and France as a lieutenant in the combat engineers, was captured by the Germans and liberated by the Russians.

He introduced Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Warzeka and their 18-month-old son, Randy, trailer camp residents who were pictured in a recent issue of LIFE Magazine.

"We like it here," the Warzekas said. "We wouldn't move if we could find an apartment."

Plans for the University of Wisconsin's Centennial in 1948-49 were outlined by Prof. William H. Kiekhofer of the University economics department at the annual Founders' Day dinner which preceded the radio program. Prof. Kiekhofer is chairman of the University Centennial Committee.

Vernon Carstensen, research associate in history, followed Prof. Kiekhofer with a description of the highlights of the University's history being compiled by Prof. Merle Curti of the history department.

C. V. Hibbard, '00, president of the Madison Alumni Club, was in charge of the dinner. John Berge, '22, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, handled the radio program, assisted by William Harley, '35, and Gerry Bartel, '37, of station WHA.

IVAN H. "CY" Peterman, '22, famed war reporter who has just returned from Germany, was the speaker at Philadelphia on February 9. Cy also walked off with the high man's bridge prize for the night. High woman's score was made by Ruth Bassett, daughter of W. B. Bassett, '09. The door prize was won by Arthur Blanchard, '28. It turned out to be a whole pound of Wisconsin butter!

GREEN BAY ALUMNI heard Dr. William Sarles, '26, professor of agricultural bacteriology and assistant to Pres. Edwin B. Fred, discuss recent outstanding scientific research at the University. The banquet was held February 18 with the following directors in charge: Miss Margaret Hill, '26; Miss Patricia Knox, '42; Rudy J. Heins, '22; C. A. Lawton, '28; Philip Desnoyers, '17; John Brogan, '22; George Hollmiller, '24, and Miss Ann Weizenegger, '41.

SOME 20 ALUMNAE living in and around New York City met for a luncheon on 29 January. Plans for a bigger Wisconsin Club were discussed. All Badgers in or near New York are asked to contact Miss Helen R. Ulrich, '20, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York 1 (Lackawanna 4-0780).

AS A PART of its campaign to

"de-Minnesotify" northern Wisconsin, the Alumni Club of Superior held a large Founders' Day dinner on January 31. Frank O. Holt, '07, director of public service at the University, was the principal speaker. Clarence Hartley, '09, also spoke, representing the Duluth alumni who met with the Superior group. Acting as toastmaster was George Daulpaise, MA '38.

Dean Ekstrom, '26; John Fritschler, '24; and Harvey Sargent, '31, were elected to the Superior board of directors. General chairman of the dinner was Mrs. Thomas Doyle, '36. She was assisted by Miss Jeanne Knudsen, '42; Mrs. James Strong, Mrs. Coad Dow, Mrs. Harvey Sargent, '30; Mrs. Elwood Anderson, '40; Mrs. Brandon Crawford, '38; Dean Ekstrom, and Mrs. William Stewart, '35. Presiding was Laurie Carlson, '37, president of the club.

CALIFORNIANS celebrated the University's birthday on February 9 in Los Angeles. Dr. Conway Snyder, atomic bomb expert of the California Institute of Technology, and ex-Milwaukeean Dennis Morgan were on the program. In charge was Edward Schildhauer, '97, president of the Southern California A. A. U. W.

GORDON R. CONNOR, '29, Wakefield, was elected president of the Gogebic Range Wisconsin Alumni Club at its Founders' Day banquet in Ironwood, Michigan, on February 2. He succeeds Mrs. William G. Cloon, '15, who organized the group in 1944.

Other officers elected include Alvin Haglund, '33, Hurley, as vice-president to succeed Gordon Connor; Mrs. Robert P. Bremner, '36, Ironwood, reelected secretary, and Miss Margaret Olson, '38, Ironwood, treasurer to succeed Miss Rose Castagna, '37, Hurley. Three alumni were named to the board of directors for a three-year term. They were W. A. Knoll, '14, Ironwood; George Sullivan, '38, Hurley, and Miss Olson.

"The record of the University of Wisconsin is such that no one can be ashamed of it, and the school is now facing a most glorious future of achievements," declared University Director of Public Service Holt, speaker of the evening.

THE DETROIT ALUMNI Club this year has inaugurated a program of monthly luncheons, held on the second Saturday of each month. For its Founders' Day meeting on February 9, John Berge, '22, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, was the guest speaker. In charge of the luncheon were George Lovequest, '17, club president; C. E. Broders, '14; Marshall Sergeant, '18; Orin Siegman, '24, and D. H. Corey, '25, secretary-treasurer.

Detroit's board of directors is now made up of Roy S. Johnson, '27; Herbert Mandel, '17; R. T. Johnstone, '24; Wallace M. Jensen, '29; Louis L. Bambas, '32, and Mr. Lovequest.

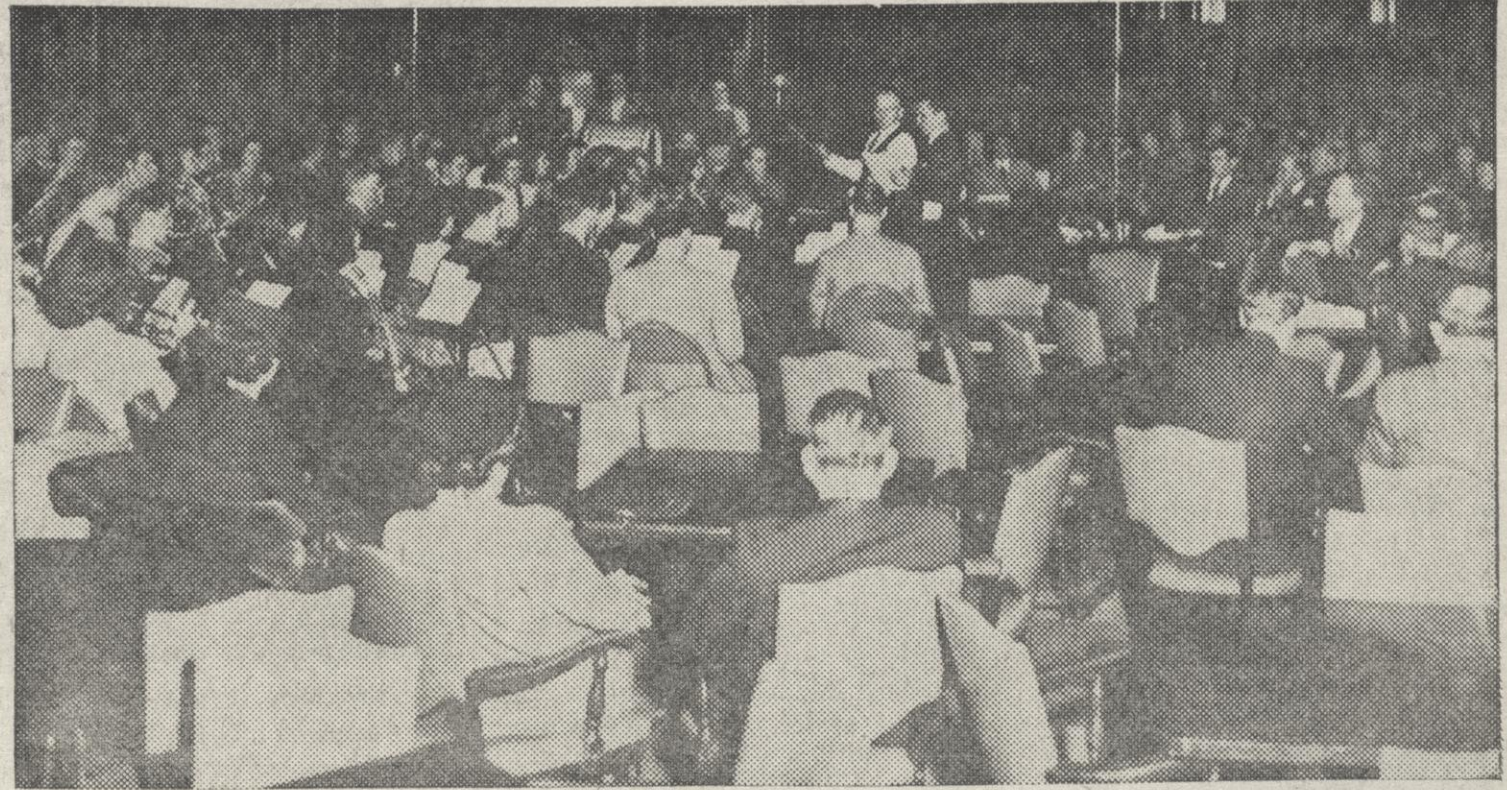
TWO CELEBRATIONS occurred in Chicago. The Wisconsin Alumnae Club observed Founders' Day on February 5 with a dinner at which Prof. Helen White of the University English department was the speaker. On February 27 the Alumni Club heard Prof. Philo Buck, chairman of the department of comparative literature at Wisconsin, talk on India.

DR. E. L. SEVRINGHAUS, until recently professor of medicine at Wisconsin, appeared as guest of honor at the Alumni Club dinner in Akron, Ohio, on March 6.

DR. W. B. HESSELTINE, professor of history at the University, spoke to Wisconsin alumni February 6 at a dinner meeting in Beloit.

IN KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wis-

Founders' Day Program Goes on the Air



The program commemorating the 97th Founders' Day program at the University of Wisconsin is "on the air." Pictured is the University band, under the direction of Raymond Dvorak, and the Wis-

consin alumni who participated in the celebration of the 97th anniversary of the founding of the University of Wisconsin. In addition, alumni of the Wisconsin's

university in cities over the nation met at Founders' Day dinners to look back on their student days, and forward to the centennial celebration of their Alma Mater in 1948-49.

Valiants Of Wisconsin

For you, Wisconsin, and to your valiant heart,

Let Freedom ring your rhapsody!

For you, Wisconsin, we'll ever do our part,

Your Light shines out for Liberty!

We are your Valiants, our great heart leads us on

Until Life's march is through,

With Heaven's blessing

Our hills and lakes all ring

And echo far the pledge we sing:

Dear Wisconsin, we live to honor you,

Heart of the red, white, and true blue!!

Copyrighted, 1945, by Fritz Kreisler and Maxson Judell

U. W. Man Honored

Prof. Andrew T. Weaver, head of the University of Wisconsin speech department since 1926, was awarded the doctor of laws degree by Carroll college, Waukesha, during the college's centennial celebration recently. Prof. Weaver, who was graduated from the college in 1910, is one of seven outstanding alumni of the school to be awarded the doctorate degree. Prof. Weaver received his master's and doctor's degrees at the University of Wisconsin and subsequently taught at Dartmouth and Northwestern before coming to Wisconsin as assistant professor of speech in 1918.

consin alumni met on February 8 to hear Dr. Loyal Durand, Jr., '24, department of geology and geography, University of Tennessee. Movies of the 1945 Wisconsin-Minnesota football game were also shown.

WISCONSIN ALUMNI in the Kansas City, Mo., area got together February 7. Dr. H. Roswell Wahl, '10, dean of the University of Kansas medical school, spoke.

HARRY SCHUCK, '26, instructor in commerce at the University recently returned from overseas services as a major in the army, talked at the Founders' Day dinner in West Bend.

"THE UNIVERSITY OF the Future" was the title of the address given by William J. Hagenah, '03, Chicago, before the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Milwaukee on February 12. He displayed a model of his plan for rebuilding of the lower campus. Also on the program were Frank Holt, director of public service of the University, and John Bradley, Appleton, who was one of the six Marines that raised the celebrated flag on Iwo Jima's Mount Surabachi.

The committee in charge of the Milwaukee celebration included Erwin Zentner, '12, chairman; Einar Gaustad, '23; R. H. Myers, '35; president of the club; Carl E. Dietze, '13; Herbert Schwahn, '30; Miss Helen Polcyn, '41, and Charlotte Griesmer, '41.

DR. HOLT, "speakingest" man on the University campus, talked at Founders' Day meetings in Eau Claire on February 13, St. Paul on February 14, and Minneapolis on February 14. The Twin Cities dinners were arranged by Harry Bullis, '17, past president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

ON MARCH 28 Kenosha alumni will hear Harry Stuhldreher, Wisconsin athletic director, and Alumni Secretary John Berge.

Tenth U. Man Elected to Nat'l Science Group

Dr. John Charles Walker, recently elected to the National Academy of Sciences, is the tenth University of Wisconsin faculty member to receive one of the highest honors conferred upon scientists.

A professor of plant pathology at the University, Dr. Walker was one of 35 scientists elected a member of the academy at the 1945 meeting. He has been a professor at the State University since 1928.

The other members of the University staff who have been elected to the academy are Pres. Edwin B. Fred; Prof. H. B. Adkins, chemistry; Prof. C. K. Leith, geology; Prof. E. B. Hart, biochemistry; Prof. Gregory Breit, physics; Prof. C. A. Elvehjem, biochemistry; Prof. Joel Stebbins, director of the Washburn observatory; emeritus Prof. C. E. Allen, botany, and Prof. B. M. Duggar, also of the botany department.

The outstanding scientific group in the nation, the National Academy of Sciences is an organization prepared to serve the government at any time by investigating any phase of science.

Dr. Walker is one of the nation's leading plant pathologists, and is widely known for his investigations into disease resistant cabbage, peas, and beans. He is a specialist in plant inheritance of disease resistant qualities.

A native of Racine county, Dr. Walker is a graduate of the University, is associated with the United States department of agriculture, and is also serving on the biology and agriculture division of the national research council.

Badger Quarterly

Published quarterly by the University of Wisconsin as an informal report of its activities to the Alumni, Parents of its Students, and to other Citizens of the State.

MARCH, 1946

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Madison, Wis.

EXECUTIVE EDITOR—

ROBERT FOSS

ALUMNI EDITORS—

JOHN BERGE

CLARENCE SCHOENFELD

Publication office: 711 Langdon Street, Madison, Wisconsin

These Alumni Are 'Lost' And Need Finding

The Alumni Records Office of the University has no accurate address for the alumni listed below. Readers knowing of their whereabouts are asked to write the Records Office, Memorial Union, Madison 6.

- Albrecht, William Fred, Middleton, Wis., '95.
- Alcaraz, Arturo, Manila, P. I., M.S. '41.
- Alexander, Barton, Brooklyn, N. Y., '33.
- Anderson, Conrad Arthur, Des Moines, Ia., '34.
- Bandell, Harold B., Pittsburgh, Pa., '34.
- Burkhard, Mrs. Joseph, Glencoe, Ill., '34.
- Bowles, Mrs. Edward L., Wellesley Farms, Mass., B.S. (HEC) '20.
- Cappelletti, Eugene, Lohrville, Wis., '36.
- Cappellett, Frank C., Milwaukee, Wis., B.A., '36.
- Cathcart, Mrs. E. Jackson, Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., '40.
- Chaikin, William, San Francisco, Calif., B.A., '33.
- Chamberlain, Edward N., New York, N. Y., '28.
- Chamberlain, Mary Joan, Cairo, Ill., Ph.M. '37.
- Chapman, Edmund Sewall, Grosse Pointe, Mich., '17.
- Dahl, Orville, Jerome, Akron, Ohio, B.S. (ChC) '41.
- Donner, Frank Joris, Newark, N. J., B.A., '34.
- Eichmeier, Herman Christian, Janesville, Wis., '30.
- Friedlander, Louise C., Pittsburgh, Pa., B.A., '32.
- Garvin, Thelma Mabel, Janesville, Wis., B.S. (ChC), '34.
- Gilbertson, Priscilla Marie, Mineral Point, Wis., B.A., '42.
- Hawkins, Milner Haine, Manila, Philippine Islands, B.S. (MinE), '25.
- Hodgson, Albert Lee, Muncie, Indiana, B.S.A., '17.
- Howe, Margaret Ann, Milwaukee, Wis., B.A., '18.
- Jones, Mrs. Helen D., Hackensack, N. J., B.A., '27.
- Williams, John Howard, '25, Wau-pun, Wis.

Schoenfeld Edits Streamlined Issue Of Wisconsin Alumnus

A bright and streamlined issue of the WISCONSIN ALUMNUS came off the presses last month, the first under the editorship of Clarence "Clay" Schoenfeld, '41. More than 30,000 copies were distributed.

Schoenfeld, recently discharged from the army, succeeds Mrs. William Haight, '39. He was editor of the DAILY CARDINAL in 1940-41.

Features of the February edition were a statement by Pres. Edwin B. Fred on the University's building program, an article by William J. Hagenah on his lower campus plan and the Foundation which will finance it, a new "Up and Down the Hill" column, and ten pages of alumni news notes.

Copies may be obtained by writing the ALUMNUS editorial office in the Memorial Union, Madison 6.



SCHOENFELD

Your University and Your Son and Daughter

The main business of the University is intellectual training. It is on that basis that it chooses its students. For the state looks to the University for the trained minds that are needed in every field of modern life. Indeed, it is for the production of that trained leadership that the state of Wisconsin maintains the University. The University, therefore, arranges its program primarily for intellectual training. This does not mean that the University, in any degree, supports any idea that underestimates other types of skills and capacities, but it recognizes its special commission—its special obligation in the whole scheme of our society.

The University knows that you cannot deal with any aspect of man apart from the whole of the human being. It is impossible to train a man's mind without training the whole man. Consequently, the University has its sights not only on the well-trained specialist but on the well-equipped citizen and the well-rounded human being. It is for this reason that the University provides for student health, tries to maintain a sound social atmosphere, and promotes cultural and recreational opportunities for its students.



PRESIDENT FRED

Now it is not possible to draw any clear-cut line between what is intellectual and what is, say, moral, in human activity. Take the most basic essential of University work—intellectual honesty. Intellectual honesty is indispensable to work in any field of science or the humanities. It is both intellectual and moral. It is a matter of intelligence and vision, but it is also a matter of character. It is something we work at in all of our courses.

But character is not only a matter of insight; it is also a matter of habit. It is not enough for a man to have high standards. He must have the determination to live up to them and the persistence to keep trying. Now one does not get this persistence by listening to preaching or by good resolutions. Of course, direct teaching is needed at certain levels, but beyond that level of clear explanation and understanding what one needs is training and practice in an atmosphere in which the best is first insisted upon and then taken for granted.

That is why the University tries, first of all, to get for its faculty men who have integrity—men who believe in what they are doing and devote their best energies to it. And that is especially in our minds at the present time when the young men are coming back from the armed services filled with a great hunger for what the University can give them. We are very anxious not to disappoint them.

Though the University does put moral training in the very forefront of its purposes, it is important that the mothers and fathers of the state understand what the University can do and what it cannot do in matters of character.

Let me remind you that the University receives its students normally when they are between 17 and 18 years old. All parents know that that is the age when youngsters are most impatient of direct control and restriction—and are most eager to be treated as adult. And rightly so. For it is in the next three or four years that the young man and woman must learn to meet the responsibilities of the adult world.

Now that can only be done by the young man for himself. He must himself learn habits of self-control and self-direction. The University cannot order or force its students to be self-controlled and responsible. It can and does advise and suggest and instruct and influence. Above all, it can and does try to maintain a world in which wise and responsible action will seem the normal and accepted thing.

But it cannot guarantee that among its eleven or twelve thousand young people no one will ever say or do a foolish or destructive thing. No adult community of eleven or twelve thousand people is ever free of foolish or destructive elements.

But let me say to you, in this regard, that the University can do its work better if the family and the home have already done their work. The habits of honesty, self-control and direction of one's energies to intelligently chosen goals must be established before a young man is 17 or 18 years old. The young man must have a firm hold on his basic values and must be prepared to meet challenges to them as he will have to meet them throughout his life.

The University cannot guarantee that a young man may not hear some of his values challenged by his classmates or even by his teachers. He will have to meet those challenges sooner or later. His family should have prepared him to meet them. For it is the nature of young people to like to challenge and inquire. It is the way they grow. Curiosity is one of the most important of all intellectual qualities. But curiosity can lead a man into a good many uncomfortable places.

By the time a young man is 17 or 18 years old, his family should have equipped him to know what his standards are and to hold his own among conflicting standards. Of course, the University does not encourage or support irresponsible or unfair challenging, but the educated man must be prepared all his life to give a good reason for his convictions and standards and when he finds himself beyond his depth, he should know where

to go for advice and for help.

One might illustrate these principles in a number of fields, but I shall take one as an illustration because you have often heard it discussed—and that is the relation between the University and religion. The separation of state and church is constitutional in this state. The University has no commitments for or against any church or religion itself. But the University is quite aware of the social and personal importance of religion.

It has given cordial welcome to the various church groups and character-building agencies who have undertaken work on the campus. Probably you are all familiar with one or more of the campus churches. You will see on every bulletin board of the University the evidences of the activities of these various institutions.

The University cannot undertake to insure that no young man will ever hear a challenge to his faith. You may be quite sure, indeed, that in a community like ours, with all its enthusiastic exploration of ideas and values, any young man will sooner or later hear ideas expressed that are quite contradictory to what he takes for granted. But you may be equally sure that any young man will find close at hand the inspiration and the reinforcement to be derived from the fellowship of those who share his beliefs and ideals, and he will have abundant opportunity to grow in understanding of the resources of his own religious or ethical tradition. And he will have an unusual opportunity here to learn first-hand a wide variety of points of view, and that is of special importance at this particular time, for the war has brought home even to the most unthinking of us the tremendous lesson that our national solidarity is built up out of great human variety.

But parents today are not only concerned about the ethical and religious influences to which their children are exposed. Many are quite as much concerned about the social and economic ideas which they will meet in their courses in the classrooms and the informal meeting places of the University.

You know that this is an age of questioning all over the world. It is an age of great change, and it is the spirit of our age to admit that fact frankly. "Freedom of discussion" is the watchword because the war has brought home to us as never before that it is only by candidly facing our problems that we stand any chance of solving them. The basic issues of our economic and social life cannot be ignored or evaded—they are upon us. Only the free and courageous facing and exploration and analysis of these issues will enable us to solve our problems. That necessitates freedom of investigation, of discussion, and expression. Now the University must share in this, or it will fail to perform that service of leadership in thinking which the state asks of it for the good of both community and individual.

The people of the state have the right to demand that both the faculty and the administration of the University take their responsibilities to state and students seriously. The state has a right to ask that the faculty and administration of the University be men and women who are devoted to the pursuit of truth and equipped for the pursuit of truth in their own special fields, and who are quite mindful of their obligation not to pretend authority in fields where they are not qualified.

Any citizen has a right to protest what he considers a matter of fact or an unfair or biased judgment or course of action, but he has no right to ask that the University be muzzled or restricted. The citizens of the state must give the University freedom to inquire into and discuss the issues of the day.

Those of you who are parents of young people of University age know that they must have leeway. Young people thrash about a good deal before they learn to swim—intellectually as well as physically.

Every teacher remembers bright young men who were pretty complete nuisances while they were finding their intellectual footing but who afterward have brought much honor to the University. You remember the story in the Bible of Jacob wrestling with the Angel. That is a good example of how many a young man goes at the problem of finding his intellectual feet.

The kind of University we want is the University which plunges its students into a wide and critical consideration of the contemporary world and seeks to equip them for meeting the issues of the day. Such a University is bound to give offense and raise alarm on occasion. The University asks your patience and understanding in all this in order that we may do the best possible job for your sons and daughters and for this state of Wisconsin. These young people will be the responsible citizens and leaders in the years to come.

The University is struggling with great—I may say even unprecedented—problems these next years: problem of numbers—there is the twelve thousand enrollment this second semester, thirteen thousand next year, fifteen thousand the next, nobody knows where it will end.

Then there are all the adjustments to meet the needs of returning veterans—to say nothing of their wives and babies—and all the improvisations and experiments to meet the special needs of our time. Madison is a very crowded and somewhat noisy, and perhaps even somewhat confused, place these days. But it is a very exciting place in which we are all having to do things we have not done before in order to meet the biggest challenge that the University has ever faced. Your awareness of our problems and support of our efforts to solve these problems will be of the greatest help to us in doing the job we are trying to do for the state.

I think by now it is clear what I am asking you to do for us. Alumni of the University and parents of our students can take the lead in creating that understanding of the University that will make it possible for the University to do its best work. We all know that the University cannot function without the generous financial support of the state but it also needs the

U. W. Surveying Attitude Towards Atomic Power

To investigate the opinions held by various occupational and professional groups on the significance of the atomic bomb, and to compare them with the opinions held by John Q. Public, Margaret G. Stahl, graduate student in the University of Wisconsin sociology department, is conducting a nation-wide survey. Canadian-born Mrs. Stahl hopes to finish the survey, and thereby earn her doctor of philosophy degree, by next summer. The State University Regents recently set aside the sum of \$500 for the purpose.

The answers to two problems are sought: the problem of atomic research for future military and peacetime use, and the application of methods of domestic and international control.

Questionnaires have been sent to 1,000 members of the American chemical, physiological and sociological societies, the American Economics association and the American Academy of Political Sciences. A sampling of government official opinion will include administrative officers, congressional members of both parties, and the military.

Labor and industrial management have been polled. Journalists and commentators, ministers and religious leaders, all groups which influence public opinion, have been consulted. Through the National Opinion Research Center a national sample of 2,600 members of the undifferentiated voting public have been obtained. Interviews with heads of projects in Chicago, Oak Ridge, and elsewhere, preceded the survey.

Exhaustive analyses of all these opinions will make possible projected conclusions as to the direction and nature of controls to be applied to the future development of atomic power, and to the problems likely to arise in our society out of these controls or lack of controls. Interesting conclusions will also be drawn about the power of certain groups of society to influence policy, and the effectiveness of the means employed by specific groups in translating opinions into social action.

Law School Gives Refresher Courses

Refresher courses in law intended for men who have received degrees but feel the need for review before entering into actual practice after their return from service, or who want to refresh themselves in phases of law practice with which they may have become unfamiliar, are being held at the University of Wisconsin Law School this semester.

The courses are being given by regular members of the law faculty and by lawyers who have had special experience in particular fields. They are being offered in response to a widespread demand and interest displayed by graduates of the school who are now in service or who recently received discharges.

Two six-week semesters are being offered this year, in which reviews in general law subjects and recent legal developments are being presented.

moral support of the state. And that is why I am putting so much stress on your understanding us and helping other people to understand us. I hope that you will come to see us as often as you can. I hope that you will ask us to explain our program and our problems to you. And I hope that in turn you will consider yourselves the interpreters of the University to your fellow citizens and the State. That seems to be an eminently fitting role for alumni and parents of our students everywhere.

Edwin B. Fred, President
University of Wisconsin

2 Medical Units, Back From War, Honored at U.W.

Two Wisconsin medical units, the 44th hospital corps and the 135 medical regiment, which have Southwest Pacific combat records that read like an invasion calendar, were welcomed back to Wisconsin at a homecoming reception on the State University campus recently. Both units were commanded and staffed by University of Wisconsin Medical School personnel.

The 135th medical regiment, first under the command of Col. William J. Bleckwenn and later under Col. Marc J. Musser, both of the University, was a front-line unit operating with the American Sixth Army, which took part in most of the heavy invasions from Buna through the liberation of the Philippine Islands. At the reception, the Legion of Merit, one of the highest honors the nation awards its fighting men, was presented to Col. Bleckwenn and Col. Musser by Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, surgeon general of the army.

A National Guard unit, the 135th secured its enlisted personnel from Wisconsin and its staff of doctors from the Wisconsin General hospital, the University, Marquette University, and Wisconsin physicians. The 44th, on the other hand, was commanded by Col. Frank L. Weston, chief of medicine, Col. Joseph W. Gale, chief of surgery, and Ida Bechtold, chief nurse, all University personnel. Nurses for the 44th came from Wisconsin and adjoining states, and in some instances medical students from the University were taken into the corps as they neared graduation.

A general hospital unit, the 44th was equipped to handle any kind of emergency; the seriously wounded were immediately sent back to one of the units of the 44th. While the 135th was a front-line casualty outfit, both Wisconsin units saw combat action, and each had encounters with attacking Japanese forces.

"Portions of our unit, which went overseas in March, 1942, established the first American field hospital in the Southwest Pacific theater," related Col. Musser. "It was located near Batchelor field, near Darwin, and operated in support of Australian and American troops responsible for the defense of the Northern Australian coast against an anticipated Japanese invasion. Another operated the first hospital in New Guinea during the Buna campaign, caring for casualties from the 32nd division."

A detachment later accompanied Air Corps personnel to the island of Tonga Tabu to provide medical service for the Air Corps, and then, in early 1943, following the Buna campaign, the regiment built and operated a 1,000-bed hospital at Port Moresby which was the largest and most complete American hospital north of Australia at that time.

The ability of the 135th to build hospitals, despite material shortages and lack of engineers, soon brought it the nickname, known throughout the theater, of "The 135th Medical Engineers."

During the remainder of 1943 and 1944 medical units were provided by the regiment, which was redesignated the 135th medical group in 1944, for participation in the Carriwana Island and Arawe, New Britain, operations, and to accompany landing forces at Cape Gloucester, New Britain; Aitape, New Guinea; Hollandia; the Admiralty Islands, and Biak Island. Other units provided medical service at Oro Bay, Finchhaven, and Nadzab.

Though commissioned much earlier, the 44th had been activated in January, 1943, and after nine months of training at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, was transported to Australia.

After setting up hospitals and operating in Queensland, Australia, until October, 1944, the group was scheduled for participation in the Leyte campaign.

"We had a short staging period at Hollandia, and then landed on Leyte Nov. 18, setting up a hospital at Buraun," Col. Weston



PROF. SLICHTER
"minerals are lifeblood"

Becomes First U.W. Professor Of Geophysics

Louis B. Slichter, internationally known geophysicist, became the first professor of geophysics at the University of Wisconsin at the beginning of the current semester. His subject, geophysics, connects the sciences of physics and geology which in one of its aspects will play an important post-war role in the exploration for mineral resources. "Former Pres. Van Hise and Prof. C. K. Leith have pioneered a very important work in educating the public in the supreme importance of our national resources and their conservation," Prof. Slichter declared.

"Our mineral resources are the life blood of our present civilization," he continued, "and the reason we can enjoy high standards of living with only a 40-hour work week rests in our intensive utilization of minerals—oil, coal, iron, copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, potash, and all the others — and of the power associated with them."

"Within the last 100 years the world has entered a new economic era — one in which mankind has gone into the earth on a vast scale as a source of minerals essential to high standards of living and the creation of leisure," he said.

"As the discovery of minerals becomes more difficult — for example, as the 'two-mile' level in oil wells is reached — a higher degree of science and judgment is needed in prospecting," he added. "One of the newer tools for aiding prospecting is geophysical prospecting. The opportunities and responsibilities of geologists in improving scientific techniques for exploration become greater as the job of exploration becomes more difficult. Geophysics offers wonderful opportunities for men trained in physics and mathematics to apply their special abilities to geological problems."

"For 75 years the department of geology at Wisconsin has made distinguished contributions to the science and practice of geology," Slichter continued. "Of course the number of highly trained men have been relatively small, but their quality has been high and graduates of this department have exercised high leadership and responsibility. As a group they have contributed to the common good out of all proportion to the smallness of their number."

Prof. Slichter is the son of Dr. Charles S. Slichter, dean emeritus of the University Graduate School. Born in Madison, he received his bachelor's degree in 1917 from Wisconsin, and his master's and doctor's in 1920 and 1922, and as a member of the firm of Mason, Slichter, and Gauld from 1924-31, pioneered research in this country in geophysical exploration for ore bodies. He took his former post at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1931.

He is one of 42 new faculty members who have been brought to Wisconsin since the opening of the school year last September by Pres. Edwin B. Fred and the heads of the various University departments to strengthen the State University's teaching and research staff in all fields.

said. "We began operation in tents Dec. 5, and after six months in this area we moved to a more desirable and more complete installation on the beach."

U. W. Gives 252 Honor Degrees in 71 Years

It was a warm June afternoon, seventy-one years ago, that the University of Wisconsin conferred its first honorary degree. The recipient, Prof. Joseph Fichlen of Missouri State college, thus began the long line of outstanding Americans who have been so honored by the State University for achievements in many fields of human endeavor, including education, engineering, medicine, public health, and the law.

When the four black-robed men stood at the 1945 commencement exercises last May to receive their honorary degrees, they brought the total number of men and women so honored by the University to 252.

This annual custom, begun by the University of Wisconsin in 1874, serves both as a means of recognizing outstanding work by Americans in every field, and of encouraging further contributions toward American life in every phase of learning and culture.

Of these men and women who were granted honorary degrees by the University many were destined to achieve, or had already achieved, international fame for work in their respective fields. Many of them have been identified with Wisconsin during part or all of their long careers.

Such names as Robert Marion LaFollette, John Dewey, James Bryce, Charles Lindbergh, Marvin Rosenberry, Katharine Cornell, Hans Kaltenborn, Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne, Hu Shih, William D. Leahy, and Douglas MacArthur roll easily from the tongues of those who have been familiar with the records of the State University.

Others on this long list of recipients of the highest scholastic honor granted by any university include Maude Adams, John Muir, the famous naturalist; Carl Schurz, political and conservative leader; Hamlin Garland, author; Walter Lippman, noted political commentator and author; Alfred N. Whitehead, British scientist; George Santayana, philosopher and author; Frederick Jackson Turner, the University's great historian and originator of the famous frontier theory in American history, and Edna St. Vincent Millay, noted poetess.

Last year the four men whose names were added to this illustrious list were Herbert Bolton, professor of history at the University of California; William E. Wickenden, president of the Case School of Applied Science; Dr. Cornelius A. Harper, secretary and executive officer of the Wisconsin State Board of Health for 39 years, and Edward J. Dempsey, Oshkosh attorney, president of the Board of Regents of Wisconsin State Teacher's college since 1924.

During the years since the first honorary degree was granted, the University has awarded an average of over three degrees a year, with the occasional year in which none was granted being made up by the 50 awarded in 1904, the 50th anniversary of the giving of the first degree of any kind.

To the distinguished men and women on this list the State University has granted degrees ranging from Doctor of Letters to Master of Pharmacy.

Among the recipients have been professors, ministers, judges, two generals, a brigadier general, a life insurance actuary, a crown prince, diplomats, actors, authors, industrialists—and a little country doctor.

Among these only one had the ignominy of having one degree rescinded — Ambassador von Bernsdorff, Germany's 1914 wartime envoy to the United States, who received the degree in 1910 and from whom it was withdrawn during the subsequent conflict between the two nations. Then, in 1932, the University's governing board voted to return all degrees rescinded during the war.

The University, having had a

Only a Commencement—

Twenty-five years had passed when Tom dropped in for a visit. It was a most unusual and interesting evening, for after a few hours of what might be recognized as an ordinary reunion, Tom sat back in my old leather chair in the den and told the story of his greatest pleasures since we were students at the University of Wisconsin.

The story started at the time of Tom's graduation from high school in a small city in northern Wisconsin. His class slogan was "Only a Commencement," and it proved so true in his case; for it was



ASCHENBRENER

his "commencement" to higher education. Tom went to the University the following September.

His first trip to Madison was related in detail—how he accompanied a boy from home who had been "at Madison" the year before, going via Milwaukee, seeing that city for the first time in his life and spending a couple of days there taking in the sights. Tom saw a State Fair for the first time. Then how he arrived in Madison about 10:00 o'clock at night and was taken to the room of another student whom his friend knew.

A week of busy hours and days followed, getting started at the University — registration, assignments to classes, locating a room and being rushed by fraternities, institutions which were so foreign to him. Thru all these experiences he thought so often of his high school graduation slogan, "Only a Commencement."

Tom told me about the various subjects he took—what he thought of them at that time and what, in his opinion, they amounted to in his business and social life later. When he spoke of the professors, the instructors, and the boys and girls he came in contact with during his University days, I noted a particular interest in his days "at Madison" which recalled many pleasant experiences. They seemed to implant in his mind that there, at Madison, as upon graduation from high school, he was headed for "Only a Commencement."

The story went on. He got a job with a commercial firm which enjoyed wide contacts and served a large clientele. Tom's story was chiefly about his work—how he advanced from one department to another, enjoying the experiences which arose from day to day immensely. In time, from the sales department he assumed charge of a branch office and became the firm's contact man at meetings of representatives of the industry with which he was connected.

His interest in so-called "association affairs" aroused a desire on his part to do something really worthwhile for that industry. That led to assignments to various committee posts and finally to the presidency of the "Association."

Then, Tom went back to the University to seek help in developing an educational program for the executives and likely future executives of the firms who were members of his "Association." He was convinced that through that means the standards of his profession could be raised and, consequently, a greater and better service rendered to the people of the communities it serves.

A sympathetic and understanding reception from some of his old professors, cooperation from the Dean, the President, and the Board of Regents started a program of adult education which quickly aroused the support of Tom's "Association" membership. He gained his goal, but greater than that, he renewed an interest in his Alma Mater and learned to appreciate that graduation was truly "Only a Commencement."

He found that the doors of the University are always open to those who will enter to better prepare themselves for service to their fellowmen and to their communities, be they undergraduates or just seeking knowledge, whatever their station in life.

Tom's "Association" work was taken over by his successors of office, for he just transferred his interests to the Wisconsin Alumni Association. There he found opportunities to carry out ideas to promote interest in higher education and the privilege to help and to encourage others to support the University of Wisconsin in its program to maintain its position among the great universities of the country.

As I recall Tom's story and his pleasures of life, I believe sincerely that every "grad" may have those same advantages by giving just a few hours a year to his Alma Mater by participating in the affairs of the Wisconsin Alumni Association. I've joined as a result of that story. Won't you?

W. G. ASCHENBRENER, '21.

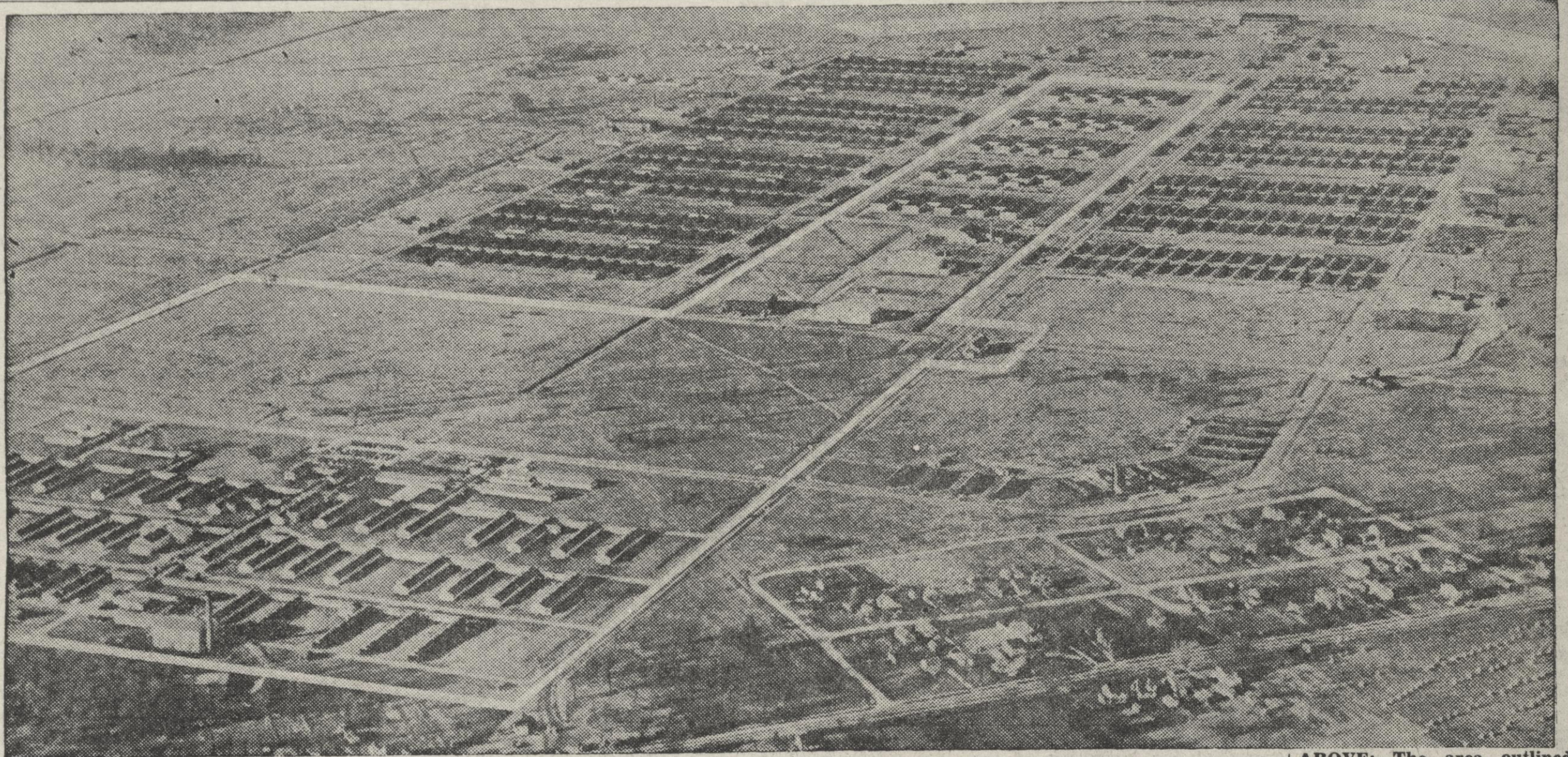
Member, executive committee of board of directors, Wisconsin Alumni Association.

number of policies during the years, has now re-instituted that of awarding degrees to persons who have been either intimately associated with the work of the state of Wisconsin or outstanding at the University at one time or another, thus encouraging social, scholastic, and industrial progress throughout the state.

It can be expected, therefore, that more of Wisconsin's outstanding men and women will be among those who, on an afternoon in late spring, will rise from a chair on a foliage-bedecked platform, garbed in the traditional long, black doctor's robe and tasseled black cap, and stride forward to receive the highest scholastic honor that can be conferred upon them by their state.

Compile War Records Of Fighting Badgers

So that the University of Wisconsin history now being compiled will include an accurate account of Wisconsin's contributions to World War II, the Alumni Records Office of the University is collecting information about the war record of every Fighting Badger. Data being recorded include date entered service, date of discharge, branch of service, principal organization, campaigns and citations, and a chronological record of ranks and assignments. Information sent to the Records Office, Memorial Union, Madison 6, about any Wisconsin alumnus in the armed forces will be greatly appreciated by the University's War Records staff.



ABOVE: The area outlined in white on this aerial view of Truax Field shows the housing now being used by the University for veterans. Area at lower left is now being used, at upper right is being readied.

State University Finds Housing for 4,526 Students

Turns Trailers, Powder Plant, Army Post to Veterans' Homes

With the aid of its own students, Madison citizens, the United States Government, and the Federal Public Housing Authority, the University of Wisconsin has found a five-pronged answer to the housing problems of its students, especially the veterans who have come to the campus, many of them with their wives and some with a child or two, to pursue their studies.

Since last June, when Dr. Edwin B. Fred, president of the State University, and A. W. Peterson, director of business and finance, began the search for the housing they foresaw would be urgently needed last fall and this winter, the University has found housing facilities for a total of 4,526 students, largely veterans.

From the Federal Public Housing Authority has come the permission to use facilities at an Army Air Forces training field and a powder plant which have provided housing for 3,526 students, all veterans and their families. In addition, the University has leased 191 trailers from the FPHA which have been installed as emergency homes for 400 veteran students and their families on the campus.

Housing facilities in a hospital, library building, and school build-

ings for 1,660 student veterans have been obtained at the Truax Army Air Forces communications

In order to secure housing facilities for Wisconsin students, including state veterans, as far as possible for next fall, the University of Wisconsin has been forced to hold in abeyance until July 1 the granting of undergraduate admissions to all new out-of-state student applicants, veterans as well as non-veterans.

training field within six miles of the campus, while housing for 1,866 veteran students have been obtained at Badger Village, the housing center of the Badger Ord-

nance Works 35 miles from the campus, one of the nation's foremost powder plants during the war.

All of the housing facilities at either Truax Field or Badger Village are not yet completely in use, since all are not yet completely readied. At present 210 single veterans and 70 married veterans are living at Truax, and 128 married veterans are living at Badger Village. Regular city bus service provides the transportation between Truax and the campus while the veteran students now living at Badger Village have their own car pools, and the University has just purchased three buses which

operate between the village and the campus.

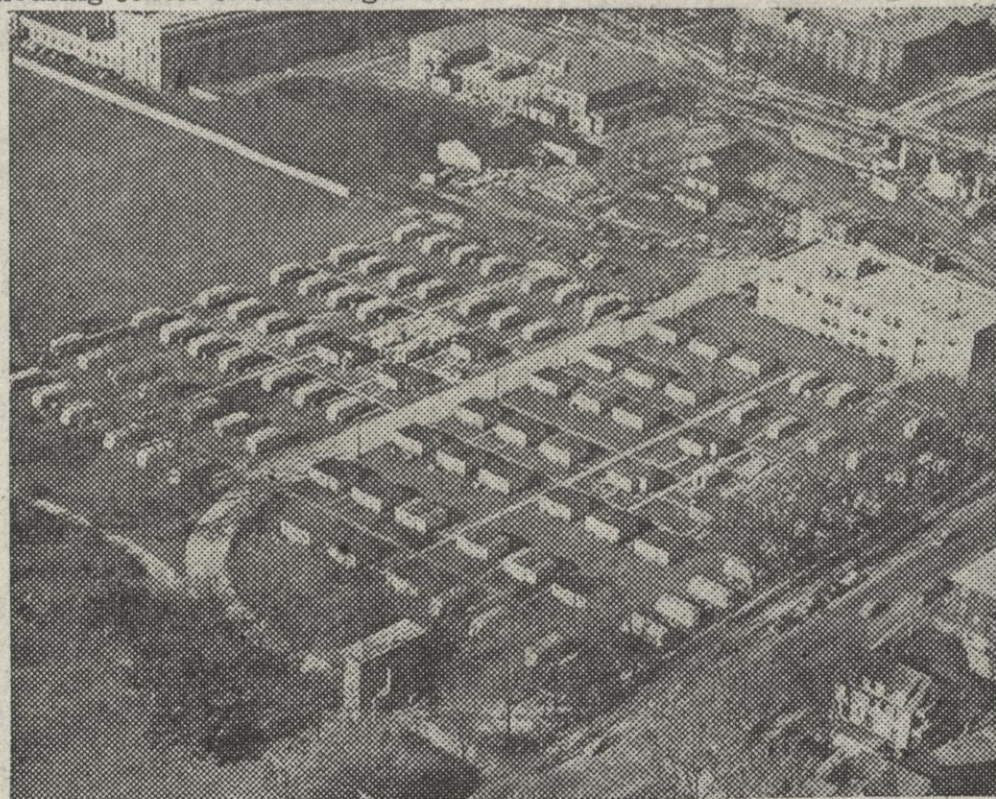
Work is progressing steadily on making ready the additional housing at both Truax and Badger Village. Additional student veterans are being housed at Truax with the opening of the College of Engineering spring semester this month, and additional married veterans are making their homes at Badger Village. Additional housing at both places will be ready when the University regular summer semester opens June 1, and the regular 8-weeks session June 15, and all will be ready for the opening of the fall semes-

ter next September.

The Board of Regents at its March meeting authorized University officials to create a branch of the University at Badger Village, largely for freshmen. It is planned that about 1,500 freshmen students can be housed and taught in classes at the village beginning next fall. The Regents also authorized Pres. Fred and Mr. Peterson to expand use of the Truax facilities.

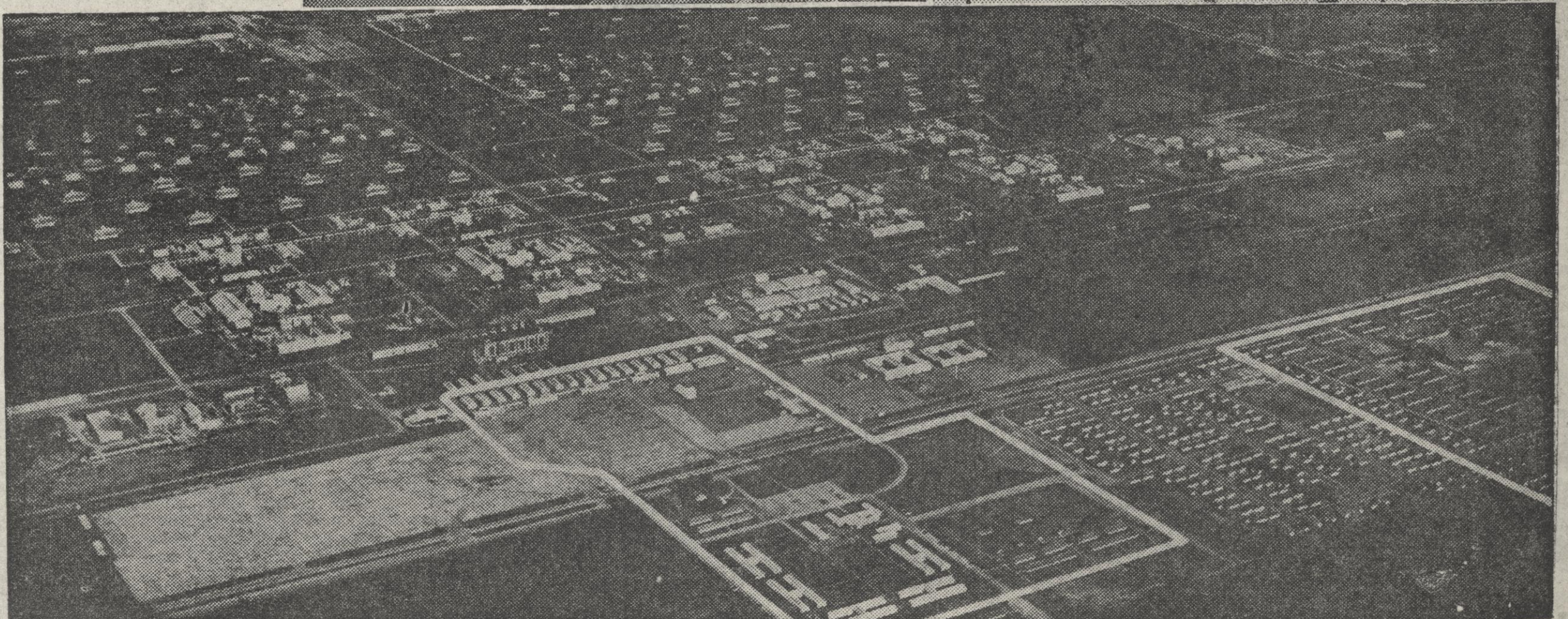
The University trailer colony is located at Camp Randall adjoining the campus. Of the 191 trailer homes, all insulated and oil-heated for comfortable warmth, 91 were brought from Badger Village and 100 from Kingsbury, Ind.,

BELOW: Views of the two emergency trailer housing centers which now provide homes for veteran students on the Wisconsin campus in the historic Camp Randall. Left is aerial view of Randall Park center, the first 91 trailer homes; Right is wintry view of Monroe Park center, the second contingent of 100 trailer homes which adjoins the Randall Park group.



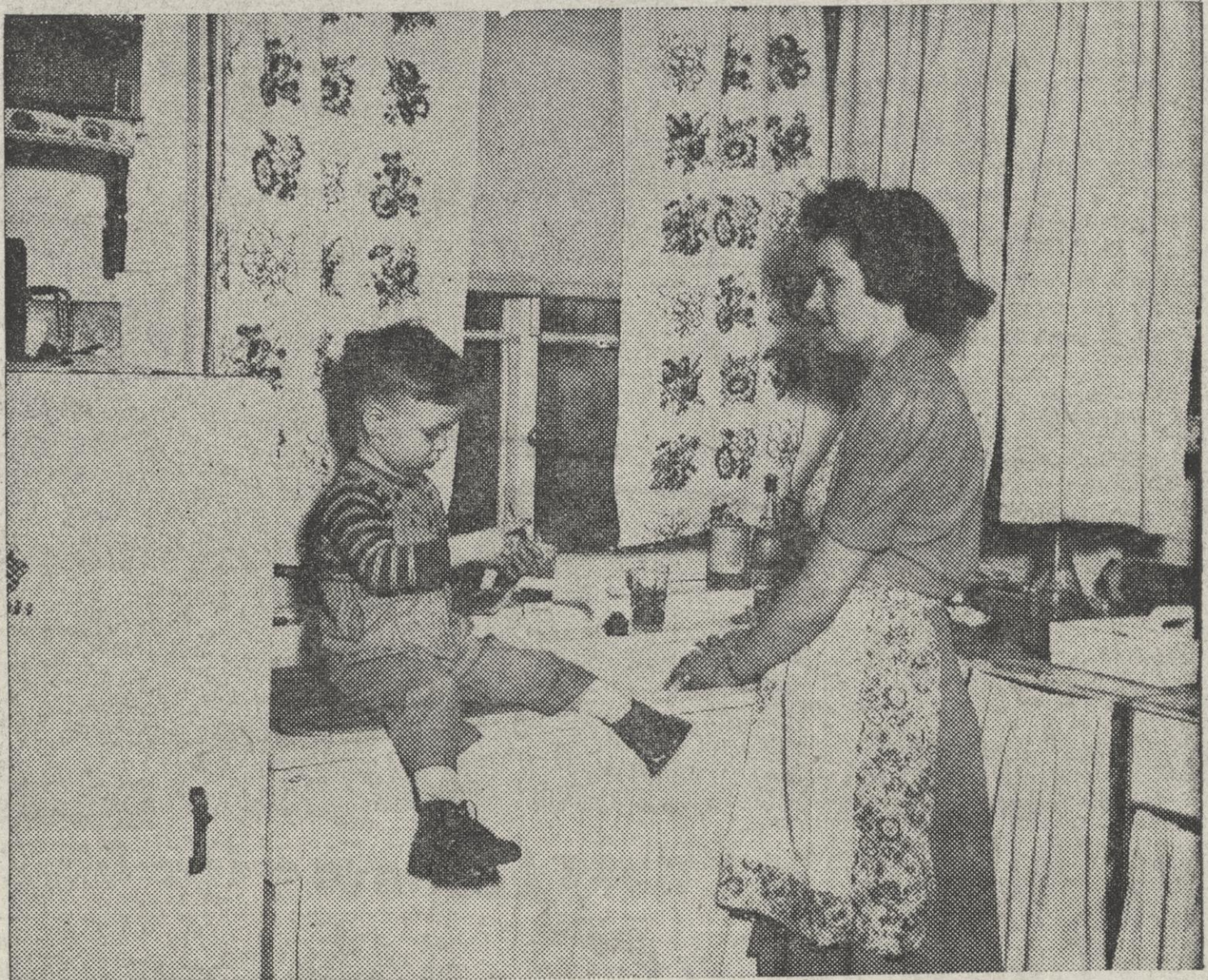
(See HOUSING P. 8, col. 4)

BELOW: The areas outlined in white on this aerial view of the Badger Ordnance Works facilities shows the areas now being used or made ready for use as housing for veteran students at the University.

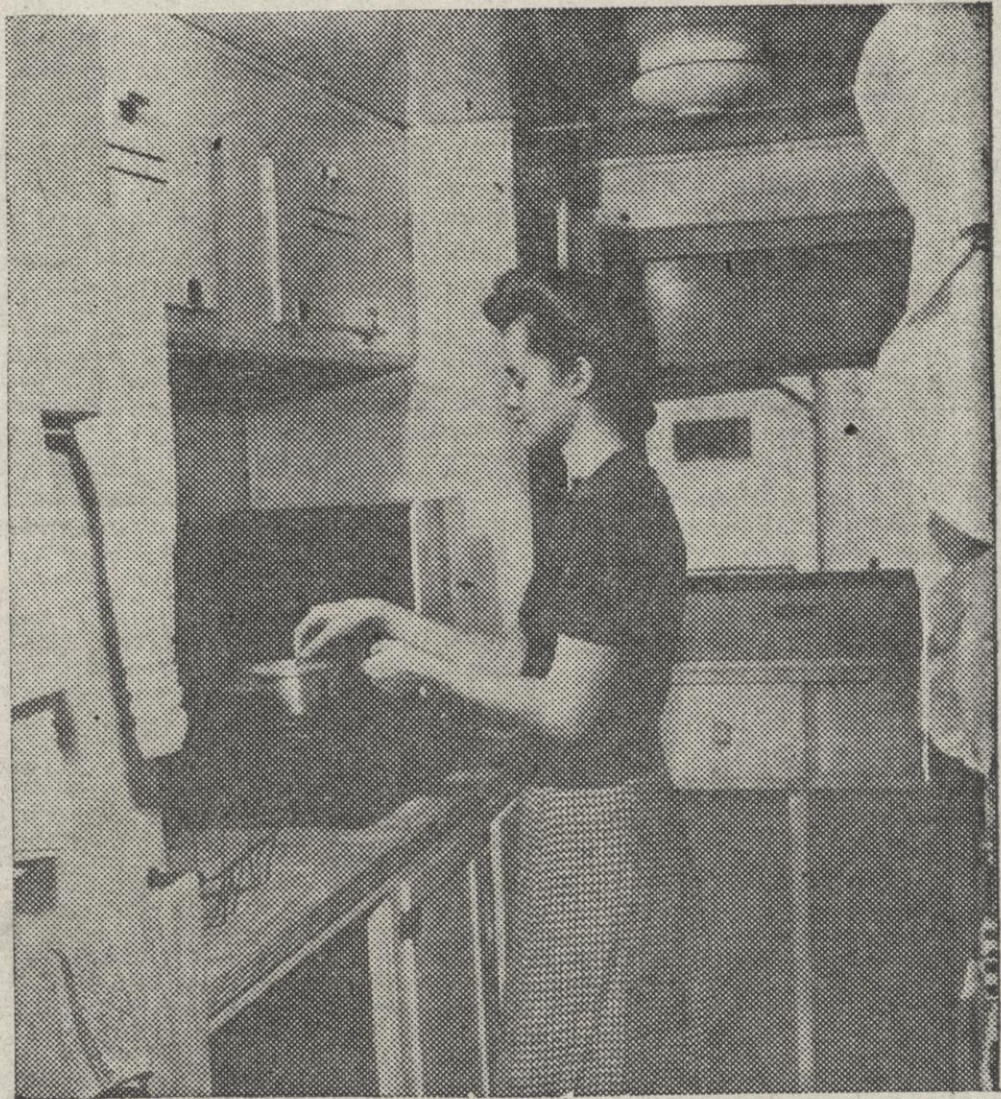


Life on Wisconsin's New Campuses

AT LEFT AND BELOW: Daddy does some shopping at the Badger Village grocery store. Kitchen scene in one of the Badger Village homes for student veterans and their families.



BELOW: Scenes in the trailer homes on the Wisconsin campus. Left, study and living room scene, and right, kitchen scene.



BELOW AND AT RIGHT: "Chow" line in the cafeteria operated by the University for student veterans and their families at Truax Field, and bedroom and study room scene at the Truax Field housing center.



McCoy --

(Continued From Page 1)

microscopic mold which, in aggregate numbers, can be seen as the blue-green spots on decayed fruit, and which was recently found to have anti-biotic properties.

Dr. McCoy and her co-workers have been engaged for the past two years in research which may result in the isolation of antibiotics fully as valuable as penicillin, and which, perhaps, will find use in future years against those diseases which penicillin does not affect.

"Penicillin is a specific — a death sentence — for certain groups of organisms," Dr. McCoy quietly related, "and it so happens that some of the worst pathogens are in that group.

"It works on streptococci, pneumococci, and a few of the spore forming bacteria — anthrax and gas gangrene bacilli, for example, but it does not affect those causing typhoid, dysentery, the virus diseases, parasites, undulant fever, or tuberculosis," she continued.

"So you see penicillin is only part of the answer — there are a lot of important diseases in that last group, and someone must find antibiotics to work on them," Dr. McCoy said.

To assist in carrying out this work a number of industrial producers of antibiotics have given the University grants, and have offered to put any newly discovered substances through clinical tests in instances where the facilities of the bacteriology department are too limited.

But it is a long and scientifically rough road to the point where the clinical testing can be applied—requiring arduous work and elaborate laboratory experimentation.

There are two probable ways by which an antibiotic may be found, slight Dr. McCoy said. The first is to work directly with the pathogenic bacteria, but because of the endless precautions which must be taken to prevent infection of laboratory workers the second course is taken whenever possible — and that is to work with bacteria which are close relatives of the pathogens, but which themselves are harmless.

Once it has been determined which course to take, and experimentation has shown that despite the dangers involved it is usually necessary to take the pathogenic bacteria directly, the tests begin which will show which of the thousands of bacteria available are deadly enemies of the pathogen.

As an example, experimentation to determine an antibiotic for typhoid might go something like this:

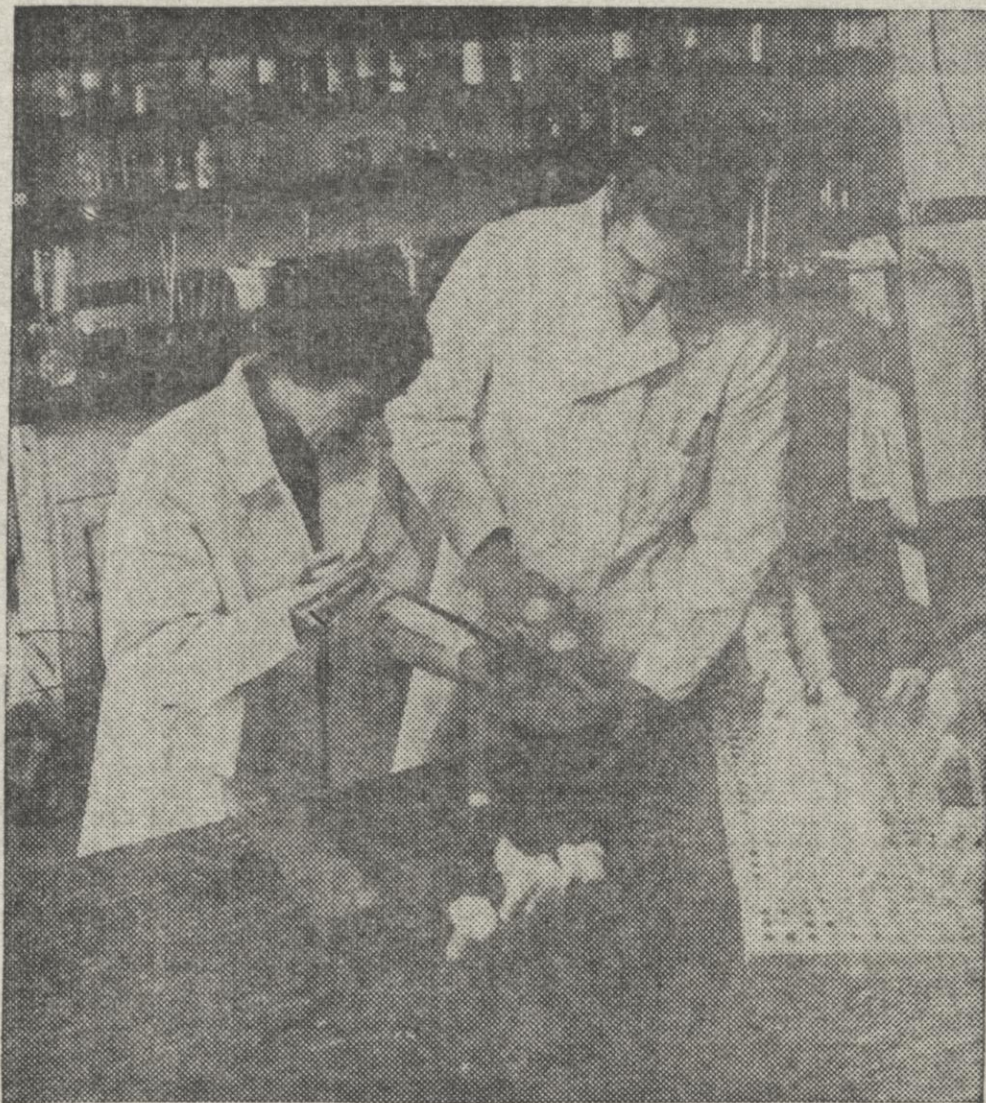
In her laboratory Dr. McCoy and her assistants would grow a large number of bacteria "colonies," as they are termed, upon the nutrient material — nutrient agar — which bacteriologists find indispensable. This nutrient agar is a jelly-like substance containing food for the bacteria. While warm it is poured into small circular dishes which have a peculiar capacity for keeping the material free of unwanted microbes without excluding air—and after the agar has cooled and solidified, it offers a very visible surface upon which the introduced bacteria colonies will grow.

Dr. McCoy would probably select as possible antibiotic producing bacteria those which go by the names "bacillus," "actinomyces," or certain fungi. These she would grow on her circular, or "petri" dishes.

After they had begun to grow in visible numbers Dr. McCoy would introduce the typhoid germs into the agar "ring" and settle back to watch the fight—to be sure it's a fight that would only excite a bacteriologist, for the result would be apparent only to such a trained observer, but it's a fight that could easily result in discovery of an antibiotic that would put typhoid down for the permanent count.

If this "fight" shows that one of the organisms does produce a substance injurious to the typhoid — or other bacteria under experimentation—then work begins to determine whether the antibiotic

Watch "Bugs" Fight Disease



This picture shows Dr. Elizabeth McCoy and an assistant at work in her bacteriological laboratory at the University of Wisconsin where bacterial "bugs" fight disease.

is potent enough to be considered important, and later, if this proves to be the case, the quantity manufacture, purification, and chemical analysis of the antibiotic will take many more months of constant work and experimentation.

All along this scientific road are pitfalls which may render the work useless. Perhaps the antibiotic, which is a toxic upon bacteria, will also have an injurious effect on humans; perhaps it cannot be extracted from the bacteria — produced chemicals without destroying its properties, perhaps it cannot be crystallized, or perhaps, though not toxic in itself, it is intimately tied up with a compound which is poisonous to animals. If, for example, it contains a compound called histamine, very frequently found in this sort of material, it must be further purified, for histamine causes anaphylactic shock and other smooth muscle spasms.

If it comes through all of these tests—and the chances are well illustrated by the fact that only four or five antibiotics of widespread value ever have—mankind will have another of the wonder-working drugs to put on the medical shelf along with penicillin and streptomycin.

The State University's work on penicillin, in which a high-producing variety of the mold was isolated for quantity-manufacturing purposes, shows how scientific work now depends more and more upon the work of many cooperating scientists rather than upon the work of individuals.

"The penicillin experiments give a very good example of how research must be done today," Dr. McCoy said, "as each project is so often a combination of sciences. This manner of working allows the scientists to accomplish things that couldn't possibly be done individually.

"Science has passed its descriptive stages—and is now a study of the mechanisms which govern life," she continued.

"For example, I worked with other University scientists for two summers in northern Wisconsin studying the relation of food to the condition of the fish in our lakes—and to do this we had to have a biologist, chemists, geologists, physicists, bacteriologists, ichthyologists, and limnologists."

The University of Wisconsin was selected as one of the three schools in the nation to work on penicillin for the federal government, and the work done here was with the joint cooperation of three departments — bacteriology, botany, and biochemistry.

But the work has now turned toward the discovery of new antibiotics—although there are numerous other projects under way, among them yeast, hemp, and rubber production, in each of

Clock --

(Continued From Page 1)

the 1948-49 school year, to be exact.

This clockface reminder, designed by Ed Schumann, Madison artist-photographer, for the State University, uses the University's seal for its center-piece with the years since 1848-49 marked off in periodic sequence around the dial.

Somehow, great moments in the University's century-old history came out on the quarter-hour sequences in this century-clock. The end of the first quarter-hour period, 1865-66, saw the reorganization of the University by the state legislature following the passage by Congress of the now famed Morrill act for the support of a college of agriculture and mechanic arts without excluding other scientific and classical studies. The University grew stronger more rapidly after this date, history now shows.

The half-hour mark, 1890-91, saw the completion of the now famous Babcock milk test at the University by Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock, and thus really launched the University on its program of conducting much science research and many public services in all fields for the entire state, in addition to its work of providing higher general education and professional teaching for the sons and daughters of the state, thus really inaugurating for the first time the now famed "Wisconsin Idea" in education—that a University should serve its state at the same time that it teaches the youth of the state.

The three-quarter hour mark in 1918-19 saw the end of World War I and the first terrific expansion in the University's enrollment, from 4,173 to 7,294 in a few short months, just as enrollment after World War II has now jumped to almost 12,000, a new record high in the University's history.

which bacteria play an important part.

"Work with antibiotics is one of the popular bacteriological fields at this time," Dr. McCoy said, "and both universities and pharmaceutical houses have staffs engaged in research.

"We might hit another as good as penicillin," she stated. "It would be wonderful if we could find a cure for malaria."

So it is in this hope—of finding new antibiotics—that Dr. McCoy, whose quiet modesty belies her position in the world of bacteriologists, works with her students and fellow scientists, growing thousands of bacteria in petri dishes—and pitting them against those which give mankind its diseases—with the possibility that another penicillin, streptomycin, or gramicidin will be located and send more of the pathogens "down for the count."

2 Sessions, 18 Meets Make U. Summer Study

The 1946 Summer Session of the University of Wisconsin will again include a full semester of work and an eight-week session for both undergraduates and graduates. Registration for the summer semester will be held May 30 to June 1 and classes will start June 3. This session will close Sept. 14, with examinations from Sept. 11 to 14. Students in the eight-week session will register on June 21 and 22 and begin classes on June 24. The eight-week session closes Aug. 16.

The summer semester, which will offer classes for beginning and advanced students in all fields of education, includes in its curriculum many new and timely courses in various schools and departments. These will include a survey of world politics, management and labor relations, major geographic problems of Latin America, general aspects of human relations, economic institutions in the post-war economy, and the psychology of personality.

In the eight-week session, the hundreds of courses offered will include such divergent subjects as air transportation, climatology, cooperatives, criminal identification by scientific methods, diagnosis of scholarship and behavior difficulties, economic life in Europe, education of the deaf, elements of broadcasting, Far Eastern politics, geography of the U. S. S. R., industrial psychology, international organizations, and labor problems.

Also offered will be courses on moral conduct and society, origins and history of World War II, personnel management, sociological aspects of personnel problems, political parties and public opinion, problems in human nutrition, problems of racial and other minority groups in the U. S., the psychology of human adjustment, radio and society, reorganization of rural schools, beginning Russian, survey of world politics, and transportation problems.

During the eight-week session the English department will repeat the writer's institute, inaugurated successfully during the 1945 session. Some 17 other spe-

Housing --

(Continued from Page 6)

another war center.

All of the housing for veterans is rented to them on a bare cost basis by the University to help the veterans in their efforts to make up for lost time in getting their educations. The rest of the housing for students during the emergency has been found in Madison homes or on the campus. Madison citizens cooperated with the University this winter by providing rooms for 300 more students in their homes, while students living in campus dormitories gave further cooperation by doubling up in single rooms to provide housing to another 300 students.

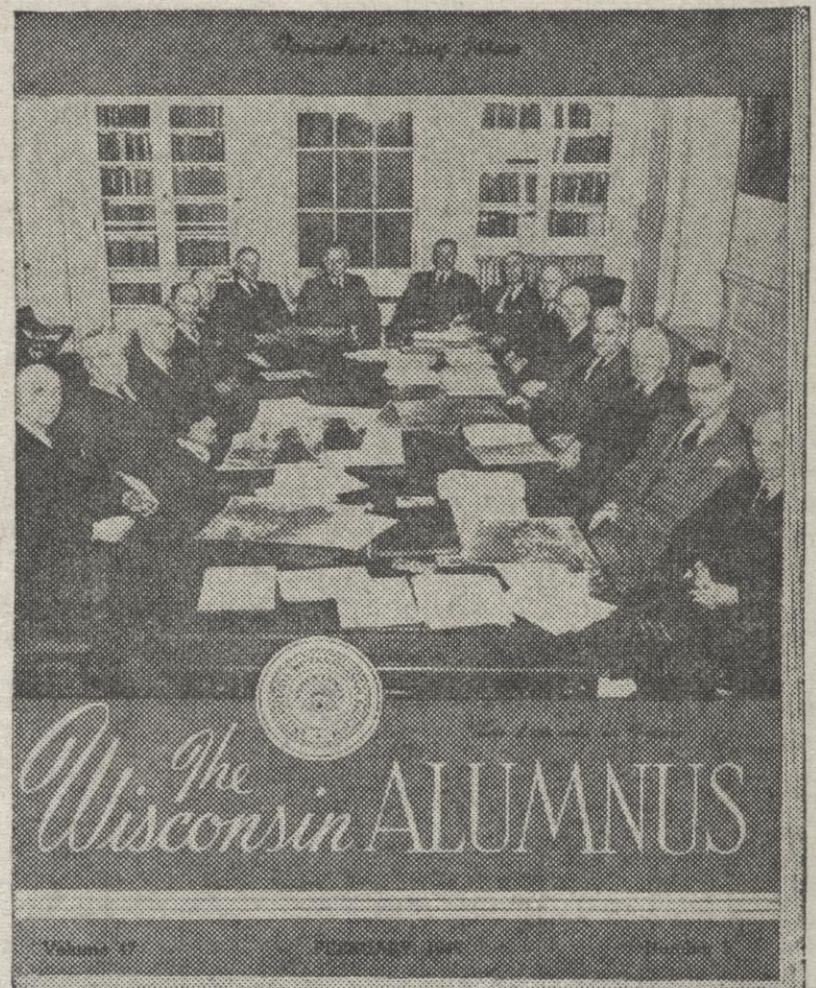
In all of these ways the University of Wisconsin has been able to take care of the terrific upsurge in its enrollment this winter, from a total of 9,209 last fall to 12,423 at the opening of the engineering semester in March, a new record high figure, with enrollment of veterans pursuing their war-delayed educations under the GI Bill of Rights surging upward from 1,200 to 5,000 in the same period.

Enrollment during the next summer at Wisconsin is expected to stay above the 10,000 mark, and is expected to hit 15,000 next fall, setting a new high enrollment figure for the State University in its almost 100-year-old history.

Veterans Eager Beavers as Student Part-Time Workers

Veterans attending the University of Wisconsin are eager beavers at getting and holding part-time jobs, Miss Marion Tormey, head of the Student Employment Bureau, reports. Most ex-service-men are unable to live comfortably on their GI subsidy, and are anxious to augment their incomes. They are being placed in jobs as post office helpers, basketball referees for the city recreation department, office workers, store clerks, janitors and truck drivers. Many have taken meal jobs or jobs where they are able to work for room and board.

cial institutes and clinics and five educational workshops will be held during the session.



1,181 Badgers

were mentioned in the February WISCONSIN ALUMNUS

Many of those alumni were your friends and classmates—people you like to read about. Every issue of the ALUMNUS is packed with news about your University and about alumni you know. Membership in the Wisconsin Alumni Association brings you the ALUMNUS every month, plus Harry Stuhldreher's Football Letters, ticket preference for all home games, and the satisfaction that comes with doing things for Wisconsin.

Mail Your Application Today

Wisconsin Alumni Association, 770 Langdon Street, Madison. Here is my check for membership in the classification indicated: [] Intermediate membership \$2 (Classes of '41 to '45 inclusive) [] Regular membership \$4 [] Victory membership \$10 [] Life membership \$75. Name, Address, City, State. Membership is open to anyone who has attended the University one semester or more.

Bring Wagner Fish Collection to U. W.

As another step in expanding its knowledge and research in the biology of Wisconsin lakes, the University of Wisconsin recently brought back the Wagner fish collection, containing about 153 species of the fish found in Wisconsin, from the University of Michigan where it has been housed for many years. In addition to cataloguing and adding to this collection for the purposes of research and teaching, the State University, under the direction of Arthur D. Hasler, associate professor of zoology, has been carrying on numerous research projects in connection with Wisconsin lakes.

The Wagner fish collection was made from 1905 to 1908 by George Wagner, professor emeritus at the State University, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History survey. At that time an exhaustive study of the state's fish and their normal environment was made. Because of insufficient personnel to care for the collection at Wisconsin, the collection was then sent to the University of Michigan, where C. Willard Greene published for the Wisconsin Conservation department a book based on the collection showing the distribution of Wisconsin fishes.

In 1945, realizing the importance of the collection as a basis for studying the biology of Wisconsin lakes, the University of Wisconsin and the State Conservation department cooperated in bringing the collection back to Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Alumni Research foundation is sponsoring its maintenance for the first year.

Cataloguing, supervising the museum, identifying species that have not been worked over, and adding to the collection was started under the supervision of Dr. John D. Black, of the Conservation department, with Prof. Hasler in charge of the project.

Prof. Hasler has indicated the wide possibilities of adding to the Wagner fish collection since the fish in the Mississippi river bordering the state are now being studied for the first time, and since, with the building of more roads, it is now possible to get to certain rivers and streams which were not available at the time the collection was begun. One of the important factors in continuing the collection lies in the fact that, with such a study and classification, it is possible to avoid a confusion in the species which form the basis for research work.

It is intended that a sizeable volume on the fish of Wisconsin will be published within the next few years on the basis of the Wagner fish collection.

Among the many projects which have been completed by the University of Wisconsin's department of zoology in relation to the biology of lakes is that connected with the study of perch in Lake Mendota. This project was conducted by Prof. Hasler with the aid of several assistants, C. W. Threisen, Harold Ball, Robert Dean, Hans P. Thomsen, Elizabeth Jones, and Norman Levine. Dean, a lieutenant in the army air corps, gave his life for his country at Luzon during the war.

A study of the Brule river, one of Wisconsin's largest trout streams, has also been completed under the direction of Prof. Hasler and Edward Schneberger, of the Wisconsin Conservation department. The results of this study, which was begun when it became evident that a large expenditure for the planting of fish was not having the desired results of maintaining or improving fishing, were published in the summer issue of the Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Science.

Another study which has been completed is that which dealt with the animal and small fish populations of Lake Mendota, conducted by Jay D. Andrews and Prof. Hasler.

A project which is still being continued at the State University is that concerned with bait minnows. Under this project two of the 50 species of minnows are being studied with a view to dis-

covering the habits, habitat preferences, and methods of raising and increasing the supply of bait minnows, a supply which is becoming scarce.

World - -

(Continued From Page 1)

Daniels said, "but it has presented the nation with unprecedented responsibility. We are now able to tap the same source of energy that characterizes the intense heat of the sun and the stars."

As far as military security would permit, Prof. Daniels explained the working of the bomb, the possible peacetime uses of the new atomic power, and the inevitable political implications which its discovery forces upon the nation and the world.

The damaging effect of the atom bomb comes from three sources, Daniels said; from the shock wave in the air which destroys buildings and life, and from the heat, and the radiation given off.

"In a sense," Daniels added, "it kills three times—for each of these are lethal."

"The ashes of the bomb are intensely radioactive," he continued, "and the two Japanese targets were so chosen that the ashes would not fall on the ground but would drift off over the sea and make it safe for workers when they went into the area."

Scientists believe, Daniels stated, that the bomb probably saved the lives of huge numbers of American and British lives, and in all probability, the lives of more Japanese. It is estimated that fewer Japanese were killed by the bomb than would have been destroyed in invasion—the invasion scheduled for Nov. 2.

Daniels continued, however, that the bomb as yet had no defense. "I can see only retaliation as a weapon against its use," he said, "and that is no defense. In addition, America is a good target for the bomb. We have too many large cities."

"Now that distances are not important we should disperse our cities and build them in strips rather than circles which correspond too closely with bombing patterns. Perhaps we should go underground—but that is no defense, either, because the bomb can be set by time to go off at a later date, and placed within the area."

"There is only one solution," he emphasized. "We've got to eliminate war—and we've got to do it now."

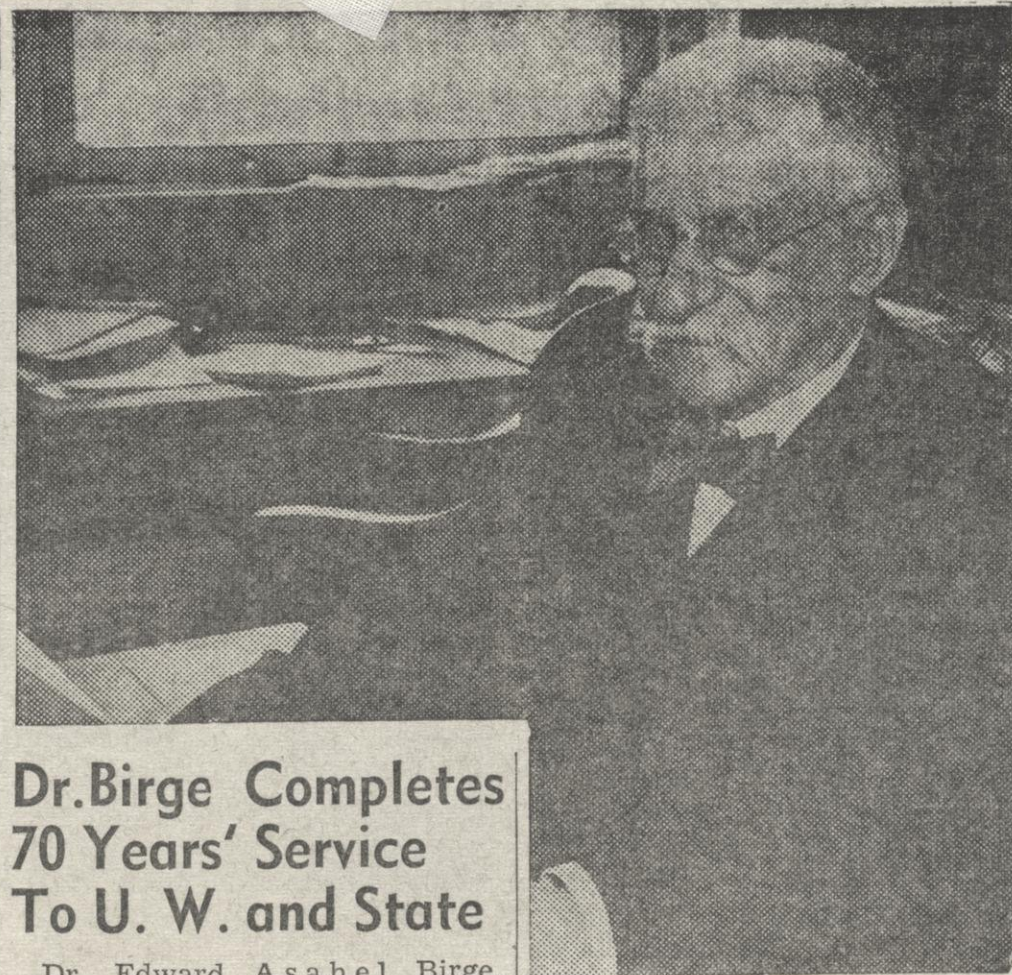
Daniels' chief interest, however, is in the peacetime use of atomic energy. He advised that we should be cautious not to oversell the peacetime use of the atom—because the nation seems at the moment all too eager to accept it as a solution to all problems, and it will be years before those hopes can be realized.

Although Daniels feels the facts concerning atomic fission should be given to other nations—and scientists are unanimously agreed on this point—the industrial secrets and facts concerning the bomb should be kept. "In my opinion," he said, "it would not be improper to do either of these things, for it is a regular practice among industries and nations to keep secrets of this type. Details of the bomb should be kept completely secret—just as military secrets are always kept."

Strict control is necessary from a safety standpoint in industry as well as international control to prevent the manufacture of bombs, he said. "This may even mean keeping a strict limitation upon power piles. We don't like it, but control has got to come for the good of the nation and the world."

"The nations of Europe could have bombs in three years—sooner if they devoted more energy to it than we did, and having our lead," he said.

"We have three short years to put the world house in order," he stated. "There must not be another war—we must eliminate the causes of war. As far as I can see Public Enemy Number One is the man who says there have always been wars and there always will be. This is an ideal time—the only



Dr. Birge Completes 70 Years' Service To U. W. and State

Dr. Edward Asahel Birge, president emeritus of the University of Wisconsin, on Jan. 5 celebrated his 70th year of continuous service to the state of Wisconsin and its University.

For it was on January 5, 1875, that Dr. Birge came to the University of Wisconsin, at the age of 24, as an instructor in natural history. Now 94 years of age, Dr. Birge, shown in this picture, is considered "the grand old man" of Wisconsin's and America's scientists-scholars-educators.

Still spry, sharp, and in good health, he spends part of each day, even though he technically retired 21 years ago in 1925, at work in his office in the Biology building on the Wisconsin campus. He learned to operate a typewriter as he approached his 90th birthday five years ago, and still does much of his own typing, his co-workers say, and he's pretty good at it. At present he is working on a volume on the physical, chemical, and biological conditions of Wisconsin's lake waters, a field in which he has specialized since retiring as president of the University in 1925.

In 1875 he became an instructor in natural history at Wisconsin, professor of zoology from 1897-1911, dean of the College of Letters and Science, 1891-1918, acting president of the University, 1900-1903, and president of the University of Wisconsin 1918-1925, being president emeritus of the University since September 1, 1925.

Monopoly Is Not Wise Protection From Atom Bomb

"It would be unwise for the democracies to place much confidence in the protection against atomic bombings afforded by our present near-monopoly of uranium ore supplies," according to Dr. R. C. Emmons, University of Wisconsin geologist.

"Russia has 'taken over' the deposits of Joachimsthal, Bohemia, and the adjacent deposit at Johanngeorgenstadt, Saxony," the geologist revealed in a statement explaining the significance of pitchblende and carnotite specimens exhibited in the University of Wisconsin Geological Museum.

Dr. Emmons added: "It may be assumed that future discoveries of pitchblende will be kept secret except by the democracies, where secrecy is more difficult."

71 Graduate from Navy Engineer Study at U. W.

The eighth Navy V-12 commencement held on the campus of the University of Wisconsin, and the first in which the naval training program graduates received their officer commissions here, was held in the Memorial Union theater on the campus recently. The 71 naval trainee graduates were given their commissions and sworn in as ensigns in the United States Navy by Capt. J. E. Hurff, and were presented their certificates of graduation by Prof. Morton O. Withey, acting dean of the College of Engineering at the State University. All of the men will be in their officer's uniforms for the formal commissioning.

time—to outlaw war. There is only one thing stronger than atomic power—the heart of man."

Faculty - -

(Continued From Page 1)

the State University. This has also been approved by the general University faculty and regents.

In approving the first new curriculum, the most important changes sanctioned by the faculty in present college curriculum and degree regulations were the scaling down of existing foreign language requirements only slightly, and the discontinuance, after those now enrolled in studies leading to it have completed the work, of the bachelor of philosophy degree. The first new curriculum and the two degrees to which it leads, will go into effect with the opening of the 1946 summer semester next summer.

The proposed alternative integrated curriculum, approved in principle so far by the letters and science faculty only, would be a more drastic change from past and present study curriculum procedure in general American collegiate education, and therefore could not finally be put into effect for several years. The college faculty authorized appointment of a committee to draft a final detailed closely integrated alternative B. A. curriculum.

Realizing that such an alternative integrated curriculum, which will also lead to the general bachelor of arts degree after four years of study, would require considerable planning and preparation before it can finally be put into effect, the Curriculum Committee recommended and the college faculty approved, that it be put into effect at the opening of the school year in 1948-49, and that the letters and science faculty take prompt steps to insure that all necessary preparatory work be undertaken. To assure this, the faculty approved appointment of the committee to draft a final alternative curriculum, and make plans for its establishment in 1948-49.

The proposed alternative bachelor of arts general course curriculum as suggested would require its students to take seven study credits in communication; six credits in English literature, World literature, music, or the arts; three credits in Techniques of Study; 10 credits in Natural Science; 13 credits in Social Studies, including the social world, anthropology, cultural geography, economics, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, or sociology; 22 credits in Area Studies, including non-English culture and American culture; and personal and social adjustment studies; as well as the University's regular physical, military science, and major study credit requirements. The studies listed above are for the first two years' work largely.

The Committee explained to the faculty that the letters and science college's new proposed alternative B. A. general course curriculum should be designed to develop in the student electing it these abilities and attainments:

1. The ability to express himself clearly in speaking and writing;
2. The ability to read critically and intelligently, not only for purposes of information and in-

struction, but also for the purpose of detecting propaganda and testing general statements regarding human nature and society. This depends upon the development of a sense of what constitutes evidence, together with a competence to interpret simple graphs and statistics;

3. An understanding of the general contours of the physical and biological sciences that will produce an intelligent appreciation of the methods and techniques employed in advancing our knowledge and control of physical and biological forces.

4. An appreciation of the imperative importance of adjusting economic, political, and social life to the far-reaching changes brought about by the applications of natural science to our culture. This objective includes the development in the student of an elementary competence in the methods of the social sciences and humanities with special reference to the bearings of these disciplines on the problems confronting the United States and the World.

5. An understanding of the biological, psychological, social and cultural bases of the student's own personality, and of the personalities of his associates and fellowmen, and an ability to adjust himself in individually satisfying and socially desirable ways to the family, the community, and the larger world.

6. An appreciation and understanding of a language and culture other than his own.

7. An awareness of man's achievement in music and art, and a sense of the aesthetic and moral values which characterize our tradition and our civilization.

The Committee also explained that any curriculum should give the greatest possible consideration to the needs of those students who will spend but one or two years in college, and that the proposed alternative curriculum would be more likely to satisfy this requirement than any past or present curriculum of the University.

In recommending approval of the proposed alternative B. A. curriculum in principle, the committee admitted that the task of framing a college curriculum in general education suitable for preparing young men and women to meet the extraordinary challenges of our time "is so complicated and difficult as to suggest the validity, and even desirability, of alternative curricula of quite different types".

It explained that the proposed alternative integrated curriculum would operate parallel to the first B. A.-B. S. curriculum approved by the letters and science faculty earlier, so that students could choose either.

The Committee emphasized to the college faculty that the new proposed alternative curriculum is "not an experimental program".

Recommending that the proposed curriculum could be instituted in the fall of 1948, the committee pointed out that this would allow time for the necessary planning of new courses, as well as for adjustment of personnel, to be chosen from the present senior teaching staff of the University, and incidentally would enable the introduction of a final new alternative curriculum to become a significant feature of the University's centennial year in 1948-49.

Army Praises U. W. For Training Record

In a tour of inspection of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit at the University of Wisconsin recently, Col. Robert C. Sharp, head of the ROTC for the Sixth Service command with headquarters in Chicago, remarked that the Wisconsin unit is well equipped with physical facilities and skilled personnel to make a continuing fine record in the work of training ROTC cadets.

Col. Sharp further stated that the University of Wisconsin has an excellent reputation with the War Department for fulfilling its promises and commitments and that the army is looking forward to maintaining this cordial relationship during the post-war years ahead.

The ROTC unit on the State University campus, now under the command of Col. Willis S. Matthews, is expected to grow materially during the next several semesters with the return of male students being accelerated and with the advanced ROTC courses which lead to reserve army commissions being resumed.

Steenbock Vitamin D Patents, Benefactors of Research for 20 Years, Dedicated to Public

Dedication to the public of the widely known Steenbock patents relating to the production of Vitamin D by irradiation with ultra-violet light has been announced by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation at the University of Wisconsin.

George I. Haight, Chicago, prominent Wisconsin alumnus and president of the foundation, revealed that all litigation on the Steenbock patents, including suits in California and Illinois, has been terminated.

At the same time, Dr. Edwin B. Fred, president of the State university, reviewing the 20-year record of the foundation in serving the University by supplying substantial funds for scientific research. He asserted that the State University "is thankful for the good work of the foundation in many fields."

In dedicating the Steenbock patents to the public, the Foundation was motivated by several considerations, Mr. Haight explained. Litigation on the Steenbock patents has been long continued and expensive. After a decision upholding the patents in California District Court, on appeal this decision was reversed by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. That court first wrote an opinion adverse to the patents. It later withdrew that opinion and then wrote a new opinion, also adverse to the patents although on quite different grounds. The Supreme Court the United States in October, 1945, finally refused to review this ruling.

In litigation in Chicago, the government, in 1944, sought to intervene as a party in order to present charges of anti-trust law violation, he continued. The Foundation welcomed the opportunity to have these charges thoroughly investigated and was quite prepared to meet any legal criticisms leveled against it in the handling of the Steenbock patents. The Foundation not only did not oppose government intervention in the suit but aided it in becoming a party. The main Steenbock patent expired on August 13, 1945. Certain foreign patents had previously expired. There remained living only some quite specific patents in this country and the Canadian patents.

"The refusal of the Supreme Court to review the California decision was in no wise a passing upon the merits of the patents, Mr. Haight declared. "Its failure to issue the writ of certiorari only meant that the cause was not considered by it one presenting issues or such legal consequence that it should review it. Royalties on the Steenbock patents, including the fundamental one now expired, had been repeatedly reduced by the Foundation until the amount involved was not large. Practices charged by the government to violate the anti-trust laws, although always considered proper in every respect by the Foundation and its legal advisors, were all largely abandoned long prior to the making of these charges by the government."

"Dedication of the patents and termination of the litigation does not carry with it any admission of any wrong doing by the Foundation or its licensees. These issues have not been adjudicated by the court. The litigation, with the government a party, would have been protracted and costly."

"The Foundation's Trustees, whose aim is to aid the University of Wisconsin in its research program in the field of the natural sciences, concluded that the tens of thousands of dollars in expense that the litigation would involve would be better employed if given to the University for scientific research," Mr. Haight asserted.

Dedication of the patents can have no appreciable effect upon the availability or the price to the public of Vitamin D and Vitamin D products, he revealed. Foundation royalties are and for years have been so low that their elimination can scarcely be reflected in prices to the consumer. Vitamin D is today the cheapest of the known vitamins, based upon well established daily requirements for those vitamins. Recently the Foundation's royalty on sufficient



DR. HARRY STEENBOCK
"dedicate vitamin D patents to public"



GEORGE I. HAIGHT

Vitamin D to supply a baby with two and a half times his normal daily requirement of Vitamin D for a period of nearly three years has been one cent. Likewise, the Foundation's royalties on the Vitamin D in a bottle of 100 multivitamin tablets or capsules, retailing for \$2.50 to \$7.00 has been 1/20th of a cent.

"Dedication of the Steenbock patents does not mean discontinuance of the Foundation's operations," Mr. Haight said. "It is handling, and will continue to handle as heretofore, several other inventions which are producing substantial income for the University of Wisconsin. It is anticipated that in the future other important inventions will be assigned to and developed by it."

In pursuit of its undertakings the Foundation has acquired a site in Madison upon which it is planning to erect at least two buildings, one a modern and well equipped laboratory for continuance of the Foundation's control work in the testing of vitamin and other products and for research in new fields. It is expected that it will continue to serve the University for many years to come, Mr. Haight declared.

Pres. Fred pointed out that the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation has, for over 20 years, served the University of Wisconsin ably in supplying substantial funds for scientific research. It has been governed by a board of prominent alumni and of high character and integrity who without compensation have served as its Trustees, he said, asserting that "their University is grateful for and justly proud of their accomplishments in its behalf."

"In its services to the University the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation has contributed to hundreds of concrete specific research projects and enterprises for many of which it has been the sole source of support," Pres. Fred said. "Hundreds of handicapped young men and women have had their professional training in research provided by the Foundation."

"This group, augmented each year, radiated its influence into the colleges and universities, the medical schools, the research institutes, and the industries of every state in the union and into the service both of state and national government. The cumulative influence of the members of this group as productive research workers grows greater each year."

"The program supported by the Foundation has been truly a far seeing and constructive program for the support of research. The Research Committee has constantly pursued its purpose to promote the advancement of knowledge and to train graduate students for careers in research. To this end the funds supplied by the Foundation have been of incalculable value."

Pres. Fred revealed that the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation pioneered in the field of aiding research at educational institutions by developing, for the benefit of the University of Wisconsin, inventions assigned to it, and he pointed out that its example has been followed at more than 20 other institutions.

"Patents on the production of Vitamin D by ultra-violet light

irradiation made by Dr. Harry Steenbock have been dedicated to the public by the Foundation," he said. "These important discoveries have been recognized by scientists throughout the world as products of true genius of great benefit to mankind. While a court has held invalid certain of the patents on these discoveries, that action has not detracted from the recognition given this significant scientific work or from the gratitude of humanitarians for it."

"The able and loyal alumni who compose the board of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation have taken an action that seems fair and wise from the standpoint of the public, the University, and the Foundation. The University is thankful for the good work of the Foundation in many fields."

Directory Lists 2,416 Journalism Alumni

Some 2,416 names are listed in the Fourth Edition of the Alumni Directory of the School of Journalism of the University of Wisconsin, which has recently been distributed. This edition, succeeding the 1942 edition, carries through the class of 1945. Among the names included in the Directory are: 1,584 graduates who received the B.A. in journalism; 112 recipients of the M.A. in journalism; 10 who took the Ph.D. with double minor in journalism; 152 Agricultural journalism graduates; 51 who earned the M.S. in Agricultural Journalism; 29 former and present journalism department faculty members; 32 former graduate assistants in the department, and 446 "others in journalism classes" who did not complete the degree but have made their mark in the profession.

Grad Helps Build Atom Bomb Plant, Wins Medal

Another University of Wisconsin graduate, Colonel Franklin T. Matthias of the engineering class of 1930, who was area engineer at the atomic bomb plant at Hanford, Washington, has earned the Distinguished Service medal for outstanding war service. From February 1943 to August 1945 Col. Matthias was responsible for the construction and maintenance of plant areas and housing facilities at the Hanford camp which grew from nothing to a population of 51,000 people in June, 1944.

U. W. Rated as Leader in Education

The academic, research, public service, and educational capacities of the University of Wisconsin mark it as one of the nation's leaders, according to George Sessions Perry, noted young novelist and writer, whose article on the state university and the city of Madison appeared in the Jan. 5 issue of the Saturday Evening Post as part of the Cities of America series.

Reflecting the leadership of President E. B. Fred, the function of the University "is not only to disseminate knowledge but through research to acquire new knowledge and to see that it finds a place in the lives of the people," Perry wrote.

In his article Perry reviews the work of the University in the fields of medicine and agriculture, education and research, and the many other facilities which place the State University in a nearly unparalleled position to serve the people of both the state and the nation.

"On a straight basis of scholarship," Perry said, "the University of Wisconsin can look any other institution squarely in the eye."

Emphasizing that it is the College of Agriculture which most effectively exemplifies this "determination to incorporate its findings into the lives of the people," Perry states that the work of the University in agriculture and dairying, along with the well-known 15-week winter short course, is one of the keystones to state leadership.

It is also in this "exhilarating air of academic freedom" that Wisconsin has been able to achieve in economic, social, and political thought some of the most profound and far-reaching of ideas. Perry writes, in this vein, that the words of Pres. Charles Kendall Adams are significant: "Whatever may be the limitations which trammel inquiry elsewhere, we believe that the great State University of Wisconsin should ever encourage that continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone the truth can be found."

U. W. Nation's Housing Study Headquarters

Delegates to the national housing research conference held recently at the University of Wisconsin approved a proposal that a committee headed by Richard U. Ratcliff, Wisconsin professor of land economics in the school of commerce, should act as a temporary coordinator of research for the governmental, institutional, and university bodies represented at the conference.

The State University will act as a "clearing house" until it is determined whether the Social Science Research Council, New York, would be able to set up a committee on housing research, and provide a staff for the purpose of providing information concerning the needs and current activities in the field of housing research.

The conference was called to determine a manner by which housing research could be stimulated and coordinated in order to learn the causes of the current national housing problem and to prevent the recurrence of such problems in the future.

The findings of the conference will be published in the Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics, published at Wisconsin, and in addition, will include an elaborate list of research proposals.

Prof. Ratcliff, who served as chairman of the conference, was selected to coordinate the research until a permanent body can be set up. He will appoint a small committee for advisory purposes, and it is expected that another conference will be held within a year.

Former Student Sends \$200, Thanks for Aid

A former student who received financial aid from the state and its University in 1921-22 to complete her education remembered that help extended to her more than two decades ago and has sent a gift of \$200 to the University, Pres. Edwin B. Fred has reported.

The former student is Miss Louise Allen Green, now of Washington, D. C. Miss Green received her master's degree from the University in 1922, with a major in economics. She has been a teacher at eastern colleges. While a student at the University in 1921-22 she received a legislative scholarship of \$200 as financial aid for outstanding students. In her letter tendering the gift she wrote:

"Enclosed is my check for \$200 which I would like to have you use as you think would be most useful for the University. My check is a means of returning to your state and University a very generous gift."

'46 Prom Students' Biggest Social Event

"Something Sentimental" was the theme of the University of Wisconsin's first post-war "Prom," one of the traditional social events held on the campus of the State University. The largest Prom ever to have been held in the University's near-hundred year history, the event was attended by 1,800 couples, many of them veterans who only recently returned to college from service. It is one of the many social affairs for students held directly on the University campus.



U. W. Engineers Study Chemical Catalysts, Important to Industries of State, Nation

Research into the nature of chemical catalysts — those little-known but invaluable "philosopher-stones" of industry — which is now being conducted at the University of Wisconsin, may prove to be of immeasurable utility in the manufacture of the new textiles, plastics, synthetic rubber, and the multitude of other products which will characterize the post-war world.

The same 10 year program of research which in the past four years has given the American war effort assistance in the problem of synthetic rubber production, manufacture of huge quantities of aviation gasoline and other chemicals, will now be continued toward development of the fundamental principles applicable to catalysis — a chemical process involved almost without exception in the production of the new synthetics.

Under the direction of K. M. Watson and O. A. Hougen, both of the chemical engineering department of the University, the program will be devoted to the study of principles of industrial design for the processes which involve catalysis.

It has been found that the entire range of industrial catalysis is based on a few fundamental principles — and the work of Wisconsin scientists is expected to enable industry in the future to avoid rule-of-thumb methods and to predict in advance how each plant will function before it is constructed.

The research completed during the war in the butadiene industry — the manufacture of synthetic rubber — may be taken as an example of the value of this work. The scientists at Wisconsin studied the design of rubber manufacturing plants for the federal government, both from the standpoint of operating conditions and methods of design, with the goal in mind of greater and cheaper production of butadiene.

"It was well known that the original plants were hastily designed," said Prof. Watson, "and what we were trying to find was how they might better have been constructed — and how the improvements discovered could be incorporated into the plants to increase their efficiency."

"In addition," Watson continued, "we studied a number of other chemical systems, among them the catalytic oxidation of sulphur dioxide to make sulfuric acid, one of the keystones of the chemical industry; catalytic hydrogenation of iso-octene to make iso-octanes, the principle component of aviation gasoline; the production of toluene from benzene and xylene—toluene is used in the manufacture of powerful explosives and aviation gasoline; the catalytic dehydrogenation of butane to make butylenes for the synthetic rubber and gasoline industries, and the catalytic production of sulfuric chloride by activated carbon for chlorine manufacture without the use of an electric current."

The same principles which were found to govern these catalytic processes will now be applied to the other major American synthetic industries—to enable those industries to better predict what manufacturing plants will be capable of accomplishing before construction has begun.

The scientists at Wisconsin have, of course, developed specific data only on the processes which they have studied—but the prin-

ciples are applicable to all of the synthetic manufacturing processes.

In addition the men have worked on problems not directly connected with catalysis but which were of great wartime value to industry; the extraction from petroleum, for example, of benzene for synthetic rubber, of toluene for explosives, and xylene for aviation gasoline.

"We are currently studying the pyrolysis of propane to make ethylene," Watson said, "which is the starting point in the production of a great many organic chemicals — for example, ethyl alcohol, ethylene glycol, commonly used as anti-freeze, and styrene, another component of synthetic rubber."

In all of the work which has been done, and in that which is contemplated, the scientists have been trying to discern the underlying principles that control operations of catalysis and synthesis types, with the object in mind of predicting the performance of proposed plants — with the purpose of obtaining optimum design and lowest possible cost; it is work that will prove to be of importance to the nation's synthetic industries.

Foundation Tells How Insurance Can Help Fund

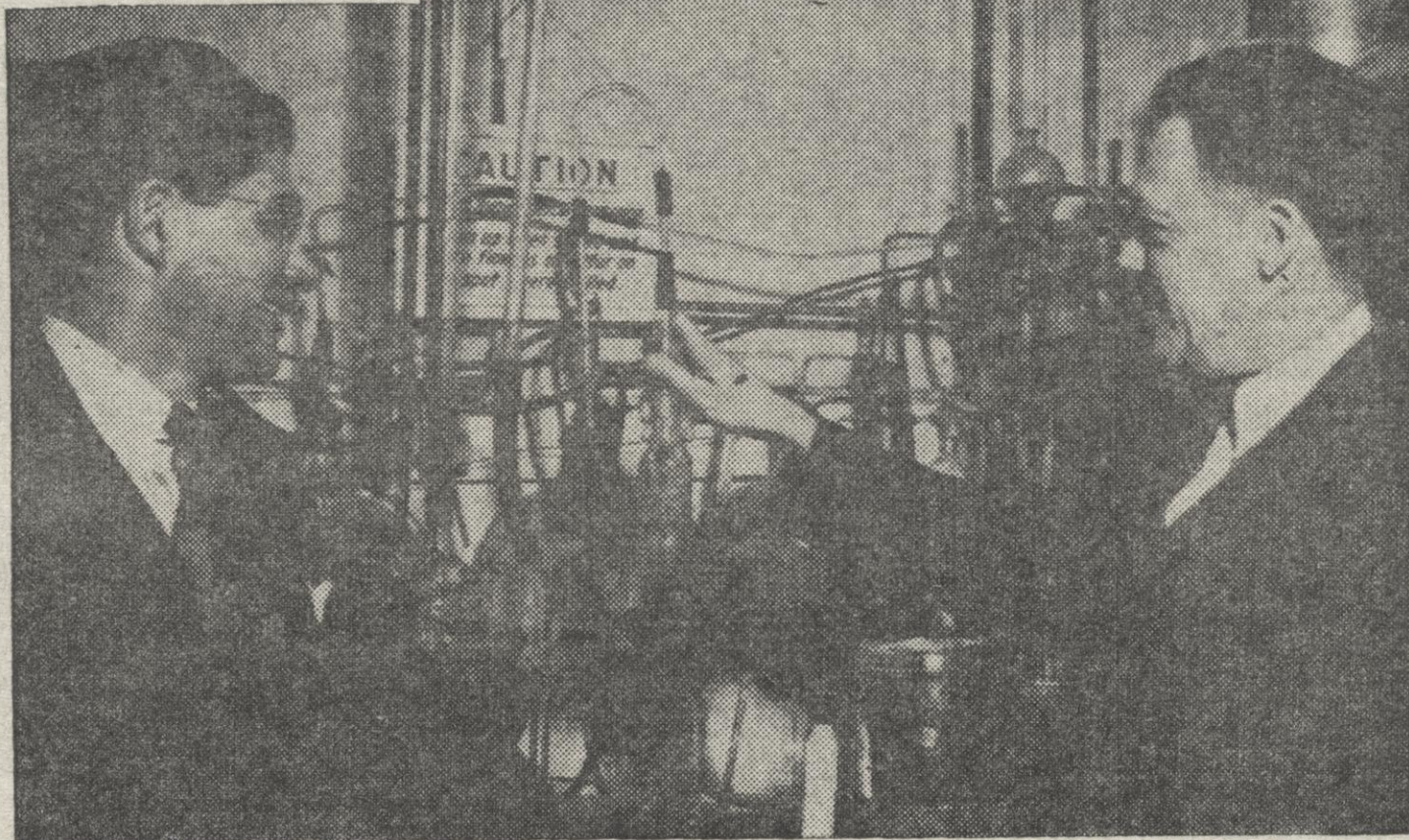
The officers and directors of the University of Wisconsin Foundation are convinced that there are a great number of alumni as well as many friends of the institution who will wish to assist the University through the Foundation by assignment of either paid-up life insurance policies or policies on which they are now paying premiums; or by purchase of an additional life insurance policy either on themselves or on the life of someone in whom they have an insurable interest.

As a means of initiating their plan to raise money by use of life insurance, they recently published a small booklet, captioned: "HOW YOU CAN HELP TO BUILD AND PERPETUATE THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN BY MEANS OF INSURANCE," which is divided into four parts:

- (a) Purpose of the University of Wisconsin Foundation.
- (b) Primary Plans and Projects of the Foundation.
- (c) How Insurance Can Help You to Make Your Gift.
- (d) Why a Gift Through Insurance is Simple and Practical.

The plan suggests a simple method by which a sizeable gift can be made by any alumnus or friend of the University through year to year payments out of his or her current income. It opens the way for the average man or woman to leave a substantial amount of money for a specific endowment fund or for the support of some other worthy University of Wisconsin project.

Interested parties are urged to either contact their local life insurance agent or write to the University of Wisconsin Foundation, 905 University Avenue, Madison 5, Wisconsin. Copies of the Insurance Booklet will be mailed on request.



PROF. KENNETH M. WATSON PROF. OLAF A. HOUGEN
"study philosopher-stones of industry"

Building - -

(Continued From Page 1)

tion during the past year of the state and its legislative governing officials, and the Board of Regents and administration, faculty, alumni, and students of the University, all aimed at improving and enlarging the University's campus facilities and its work.

Because of constantly rising building costs, it is probable that the entire projected program may not be completed from present funds made available by the legislature. It is frankly admitted that the present construction program does not give the University all of the building space, completely neglected for almost a quarter of a century, that it needs to carry on its work for the state.

All plans and preparations and allocation of funds have been approved for this postwar 13-unit building program, the first major construction program for the State University for almost the past quarter century, and the most ambitious in its almost century-old history, by the Campus Planning Commission and the Board of Regents.

The Planning Commission is composed of the President of the University and thirty members, including deans, University officers, representatives of the faculty and alumni, and members of the Constructional Development Committee of the Board of Regents.

The varied membership of the Campus Planning Commission reveals the wide spirit of cooperation which has permeated the State University's present campus improvement-enlargement program. President Edwin B. Fred is chairman of the Commission, and serving with him as officers are Ira L. Baldwin, Dean of the College of Agriculture, as vice-chairman; M. E. McCaffrey, Secretary of the Board of Regents, as recording secretary, and J. G. Woodburn, Professor of Hydraulic Engineering, as executive secretary.

Other members of the Commission are Regents John D. Jones, Jr.; W. J. Campbell, and Walter J. Hodgkins; Deans C. J. Anderson, F. Ellis Johnson, F. H. Elwell, M. J. Ingraham, W. S. Middleton, C. S. Rundell, and J. H. Herriott; L. H. Adolphson, Director of the Extension Division; C. A. Halbert, State Engineer; Roger C. Kirchoff, State Architect; M. W. Torckelson, State Planning Board; A. F. Gallistel, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds; A. W. Peterson, Director of Business and Finance; Don Halverson, Associate Director of Business and Finance; S. Lee Burns, Director of Residence Halls; Frank O. Holt, Director of Public Service; Alumni George I. Haight, Chicago, and Leon Smith, Madison; and Professor M. O. Withey, L. F. Graber, Ricardo Quintana, A. L. Masley, Miss Frances Zuill, and L. F. Rader.

The 15 education-science research-public service building units approved and for which allocations have been earmarked from the state appropriated funds are the following: fire-proofing Bascom hall, the first wing of a

new library, a new Dairy building, an addition to the Home Economics building, a new Engineering building, additions to the Chemistry and Biology buildings, a new Bacteriology building, a new building at the Milwaukee Center of the University, construction at

A campus-wide survey to determine the present use of every inch of space in all University buildings, to provide a basis for the most efficient and complete use of available space and facilities on the campus, is now under way at the University. The survey is being made under the supervision of a special faculty committee on the Use of Space in University Buildings, appointed by Pres. Edwin B. Fred, with the aid of 35 faculty building custodians on the campus. The survey is expected to give an up-to-date record as to how every room in campus buildings is being used, so that plans can be made to care most efficiently and economically for increases in enrollment and for expanding University work in research and public services for the state.

branch Agricultural Experiment stations in all parts of the state, utilities to serve the new construction on the campus, an addition to the Wisconsin General hospital on the campus, the Agricultural Short Course dormitory, and additional radio facilities.

In addition to the state supported building program, prominent alumni and friends of the University have organized the University of Wisconsin Foundation which has inaugurated a campaign to raise funds which will make possible buildings and facilities on the campus which cannot be provided in any way but by gifts and bequests.

The Foundation's purpose is not to raise funds for purposes which the state, through the legislature, would normally provide. Its program is designed to supplement legislative appropriations with the purpose of enriching the cultural and spiritual life and work of the entire University community, and to assist the University to increase the scope of its services to all of the people of the state.

The recently organized University of Wisconsin Foundation has already launched its campaign to raise funds for a long-range plan of improvement and enlargement of the University's Lower Campus. This is only the beginning of the Foundation's plans. Eventually it expects to aid in raising funds for University work in all fields.

The foundation has launched its fund-raising campaign and results are promising. Gifts and bequests made to the Foundation will eventually be transferred to the Regents of the University. The existence of the Foundation does not preclude the possibility of making contributions direct to the Regents.

Major construction projects presently outlined in the Foundation's long-range campus improvement plan include a building to be known as (1) a Center for Continuation Study; (2) an

Art Institute and Museum; (3) an Auditorium, and (4) a War Memorial.

The Center for Continuation Study is to be a building located on the shore of Lake Mendota near the present Memorial Union, in which the University may provide programs for various groups of citizens—representing such diverse fields as Letters and Science, Engineering, Education, Law, Medicine, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor.

In such a building the faculty can participate in and direct conferences and short courses. There would be living quarters and dining facilities for citizens who attend conferences and short courses. They would consequently live on the campus, be a part of the University and get the "feel" of University life.

The Art Institute and Museum will make possible a proper display of paintings and works of art already in possession of the University but now stored in inaccessible places. It will give impetus, too, to the collection, development, and expansion of artistic interpretations of significant Wisconsin historical scenes and incidents.

The Auditorium, as at present contemplated, is planned to seat from 4,500 to 5,000 and to have a stage suitable for musical events, larger than the capacity of the Union Theater. The auditorium will be available for University or city sponsored events, such as assemblies, convocations, and musical productions for which there is now no adequate space and makes necessary the use of the stock pavilion or field house, which are very unsatisfactory. It is planned that the auditorium should also contain a large pipe organ. The hope of the University and Foundation is that the auditorium may be ready for use by the Centennial year 1948-49, to provide adequate place for the many events planned by the Centennial committee.

The officers of the University of Wisconsin Foundation are: George I. Haight, (Chairman of the Board); Howard I. Potter, (President); William S. Kies, (Vice-President); Ray M. Stroud, (Secretary); William J. Hagenah, (Executive Director); Harry A. Bullis, (Vice-President); George B. Luhman, (Vice-President and Treasurer); and Basil I. Peterson, (Administrative Secretary).

The directors include: John Berge, Madison; Harry A. Bullis, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. J. Cleary, Milwaukee; Herman L. Ekern, Madison; Howard T. Greene, Genesee Depot; William J. Hagenah, Glenco, Ill.; George I. Haight, Chicago, Ill.; William D. Hoard, Jr.; Fort Atkinson; Walter J. Hodgkins, Ashland; A. J. Horlick, Racine; William S. Kies, New York, N. Y.; George B. Luhman, Milwaukee; Howard I. Potter, Chicago, Ill.; Oscar Rennebohm, Madison; Glen V. Rork, Eau Claire; F. J. Sensenbrenner, Neenah; Ray M. Stroud, Madison; Reuben N. Trane, LaCrosse; Robert A. Uihlein, Milwaukee, and Clayton F. Van Pelt, Fond du Lac; Arthur E. Timm, Milwaukee; Julius P. Heil, Milwaukee; George W. Mead, Wisconsin Rapids; Pierpont J. E. Wood, Janesville; Herbert V. Kohler, Kohler, and Irwin Maier, Milwaukee.



WILLIAM HAGENAH
"carry out Foundation plans"



BASIL PETERSON

Be Ready For The Centennial, Join Alumni Now

"Three dates in the history of the University of Wisconsin are significant," said William D. Hoard, president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, in appealing to fellow alumni to join the association.

The year 1849, he pointed out, marked the founding of the University. In 1949 will come a red-letter Centennial celebration on the campus. Now, in 1946, he declared, is the time for building on the traditions of the past an even greater Wisconsin of the future.

"Your University needs the strong right arm of organized alumni support," President Hoard said. "This support is best effected through membership in the Wisconsin Alumni Association. Your influence is then combined with that of thousands of other full-time Badgers working together to promote the best interests of the University of Wisconsin."

Membership in the Association brings these publications and services, John Berge, executive secretary, explains:

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNUS, a monthly magazine full of news about your University and alumni you know.

HARRY STUHLREHER'S FOOTBALL LETTERS, written personally by the coach after each game.

THE BADGER QUARTERLY, this eight-page newspaper report of University progress.

A **DIRECTORY** of Association members published periodically.

TICKET preference for all home games.

PARTICIPATION in alumni activities helpful to you and your University.

A **RING-SIDE SEAT** for the U. W. Centennial in 1948-49.

THE SATISFACTION that comes from doing things for Wisconsin.

Regular Association dues are \$4 a year. Members of the classes of '41 to '45 inclusive are entitled to \$2 intermediate memberships, \$10 sustaining memberships and \$75 life memberships are also offered by the Association, Memorial Union, Madison 6, Wis.

Academy --

(Continued From Page 1)

members, will be the first in two years since the wartime travel ban on conventions made it impossible to hold last year's meeting. However, the 75th meeting was held "in print," that is, all papers accepted for presentation in 1945 are being published in Vol. 37 of the Transactions of the Academy which will be dedicated to the 1945 meeting.

Outstanding members of the Wisconsin Junior Academy of Science, "teen-ager" affiliate of the Academy which now has a membership of almost 800 Wisconsin high school boys and girls, will be invited to attend and speak before a special Junior Academy of Science section at the meeting of the senior Academy this year on April 13, Prof. Schutte revealed.

The Wisconsin section of the American Chemical Society will also hold a half-day session concurrently with the Academy's morning session on April 13, for the presentation of papers of chemical interest.

Students Observe Religious Emphasis Week at State U.

Students on the University of Wisconsin campus recently observed Religious Emphasis Week, which annually furnishes an opportunity for all individuals on the campus to concentrate their thinking on religious issues and on their personal convictions in relation to practical living.

During the week informal discussions on religion and related matters were held in campus organized houses, and student

School Bus in Operation at University



The last student "commuter" steps from the first University of Wisconsin "school bus" to be obtained to transport student veterans who are living at Badger Village and makes a bee-line for his 8 a. m. class in Bascom hall, the end of the run. A former war-worker housing installation, Badger

Village facilities, located 35 miles north of Madison, were secured by the State University to help relieve the housing shortage. At present 128 veteran students and their wives live in the village and commute back and forth to classes in this 28-passenger and two larger busses, and their own car pools.

Degrees --

(Continued From Page One)

dent, 2012 Jefferson, Madison 5, Wis.

1911—Dr. James P. Dean, president, 113 N. Carroll St., Madison.

1916—Dr. Arnold Jackson, president, 16 S. Henry St., Madison.

1921—Dr. Frank Weston, president, Wis. General Hospital, Madison.

1926—Harry F. Andrews, president, First National Bank, Kaukauna, Wis.

1931—Orrin B. Evans, president, Law School, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

1936—Mrs. Hibbard V. B. Kline, Jr., president, 201 Barbara Fritshi House, Beverly Plaza Gardens, Alexandria, Va.

1941—Gerry Bong, president (killed in action).

The tentative reunion schedule follows:

Friday, May 24

12:30 P. M.—Annual luncheon of the Half Century club.

8:00 P. M.—President's Reception for seniors and reuniting alumni.

Saturday, May 25—Alumni Day

8:00 A. M.—Commencement

11:00 A. M.—Annual meeting of Wisconsin Alumni Association

12:30 P. M.—Class luncheons as scheduled by reuniting classes

6:30 P. M.—Annual Alumni Dinner

Sunday, May 26

8:00 A. M.—Alumni breakfast on Union Terrace

11:00 A. M.—Memorial Service for Wisconsin alumni killed in World War II.

In addition to the activities listed above, there will be class dinners and features planned by the 10 reuniting classes.

churches brought in out-of-town speakers for discussions and personal conferences. Some 35 faculty members, student and town pastors, and out of town speakers lead discussions on such topics as "Should Religious Differences Divide Us?" "What Has Religion to Do with Your Vocation?" "Religion in the Modern World," and "Comparative Cultures."

In reference to Religious Emphasis Week Pres. Fred of the University said "The University heartily endorses the aim and purpose of annual Religious Emphasis week on the campus, just as the University is quite aware of the social and personal importance of religion itself. Our University has always given cordial welcome to the various church groups and character-building agencies which have undertaken work on the campus."

Named One of 10 Outstanding Young Men



DR. VAN POTTER "studies human disease"

Dr. Van R. Potter, whose work in the biochemistry of cancer at the University of Wisconsin is widely known, has been selected as one of the 10 outstanding young men in America by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. The 10 young men were selected for unusual accomplishment in their fields and their contribution to the national welfare.

An associate professor of cancer research at the University of Wisconsin Medical School, 34-year-old Dr. Potter received his master's degree in science at Wisconsin in 1936, and his doctorate in biochemistry and medical physiology in 1938. In the opinion of Dr. Walter J. Meek, assistant dean of the Medical School, he is "one of the outstanding men who have received their education at the University of Wisconsin. His chief contribution is the application of his knowledge of enzymatic processes to the practical problems of human disease."

"He has incurred a great deal of interest through his work—the majority of people, of course, want to study disease and find how to treat it successfully, but the numbers who want to understand, and are capable of working out the fundamental mechanisms of disease, are relatively few."

"In the opinion of his colleagues," Meek continued, "Potter does, without question, belong to the ranks of these men." He is considered one of a number of outstanding young men on the State University's teaching and research staff.

U. W. Grad Now Serves in Cabinet Post

The nomination of Julius A. Krug as secretary of the interior swells the list of University of Wisconsin graduates who are prominent in public life. Men like the LaFollettes, Joseph Davies, Arthur Altmeyer, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Wiley B. Rutledge, and Senators Wayne Morse and Alexander Wiley are but a few of the many whose government positions of responsibility reflect great credit on their alma mater.

The only other Wisconsin graduate to attain cabinet rank, however, was William F. Vilas, successively a graduate, a professor, and a regent of the University. He was Grover Cleveland's postmaster general and secretary of the interior from 1885 to 1889. From 1891 to 1897 he was U. S. Senator.

Krug, confirmed by the senate to fill the position recently vacated by Harold Ickes, has held positions of responsibility since he acquired his bachelor's and master's degree in economics at the University in 1929-30 and worked in Milwaukee as a research statistician for the Wisconsin Telephone company.

Later, after serving for three years as chief deprecator of the Wisconsin public service commission, he was public utilities expert with the FCC, director of the Kentucky public service commission, and successively chief power engineer, power manager, and chief power consultant for the TVA. In 1942 he was chosen by President Roosevelt to succeed Donald Nelson as WPB chairman. During the war he headed a public utilities mission to Europe to study conditions in liberated countries.

Med School Gives Refresher Courses

For physicians and medical school graduates who have been out of touch with recent developments in the field of medicine or actual practice because of military service, the Medical School of the University of Wisconsin is now offering refresher courses and post-graduate training.

The courses, which are of 12 weeks' duration and include ward rounds, instruction in basic sciences with clinical application, lectures and conferences, now have an enrollment of 20 medical officers who have received their service discharges.

Continue Sending Publications to U. W. Alumni in Service

The fighting is over, but for more than 9,000 Wisconsin alumni the war's still going on. That many Fighting Badgers are still in the armed forces.

To each of them, each month, go free of charge, the publications of the Wisconsin Alumni Association. All Badgers in the United States receive the WISCONSIN ALUMNUS. Because mailing regulations do not permit sending the magazine overseas, the association edits a pony edition, known as the CARDINAL COMMUNIQUE for Wisconsin men in foreign theaters. All of them get Harry Stuhldreher's Football Letters and the other special messages from the Association.

"We're going to stick with those Fighting Badgers," says John Berge, executive secretary of the Association. "Until the last one swaps his uniform for civies, we'll keep on sending our publications free of charge."

Alumni who wish to help keep the mail going to Fighting Badgers everywhere are asked to join the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

Enrolment--

(Continued from Page 1)

from Wisconsin homes, Registrar Kenneth G. Little has emphasized in letters and announcements sent to all high schools in the state.

Although the housing situation is critical, housing for 15,000 students can now be reasonably assured, Registrar Little said, reiterating that there is no change in the admission requirements for Wisconsin students.

Graduates of Wisconsin high schools who meet the normal entrance requirements of the University will receive permits to register, but applicants from outside Wisconsin will not be given permits to register until July 1.

The University hopes that it will be able to admit a limited number of non-Wisconsin students, especially veterans, if Wisconsin applicants do not use all facilities. Non-veteran applicants from Wisconsin who do not submit applications for admission before July 1 will run considerable risk of not securing living quarters.

The University does not guarantee rooming accommodations, and the issuance of a permit to register does not insure a room. Each student must arrange for his living quarters.

All University-owned dormitories are reserved for Wisconsin students. Wisconsin veterans have priority in all University dormitories for men, and Wisconsin women, who are also veterans, have preference in dormitories for women.

The present high enrolment figure of 12,423 compares with the pre-war record high of 11,400 students. Of the total students now enrolled, 10,688 are registered in general courses of study and the Graduate school and 1,735 in engineering.

'96 Class --

(Continued From Page 1)

alumni. This spring Pres. E. B. Fred will present newly-designed Golden Jubilee Certificates to the '96ers.

Serving as reunion chairman for the class is Dr. George Thompson, 4458 West Madison Street, Chicago. The Half-Century luncheon will be held in the Memorial Union at 12:30 on Alumni Day.

The following members of the class of 1896 are "lost." Information about them will be appreciated by the Alumni Records Office of the University, Memorial Union, Madison 6:

Amazeen, John B.; Johnson, Reginald H.; Dixon, Mrs. George M., (Anna L. Jones); Giss, August J.; Mayhew, Mrs. Anson W., (Eva Bostwick); Peters, Susane M.; Ward, Louis M.; Warner, Anna J.; Lemon, Luther E.; Kennedy, William M.; Warner, Frederick D.; Jeffery, Joseph A.; Freeman, Charles N.; Konrad, Nicholas; Ladd, Nels A.; Loew, Edward; Lukes, Charles L.; Minich, Lewis C.; Oleson, Herman E., and Wilber, Daniel W.