



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **Wisconsin alumnus. Volume 50, Number 5 Feb. 1949**

[s.l.]: [s.n.], Feb. 1949

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QGZB5COYM65WR83>

This material may be protected by copyright law (e.g., Title 17, US Code).

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.

Library of the

FEB 11 1949

University of Wisconsin



KATHARINE F. LENROOT, '12, LLD '38



WISCONSIN  
*Alumnus*

*Centennial Founders' Day—see page 19*

FEBRUARY, 1949

# \*Dear Editor:

## WHO SLIPPED UP?

Congratulations on the *Alumnus* birthday—keep up the outstanding job you are doing in informing us of the work of the University and of the future needs and direction Wisconsin is taking in fulfilling its place in the total picture of democratic education.

One other comment. I meant to write to President Fred myself but never got around to it. I was very disappointed as an alumna of Wisconsin and a graduate in '46 of Columbia's School of Journalism, to see that every little college in the country was represented at Eisenhower's inaugural, but nary a mention of Wisconsin—and this in our 100th year! Who slipped up there?

**EILEEN MARTINSON, '45**  
New York, N. Y.

## OUR MISTAKE

After many years of not having subscribed to the *Alumnus* I wish to express my great appreciation and enjoyment I received from the several copies of my recent subscription. I also wish to compliment you on what I consider a very fine job.

This question is not meant to detract from the high esteem in which I hold the magazine and your efforts but merely as a matter of information I would like to know whether or not there was a misprint in the issue of Dec. 1948 in connection with the article under "In & Out" about Daniel W. Mead. Prof. Mead was one of my instructors while at the University and I do not wish to detract from his honors but isn't the lake back of Boulder Dam called Mead Lake in honor of an army engineer by that name?

**C. H. RAMIEN JR., '32**  
Atlanta, Ga.

ED: Yes.

## 'WAY BACK WHEN

My father was a janitor in Science Hall—1886-1922. There is a bronze-plate to his memory. Service Hall, 5th floor. The campus was my playground as a child. My class should have been 1902 but I did not graduate with my class. I received the A.B. degree in 1909.

I often drank from the old oaken bucket that hung in the deep well back (west) of South Hall.

I went swimming with other naked little boys on the shore where now stands the old red Armory.

A football game on the lower campus was broken up when everyone, including the players, ran to witness a wonderful sight—the first Madison trolley car on its maiden journey down State Street. The line ran to Mills Street, then almost the western edge of the city.

A football game preceded by a speech, an eloquent defense of the game, then thought by many to be cruel and downright sinful. The speaker was a Madison lawyer named Cheynoweth.

A celebration of a football victory on the wooded ground where now stands the Historical Library.

The burning of the old barn-like gymnasium about where the bell-tower now stands (1890). The students were accused of setting it afire. The day after the fire, a hilarious "funeral-service" was held on the site. The orator was a student named William Balch; he was for many years a professor at Baker University, Kansas.

I entered the University as a recent veteran of the Spanish-American War. I do not remember that I ever mentioned that fact to anyone, except to show my discharge to get excused from "drill." A veteran in those days was without honor or emoluments.

**GEORGE H. WILLETT, '09**  
Amherst, Wis.

## "JUMBLE OF WORDS"

Which one of the editors wrote the editorial under "Up and Down the Hill" for the August, '48, issue?

I was somewhat surprised.

Every day in 99% of the commercial press we are constantly told of how stinking every economic system is except capitalism. We are reminded of having more telephones, refrigerators, autos, Maytags, and popsicles than any other people. The implication is that all of this—and our universities, REA, national parks, and social security program—are the direct result of capitalism.

Of course that's bosh. But I didn't think that the *Alumnus* would be joining the brayers. I didn't think you got paid for it.

You insinuate that class warfare is not inevitable. It looks to me with the persecution of every militant liberal in the land; by the passing of the Mundt-Nixon bill by the House of Representatives; by the Taft-Hartley bill which does away with all fight in a labor union and outlaws the only effective way

the laborer had of doing anything politically—organization; and by the Gestapo House Un-American Committee; by the rigid control of press, radio, and movie that the class struggle in America was beginning to take on meaning for even the more naive.

You doubt the collapse of capitalism. It is interesting to note that subsequent to World War I, one-sixth of the world went socialist; after World War II great sections of Europe gave capitalism up as decadent; and the rest of Europe and Asia has it insecurely propped by the last great capitalistic nation—USA.

Yes, indeed, capitalism is "buttressed by free education" in America. I won't dispute that.

The Heller Committee of the University of California found months ago that a family of four needed about \$75 weekly for a decent living; the average wage is about \$48. There are in my home county of Eau Claire already several thousand laid off from the two major factories. Where do you think wages are if not on a subsistence level? The minute some of you white-collar people get \$15 in the bank and get to feeling that you are part of the "managerial class" you start telling the rest of us how well off we are compared to the downtrodden somewhere else. I am interested in how well off we could be.

You challenge Marx's statement of private-property already done a way with for nine-tenths of the population by stating that there are several million private business firms and privately owned farms. There are about 145,000,000 people in the U. S. How many farms are mortgaged? Can the agricultural ladder still be climbed? How many business firms fold up annually? But some people would have to have their shoe-strings foreclosed upon before they would get the idea.

Then you tell me about the "cop", the "spy", the "bureaucrat" in "countries true to Marx"; what have you been reading, Mr. Editor—the *Chicago Tribune*? You don't like control of speech, thought, or personal life. Neither do I, if it hampers me. But regulations worked out by an ordered society of which I am a part in the public interest shouldn't conflict with my activities if they are of a constructive nature. It seems that speech and thought are subject to an amount of control just as there are curbs on murder, disease-spreading, and rates of interest. I would much rather be on the side placing an amount of responsibility upon those inclined to lie than among most of the commercial press today. I think I would sleep better. Prostitution doesn't appeal to most of us. In the U S we can't change custom no matter how ridiculous; it might hurt business.

Your statement: "The American ideal, as typified by the *Wisconsin Idea* has come to mean a chance for everybody to develop his capacities within the framework of free enterprise and the election system, and a continual sifting and winnowing after truth" is a jumble of words.

The much lauded "free education" is becoming more and more of a myth. Not only is it difficult for the ordinary gifted child to get an education, but the education itself is carefully controlled. With the University of Wisconsin up against the wall, forced to ask for donations, it is clear that it is going to be more and more indebted to and controlled by those individuals and groups who have been most successful in exploiting the many. This exploitation was done under capitalism, and, "by God, no student is going to learn in any institution that I contribute to of any other economic system!"

Of course, financial assistance for the University should come from the Federal Government which should secure the funds from the national economy through taxation of the cooperations which last year, after taxes, had a profit of 17.3 billions. But we mustn't go on with this; it's strictly from Moscow.

**ROBERT H. ROSE, '41**  
Augusta, Wis.

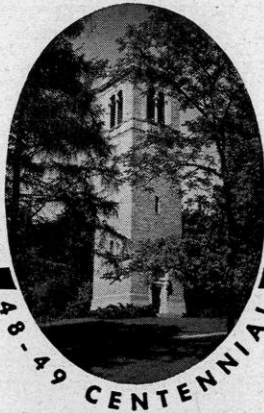
## \*On the Cover



NO MORE DISTINGUISHED alumna could appropriately grace the cover of this Founders' Day issue than **Katharine F. Lenroot, '12, LLD '38**, head of the Children's Bureau in the US Department of Labor and longtime UW Founders' Day fan and participant.

Ten years ago, on the University's 90th birthday, she spoke to assembled Badgers on campus, reminded them that "the University has great burdens as well as great opportunities. It is our privilege as alumni to share both." Last year she spoke again by transcription at the Madison banquet, saying, "Wisconsin's sons and daughters have carried into their homes and work the divine light of truth and service for which Wisconsin stands. The *Wisconsin Idea* and the Wisconsin spirit have been the expression of that divine light. It will be our birthday gift to her that we continue to strive for the realization of the ideals which have been responsible for her greatness." The intervening years were marked by similar Founders' Day messages in which she caught, perhaps better than any other keynoter, the spirit of the Founders' Day celebrations.

Miss Lenroot is a native of Superior; daughter of the late Federal Judge and former US Senator from Wisconsin, Irvine L. Lenroot; delegate to numerous Pan-American conferences; one of the first Republican appointees (Dec. 1, 1934) of Franklin D. Roosevelt; and a first cousin of Wisconsin's state senator from Superior, Arthur A. Lenroot, Jr.



# ... keeping in touch with **WISCONSIN**

by **S. C. ALLYN, '13**  
President, Wisconsin Alumni Association

**F**FOUNDERS' Day in this Centennial year is the most significant in the history of the University. While it by no means marks the culmination of the Centennial observance, it is a focal point in a practical and forward-looking tribute to 100 years of progress and achievement by a great educational institution. In Madison and throughout the world, those who have gone out from Wisconsin to constructive endeavor in all walks of life will come together on this day in appraisal of what has been accomplished and in dedication to the responsibilities ahead.

By any measurement we may use, it is a long way from that day in 1849 when the University opened its doors to 17 students to this 100th anniversary of its beginning. To an extent which its founders could scarcely have envisioned, the seed planted in the rich soil of the pioneer spirit of a century ago has grown into a far-reaching partnership with the people, extending its helpful service to farm, fireside, and factory throughout the state and nation.

In its physical plant, in the numbers it serves, and in its place in the life of the people there is little parallel between the University of that day and this. Yet in a very definite sense, those who are responsible for the future of Wisconsin at the beginning of this second century face problems which are in many ways comparable. Today, as a hundred years ago, the paramount question is, "What kind of a University do we want?", and of equal importance, "What are we going to do to make it all that we want it to be?"

Over the years succeeding generations, each in their turn, have asked those questions. The difference between the University of 1949 and that of 1849 is evidence of how constructively they have been answered. On this Founders' Day, as we stand on the threshold of a second century, these questions must still be answered in terms of the years ahead.

To a greater extent than we may realize, this Centennial year is a year of decision, of far-reaching decision, in the affairs of the University. As surely as we know that this is the 100th anniversary of Wisconsin, we know that the facilities which it commands are no longer equal to the demands made upon them. With 18,000 students on the campus the University is operating with a physical plant not greatly different from that which was considered to be fully used when there were 8,000 students. We have only to look at some

of the conditions on the campus to know that a new building program is long overdue.

Fortunately, one of the accomplishments for which this Centennial year will be remembered is the fact that definite action was taken on a long-range building program. Four buildings are now in the blueprint stage, with construction on one of them, the new Mechanical Engineering Building, already started. The 10-year building program, scheduled to begin in 1950, represents a realistic approach to the problem of physical facilities.

However, new buildings in themselves are not the beginning and end of Wisconsin's current problems. Instructional services must be strengthened. More adequate recognition must be given to the wide divergence between present faculty compensation and the increase in the cost of living as well as the increased incomes of people in other fields.

There is serious need, too, for these special facilities which the Wisconsin Foundation has accepted as its particular objectives . . . a Center Building, scholarships and fellowships, special professorships, and special equipment. The \$5,000,000 toward which the Foundation is building as a 100th birthday gift to the University can play a major part in writing the story of this second century.

To a degree unique in the history of commonwealths and of educational institutions, Wisconsin, the State, and Wisconsin, the University, have grown together through 100 years of joint contribution to mutual progress. There is not an educational institution in the country which lives closer to the people than Wisconsin, or which has more successfully met the practical as well as the cultural responsibilities of a center of learning. The University has truly been the greatest single force in shaping the destiny of the state. For much of what Wisconsin is today . . . for its sound economy, the spirit of its people, the satisfaction of life within its boundaries . . . credit must go to that institution "on the Hill" which, through a century of achievement has served well both state and nation.

During my own days in college, one of my professors strove constantly through statement and example to implant one thought in the minds of his students . . . *never to be satisfied with the mediocre.* At Wisconsin, I think that is something more than one man's creed. It is the perhaps unstated but underlying principle of the *Wisconsin Idea* and of all that has been accomplished in a hundred years of constantly striving toward a higher goal.



# WISCONSIN Alumnus

Official Publication of the Wisconsin Alumni Association

CLAY SCHOENFELD, '41, Editor  
JOHN BERGE, '22, Editorial Chairman  
CHARLES BRANCH, '49, Assistant Editor

Vol. 50

FEBRUARY, 1949

No. 5

Published monthly, October through July, and entered as second class matter at the post office at Madison, Wis., under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price (included in membership dues of the Wisconsin Alumni Association). \$2 a year; subscription to non-members, \$4 a year. Editorial and business offices at 770 Langdon St., Madison 6, Wis.



### WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

**President:** STANLEY C. ALLYN, '13, Pres., National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio.  
**First Vice-President:** JOHN H. SARLES, '23, 600 1st Natl. Soo Line Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.  
**Second Vice-President:** MRS. R. E. KRUG, '37, 2625 N. Wahl Ave., Milwaukee.  
**Treasurer:** DEAN CONRAD A. ELVEHJEM, '23, Bascom Hall, UW, Madison 6.  
**Secretary:** MRS. LUCY ROGERS HAWKINS, '18, 1008 Main St., Evanston, Ill.  
**Executive Secretary:** JOHN BERGE, '22, 770 Langdon St., Madison 6.  
**Field Secretary:** EDWARD H. GIBSON, '23, 770 Langdon St., Madison 6.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Association officers plus WALTER A. FRAUTSCHI, '24, Democrat Printing Co., Madison; and RUSSELL A. TECKEMEYER, '18, 1 S. Pinckney St., Madison.



### DIRECTORS

HARRY W. ADAMS, '00, Public Service Bldg., Beloit; WALTER ALEXANDER, '97, Union Refrigerator Transit Co., Milwaukee; LAURIE CARLSON, '42, Station WIBA, 3800 Regent, Madison 5; WILLIAM J. HAGENAH, '03, Glencoe, Ill.; MRS. LUCY ROGERS HAWKINS, '18, 1008 Main St., Evanston, Ill.; J. W. JACKSON, '00, Madison & Wis. Foundation, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 3; LLOYD LARSON, '27, The Milwaukee Sentinel, Milwaukee; MRS. STANTON MEAD, '24, 730 First Ave. S., Wisconsin Rapids; MRS. V. W. MELOCHE, '18, 2146 Fox Ave., Madison 5; IRVING J. RICE, '23, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.; STANLEY C. ALLYN, '13, Pres., National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio; MRS. BERNARD BRAZEAU, '29, 1125 3d St., Wisconsin Rapids; H. E. BROADFOOT, '17, Hayden Stone & Co., 25 Broad St., New York, N. Y.; MRS. GEORGE CHATTERTON, '25, Lakewood, Madison 4; HAROLD L. GEISSE, '05, 1002 Fulton St., Wausau; JUDGE LINCOLN NEPRUD, '21, Court House, Viroqua; JAMES D. PETERSON, '18, 135 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3; GOVERNOR OSCAR RENNEBOHM, State Capitol, Madison 2; GUY M. SUNDT, '22, Men's Gym, UW, Madison 6; ARTHUR E. TIMM, '25, 3012 N. Stovell Ave., Milwaukee; WILFRED G. ASCHENBRENER, '21, American Bank & Trust Co., 441 Main St., Racine; MARTIN BELOW, '24, Commonwealth Edison Co., 72 W. Adams St., Chicago; DEAN CONRAD A. ELVEHJEM, '23, Bascom Hall, UW, Madison 6; GORDON FOX, '08, Freyng Engr. Co., 58 W. Washington St., Chicago 2; DR. GUNNAR GUNDERSEN, '17, Gundersen Clinic, La Crosse; WARREN KNOWLES, '33 New Richmond; MRS. R. E. KRUG, '37, 2625 N. Wahl Ave., Milwaukee; JOHN H. SARLES, '23, 600 1st Natl. Soo Line Bldg., Minneapolis 2; RUSSELL A. TECKEMEYER, '18, 1 S. Pinckney St., Madison 3; HOWARD W. WEISS, '39, 942 N. Jackson St., Milwaukee.

### CLASS DIRECTORS

**Class of 1946:** ARVID ANDERSON, 312 N. Bassett St., Madison 3; **Class of 1947:** MARYGOLD SHIRE, 428 W. Wilson St., Madison 3; **Class of 1948:** WILLIAM R. GUELZOW, 714 Margaret St., Madison.

### ALUMNI CLUB DIRECTORS

**Milwaukee:** EINAR GAUSTAD, '23, 120 W. Florida St.; **Madison:** DR. ARNOLD S. JACKSON, '16, 16 S. Henry St.; **Chicago:** VICTOR H. JONES, '17, 211 W. Wacker Dr.



### PAST PRESIDENTS

CHARLES B. ROGERS, '93, 95 N. Main St., Fort Atkinson; JOHN S. LORD, '04, 135 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3; GEORGE I. HAIGHT, '99, 209 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4; CHARLES L. BYRON, '08, First Natl. Bank Bldg., Chicago 3; EARL O. VITS, '14, Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co., Manitowoc; MYRON T. HARSHAW, Suite 2400, 135 S. La Salle St., Chicago; HARRY A. BULLIS, Chairman of the Board, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; HOWARD I. POTTER, Marsh & McLennan, 231 S. La Salle St., Chicago; HOWARD T. GREENE, '15, Brook Hill Farm, Genesee Depot; ALBERT J. GOEDJEN, '07, Wis. Public Service Corp., Green Bay; C. F. VAN PELT, '18, Pres., Fred Rueping Leather Co., Fond du Lac; PHILIP H. FALK, '21, Supt. of Schools, Madison 3; WILLIAM D. HOARD, JR., '21, W. D. Hoard & Sons Co., Fort Atkinson; JOSEPH A. CUTLER, '09, Johnson Service Co., 507 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee; WALTER A. FRAUTSCHI, '24, Democrat Printing Co., Madison 3.

## ★ Sidelines

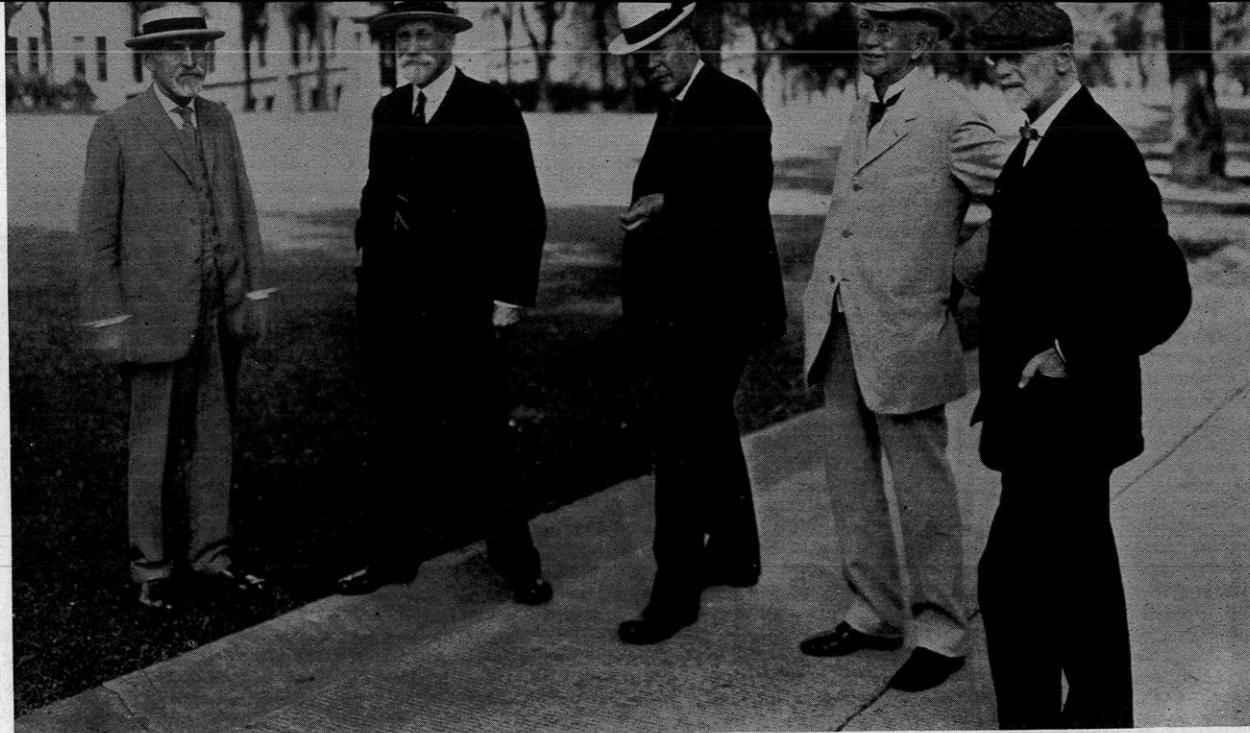
LATIN, as everyone who has been exposed to the modern tradition in education knows, has completely lost its position of pre-eminence. It is quite possible today to be considered a man of learning and distinction without it. And, indeed, if a word of that ancient and time-honored tongue should be interjected into ordinary conversation, one is likely to be met by that wary look which seems to say, "M-m, a reactionary in our progressive midst."

One must therefore give heed to the suggestion that reached us not so long ago. It was, in fact, that we should discard one and for all—for the simple reason that few people today know what it means or how it should be used—the Latin term *alumnus*.

To be sure, there is much point to the argument. To explain to a person who has been reared in the new psychology of learning that he is an alumnUS, whereas his wife is an alumNA; that all his men classmates are alumnI, whereas the members of his wife's sorority are alumNAE, requires a good deal of time and patience.

Of course, if this honorable word should be discarded in favor of the more modern term *graduate*, a great deal of connotation would be lost.

At any rate a mild controversy is in progress over the continued use of the Latin term and already many universities, some in Canada and more in the United States, are leaning towards the word *graduate*. Whatever may be the wiser course to pursue, the use of the modern word would undoubtedly help the understanding of the dear lady who inquired in all sincerity, "And what exactly does an *Alumnium* Secretary do?"—FROM THE *New Trail*, UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA.



BADGER GREATS VAN HISE, CHAMBERLIN, RUSSELL, HENRY, BABCOCK: "A little band of scholars drawn from many parts of this nation began teaching here when Wisconsin was just passing from frontier conditions. They worked and their successors have worked to fulfill the ideas of the founders that in all the great interests of Wisconsin, in all the fields of social activity, the University should lift the life of the state to higher planes." (FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, '84, Van Hise Inaugural, 1904).

## University Past

IF YOU COULD GO BACK through the Wisconsin years—if by virtue of the power that was the wonder and the redemption of Old Scrooge, you could place yourself in a little pocket of time past—what moment would you choose?

Would you bundle yourself into a greatcoat and walk down an icy Madison wagon road on Monday, Feb. 5, 1849, to the Female Academy Building where Prof. John Sterling of Waukesha is rapping for order as 17 young men assemble in a borrowed room for the first day of instruction in a UW preparatory department?

Would you put yourself in the guise of a newspaper reporter to hear and see first-hand that Board of Regents meeting in 1894 at which Prof. Richard T. Ely is exonerated of charges of "radicalism" and at which is unanimously adopted the Wisconsin Magna Charta?

Would you hide in the shadows of a biochemistry lab in 1924 as Harry Steenbock places a pan of olive oil under an ultra-violet lamp and discovers how to irradiate foodstuffs with the magic Vitamin D?

Would you turn up at Kansas City on a blustery March night in 1941 to cheer your head off as the Badgers beat Washington State, 39-34, to win a national basketball championship?

Or would you be found among the throng in the Armory at 9:30 on the morning of Tuesday,

June 7, 1904, as the University celebrates the 50th anniversary of its first Commencement by inaugurating as its eighth president an alumnus-professor, Charles R. Van Hise?

That was, indeed, a great moment. The hopes and fears of all the University years were met in the Big Red Gym, for the *Wisconsin Idea* was in the borning.

You would hear Gov. Robert M. La Follette, Sr., '79, say:

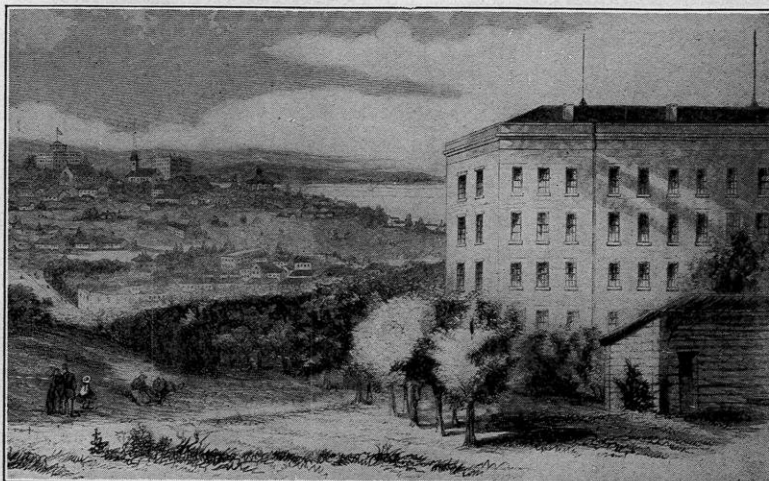
"It is not enough that this university shall zealously advance learning, or that it shall become a great storehouse of knowledge into which are gathered the accumulating fruits of research, and all of the world's best culture, or that it shall maintain the highest standards of scholarship and develop every latent talent . . . All these are vitally essential. But the state demands more than all these. The state asks that you give back to it men and women strong in honesty and integrity of character, in each of whom there is deeply planted the obligation of allegiance to the commonwealth."

And you would hear Van Hise himself state:

"A university supported by the state for all its people, for all its sons and daughters, with their tastes and aptitudes as varied as mankind, can place no bounds upon the lines of its endeavor, else the state is the irreparable loser."

Or perhaps you would simply choose that certain bright day in one September when you yourself walked up a shining sweep of grass to be welcomed by the University of Wisconsin into a new fellowship, a great opportunity, and a noble spirit.

★ Excerpts from a UW Centennial address on "The First Hundred Years of Higher Education in Wisconsin" by MERLE CURTL, Frederick Jackson Turner Professor of History, Pulitzer Prize-winner, and co-author of *The University of Wisconsin: A History, 1848-1925*.



THE HILL IN THE 1850s: Lousy plumbing, great aspirations.

## BADGER ROOTS

**PRINCETON-TRAINED** John Sterling, himself a Presbyterian minister, was, just a hundred years ago this month, preparing to begin instruction on the preparatory level at the infant University of Wisconsin not yet seated on Mendota's shore. Presently Sterling was teaching the first collegiate class, supervising with fatherly interest the lives of the students, assigning them rooms in the newly built North Hall, helping them acquire second-hand furniture, acting as office force, and seeing that the roofs were patched when they leaked too badly. In and out of season this devoted servant of the state persevered.

Nor should we omit the name of the first chancellor, John Lathrop, full of excellent plans for a truly functional system of state education capable of advancing the individual and common life of Wisconsin.

We are still discussing the means of realizing the ideal of equality of educational opportunity. The ideal is older than the centennial we are marking, and it did not originate in Wisconsin. But it was cherished and promoted on our prairie soil. The founders of Carroll College spoke for many others in declaring that

"it is better to give less attention to superb culture at the top, while seeking to promote the better culture of the body of the communities." The document drawn up to entice subscribers to the fund for Lawrence declared that the new institution was "to offer gratuitous advantages . . . to the tribes of uncivilized natives and the half-civilized which are permanently located near the spot" including "both sexes of Germans and Indians"! That was equality of educational opportunity for fair!

### Freedom from Tradition

But the most striking effort to realize equality of educational opportunity was the establishment of the University of Wisconsin in 1848. Its proponents begged for support on the ground that it offered its opportunities to all at minimum cost. Its early mentors believed inequality of classical curriculum prevalent in eastern institutions. Its founders envisioned a university in which not only learned professions were to be provided for, but one in which the sons of agriculture and industry were to find opportunity to equip themselves for their ways of life. In time these objectives were realized.

# 1850

It is true that the University did not open its doors to women until the Civil War. Not until 1872 was full coeducation established with grave misgivings on the part of many. Lawrence and Ripon thus preceded the University in taking this important step toward equality of educational opportunity. But Wisconsin, if it was not the first of the state universities to admit women to all its courses, was by no means the last to do so. And it could rightly claim to be a pioneer, in the 1880s and 1890s, in developing university extension. With the reorganization of this work in the early years of President Van Hise's administration, the campus in truth became the state and the state the campus; and educational leaders from all over the world came to Madison to learn the secrets of the University's success in this new field. In view of this tradition it was no accident that we established the first important experiment in radio education directly after World War I.

### Freedom from Want

The steps which have been taken toward the ideal of equality of educational opportunity have of necessity rested on financial support. In our pioneer economy the resources which individuals, churches, and the state itself could channel into higher education were indeed limited.

Wisconsin men finally bestowed gifts on the University. John Johnson of Milwaukee founded the first fellowship. The generous bequest of William F. Vilas in 1908 provided for the ultimate establishment of research professorships and other desiderata. To Brittingham, Tripp, Knapp and others we are deeply indebted. The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation has supported research liberally. The recently organized University of Wisconsin Foundation has made a start toward further enriching the life of the University. But the historian must confess that, in comparison with Michigan, California, and possibly other state universities, Wisconsin has not fared generously at the hands of its alumni and friends.

Nor was it easy to establish the principle of state responsibility for the support of the University. The land grants given the state by the federal government for higher education were quickly disposed of, partly to erect the first buildings and partly to supplement available lands for speculators and settlers. Only in the 1870s did the state finally take responsibility for its ward. The support in the 1880s and 1890s was generous, in terms of the resources of the state and in relation to what neighboring commonwealths were doing for their universities. Herein lies the secret of the great strides forward which the University of Wisconsin made. But the record was not sustained. Even before the end of the Van Hise regime

in 1918 the tables had turned; and the failure of the state to give much needed support to the University in the 1920s coincided with the relatively greater gains of sister state universities in salary scales, library facilities, and related assets.

The people of Wisconsin should squarely face the fact that unless the University is at once far more adequately supported than it has been of late, the standing it has cannot be maintained. Indeed, institutions formerly regarded as inferior have now surpassed us.

## Freedom from Fear

Closely associated with the problem of financial support of state institutions of higher learning is that of control. A major theme in the University's history has been the relation of the Regents, the presidents, and the faculty to the government of the institution. The problem was by no means new in President Bascom's time (1873-1887). But it became acute in those years. His successors were able to work fairly well with the Regents. But every member of the faculty who has been in Madison for more than a few years recalls instances in which the issue proved somewhat troublesome.

At times, too, the Regents were confronted by opposition in the governor's office and in the Legislature, as well as in the so-called political machines. This opposition was often deemed partisan by those charged with the government of the University.

No problem, perhaps, has been more stubborn or more complex than that of working out relations between the government of the University and the will of the people, as interpreted by the political party in power. Wisconsin has by no means been alone among state universities in having to grapple with this issue.

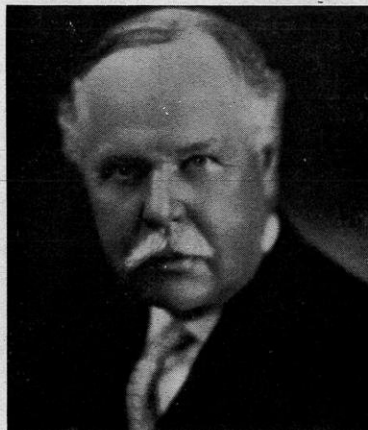
We have liked to think that we have been notably successful in realizing the principle of democracy both in the internal aspects of the University and in its relations to the governing authorities and the people of the state.

Efforts to limit academic freedom have been more frequently overt in the public institutions than in the private ones, some of which, indeed, have apparently been unacquainted with the issue. No commentator on higher education in Wisconsin in the past century can fail to mention the famous Ely trial of 1894. Charged by the superintendent of public instruction, an ex officio member of the Board of Regents, with expressing sympathy for strikers in a Madison labor dispute and with promulgating socialist views, Prof. Richard T. Ely was vindicated by the Regents. More important, the Board, thanks in part to Pres. Charles Kendall Adams, adopted a resolution which is one of the finest statements of the principle of academic freedom to be found.

FEBRUARY, 1949

## ★ Faculty Profile

★ A 100 per cent Badger has earned great recognition three times—as a scientist-teacher, as a college administrator, and as a business executive.



HARRY L. RUSSELL, '88: The explosions were disturbing.

## RUSSELL

ONE OF WISCONSIN'S faculty "greats" by all counts is Harry L. Russell, '88, scientist, professor, dean, and research administrator.

Fulsome tribute was paid to him recently by Noble Clark, '26, associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, at the Centennial Year dinner of the UW Daughters of Demeter in the Memorial Union.

Said Professor Clark:

"It was exactly 61 years ago, in 1888, that Harry L. Russell graduated from the University of Wisconsin. Of the six deans which our College has had since its establishment, he is the only one who was born in the state. His father was a country doctor in the village of Poyette, in Columbia County, and he sent his son to Madison to study under the brilliant young zoologist, E. A. Birge, who was later to become president of our University. I wonder if any university in America has two men now living who have made such large contributions to

their institution over so many years as have this team of Birge and Russell.

"For Russell began very early to give back to the University in service as well as to absorb what the institution was able to give to him. Chas. L. Hill, of Rosendale, one of the state's distinguished farmers, a Guernsey breeder of wide renown, and a former state Commissioner of Agriculture, writes,

"I well remember when in 1887 you were tutor in horticulture for our Short Course Class, and how much you did in that class to inspire my love of trees and plants."

"Sixty years ago, when relatively few young Americans took time to go to college at all, because there were so many attractive opportunities in the rapidly expanding fields of industry and commerce, Harry Russell had the wisdom to look beyond the immediate, and to take the long view. After receiving his bachelor of science degree, he stayed on at the University and obtained his master's degree under Dr. Birge. This is when he began his career in bacteriology, a field of science which was just then getting started. To complete his training he went to Europe and studied under Koch in Germany and Pasteur in France, the two men who laid the foundations for modern bacteriology. Coming back to the United States, Russell secured his Ph.D degree at Johns Hopkins in 1892, and then joined the staff of the new University of Chicago.

"A year later President Adams invited Russell to return to Wisconsin, and to become the first agricultural bacteriologist in the Western Hemisphere, if not the first in the world.

## Distinctive Character

"In my personal judgment it is to two men—Dr. Stephen M. Babcock and Russell—that the College of Agriculture owes much of the distinctive character it has had during the past 60 years. All of us should be deeply grateful that so early in the development of our College these scientists with training, equal if not superior to any in the older academic departments of this University, or for that matter any University anywhere, dedicated their talents and their energies to the bringing of fundamental science to the aid of farming and farm people.

"Our institution, as W. H. Hopkins of the class of '92 has said, was about the first to demonstrate that a professor, sitting on a stool in a laboratory peering at a test tube or through a microscope, was not wasting his time and the state's money, but instead was doing more for the advancement of agriculture than any so-called practical men had ever been able to achieve.

"Babcock and Russell likewise proved that professors in the 'cow colleges' were just as able to do fundamental, or so-called 'pure', re-

1895



search as members of the older and more traditional colleges in the University. Babcock and Russell, to their everlasting credit, gave academic status and scientific prestige to those on the staff of the College of Agriculture entirely comparable to that of those in any part of the University.

"Harry Russell gave his best to the University, and as Louis Hanks has written, 'Russell's best is as good as any one can do, and better than most.' During the quarter century he served as our dean, the College made marvelous progress. Many new departments were created, and the old ones strengthened. It is significant that he, a natural scientist, inaugurated in this college the work in the four social science departments—home economics, agricultural economics, agricultural journalism and rural sociology; and under his administration all four of these fields of specialization at Wisconsin attained national, and even international, leadership.

"He organized the agricultural extension program in this state before there was a Smith-Lever law or federal funds to support the work. But most of all he built up a faculty which won the admiration and confidence of agricultural college people everywhere. Graduate students came here from far and near. Men and women with Wisconsin degrees were given top rating, and in steadily increasing number have won positions of leadership in agricultural and home economics research, instruction and administration. Thus Russell and our College of Agriculture served the farmers of Wisconsin and also the farm people in the other states and nations whose scientists and teachers were trained here.

## Big Man for WARF

"Only a few mortals are able to achieve recognition for outstanding accomplishments in their profession or occupation. But Harry Russell has earned this recognition three times—first as a scientist and teacher, then as a college administrator, and finally as the executive director of a new program which pioneered in the socialization of the results of research; the use of the profits from patented findings to support still more research in the University; and all of this dedicated to the public interest.

"After 25 years as dean, and at an age when most men are thinking of retirement, this man assumed the directorship of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. As W. S. Kies, one of the trustees of the Foundation, said in a letter, 'We had need of a big man capable of administering a job filled with perplexing problems. That we had found the right man to help us out at the critical period was soon evident. Dean Russell became a success-

ful business executive almost overnight. A large part of the Foundation's success can in no small measure be attributed to his ability and his firm grasp of the problems, both business and scientific, which involved the Foundation.'

## Saving the Cannery

It was a few test tubes, a small quantity of beef broth, and a young scientist (Russell) primed in the new science of bacteriology that saved the billion-dollar canning industry.

Back in 1895, when canning was in its infancy, the manager and the employees of a certain pea canning factory in Manitowoc, Wis., were losing sleep. Their living quarters were in the factory; and their slumbers were disturbed, it seems, by frequent explosions—the bursting of filled cans. It may have been this disturbing factor that stirred the president of the canning company to action, or it may have been something else; but anyway, he went to Madison and returned with Russell.

Russell's first move was to collect a number of swelled cans and to analyze their contents, and what he found was—bacteria. In the "swells" he discovered two kinds of bacteria that did not exist in the perfect cans. The germs, he found, were queer; they lived and thrived without air, and one particular breed fed on the sugar contained in the peas. Thus was formed a gas, and it was this gas that caused the cans to burst.

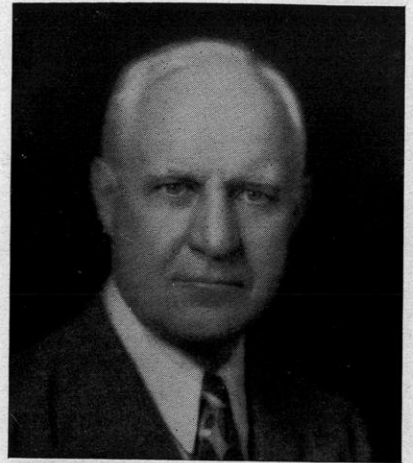
What Russell then learned was this: that the peas first were shelled by machinery, graded according to size, and then dipped in boiling water for two minutes.

This dipping, Russell determined, was sufficient to kill virtually every kind of bacteria except the germs that were causing the trouble. After being dipped, the peas went into the cans, together with the "liquor" about which there was so much secrecy. The cans then were sealed, and the contents cooked for 26 minutes under pressure in a temperature of 232 degrees.

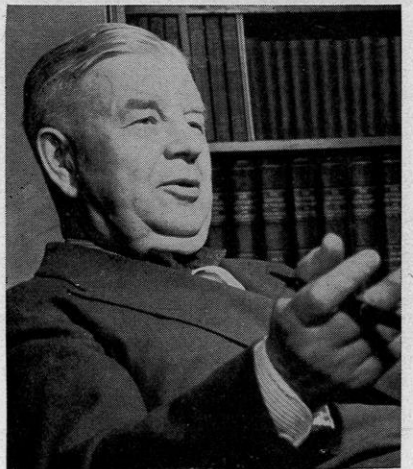
## 242 Degrees Did It

Russell suggested longer cooking, but was told that this would crack the skins; and he also was told that cooking at a higher temperature would be unsatisfactory. But Russell finally had his way, and two batches were prepared under his direction. After barring the old-time processor from the room, he increased the cooking temperature to 242 degrees, and in the resulting pack only a few cans swelled.

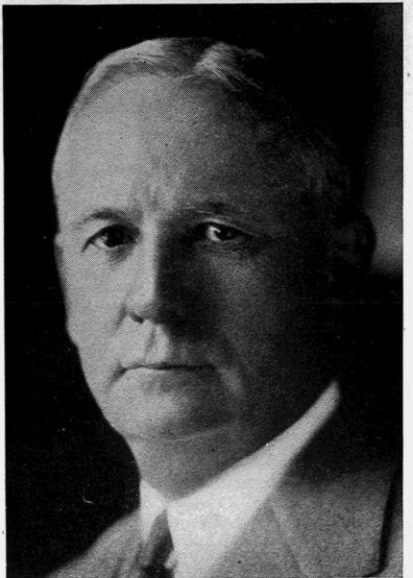
Since that time there have been no "explosions" in the canning industry, and it has grown to be the second largest industry in America.



ART CURTIS: "A football coach who later became a prominent physician."



BILLY EVJUE: "One of the brightest boys on campus; now the hard-hitting editor of the Madison Capital Times."



DAVE CRAWFORD: "Probably the greatest success of any man in my time; he's now president of the giant Pullman Co."

WISCONSIN ALUMNUS

## ★ *Badgers You Should Know*

★ **MAX LOEB, '05**, writes of his Badger generation. Max won the Northern Oratorical League debate in 1905—a headline achievement in those days. He edited the *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine* for two years following his graduation, has been for the past 11 years head of the research and analysis division of the Illinois Control Commission.

# GOLDEN ERA

I CAME TO Madison to attend the University in 1902.

Pat O'Dea had graduated the year before, and was already in way of becoming a legendary figure. Pat, who came from Australia and was a friend of Melba, the opera singer, had won undying fame by dropping a goal from the 62-yard line in a game against Northwestern at Evanston.

Pat's brother Andy was coach of the rowing team. It was gossiped that he could make longer punts and dropkick better than Pat. Andy was a serious, studious sort of person. He never missed the joint debates, which in my time were highly important events. There were three debating societies: Athena, Philomathia, and Hesperia.

During my time, after Phil King left, the Wisconsin coaches were, as I recall, Art Curtis, who later became a prominent physician in Chicago, Bill Juneau, Eddie Cochems, and Arne Lerum, line coach. Lerum was a 220-pound Scandinavian, who was one of the first Wisconsin players to be named an All-American.

Charley McCarthy, a former Brown University football flash, who was head of the reference library for the Wisconsin Legislature, also helped coach. McCarthy only weighed about 140 pounds, but every pound was fighting Irishman. He was one of the fastest backs I ever saw.

## Birge, Snow, Commons

The president of the University was Charles R. Van Hise, who had a beard that almost obscured the whole lower part of his face. Van Hise was one of the most eminent geologists of his time, and during the summer did work for United States Steel and other big mining corporations. He was well liked, as were Birge, the dean; Sellery, Turner (who was gobbled up by Yale), and Fish, all history professors; Snow, professor of physics; "Sunny" Pyre, who taught dramatics and elocution; Tommy Adams, in economics, who

later became government commissioner in Puerto Rico; Balthazar H. Meyer, who later was a member of the Federal Commerce Commission, are a few of those I remember with affection. The most inspiring teacher was John R. Commons, a man of simple dignity, whose search for truth was absolutely selfless. He made a terrific impression upon me. Richard T. Ely was another well liked in the economics field.

The most brilliant undergraduate in the University in my time was Mike Olbrich. I never could understand his unfortunate suicide some years ago. Mike had everything—an incisive and logical mind, a wonderful memory, an almost overpowering personality. His brother, Emil, also an extremely capable man, was drowned in Lake Mendota.

Peter H. Schram was in everything, and good at everything. Pete died before he fulfilled his promise. Ralph Hetzel, chairman of the Junior Prom, was President of Penn State University at the time of his death some years ago. Arnold Gesell is now the outstanding authority on problems of infants—their education and development—in the United States. He is teaching in one of the big Eastern colleges. Gesell is a fine example of the scientific mind.

William J. (Bill) Hagenah is probably one of the five leading engineers in the public utility field in the United States.

"Rats" (Horatio) Winslow and Berton Braley, who were active in editorial work and *Badger* writing in the University, have attained real fame. Braley is a writer of light verse, and Winslow is a writer of short stories. His wife, Thyra Samter Winslow, has also achieved distinction in the fiction field. Lucian Carey is very well known. His stories have appeared repeatedly in the *Saturday Evening Post*. His fiction deals generally with guns and gunsmiths.

Probably the greatest success of any man in my time is that of shy Dave Crawford (Dave was No. 1

scholastically in my graduating class; I was No. 2). Dave is the president of the giant Pullman Company, and is an outstanding citizen in Chicago. He is well known for his active participation in charitable and civic affairs.

George Haight was about five years ahead of me, but I have gotten to know him well in Chicago. Haight is one of the best trial lawyers in the entire country, and a wonderful fellow. George is nuts about arrows, of which he has a collection worth thousands.

I was one of the founders of Iron Cross, and of Delta Sigma Rho, the oratorical fraternity, which has spread to colleges all over the nation.

Billy (Wm. T.) Evjue was one of the brightest boys on campus. Billy is now the hard-hitting editor of the Madison *Capital Times*. He came from Merrill, Wis.

## Wonderful Eddie Cochems

One of the most spectacular men of my time was Eddie Cochems. Wonderfully built, handsome and affable, I saw Eddie make a 105-yard run for a touchdown. Was that a thrill! Eddie was the brother of Henry Cochems, of an earlier day. Henry has passed on. He was also a wonderful football player, and at one time, according to tests, was known as "the strongest man in the world." He represented a Milwaukee district in Congress for a time.

Otto Kowalke, now professor-emeritus of engineering was a well known figure on campus. Likewise J. Earl Baker, who has had a remarkable career. He has spent most of the last two decades in China, where he was top advisor to the government in matters of relief and railroad administration.

I came to Madison from Appleton, Wis. My brother, Joe Loeb, who died some years ago, was a joint debater, on the same team with Billy Kies, New York banker, and Ben Poss, prominent Milwaukee attorney. Hence I knew a little of the Wisconsin tradition and began to try out in oratorical contests. After winning the final at Madison, I was trained for the intercollegiate by Sen. Robert M. LaFollete, Sr., who used to rehearse me in his garage.

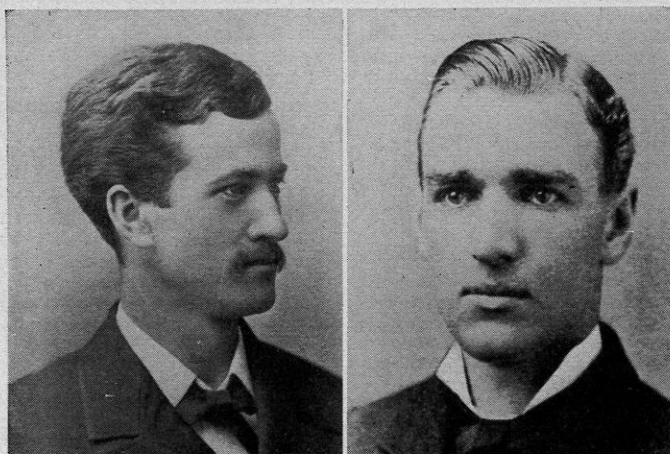
## Girls, Girls, Girls

Girls, girls, girls, there were lovely girls in those days. (And I don't doubt there still are.) I had a secret passion for Elsie Veerhuses, who was an extremely competent and gracious teacher of German. How I looked forward to her classes. (Now, after 40 years, if she is still living and reads these pages, my well-kept secret is out.)

Had a terrifically good time at the University. Nostalgia grips me. Wisconsin—it's a great school—a great privilege to be a student there.

# 1904

★ Out of that wondrous combination of hard work, fraud, graft, sweat, noble aspirations, daring, piracy, and high-minded liberalism which was Wisconsin of a half-century ago, there arose a political and educational philosophy dubbed the *Wisconsin Idea*. Van Hise, although he once expressed his "repugnance to the use of that phrase," recognized it as "a new thing in this world." Like a bright star in the West, it drew the wise men of three continents. What was this thing which had come to pass? Who started it? How? And, for that matter, what has become of it? Here is a brilliant dissertation on the origin and development of the *Idea* by VERNON CARSTENSEN, assistant professor of history and co-author of *The University of Wisconsin: A History, 1848-1925*. It is an abstract of a longer paper delivered last Spring before the Mississippi Valley Historical Assn.



ROBERT M. LaFOLLETTE, SR., '79, and CHARLES R. VAN HISE, '79 (as UW classmates): "A fruitful joining of research and reform."

## BADGER IDEA

THE TERM, the *Wisconsin Idea*, like the terms *frontier* and *West*, has had many definitions and many uses. (Perhaps it was because of this that President Van Hise, writing Felix Franxfurter in 1917, confessed his "repugnance to the use of that phrase.") Men have written about the *Wisconsin Idea* in politics and in education. There is now in existence a Wisconsin Idea Theater, and only last spring a delegate to the Democratic National Convention campaigned on a platform to "make the *Wisconsin Idea* national." Obviously the term is elastic.

In 1912 Charles McCarthy, Wisconsin legislative reference librarian, wrote a book entitled *The Wisconsin Idea*. The book was devoted to a description of the background, spirit, aims, and processes of reform legislation in Wisconsin. In it McCarthy declared that "no one categorical explanation of the *Wisconsin Idea* can be given."

Frederick C. Howe declared the same year that Wisconsin was "an experiment station in politics, in social and industrial legislation, in the democratization of science and higher education. It is a state-wide laboratory in which popular government is being tested in its reaction on people, on the distribution of wealth, on social well-being."

While it would probably be impossible to find complete agreement on any detailed statement of what

the *Wisconsin Idea* embraced, even in 1912, most people would presumably agree that experimental reform, based upon detailed research and the use of academic and other experts in government, and an enlightened electorate were all prominent elements. Moreover, all would agree that the University played an important part directly through the work of faculty members on various advisory and administrative boards and agencies and indirectly through the extension work of the University.

The *Wisconsin Idea* might be explained wholly in terms of the work and personalities of three men: Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., leader of the progressive Republicans in Wisconsin for a quarter of a century, Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University from 1903 to 1918, and Charles McCarthy.

Others might insist that geography would explain this development. The Capitol and the main University building were located just one mile apart, each standing on its respective section corner. State Street, laid out along the section line, connected what Prof. William Ellery Leonard called the "twin domes of law and learning."

### The Basic Factor

These are very important factors, but probably more important in the origin and early development of attitude and practices which characterized the *Wisconsin Idea* was the way in which the University had developed.

That a state-supported university should contribute directly to improved farming, more efficient industry, and better government was by no means a new idea in the United States even when the University of Wisconsin was founded in 1848. The founders of many an institution spoke and wrote about such objectives.

But it was one thing to propose a program in which the state university would contribute directly to improved farming, to more efficient industry, and to better government; it was quite another thing to carry out such a program. Indeed, it was precisely at this point that general failure occurred. Several decades passed before the devices were created to translate some of these aspirations into educational programs.

In 1885 the University Regents inaugurated the famous Short Course in agriculture, a vocational educational device which was to be tremendously successful at Wisconsin and to be imitated throughout the country. It provided merely for a course consisting of two short winter sessions, to which any one with a common school education would be admitted. The course was devoted exclusively to agricultural subjects.

More important was a legislative bill providing \$5,000 for farmers institutes to be managed by the Regents of the University. The institutes, which were to be held throughout the state during the winter months, gave the professors a chance to talk to the farmers and, perhaps more importantly, gave the farmers a chance to talk back.

These two innovations gave the University an opportunity to have a direct influence upon farming.

The farmers institutes quickly became popular. During the first winter an estimated 50,000 farmers attended. In 1887 the legislature raised the appropriation for this work to \$12,000 a year.

An agricultural revolution, he said, was taking place "greatly assisted, if not inaugurated, by this systematic, popular instruction from the University as the center."

A year after the institutes were launched, Thomas C. Chamberlin came to the University as president. Chamberlin was quick to see the larger possibilities of this experiment in agricultural education.

On one occasion he declared:

"Scholarship for the sake of the scholar is simply refined selfishness. Scholarship for the sake of the state and the people is refined patriotism."

At another time he said:

"It is no more impracticable to extend the popular range of university education than to extend the sweep of the university courses."

By the end of the century the farmers institutes and other popular educational devices of the College of Agriculture were flourishing. A summer school for science teachers had become so successful that it was incorporated into the regular University program. There was no doubt about it: the University was consciously seeking, to use President Thomas C. Chamberlin's words, "a universal educational influence in the community tributary to it," and it had found some successful means of extending that influence.

### Three Musketeers

At this juncture several important events occurred. Robert M. LaFollette was elected to the governorship in 1900. A graduate of the University in 1879, he had, by his own statement, been profoundly influenced by President John Bascom, Chamberlin's immediate predecessor.

In 1901 Charles McCarthy was appointed to a minor post in the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. He later developed the Legislative Reference Library. This was begun when an appropriation was made for the establishment and maintenance of a working library at the Capitol for the use of the Legislature, the executive departments, and citizens. McCarthy expanded the services of the library to make it a

uniquely successful legislative reference bureau.

In 1903 Charles R. Van Hise became president of the University. Van Hise had been a classmate of LaFollette's at the University and was a friend and supporter. He, too, had studied under Bascom and had been both student and colleague of Chamberlin's.

In his inaugural address Van Hise proposed that professors be used as technical experts by the state government. He felt that professors had knowledge which might be useful in helping to solve various social and political problems. Nor did he propose in vain. Governor LaFollette had already begun to use them in state positions.

In 1912 McCarthy listed 46 men who were serving both the University and the state. While it is impossible precisely to measure the influence of the University professors upon legislation and state government, it is clear that some of these men for a time exercised a powerful force.

John R. Commons was the author of the Industrial Commission Act and served for a period as one of the commissioners. T. S. Adams helped draft the Wisconsin income tax law and served on the tax commission. A number of other professors held prominent positions.

### University Extension

Equally important was the growth of University extension work. When Van Hise first became president he showed no immediate interest in this activity. But by 1905 he told a Washington audience that "a state university should not be above meeting the needs of the people, however elementary the instruction necessary to accomplish this." The words echoed those of his old teacher and colleague, T. C. Chamberlin.

The next year university extension work was begun on a small scale. The Legislature of 1907 was asked to make an appropriation of \$20,000 for this work and so well had the ground work been laid that the appropriation bill passed both houses by a unanimous vote.

Thus provision was made for a large program of general University extension work. To direct the new department, Van Hise brought to the University Louis E. Reber, then dean of the college of engineering of Pennsylvania State College. The position, Van Hise told Reber, would be one of "developing a new line of education in state universities which I believe in the future is likely to

become one of very great importance."

It was Louis E. Reber, a trained engineer, who implemented and expanded Van Hise's ideas. He outlined an ambitious program.

These various extramural activities of the University—the advising work of the professors, the agricultural college extension, and the University Extension Division—were all publicized and stimulated interest on the part of other institutions whose representatives were welcomed at the University and whose visits were well advertised in the *University Press Bulletin*.

E. E. Slosson, for instance, declared that "it is impossible to ascertain the size or location of the University of Wisconsin. The most that one can say is that the headquarters of the institution is at the city of Madison and that the campus has an area of about 56,000 square miles. All of the people in Wisconsin, not to mention other states and foreign countries, are eligible as students, and a very considerable proportion of them do receive instruction from the university in one form or another."

### Soil and Seminar

All these elements—a large program of legislative reform, the expert work of the professors, the work of a Legislative Reference Library, and the state wide extension work of the University—were part of the *Wisconsin Idea*. Political and social reform legislation probably reached its high point in the work of the Legislature of 1911.

But 1912 also witnessed a serious split within the ranks of the Wisconsin Progressives. McGovern, the Progressive governor, abandoned LaFollette to support Roosevelt for the presidential nomination and followed him into the Bull Moose party. Two years later a conservative Republican was nominated for the governorship and elected. During the war the University faculty condemned LaFollette for his stand on the war. The Progressives returned to power in strength in 1920 but the old magic was gone. Van Hise had died shortly after the Armistice, McCarthy in 1921, and LaFollette in 1925. No men stepped forth immediately to take their places.

While the agencies these men had created continued in existence, the great energy of the reform movement subsided and the professors were seen less frequently in the Capitol. Perhaps the influence of the University in the fields of social and political behavior was neither as large nor as lasting as many men claimed, but for a decade and a half, under the leadership of LaFollette, Van Hise, and McCarthy, Wisconsin had enjoyed what Professor Hessel-tine likes to call a successful wedding of soil and seminar, a fruitful joining of research and reform.

# 1911

★ "The enclosed had to be gotten off my chest; I think you'll understand," wrote HORACE D. SIMMONS, '16, of Milwaukee.

# COLLEGE DAZE

ON, WISCONSIN featured "run the ball clear 'round Chicago," on that particular Saturday, and later, "run the ball 'round Minnesota." They were considered enemies in that order of importance.

The old boiler at the foot of Lake St. It was from a small steamer, but the details of just how it got to the foot of Lake St. were always obscure to me. Maybe some 1908—1912 alumnus could help me out with that information.

Denny Crile's troubles, in the fall of 1912. He had trouble graduating from the Medical School, as I recall it. The freshmen, under his direction, I believe, got out a sheet defying the sophomores. I'm sure of the sheet, because I made some illustrations, in fear and trembling. And I have one of the sheets.

The (old) Fuller Opera House, with the inviting blue lights in the balcony. Extracurricular activities could there be argued out privately.

Walking west from the Fuller, you reached Keeley's Palace of Sweets, or "The Pal," with its ground floor and balcony facilities for the serving of sodas and sundaes. A dance hall on the second floor next to it was where a kind young lady taught me the intricacies of the One-Step—shades of Irene and Vernon Castle. The Unique Shop, on the corner at the other end of the block, had lots of those interesting knickknacks such as bud vases, which you took home as souvenirs of Madison.

## Fried Chicken Special

The Chocolate Shop must have started about 1914, offering good food, including lunches for picnics, up to and including a fried chicken special for 75 cents, if you cared to go up into big money. Dad Morgan's featured special flavors of their malted milks, chocolate or cherry. They put the ingredients in the glass, and if you preferred, they let you stir them with a spoon instead of the mixer, thereby achieving a sort of frappe. And very good.

The College Book Store at Lake St., and Mahoney's just around the corner towards the lake, with Mrs. Mahoney keeping a strict hand on the girls who roomed there. Very strict, as I recollect.

Formals were held at the New Park, and a couple of Junior Proms at the Capitol Building. The Alpha Deltas moved to the country, and used

a Mercer as their vehicle for commuting. The Kappa Sig house had its face lifted, and became a castle. Billy Buech, and Thompson furnished the orchestras, with Gene Casserly at the piano—he played straight through the intermissions.

The *Sphinx* was published in 1912 and 1913, the *Awk* in 1915 and 1916, and the *Octopus* in about 1917.

The new Chi Psi House was the envy of many; there were claims that of their 22 pledges the first fall, they never found several who became lost in the chapter house.

Eddie Gillette and Cub Buck did most of the football honors, with help from Johnny Van Riper and many others. Eddie is mayor of one of those California suburban towns now, or was a few years back when we wrote to him. We asked if he remembered the feeling of those long quarterback runs, with his sleek black hair flying in the breeze. He said yes, and he felt that he could still make the same runs, but the hair is now mostly missing. And then he put in a plug for dear old California.

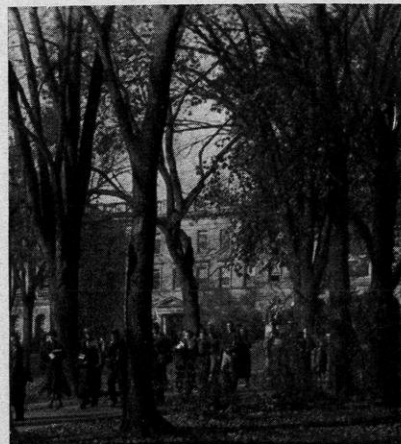
## Famous Red Vest

Carl Russell Fish's red vest graced the US history platform on our heavy football weeks. He graciously acknowledged the locomotive which the class discreetly gave him. And then he would proceed to make US history assume a very pleasant glow. Sunny, or Sonny, Pyre in English 1-A, had one of the finest grins I ever hope to meet.

The dome on Bascom Hall burned the fall after I graduated.

I took a year of Latin, a year of Greek, and a year of analytical geom. Oh well, we all have to make some mistakes. And we came close to having to make that Greek mistake a second time, too.

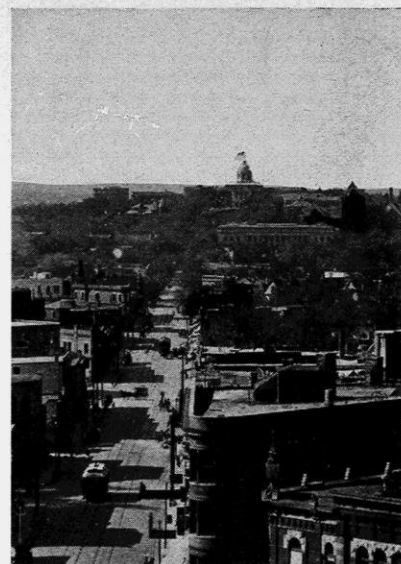
Four wonderful years. The live action of Fall, Winter, and Spring at Madison, and the happy, lazy, warming memories in the summer times; we knew they were "the four best years, etc.," but they zipped past with incredible speed. Hail, Wisconsin, Alma Mater! You have helped us many times since then, in ways that we would not have understood at the time, and we wish we could tell every undergrad that the studies he takes will all come in handy some time, in some way.



CLASSES ON THE HILL: "You have helped us many times. Studies will all come in handy some time in some way."



BASCOM HALL: "The dome burned." Students filed from the building in orderly lines and formed volunteer bucket brigades.



STATE STREET: "The Chocolate Shop . . . Dad Morgan's." Note the streetcars, long since replaced by busses.

# 1915



BASCOM HILL: "You will find the real Wisconsin in many things. . . . Around this Hill, clothed in elms, and spruce, and larches, dotted with colleges and classrooms, will center many of the happiest memories of your life." (JOHN DOLLARD, '22, 1924 *Wisconsin Men*).

## University Present

IF YOU WERE ASKED what should be put in the cornerstone of one of the University's new buildings for people to dig open a hundred years from now, what would you recommend? What would get across to our descendents just what we were like in 1949 on a campus north of Chicago in our teaching, in our research, and in our public service?

Would you stick in a statement by LeRoy Luberg, PhM '36, assistant to the president, to the effect that "the University is good and big and it is big and good"?

Would you quote *Newsweek Magazine* blaming Wisconsin's "lack of modern buildings" on the fact that the University has "unhappily found itself too often trapped in political imbroglios and legislative penny-pinching"?

Would you include a *New York Times* clipping saying that "if Wisconsin education is supposed to teach a sense of fitness in the large scheme of values in life, it still has a job to do in football"?

Would you preserve a *Look Magazine* headline lauding Wisconsin as "an influential state university, famous for academic freedom and its beautiful campus"?

Would you file a series of William T. Evjue (x'06) editorials arguing the theme that "Wisconsin education is apprehensive of reprisals if it should antagonize the forces which wax fat on the present system of distribution of our wealth"?

Would you put in a *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* compliment to "a truly great center of learning"?

Or how about a "Skyrockets" column from a recent *Daily Cardinal* by Brad Sebstad, '49 (heir to the traditions of a long line of campus Winchells like Elmer Beth, Gordon Swarhout, Sam Steinman, Howie Teichmann, Bob Shaw, and Chuck Hanson)?

"Our offering this morning: a little package of memories and a few . . .

"CAMPUS PICTURE POST CARDS—12:00 crowds rushing down the hill like fans leaving a sinking team . . . table-hopping Pharmites being desperately pleasant in a society where desperation is the keynote . . . the bloodshot eye of the FM tower straining through the early morning blackout, with only a few lonesome, pre-exam lights to keep it insomniac company . . . Badger coeds, the prettiest part of our pretty campus . . . the hystereotyped outbursts of the radical left fringe as it fights a losing battle for a lost cause . . . student government, a little sandbox where the kiddies build their little castles and watch them crumble . . . fraternity row coming back strong in all its glory and goofery.

"SCENE AND OBSCENE—That old 12:30 question: "How can girls get so passionate at 12:25? . . . a few tired combat veterans still around watching the death of an ideal and the birth of a new war . . . Rathskeller philosophers writing off the woes of the world with a solvent of cigarette fumes and rotten coffee . . . the greatest show on earth: the promenade up and down Langdon St. . . . the Cabin, a world's sweet inn from pain and sorrow . . . Blue Moon pseudo-intellectuals, trying to rearrange a mouthful of dead words around a dead idea . . . the Carillon Tower, providing an exclamation point for Wisconsin's exciting beauty saga."

# THE STATE OF THE UNIVERSITY

## LEGISLATURE

### Missing: \$3,580,000

IN HIS BIENNIAL budget message to the 1949 Wisconsin Legislature on Jan. 14, Gov. Oscar Rennebohm, '11, recommended a University of Wisconsin appropriation of \$25,000,000 for operations in 1949-51.

This figure is an increase of about \$5,000,000 over what the UW got from the state in 1947-49, but it is a cut of \$3,580,000 from what the Board of Regents is requesting.

The governor made no specific mention of the University's petition for \$13,986,608 in building funds other than to tell the Legislators in general that "I believe a portion of any accumulated surplus should be used for a badly needed state building program."

University requests were cut all along the line, including brackets for general operations, for faculty salary increases, and for extension work.

Gov. Rennebohm also asked the Legislature to take steps toward reviewing the spending from revolving funds (*see below*).

"I agree that many expanded activities are desirable," Rennebohm, who is starting his first full term as governor, said, "but we must be practical and face the facts. It would be a wonderful thing if the state of Wisconsin could grant these requests, but we must not overlook the fact that it's Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen who foot the bills, and with today's high prices, they have a hard enough time to make ends meet."

So he presented a state budget which calls for no new taxes.

The next day the (Madison) *Wisconsin State Journal* (R) declared: "This newspaper for many years has fought for economy in government and efficiency in public administration. There are times and places, however, when too much economy can prove expensive."

In 1949 the University of Wisconsin, it added, is such a time and place.

### Consolidation Coming?

IN HIS FIRST "state of the state" message to the Wisconsin Legislature on Jan. 13, Gov. Oscar Rennebohm, '11, declared that he favored a merger of the University of Wisconsin, the state teachers colleges, Stout Institute, and the Institute of Technology into a single university system.

A bill providing for such a merger is to be submitted to the Legislature by its Commission on the Improvement of the Educational System.

"In the realm of higher education," the Governor said, "it is clear to me that there is a great need for a closer integration of the state's services. I share the view of the Commission that the interests of Wisconsin citizens can be served best by an integrated system in which all the public institutions which provide liberal and professional higher education are combined into one system.

"In a single biennium we cannot make up ground lost over a period of 20 years, but we can make progress and substantial progress."

A similar recommendation was made in December to the University Board of Regents by a special faculty committee on functions and policies, but the Regents tabled the report (*see page 27*).

### Ferris Wheel Funds

WISCONSIN'S citizens had their eyes opened wide by Gov. Oscar Rennebohm, '11, in his 1949 budget message when he revealed that the 1947 State Legislature permitted state departments and agencies to spend a quarter of a billion dollars in the current biennium without any Legislative review of their spending.

The governor and the Legislative Council are going after this situation. It has existed for years as the result of the tolerance of numerous departmental revolving funds. In effect the Legislature has said, "You take it in, so you spend it."

The University of Wisconsin has current revolving funds totaling some \$19,000,000. This money comes from such sources as residence halls, cafeterias, dairies, the Wisconsin General Hospital, and athletic events.

University officials will oppose any blanket wiping out of these revolving funds because it would take away "desirable flexibility."

### Badger Whips

WISCONSIN'S 1949 Legislature got under way last month, and Wisconsin alumni landed in a number of key spots.

Reelected majority floor leader in the Assembly was Vernon W. Thomson, '27, Richland Center (R), long-time friend of the University and perennial supporter of consolidation of higher education in the state.

"I am happy over Governor Rennebohm's recommendation for a merger of the state institutions of higher learning," Assemblyman Thomson said after hearing the Governor's opening message on Jan. 13. Thomson vainly sponsored a similar proposal in 1947.

Named majority floor leader in the Senate was Warren P. Knowles, '33, New Richmond (R), another long-time friend of the University.



VERNON THOMSON, '27: He'll lead on the Assembly floor.

Senators appointed to the powerful joint finance committee (which will hear University requests for a \$42,599,800 appropriation this month) include Melvin Laird, Jr., x'49, Marshfield (R), and Gaylord Nelson, '42, Madison (D).

Assemblymen appointed to the joint finance committee include John Pritchard, '08, Eau Claire (R), and Ralph Zaun, '42, Grafton (R).

Chairman of the Assembly committee on education will again be W. W. Clark, x'14, Vesper (R), and Mrs. James Doyle, '38, Madison (D), will be a member of the committee.

## RESEARCH

### "Center of Endeavor"

THE AMERICAN Institute of the History of Pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin has been given official recognition "as the center of the endeavor in the history of pharmacy in America".

The recognition came from the First Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy, which met in Havana, Cuba, last month.

Dr. George Urdang, director of the institute at Wisconsin, who attended the congress as a special guest of the board of directors, announced that plans are now being worked out for a more formal representation of Latin-American countries in the organization.

"We hope in this way," Dr. Urdang said, "to broaden the investigational program in the historical and social areas of pharmacy. It is intended to have one trustee of the institute in each of the 21 Latin-American countries."

## WISCONSIN ALUMNUS

## Clouded Crystal Ball

AMERICA's number one indoor sport—predicting election outcomes—has been challenged by the capacious query: "What's wrong with the polls?" UW Professor Tom McCormick, chairman of the UW sociology department, has the answer—had it, in fact, long before the ignominious repudiation of Messrs. Gallup, Crossley, and Roper.

"There was an awareness of the need for improvement in polling methods long before the failure of the popular polls in the recent presidential election," McCormick says, speaking largely for himself and a handful of researchers who comprise the National Opinion Research Council.

This body has invited experts like McCormick from the universities of Wisconsin, Chicago, Denver, Columbia, Harvard, and Cornell to help them iron out such perennial pollster problems as:

"How can we achieve a truly representative cross-section of opinion in the nation? Are we sure persons interviewed really understand the question asked? Do they answer truthfully? Does the opinion of the interviewer unconsciously influence the answer he gets?"

Neither the Gallup nor Roper polls follow the methods of public opinion sampling found most effective by the US Department of Agriculture, the Census Bureau, and other scientific agencies, McCormick reveals. He goes on to compare the "probability method" used by the former with the "stratified sample method" that came up with the wrong answers in the recent election. Between the lines of scientific lingo can be detected the chuckles of a man who went on record long before the elections to the effect that there were basic faults in polling methods that would be dramatically revealed some day when election factors fell into a certain pattern. And that's what happened in November.

McCormick makes one prediction of his own: "The polls will probably survive their recent indiscretions."

## Equilenin Pilot Plant

A PILOT PLANT to produce equilenin, a hormone that may be convertible into the male and female sex hormones which have proved of value in medical therapy and cancer research, has been set up by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation at the University of Wisconsin.

The value of equilenin, Wisconsin scientists say, lies in the fact that it is the only hormone that can be made synthetically from coal tar products. The process being used at the pilot plant is the result of basic research at the University which began in 1941 under the direction of Prof. William S. Johnson. Drs. Jack W. Petersen and C. David Gutsche, then

graduate students in chemistry, were the major collaborators in the project.

The synthesis they developed is elaborate, consisting of some 15 steps. But yields are good and, most important, the process gives scientists a potentially unlimited source of the hormone from readily available coal tar products.

Although the hormone has no value outside a research laboratory at the present time, scientists at the University plan to investigate the possibility of converting it into hormones of medical importance. For example, it may be possible to convert equilenin into estrone, a female sex hormone, or into a substance closely related to testosterone, the male sex hormone, since all three have basically similar structures.

Estrone and testosterone are being used in studies of the cause and possible cure of cancer. Testosterone has been found to bring relief in many cases to late stages of breast cancer.

Practically no work has been done up to the present time on converting equilenin into these hormones mainly because it has not been available in sufficient quantity. Equilenin, in the past, has been isolated along with the more potent hormone, estrone, from the urine of pregnant mares. Only small amounts are available from this source and it is difficult to separate it from the estrone. The pilot plant should make larger quantities available and pave the way for intensive research.

## Alfonso Under Glass

A FOUR-ROOM structure on the edge of the University of Wisconsin campus, (at 1212 W. Johnson St.) known as the Spanish Seminary, holds one of the most unique photostatic libraries in the country.

The library contains all the known works of Alfonso X, a 13th century Spanish monarch, and represents the most complete account of Spanish thought and knowledge of that era.

Basis for the collection was a research project, started by the late Prof. A. G. Solalinde who came to the University of Wisconsin from Spain in 1924. While in Spain, Professor Solalinde began the work of editing the writings of Alfonso into history of the world from its creation to the 13th century. He completed only one volume.

The project is now under the direction of Prof. L. A. Kasten, chairman of the University of Wisconsin department of Spanish and Portuguese.

"From a cultural point of view, compilation of the works will give scholars an insight into a culture about which relatively nothing is known," Professor Kasten says. "It will also serve as a background for research on the medieval Spanish language."

## CURRICULUM

### Recreation Leaders

MORE THAN a hundred students are enrolled this semester in a new Community Leadership in Recreation curriculum at the University of Wisconsin, according to Director Marvin Rife.

When the four-year course was opened in 1946-47, only 35 students were registered. This semester there are 111 students majoring in recreation, and eight others are taking a minor in the field, Professor Rife reports.

The first two years of the curriculum are spent in securing a broad, general education, Rife said, and the last two in specialization. More than 20 students who entered the course as juniors in 1946 have graduated. All have secured jobs, the majority in Wisconsin.

A great variety of courses give students the opportunity to become proficient in program leadership. Courses from the School of Education and the College of Letters and Science, which bear directly upon recreational leadership, have been made available to students in this field.

In addition, a recreation laboratory, administered by the Wisconsin Memorial Union, is open to junior and senior recreation students, to provide experience in the fields which are not available or which some students may not be able to schedule.

### From Atom to Zombi

FOR A STUDY of the twisted minds of the Nazi leaders of Germany, close-ups of Goering and Himmler, for behind-the-scenes glimpses of Heydrich and the Gestapo, University of Wisconsin students go to the University Law School Library's recently acquired Nuremberg trial reports.

The testimony of the trials is available to anyone who asks for it. It ranges from Goering's hearing troubles to the time Von Ribbentrop said he didn't know Germany's slave labor was mistreated.

United Nations publications, too, come to the University Law Library as soon as they are issued.

Because Wisconsin's Law Library is a depository library of the United States printing office, it gets all government publications free. It distributes those publications which are not pertinent to law to other University branch libraries in the fields of learning which cover the subject.

The library receives all acts, bills, and hearings of the federal government and bills of the state legislature. And it has a Pike and Fischer loose-leaf service on atomic energy.



## UNDERGRADUATES

### Groves' One World

THE GROVES Cooperative House at the University of Wisconsin was cited for its successful interracial program in a recent issue of *Mademoiselle Magazine*.

The cooperative at 1104 W. Johnson St. is named for Prof. Harold Groves of the University economics department, who was instrumental in its formation in 1943. There 29 women of all nationalities, races, and religions live, work, and play together.

"Apparently college students are trying to bridge society's barrier—or break it down," the *Mademoiselle* article states.

"A widespread program is conducted by the interracial college rooming cooperatives throughout the country—Groves Cooperative at the University of Wisconsin is a good example.

"Young women representing all nationalities, races, and religions come to regard living together as a natural and mutually beneficial experience rather than as an effort to surmount a problem."

### Triple "C" Triumph

THIS YEAR'S Campus Community Chest (CCC) aimed for the ambitious goal of \$10,000 and just barely made it.

Success was due primarily to three almost-plainless giving devices engineered by co-chairmen Shirley Schroeder, Manitowoc senior, and Bill Kalweit, Milwaukee junior:

1. Passing the hat through the student section at the football games.

2. Throwing a giant carnival in the Stock Pavilion, with almost every campus organization manning a booth and entertaining the crowd for charity.

3. Soliciting "blood money"—with more than 100 students donating blood to a local hospital, turning the \$25-per-pint ante over to CCC.

The \$10,000-plus will go to the World Student Service Fund, the United Negro College Fund, and the YMCA and its foreign student project.

### Against Bigotry

HE HAD LOST two hands in the war. He had won two Academy Awards for his performance in *The Best Years of Our Lives*. So when Harold Russell came to Madison he was wine and dined with great ceremony amid greater acclaim.

Invited by the Inter-Racial Fraternity Committee, Russell's sponsorship was shared by the Governor's Commission on Human Rights. He spoke at Music Hall, at Central and West High Schools, at a Memorial Union luncheon, to a Medical

School group, and over WHA. His subject: "Unity Against Bigotry."

Now a student at Boston University, Russell is barnstorming the country in his spare time, pleading for racial and religious tolerance. He headed west again in January to appear in another movie.

His Madison sponsor, the Inter-Racial Fraternity Committee, is a young campus group initiated a year ago by a pre-med student from Jamaica, Jacob Dochee. "Made up of representatives from all campus fraternities and sororities, the Committee is the antithesis of that well-known monster—the loud, publicity-seeking, anti-discrimination organization. Quietly and persistently it is working for better human relations, has sponsored exchange dinners between student groups of all races and religions and a guest speaker committee to disseminate its creed," says Dochee.

### Surprise Blackout

NEVER underestimate the power of a woman.

Betty Solum, home economics freshman from Baraboo, has promised never again to go out with an umbrella in a wind storm. When last she did (Nov. 17), the wind whipped it from her hands, carried it into the high voltage wires near the University heating plant, and plunged half the city of Madison into darkness for more than two hours.

### Beefeaters Back

DECEMBER 8 marked the return of the annual Beefeaters Banquet, the popular Union family dinner for student committee members last held in 1941. Temporarily abandoned during the war, it was replaced by a Union Smorgasbord dinner.

Union Directorate members came dressed as Elizabethan courtiers and the dinner was carried out in old English tradition, included flaming plum pudding (with beef, of course).

### Why Students Leave

UW DIRECTOR of Admissions Wilson Thiede, '40, read a certain book recently, got an idea, and is now putting it into practice.

The book: "*Behind the Academic Curtain*" by Archibald MacIntosh.

The idea: "Let's find out why some of our most promising students drop out of college."

The Registrar's office, therefore, is making a special study of students who withdraw from school. The basic information has always been available; now it will be analyzed and evaluated.

Under the microscope will be what happens to students when they leave the UW, where they go, why they make the change, how many withdraw, how many transfer, how many come back and why.

## SPORTS

### Wisconsin .250

"BUD" FOSTER's 1949 cagers, anything but a carbon copy of the 1947 Big Nine champs, wound up the first quarter of the Western Conference basketball race well down in the second division with a .250 percentage.

The Badgers opened the league season on Jan. 3 by losing to the high-stepping Illini at Champaign, 62-50; and lost again on the road to Minnesota, 47-33. Then they cracked the ice at Camp Randall by dumping Indiana, 58-48; but turned around and got beat again two nights later on Jan. 17, this time by Ohio State, 57-54.

### Return of the Champs

THREE OF Wisconsin's four NCAA boxing champs are back in the running this year: Don E. Dickinson, Steve W. Gremban, and Calvin Vernon, perhaps the most spectacular fighter on the Badger team. One, Vito Parisi, who fought a Truman-esque battle to cop the crown against heavy odds last spring, has graduated.

But the solid backbone of the boxing team is still here—a standing credit to Coach Johnny Walsh's technique of building up new champs to replace the old, and probably the secret to the Badger boxers' unprecedented all-time record of 83 wins, seven losses, and six ties.

Back in the ring are Dwaine Dickinson, Paul Kotrodimos, Ted Kozuszek, John Lendenski, Glenn Nording, and James Sreenan. Wisconsin's loss in plucky Bob Apperson is UCLA's gain. It's loss of some 18 other team members by graduation, study demands, or official retirement is nominal.

The schedule:  
Feb. 9—All-University semi-finals  
Feb. 11—All-University finals  
Feb. 19—Penn State at College Station

Feb. 25—Idaho at Camp Randall  
Mar. 4—Syracuse at Camp Randall

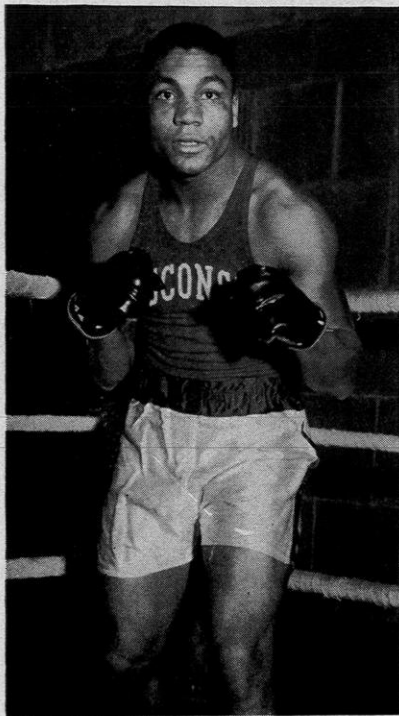
Mar. 12—Michigan State at East Lansing

Mar. 18—Washington State at Camp Randall

Mar. 25—Minnesota at Camp Randall

Apr. 1—San Jose State here

Meanwhile the most complete medical probe of college boxing ever envisioned is proceeding on campus under the direction of Dr. Benjamin H. Glover of the UW Student Clinic. The entire boxing team is undergoing a complicated, complete, and continuous physical examination to determine the origins of punch drunkenness in college boxing (if any) and the probability of head injuries. The investigation will probably continue for another year.



**CAL VERNON, '50:** Spectacular fighter, NCAA champ.

## Plaid Shirt Memories

HEADLINE campus event every February is Winter Carnival, sometimes known as "plaid shirt week".

From the 7th to the 13th students and professors alike will blossom forth in the loud plaid shirts and the calendar will be packed with action and color: ice hockey tournaments and speed skating competitions among the organized houses; ice sculptures lining Bascom Hill; a float parade; a little ski meet (on barrel staves) and a bigger one on skis—featuring cross country runs, jumping, and slalom-ing; a dual meet with Minnesota; skiing movies in the Union; a special skiers banquet and coffee hour; and a climaxing Snow Ball in Great Hall to top off the week on Saturday night. Running the show is old-time Hooper, Madison senior, and headline skier Hans Hopf, '49.

Carnival is one of the few traditional winter events that has survived at Wisconsin. Talk is in the wind of bringing back a varsity hockey team, of making the ski team officially a part of the UW athletic program, of adding speed skating to the intramural agenda. But Athletic Director Harry Stuhldreher can do little about it until his department's building expansion program is completed.

Ice hockey as a Wisconsin sport began as a small club which held practices whenever weather conditions permitted. Earliest mention of hockey in the *Badger* is a reference to a hockey club in 1892 but it wasn't until 1922 that any sem-

blance of an intercollegiate basis was reached. Joe Steinauer coached the hockey clubs in those days (from 1916 to 1919), often superintending the construction of a rink on the open spaces of Lake Mendota.

When the school year opened in 1921 the Athletic Council decided that hockey should be recognized as a varsity sport and authorized the erection of a rink on the lower campus—now dotted by Quonset huts. Michigan and Minnesota also organized teams and a triangular Conference League was born—each school playing a four-game series with the other, making a slate of eight league games in all.

Dr. A. C. Viner came to Wisconsin as the first varsity coach that year and Gilbert C. Grieve was elected captain. Grieve had been a member of the informal hockey clubs which had been active before and his experience was valuable, even though Wisconsin failed to win one of the eight games played that year. Dr. Viner coached the 1923 season, then gave way to Robert Blodgett, former Wisconsin hockey player, who was appointed coach for the 1924 season. The Badger rink was lighted and before long Joe Steinauer was broadcasting the games over WHA, despite the handicaps of freezing temperatures and lack of comfortable radio facilities.

Wisconsin's only hockey championship came in 1926 when, under the coaching of Kay Iverson, it tied for the league crown. Best showing over a period of years was turned in by Coach Johnny Farquhar's teams—each time finishing second. That was in the seasons of 1928, 1929, and 1930.

In 1933, when the depression crippled Wisconsin's sports program, hockey was dropped as an intercollegiate sport, but the Badger teams continued playing in the league until the last half of the 1935 season when the players disbanded. Since that time, the sport has not been revived, mostly due to lack of suitable facilities.

Shortest-lived of any intercollegiate sports at Wisconsin are speed skating and skiing. Under the direction of George Little, a winter sports committee was formed and from the 1926 to the 1928 seasons, the Badgers did right well, winding up as national champions in 1928. Before that brief era and since, skiing and speed skating have been conducted on an informal basis, with the Wisconsin Hoopers sponsoring midwest ski tournaments and the annual Winter Carnival.

There is evidence that in the '90s a sail-skating club existed on the campus, while others joined the curling club, or enjoyed the figure skating club activities. Later, at the turn of the century, some of the more hardy winter sports enthusiasts took up skiing and tried out the Stoughton slide which, at the time,

was considered the steepest in the world.

Wisconsin sponsored an international ski tournament in January of 1926, a total of 70 entries from all parts of the country competing. It netted the "W" Club about \$700 in profits, an unprecedented and successful promotion. Several weeks before, during the Christmas vacation, several Wisconsin students went to Lake Placid, New York, and there defeated the pick of the Eastern and Canadian collegiate universities at the huge winter sports carnival. Hans Troye, Badger ski jumper (born in Oslo, Norway,) won his event, setting a record of 136 feet, while Knut Dahl, Badger skier, won the 7½ mile cross country event, with Troye coming in second. Leon Emmert was the other Badger to score an individual championship, taking an easy victory in the half-mile speed skating event.

Troye added the national championship at Duluth to his laurels after the initial triumph at Lake Placid, but he was not with the Wisconsin group which went to the Lake Placid tournament the following year. This time, Leon Emmert won the 440 yard speed skating race with Millard Grant third. Emmert also was third in the two-mile event while Morris Waterman won sixth in the ski jump and 10th in the cross country events. In team standings, Wisconsin rated a tie for third place.

During the Christmas holidays of 1927-28, Wisconsin again entered the Lake Placid winter carnival and outclassed such schools as McGill of Canada and Dartmouth. Wisconsin's four-man team scored 23 points before poor weather and course conditions put a halt to the long week's schedule of events. Because of the curtailment of the program, the Lake Placid committee decided to withhold the team trophy, but it grudgingly admitted that the Badgers were the national intercollegiate champions.

## It Won't Be Bud

THE SEARCH for a Wisconsin football coach went on, as of January 18.

For a while it looked as though Charles "Bud" Wilkinson, late of Minnesota, now of the Sugar Bowl-winning Oklahoma club, was "it." He was interviewed in New Orleans by Prof. William B. Sarles, '26, chairman of the athletic board, and wooed in San Francisco by Athletic Director Harry Stuhldreher and Registrar J. Kenneth Little. Then he paid a flying visit to Madison, chatted with Pres. E. B. Fred, Gov. Oscar Rennebohm, '11, W. D. Hoard, Jr., '21, of the athletic board, and members of the Board of Regents, and whipped back to Norman.

The next morning at 9 a. m. Wisconsin had his answer: "I'm staying with the Sooners."

## FACULTY

### Add Dvorak

"WITH THE grace of God" Ray Dvorak expects to be back in the saddle next September.

The UW bandmaster, who narrowly escaped losing his life in the Kremlin, Okla., train crash last April, has made a remarkable comeback. Minus his right arm and nursing a badly crushed left leg, he was brought back to Madison last May 16. Today, nine months and three operations later, he is happily ensconced at his home, putting in some five hours a day on musical arrangements for the UW Band and catching up on his paper work as president of the affiliated College Band Directors and Music Educators. He ran off one of their national conventions in Chicago last Dec. 17-18 by remote control.

### An Old Tune

AS USUAL, UW faculty members are being pelted with attractive offers—and as usual are turning most of them down.

UW Basketball Coach Harold "Bud" Foster, '30, was asked to take over the Oshkosh All-Stars when the basketball season opened last December. His Badger teams have shared in three Big-Nine championships and won, in 1941-42, the NCAA crown. But Bud was adamant. "I want to stay at Wisconsin," he said, and stay he did.

The same week Badger Geographer Arch C. Gerlach was courted by General MacArthur, who offered him a position at \$10,300 a year (housing and transportation included). He turned it down, countering, "I like living in Madison. Besides, I just left a job like that to come back to the University."

### Tight Spot

THE UW TEACHERS' Union has issued a report indicating that the pay of University teachers has fallen far below the ratios of state income, cost of living, and salaries paid at neighboring institutions.

The figures indicate that:

1. While the net income of Wisconsin residents after taxes increased 277 per cent since 1940, the percentage of income going to the state decreased by about one-third, and the percentage going to the University decreased by more than one-fourth;

2. Salaries at the UW have not kept up with those of neighboring state universities;

3. Wisconsin salaries have lagged far behind the expenses incurred by the increased cost of living, and, in effect, Wisconsin faculty members have taken the equivalent of a pay cut of more than 21 per cent since 1940.

Other universities pay their professors from \$400 to \$1,200 more on

an average than Wisconsin does; associate and assistant professors an average of \$700 more; instructors \$400 to \$500 more. Wisconsin salaries at all ranks, in the 1948-49 year, are below the equivalent 1940-41 purchasing power. And even in the 1940-41 year, Wisconsin salaries were below those of neighboring state institutions.

UW salaries compared with other groups in the state since 1941: commerce and industry — 57 per cent increase; business and professionals — 84 per cent increase; rental income — 19 per cent increase; farmer income — 61 per cent increase; corporations (after taxes) — 83 per cent increase; wage earners in Wisconsin factories — 21 per cent increase; UW salaries — 17 per cent decrease.

### Hands Across the Sea

LELAND A. COON, chairman of the University of Wisconsin School of Music, has prompted a reconstruction project on war-damaged French pipe organs.

At his suggestion, the National Federation of Music Clubs and its Wisconsin subdivision are working to restore French organs partially destroyed during the past year.

### Community Council

PUT TWO OR more Americans together any place any time and the inevitable results are (1) an organization and (2) a publication.

It is so with the 150 faculty families now occupying the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation's apartment project (University Houses) on Eagle Heights.

Houses' residents have formed an official University Houses Community Council, composed of three representatives from each of the five project zones. The "mayor" is Scott Cutlip, PhM '41, assistant to the president for public relations. He and his councilmen are engaged in activities all the way from working out an entente with nearby Shorewood to issuing "keep off the grass" proclamations and to publishing a monthly *Community Communique* (edited, incidentally, by the editor of the *Wisconsin Alumnus*).

### Drs. Cole, Mowry Die

WITHIN a space of nine days, death took suddenly two of Wisconsin's medical "greats" in their Madison homes.

Dr. Llewellyn R. Cole, '26, MD '29, coordinator of graduate medical education and former head of the student health department, was found dead in his Madison home by his wife on New Year's Day. He had planned to join her in Milwaukee New Year's Eve. UW physicians declared that the young (46) doctor had died of a cerebral hemorrhage the day before his body was discovered. He had retired as head

of the student health department in December, 1945, due to ill health. (A full biography of Dr. Cole will appear in the March issue of the *Alumnus*).

Dr. William A. Mowry, head of the Wisconsin General Hospital's allergy department (and also a former director of the student health department) died of a heart attack Jan. 8 after 25 years of service at Wisconsin. He was 66 years old. A native of Geneseo, Ill., he was a graduate of Northwestern and former medical director of the French Lick Springs Hotel. In January, 1923, he came to Madison as director of the student health department, ten years later became head of the allergy department. In a statement on his death, President Fred pointed out that Dr. Mowry will be remembered doubly as a great doctor and a warm friend of the students, many of whom were guests in his home.

## PUBLIC SERVICE

### Toward Labor Harmony

TOP LEADERS of Wisconsin's economic life, representing the public, labor, industry, government, and agriculture, sat together at a long table on the University of Wisconsin campus last month to plan the work of the new University of Wisconsin Industrial Relations Center.

They were members of the 14-man industrial relations advisory council, meeting for the first time with the University faculty executive committee for the Industrial Relations Center.

Faculty speakers outlined the resources available on the campus to help the state work out one of the "toughest" problems in modern economic affairs, and pointed out that members of the advisory council could be of greatest service by directing the work of the center into "areas" where alleviation of labor-management friction is most needed.

### Prof on Loan

THE UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin is lending a man to the State Legislature on the request of the Legislature's Commission on the Improvement of the Education System of Wisconsin.

LeRoy Peterson, assistant professor of education, will go up to the capitol three afternoons a week from now on to consult with the commission on education bills it is preparing.

Peterson was director of research for the Wisconsin Education Association for 15 years before joining the University of Wisconsin faculty in February, 1948. During the war years, he directed the program of the United States Office of Education in war centers in the 13 mid-west states.



THE LUNTS: *The Taming of the Shrew, The Pirate, There Shall Be No Night, I Know My Love.*

## CENTENNIAL FEBRUARY

★ Historical exhibits, publication of a University history, a nationwide broadcast, Founders' Day dinners, concerts, a \$750,000 Metropolitan Museum of Art traveling show, a Lunt world premiere—the University of Wisconsin Centennial calendar is loaded this month with stellar attractions.

WISCONSIN'S great State University is 100 years old this month.

A month-long series of Centennial events will mark the anniversary.

Here are the highlights:

1. Exhibit, "University Student Life," Historical Library, Madison, all month.
2. Publication of *The University of Wisconsin: A History, 1848-1925*, by Professors Merle Curti and Vernon Carstensen, Feb. 5.
3. Nationwide Founders' Day broadcast, Feb. 5.
4. Founders' Day Dinner, Memorial Union, Feb. 8.
5. Concert, Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, Union Theater, Feb. 12-13.
6. Art exhibit, "Great Masterpieces from the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art," Memorial Union, Feb. 15-Mar. 30.
7. Drama performance, *I Know My Love*, The Lunts, Union Theater, Feb. 22-26.
8. Start of a series of "University of Wisconsin Days" at Extension Centers.

FEBRUARY, 1949

### Radio Programs

Feb. 5 is the date of a nationwide University of Wisconsin Founders' Day radio broadcast. Originating on the stage of the Wisconsin Union Theater, the program will be carried coast to coast by the Mutual Broadcasting System from 2 to 2:30 (CST). Featured on the broadcast will be the University Band and Men's Chorus and talks by Stanley C. Allyn, '13, president of the Wisconsin Alumni Assn., and Prof. William H. Kiekhofer, chairman of the University Centennial Committee.

Director of the program is John Berge, '22, secretary of the Wisconsin Alumni Association and chairman of the University Founders' Day committee.

The stage is set for the biggest world-wide celebration of Founders' Day in University history.

Focal point of Founders' Day dinners all over the state, nation, and world is Madison, where the traditional dinner will be held in Great Hall of the Memorial Union on Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The Madison commemoration will be in two parts—a half-hour statewide radio broadcast, and a local program—sponsored jointly by the Alumni Association and the Madison Alumni Club.

Headliners on the radio program will be Gov. Oscar Rennebohm, '11; Pres. E. B. Fred; Mr. Allyn, who is also president of the National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio; Arnold S. Jackson, '16, president of the Madison Alumni Club; and Mr. Berge.

Principal speaker at the dinner itself will be Philip Reed, '21, chairman of the board of the General Electric Co. and chairman of the United States Associates, International Chamber of Commerce.

Similar Founders' Day celebrations will be going on all around the world during the month.

### Fine Arts Features

Gregor Piatigorsky, distinguished cellist, will make a Centennial appearance at the Union Theater on Feb. 12 and 13. His concert is one of an anniversary series.

Twenty-seven masterpieces from the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, valued at three-quarters of a million dollars, will be on display from February 15 to March 30 at the Wisconsin Union.

The exhibition was organized especially for the University Centennial celebration by the Metropolitan Museum, and will be the highlight of the campus Centennial art program.

The paintings present a cross section of the leading schools, artists, and countries of Europe, including works by Rembrandt, Brueghel, Cranach, Goyz, Rubens, Veronese, Poussin, Tiepolo, Fragonard, Millet, and Gainsborough.

The world premiere of the newest Alfred Lunt-Lynn Fontanne play, *I Know My Love*, is scheduled for the Wisconsin Union Theater on Feb. 22-26 as a highlight of the University Centennial fine arts calendar.

The Lunts, who own a summer home at Genesee Depot, Wis., hold honorary UW degrees and have previously appeared on the campus in *The Pirate*, *Taming of the Shrew*, and *There Shall Be No Night*.

### Year-Long Program

Although February is a peak month in the University Centennial calendar, the celebration is running throughout the academic year. Working on arrangements under Chairman Kiekhofer is a central steering committee made up of representatives of the Regents, the faculty, and alumni; and 350 professors, alumni, and students on 46 sub-committees.

The UW Centennial is divided into four main projects. They are special celebrations, memorial projects, academic conferences, and fine arts performance.



★ **THE GREAT UNIVERSITY** that stretches along the shore of Lake Mendota and pushes impatiently against the embrace of the city is, for the citizen of Wisconsin, no aloof and alien creature. It is, in the words of Lincoln Steffens, "a highly conscious lobe of the common community's mind"—thrusting, growing, vigorously alive. That is the theme of this up-to-date campus guide-book, written by **HELEN MATHESON**, '43, and appearing first in a recent issue of the (Madison) *Wisconsin State Journal*.

## A WISCONSIN BAEDEKER

THE UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin is known throughout the world for its lake-rimmed campus; its research; its academic rating second to none; and the stirring tradition of the *Wisconsin Idea*:

"The boundaries of the campus shall be the boundaries of the state."

Increasingly today the University is reaching out to grasp that ideal of a 56,000-square-mile campus but its home remains in its original site, four wooded square miles of Madison.

Here, the institution that began in 1849 with a one-man faculty and no buildings or students has erected a small city of its own.

The present enrollment on the Madison campus is 18,623—just 70 students fewer than signed up in the record registration of the 1947-48 post-war boom.

Last year more than 100,000 persons came here for institutes, conferences, and other meetings.

There are 3,225 faculty members and assistants today attending to administration, teaching, research, and service at the university.

Its buildings and equipment cost \$28,000,000. Their present value—judged by the current cost of duplicating a single building—has risen more than 300 per cent.

The campus has 13,000 feet of lakeshore, 13 miles of utility tunnels honeycombing its green hills, 3 miles of water lines, and 10 miles of roads and drives.

### Ivy and "T" Buildings

But with all that the 100-year-old University is ungainly today with the abrupt growth of the adolescent. All across campus Quonset huts and white temporary buildings have been hurriedly erected to house the huge post-war enrollment and future plans call for expansion into roughly 40 blocks of Madison.

The University is gradually buying back land it once owned in the area bounded by University Ave., Breese Terrace, Regent St., and Park St. and someday will use it to double its campus space.

And—through the University of Wisconsin Foundation—friends and alumni hope to give it as a centen-

nial gift funds for an adult education center that will be the start of a whole new campus, a handsome mall facing the lake along a horseshoe edged by Lake, Johnson, and Park Sts.

To the tourist the beauty of the Wisconsin campus arises from its magnificent natural site, unspoiled even by the temporary classrooms sprouting beneath its trees. For the student and graduate it includes as well the traditions and fine old buildings whose odd assortment gives it a character rarely sensed by the casual visitor.

### Let's Take a Tour

A likely tour of the campus starts between Langdon and State Sts. "lower campus," one-time scene of sports, drills, and pep-rallies, now converted into emergency class space and a parking lot.

Facing the lower campus on the lake shore is the red brick Norman fortress of the Gymnasium and Armory.

Behind the Armory are the boat-house and crew quarters; next door is the University YMCA, and on the corner, spreading a flagstone terrace on the lakeshore, is the Memorial Union.

Architecturally the Union is a startling mesalliance of Italian renaissance and what one venerable professor sourly terms "ice box modern" but it is the beloved "living room" of the University, internationally known as a pioneer community center.

Across the street at the west side of the Lower campus is the State Historical Society Building, bulging with the society's headquarters, museum, and library and the University's library as well.

The cluster of buildings near Mendota on the hillside across Lake St. are the Chemical Engineering Bldg., the biology marine laboratory, the old pump house, and the Art Education Bldg. and Electrical Standards Laboratory.

Starting up Bascom Hill under double arch of elms, the visitor passes the dour red walls of Science Hall. It houses the geology, meteorology, and geography departments and—as anatomy students point out with gruesome enthusiasm—the laboratories where they dissect human cadavers. Directly across the hill is chavel-like Music Hall—site of small early commencements—whose clock traditionally is kept 5 minutes fast to spur laggards up the steep hill.

WHA, the oldest broadcasting station in this country, is operated from Radio Hall—once the University heating plant—where the tall FM tower soars behind Science Hall.

The second pair of buildings are the Education—Engineering Building on the lakeside and the Law School conveniently placed so the eternally bickering students can howl "plumber" and "shyster" at each other across the mall.

## North Hall the Oldest

The modest grey sandstone walls of North and South Halls confront each other near the top of the hill. North Hall, the oldest building on the campus, once made a home for Naturalist John Muir who economized by baking his potatoes in its furnace. South Hall, erected four years later in 1855, also was once a dormitory, later the Female College, and—in 1890—scene of the invention of the milk tester by Prof. Stephen Babcock.

The grassy knoll behind North Hall is named for Muir and the steel ski-slide there replaces a wooden one gingerly built in 1919 "although it seemed expensive for such a new and unknown sport."

Slightly south of the main campus walk is the Biology Bldg. with its natural history museum and herbarium and crowning the hill is stately Bascom Hall where the president has his office amid classrooms seating 4,000.

The walk around the north wing of Bascom Hall, passes the marker

of the Indian trail down which Black Hawk fled in 1832; a Carillon tower, the gift of several graduating classes; Elizabeth Waters Hall where some 500 women live; and on the crest of the next hill, Washburn observatory.

A slab of rock dumped by a glacier on Observatory Hill bears a plaque honoring Thomas Chamberlain, geologist and the university's sixth president, and on the down-slope—beyond two Indian effigy mounds—is King Hall, the soils building.

The red-roofed village in the fan-shaped valley by the lake below is made up of men's dormitories with adjoining intramural recreation fields and tennis courts.

Nearby is handsome Slichter Hall for men, the university's first post-war building. Its units are named for Wisconsin men who died in service.

South of the Soils Building is the agricultural bulletin station and—in an English style half-timber building—the nation's first dairy school, Hiram Smith Hall. The original Babcock milk tester is proudly displayed there and the garden across the driveway is a memorial to Babcock.

## "Pungent" Pavilion

The red brick building at the end of Babcock Dr. is the horticulture building whose greenhouses are behind it and west, down Linden Dr., is the Stock Pavilion in whose pungent atmosphere concerts and conventions are held as well as live stock exhibitions. The adjoining farm is one of several belonging to the University in the Madison neighborhood and its lands stretch far to the west.

A footpath leads up to University Ave. beside the Navy reserve officers training corps headquarters in a converted garage. Next door is the framework of a new building to house the year-old Enzyme Institute which will make the University a world center of research in this science.

Across the street to the left are the Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy Buildings and behind, on the railroad tracks, temporary buildings and laboratories.

A circuit down Breese Terrace, Little Ave., Randall Ave., and back on University Ave., shows off the university's horseshoe stadium, the field house, and two trailer camps for veteran-students and the families at Camp Randall, once a Civil

war training center and prison camp.

Returning west on University Ave., the visitor comes to the foot of Henry Quadrangle, another mall sloping gently up to pillared Agriculture hall.

The yellow brick building at the right is Wisconsin High School where education students practice-teach.

Across the mall is the Biochemistry Bldg., headquarters of one of the world's best agricultural chemistry departments which discovered—among other things—Vitamins A and B. The next two buildings on the west side are Genetics and Agricultural Engineering and the homey house on the northeast corner is the Nursery School. A statute of W. D. Hoard, credited with popularizing dairy farming in Wisconsin, stands at the north end.

Turning right in front of Ag Hall, you pass on the left the attractive house that is the home management laboratory and the cream-colored Home Economics—Extension Building.

## Health Headquarters

At the right on Linden Dr. are homes of hospital workers; Orthopedic hospital where sick children are cared for in wards decorated with fairy-tale murals; the student Clinic and Infirmary; Bradley Memorial Hospital for nervous and mental cases; and the great Wisconsin General Hospital.

Down Charter St. to the right, the visitor passes Service Memorial Institutes Bldg. which houses the Medical School and the State Laboratory of Hygiene and McArdle Memorial, cancer research headquarters.

On the left is Sterling Hall with its physics museum and cement "palace" for its atom smasher; almost directly ahead across University Ave. is the Service Building beside the towering heating plant smokestack, and on the corner of Charter and University, the Chemistry Bldg.

The big buff-colored edifice past the tennis courts on University Ave. to the East is Lathrop Hall, the women's gymnasium; next door is Barnard Hall, a woman's dormitory, and—connected with it—Chadbourne Hall.

Rounding the corner into Park St. and turning into State St. at the foot of the Hill, you pass the Administration Building and annex housed there "temporarily" (i.e., since 1906) and—at the corner of Sterling Ct.—the pretty red Library School.

The University Club at 803 State St., the only campus dormitory for faculty men and alumni, was erected in 1907 for the University Club, which deeded it to the University in 1933.

1949

## UW HISTORY

**THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN: A HISTORY, 1848-1925.** By Merle Curti and Vernon Carstensen. Two volumes, \$10; each volume, \$6. Volume I, 1848-1903. Madison; The University of Wisconsin Press. 1949.

This volume, which covers the period 1848-1903, reads to me like a family chronicle, my family chronicle. It goes back half a century before I joined the faculty; but that is the way family chronicles go. I didn't know Prof. John W. Sterling, the first member of the faculty (1849); but I did know his daughter, Susan, who was born in South Hall, where, for many years, I had my office. Nor did I know Professor Obadiah M. Conover, who augmented the faculty by 100 percent when he was appointed in 1850. But I lived for three years in the same house with his charming son, Allan D., the architect, who had been a professor of engineering in the '70's and '80's. I was acquainted with Professor James Davie Butler, who had joined the staff in 1858. I met former President Chamberlin and attended President Adams' last (and my first) convocation in 1901. I never knew President Bascom at first hand; but I did know him through his devoted pupil and later colleague, Dr. Birge, who came to Wisconsin in 1875 and happily is still with us. And I have long been familiar with "Sunny" Pyre's remarkably competent one-man and one-volume history of the University, entitled *Wisconsin*, published in 1920, the best of the Oxford University Press' "American College and University Series." Indeed I know about all the old stories concerning the early days of the University. No wonder, then, that the first volume of Curti and Carstensen's history rings many peals in the bell-tower of my memory!

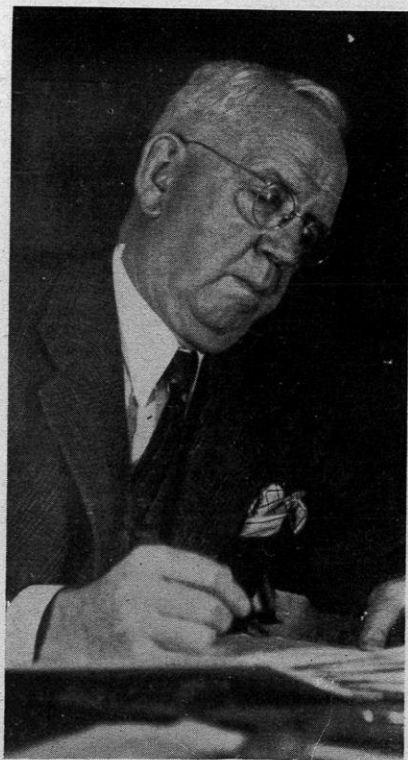
It is customary in a book review to analyze the work, point out its virtues and defects, and finally, guardedly and pontifically, to assess its value. Well, I can't follow the custom; the book is too good for such deliberateness. *It is a masterly performance, throwing into the shade all other state university histories and having only one rival*

*among the histories of the "private" universities of the United States. The style is so good that the reader never thinks of it. The book is unmarred by panegyric or propaganda; it is a documented, let-down-your-hair study of men and measures, against a background of regional and national social currents. It is presented in four chronological-topical parts: Origins of the State University Idea (pp. 3-34); Years of the Beginning, 1836-1866 (pp. 37-204); New Foundations, 1866-1887 (pp. 207-498); and College to University, 1887-1903 (pp. 501-739).*

The way in which the book creeps up on the reader is partly to be explained by the abundance of quotations from contemporary conversations, speeches, documents, letters, and minutes, drawn largely from the University files and the rich collections of our State Historical Society, which give the reader the effects of a ringside seat. The frankness of the size-ups of regents, presidents, professors, students, legislators, and other friends and foes operates in the same direction. None of the presidents (or chancellors), for example, gets a grade of 100; one of them at least is flunked. Only once do the authors carry their frankness to lengths which strike this reviewer as regrettable, when they name names in describing a protracted cribbing case. The regret may be due in some measure to the reviewer's trouble as a schoolboy when, in an important provincial examination, a chum, two seats away, slipped an "SOS" note to him. The chum in later years became a worthy and prominent minister of the Gospel. And the lad whose trial is set forth at length by the authors also made a successful career, marked by probity and repute. Of course, cribbers and cribbees have to be disciplined for their own good and "pour encourager les autres;" but to put one of them into a great and enduring book *nomination* runs counter to the folk-wisdom regarding bygones, even though the illustration in question exhibits to perfection the divergencies possible among parents, faculty, and regents in such matters.

\* \* \*

It is impossible in a review to do justice to the varied riches of this book, which includes every sort of university problem. These range from fights for a more practical curriculum, opposition to compulsory military drill, complaints against the lecture system, a battle



GEORGE C. SELLEY, dean emeritus of the College of Letters and Science, distinguished professor of history, and a walking encyclopedia of the University story in his own right, herewith reviews Volume I of the University of Wisconsin's Centennial history. He finds it a dramatic factual account of Badgerdom as well as a chapter in the intellectual history of the nation—a story of how the people of Wisconsin created their State University, told with a clear view of the movements of thought in the country as a whole. Here is a rich and lively panorama of the first 75 crowded years of UW history, from the founding of the University with 20 students through the administrations of Van Hise and Birge. Nearly 60 illustrations show many facets of UW activity. Pulitzer Prize-winning MERLE CURTI and his history department colleague, VERNON CARSTENSEN (below), have written with candor and wealth of detail a unique university history of which Wisconsin alumni may well be proud.



against the incidental fee which was lost in the state supreme court, and the advent of the co-ed, to hazing, the cost of living, the literary societies and their scholarly, massive joint-debates, college journalism, and the rise of athletics. Presidents Chadbourne, T w o m b l y, Bascom, Chamberlin, and Adams have individual chapters, President Bascom, as is fitting, receiving most space. All the great professors are succinctly characterized. The inclusiveness of the book will be easily manifest when the index, which will accompany the second volume, is available.

The early regents of the University seem to have had no traditions to guide them other than those of a frontier school board, and it took their successors several decades to discover their appropriate functions and those of the president and of the faculty. It was the regents who with the chancellor's aid fixed the course of study. The faculty had no certain tenure. The regents were usually sanguine that a new chancellor would work a miracle. In 1859 they offered to dismiss the entire staff in order to give Chancellor Barnard a free hand (p. 168); in 1867 they actually did it (p. 203), against the coming of President Chadbourne (1867-1870). Professor Sterling, who had captained the ship during the stormy years 1857-1867, without any chancellor or extra pay, was the only one of the faculty of six who was reappointed. In 1874, however, the regents enacted that the officers and employees should serve "during the pleasure of the Board" (p. 209). That was the year that John Bascom came. It would be interesting to know whether the two events were connected.

Judge Keyes, commonly dubbed "Boss," regent 1879-1889, sometime mayor of Madison and a keen politician, was the chief thorn in Bascom's flesh. A genuine old curmudgeon, to whom Regent George H. Paul once wrote: "You are old enough in sin and iniquity to know better than to accept every statement of a newspaper reporter for fact" (p. 267), Boss Keyes protested against Bascom's campaigning for prohibition and strove to drive him out. The Boss was no rose, as the authors make abundantly clear, but he furthered the material welfare of the University, and stoutly opposed the movement, supported by Regent Hiram Smith and Prof. William A. Henry, later dean, to establish a separate college of agriculture (pp. 471-472 and note). Under President Chamberlin (1887-1892) "educational policy came to be shaped more completely by the faculty and the president" (p. 507). Under President Van Hise (1903-1918), who had grown up academically as a professor in the University, the predominant share of the faculty in the formulation of edu-

cational policy—as we shall doubtless be told in the second volume—was quietly established and accepted.

\* \* \*

The tardiness with which the University embarked upon the development of courses of a practical and utilitarian sort and the way in which it clung to most of the old "classical" curriculum are explained by the authors largely by the training and interests of the early faculty: "Conover, Sterling, and Butler were trained in divinity schools. Read . . . was by taste and temperament one of them" (p. 184). The reviewer ventures to suggest that another partial explanation may be the circumstance that the old curriculum was almost the only one there was, and that years were required to elaborate practical courses into satisfactory educational media.

The treatment of women students in the early days left much to be desired. Their presence during the Civil War had virtually kept the student body in existence; but Chadbourne refused to accept the presidency unless their rights were curtailed by the state legislature (Chap. VIII). It was Bascom and the faculty who finally asserted in 1874 and successfully defended the full student rights of the co-eds (pp. 369 ff.).

## NEXT MONTH

**FOUR MEN WHO BUILT WISCONSIN.** Sketches about Badger Giants Owen, Mead, Paxson, and Cole.

**ATOMIC GUN.** The story of how Wisconsin scientists are "throwing something you can't see at something else you can't see and hoping to make sense out of what happens to the by-products."

The question is still debated whether the state acted wisely in disposing of its federal educational land endowment cheaply, in order to hasten the settlement of the state, instead of holding the lands for the increased values which time would bring. The facts are for the first time fully set forth in Chapters IV, XII, and XXI. The University authorities were not slow to argue that the State owed the University the income from the difference between what the lands would have brought under the second alternative and what was actually received. The argument grew more and more ingenious. In 1876 Regent George H. Paul baited the University request for a mill tax with the stipu-

lation that the appropriation "shall be deemed a full compensation for all deficiencies in said income arising from the disposition of the lands donated to the state by congress" (p. 314). The request was granted. Twenty years later President Adams claimed that the parent (the State) had no right to make such a bargain with its ward (the University) after having "misused its trust," and that "the State is still the moral debtor to the amount of \$129,000 a year." And he added, for good measure, that anyway it was the duty of the State to support its child with generosity (p. 596). Fortunately for all concerned the recognition of that duty was not delayed much longer, and the question of the lands became a pleasant problem in economics, ethics, and dialectics.

The Ely case—the "trial" of Professor Richard T. Ely, the economist, before the Regents, in 1894, for undue radicalism, which resulted in the sweeping vindication of Dr. Ely and gave occasion for the celebrated declaration of freedom of investigation at Wisconsin, is admirably handled (pp. 508-527). The conclusions reached by Mr. Theodore Herfurth of Madison, recently published, on the authorship of the text of the declaration, conclusions which support the view of Professor Pyre (*Wisconsin*, p. 293, note), are accepted by our authors: President Adams drafted the declaration. One cannot forbear applauding their final words on the larger topic: "The Board of Regents, still made up largely of those whom President Bascom had denounced as politicians, had deliberately chosen, at the prompting of John [M.] Olin, to meet the issue of academic freedom. The Board met the issue directly and they met it gallantly" (p. 527). It is cheering too to note that the authors dedicate their history "to that staunch Board of Regents of 1894 and to their predecessors and successors" (see the full dedication, p. vii).

*The University of Wisconsin: A History, 1848-1925* is a Wisconsin product, written by Wisconsin professors, manufactured by George Banta of Menasha, and published by the University of Wisconsin Press. The format is admirable, indeed distinguished, but not lush. Typographical errors are at a minimum. The illustrations are well-chosen. Perhaps it would have been well to indicate that the sketches of the campus at various periods, reproduced from contemporary drawings, are not precisely factual; the most aberrant is the one facing page 271. The authors and their University sponsors are to be congratulated on a most distinguished study of a phase of the development of the State which must inevitably surpass any other Centennial monument.—G. C. SELLERY.



★ "The nation that has the schools has the future." So said Gov. Oscar Rennebohm, '11, in an address to the Wisconsin alumni of Milwaukee last year. Taking this statement as its cue, the Board of Regents has drawn up a minimum budget with which to keep the University of Wisconsin in the running. Here is the official presentation of that budget by A. MATT WERNER, Sheboygan, chairman of the Regent finance committee.



AROUND THE ADMINISTRATION TABLE: Clarke Smith, '36, assistant Regent secretary; A. W. Peterson, '24, vice president for business and finance; E. B. Fred, president of the University; LeRoy Luberg, PhM '36, assistant to the president; Regent John D. Jones, Jr., Racine; Frank J. Sensenbrenner, Menasha, president of the Board of Regents; Regent Charles D. Gelatt, '39, La Crosse; Regent R. G. Arveson, Frederic; Regent Werner; Regent W. J. Campbell, Oshkosh; and Regent Leonard J. Kleczka, Milwaukee (not shown are Regents John Callahan, Madison; Daniel H. Grady, Portage; and Walter J. Hodgkins, Ashland, x'15).

## REGENT REQUEST: \$42,599,800

IT IS NOT AN easy task to determine accurately the financial requirements of an institution like the University of Wisconsin for a period of time extending more than two years into the future. Nevertheless, the University's biennial budget requests have been prepared on the basis of the best and most reliable information we can get regarding our needs

for the next two years. The estimates have been carefully prepared. They have repeatedly been scrutinized and reviewed in detail by the departmental chairmen, the deans, the president, and the Regents.

The University has consistently followed the practice of requesting only enough appropriations to meet *minimum* needs. We have always tried to keep in mind that the funds we get from the state must be pro-

vided by Wisconsin taxpayers. We are conscious of the tremendous responsibility faced by the governor and the Legislature in providing funds for all necessary state services.

However, the Regents of the University, who are the duly appointed representatives of the citizens of the state charged with the responsibility of governing the University, would be negligent if they did not present to the governor and the Legislature a true report on the financial needs

of the University, even though such needs may be great.

The biennial budget requests for 1949-51 represent what the Regents and administrative officers of the University conscientiously believe to be the minimum amounts that will permit the University to serve in the manner that we understand the people of the State ask her to serve.

## Seven Reasons Why

A large part of the increase in state appropriations requested for 1949-51 consists of items over which the University has no control. These items include:

1. Reduction in fee income from the Veterans Administration, and the necessity of substituting state money for the revenue previously provided by the federal government.

2. Increases in the salaries of civil service employees in accordance with state statutes. The civil service compensation plan requires systematic step increases each July 1.

3. Increases in the cost-of-living bonus for civil service employees in accordance with state statutes. The compensation plan makes provision for annual adjustments in the bonus based on the cost-of-living index.

4. The diminished value of the dollar which makes it necessary to pay out more dollars for the same volume of purchases of materials and for the same hours of personal services.

5. Increases in the valuation of buildings which make it necessary to increase the outlay for insurance premiums paid to the State Insurance Fund.

6. Increases in utility charges for water, sewerage, telephones, and fuel.

7. Accumulated maintenance and obsolescence of plant and equipment.

## Goodbye, GI Bill!

During the current biennium, 1947-49, a substantial part of the cost of instruction at this University and at all public educational institutions in the nation has been paid by the federal government. The GI Bill of Rights enacted by the Congress of the United States made provision for the payment of fees and tuition by the Veterans Administration for all eligible veterans attending school. Publicly supported institutions that normally charged only nominal fees were authorized by the Veterans Administration to collect the equivalent of their usual non-resident tuition and incidental fees.

Under this authorization by the Veterans Administration, the University of Wisconsin has collected \$320 per year for each veteran enrolled in a full-time course of instruction. Effective July 1, 1948, the University has a new contract with

the Veterans Administration the terms of which provide for payment of \$8,458 per credit in addition to incidental fees. Average payments this year for each veteran will be approximately \$356 instead of the \$320 collected under the non-resident tuition policy.

If in place of the veteran students we had had the same number of non-veteran Wisconsin students paying the regular incidental fees, the state appropriations for the 1947-49 biennium would have had to be approximately \$4,500,000 higher in order to give the University the same total operating funds. In other words, the GI Bill of Rights has saved four and one-half million dollars in state funds during the present biennium.

The number of veterans eligible for GI Bill of Rights benefits is declining rapidly. For example, the eligible number enrolled in the University at Madison this semester is 9,000, but a year from now it is estimated there will be only 5,100, and in the first semester of 1950-51 only 1,845.

Inasmuch as the payments by the Veterans Administration in the current biennium will total \$7,212,741, it is apparent that the decrease in University income from the Veterans Administration in the 1949-51 biennium compared with income from that source in the 1947-49 biennium will be almost \$3,500,000.

It is expected that many veterans will continue their education at their own expense after the expiration of their veterans' benefits. Additional numbers of non-veteran students will enroll. Consequently there will not be a reduction in total enrollment comparable to the reduction in numbers of veterans eligible for GI benefits.

The student body in the next two years will include a much larger proportion of students who pay the nominal incidental fees of resident students. This means that the State of Wisconsin must now again provide the major part of the costs of instruction—just as it did before the war.

## Student Fees Up?

The main sources of revenue for general operating expenses of the University are (1) state appropriations, and (2) student fees. The Regents are authorized by state statute to establish the schedule of fees to be paid by students. The Legislature has provided only that the non-resident tuition shall be at a rate of not less than \$200 for an ordinary school year of two semesters.

In 1947 the incidental fees were raised from \$48 to \$60 per semester, after consultation with members of the Legislature.

The Regents are aware of the heavy responsibility that rests with the Legislature in trying to maintain

a balanced state budget. The demands on the public treasury are great. Frequent suggestions have been made that the direct beneficiaries of state services should pay a reasonable proportion of the costs of these services rather than to throw the burden on the general taxpayers. On the other hand, education in Wisconsin is traditionally free.

In presenting the 1949-51 budget requests to the governor, the Regents have suggested that a part of the loss in revenues from the Veterans Administration may, if the state administration and the Legislature approve, be offset by increasing the incidental fees and non-resident tuition.

The Regents make these suggestions with considerable reluctance. We recognize, however, that all costs have risen, that parents' income is higher, and that most students can now earn more money in vacation periods and by part-time employment while in school than they could previously. Therefore, they are better able to pay larger fees.

Nevertheless, we request an opportunity to work out with the governor and the Legislature a plan for scholarships which will enable needy and worthy Wisconsin residents to attend the University if the revised fee schedule is finally approved and adopted.

It is estimated that the new fee schedule will produce approximately \$600,000 additional revenue in the first year and \$700,000 in the second year, or a total of \$1,300,000 for the biennium from veteran and non-veteran students. In other words, if the fees are not increased it will be necessary to increase state appropriations.

In this connection I want to state for the record that the University's budget estimates for 1949-51 were prepared on the assumption that the present arrangements for handling student fee moneys and other direct receipts through the appropriate revolving funds established by the Legislature would be continued.

## Faculty Pay Up?

Our equivalent full-time instructional staff since World War II has included a disproportionately large percentage of part-time graduate assistants. It was necessary during the immediate post-war years to employ a large number of teachers, some of whom were untrained, in order to meet the emergency created by the sudden and unprecedented increase in enrollment. In the main these teachers were drawn from the ranks of graduate students. The regular full-time faculty responded admirably to the need for giving long hours in supervising and directing the part-time graduate teaching assistants and in themselves carrying larger classes.

Definite steps should be taken to return to pre-war standards of instruction. This is especially necessary in view of the present and prospective higher ratio of students in the upper classes and at the post-graduate level. The proposed budget for 1949-50 and 1950-51 provides some corrective measures although it has not been deemed practical to request sufficient funds wholly to correct the present unsatisfactory situation during the next biennium.

The Regents request an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the first year and an additional \$500,000 for the second year of the biennium to increase salaries of the faculty. Our salaries have not kept pace with the salaries paid in comparable universities.

The average salaries of all full-time members of the faculty with the rank of instructor and above are only \$4,427 for the academic year and \$4,891 for those employed on a 12-month basis.

The average salaries of full professors in some comparable state universities in the middlewest are as much as \$1,000 per academic year higher than at Wisconsin. We simply cannot expect to attract and hold a competent faculty unless we increase our salaries.

Average faculty salaries at the University of Wisconsin today are actually 19.9% below the dollar equivalent of faculty salaries in 1940-41. This is true even though salaries have been increased an average of 46%. In the same period of time, however, the cost-of-living index has risen 74% or more, per capita income in the state of Wisconsin has increased 159.1%, and all salary and wage payments in the state have increased 155.6%.

Therefore the Regents are requesting \$1,000,000 for faculty salary increases in the first year and an additional \$500,000 in the second year of the biennium.

### Buildings Important

In addition to the operating budget, the Regents have presented requests for funds for new construction and improvements totalling \$7,086,608 for 1949-50 and \$6,900,000 for 1950-51. The building program is very important, and we sincerely hope that funds will be made available for improvements in the physical plant that are so necessary to the effective operation of the University.

The total requested for the first year of the biennium for operation, maintenance and miscellaneous capital is \$13,291,621, which is an increase of \$2,981,170 over the current year.

The total requested for the second year is \$15,321,578, which is an increase of \$2,029,957 over the requests for the first year.

★ Prof. ROBERT GARD, director of the Wisconsin Idea Theater, has written a delightful little book called *Wisconsin Is My Doorstep*, a collection of Badger yarns and sketches. We're sure you'll like this brief excerpt about the sound of Carillon bells.



CARILLON TOWER: "That the harmony of its bells may symbolize in the future that deeper harmony of forces that underlies effective living alike for the individual and the state."

## DOORSTEP SOUNDS

I LIKE TO listen to the sounds on my doorstep. Sometimes they are far away, as though they were sounds out of the past, or had an understanding of the past. Sometimes they are near by, in the present.

*I hear the sound of bells across Lake Mendota.*

What I'm hearing is the Carillon Tower at the University of Wisconsin. Right pretty. But it's more than just the pleasant sound of bells ringing out a tune. It means an awful lot, that carillon.

It means the formation of the *Wisconsin Idea* in education. The carrying of the University to the people of the state. It means what a great President of Wisconsin University said years ago—Charles R. Van Hise. He said:

"It is the aim of the state university in America to democra-

tize higher education. It is the aim to find the way to the intellectual life of the boy or girl of parts, whatever may be the condition of birth. It is the aim to lend a hand to all the people of this state without respect to age; carrying out to them knowledge which they may assimilate to their benefit. I have confidence to believe that American democracy will take no backward step if the universities with unflinching courage and steadfast faith, hold to those fundamentals of the university spirit which have justified themselves to the world through their service."

Well, I don't suppose many of the 20,000 boys and girls at the University of Wisconsin think about it like that. But the sound of those bells ringing out over Lake Mendota will always mean a powerful lot to the people of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN ALUMNUS



THE LAKE ROAD: "Cindered, canopied by trees—where evening weaves a carpet of romance; when shore and lake respond with rhythmic harmonies to mend some broken love-vow with a glance." (DONALD ZEDLER, '49, 1948 *Badger*).

## University Future

IF YOU COULD dip into the future far as human eye can see, what vision of Wisconsin would you discern?

Would you expect to find a reality the predictions and recommendations of the University's functions and policies committee?

Here are some of the things the committee foresees:

1. A state university system running the University, the teachers colleges, proposed four-year liberal arts colleges, and two-year junior colleges—all under one president and one governing board.

2. Much larger state appropriations for higher education.

3. The University at Madison growing as large as necessary to meet the demands upon it.

4. Four-year liberal arts programs offered at one or two teachers colleges.

5. All other teachers colleges turned into two-year junior colleges.

6. The Milwaukee State Teachers College and the University Extension Center at Milwaukee merged into a single four-year college offering liberal arts, teacher education, and possibly commerce.

7. Public junior colleges created at Milwaukee, Racine, Green Bay, Kenosha, Marinette, Wausau, and Manitowoc.

8. The 25 county normal schools closed.

9. The freshman and sophomore UW Extension Centers terminated and an expansion of correspondence and adult education work.

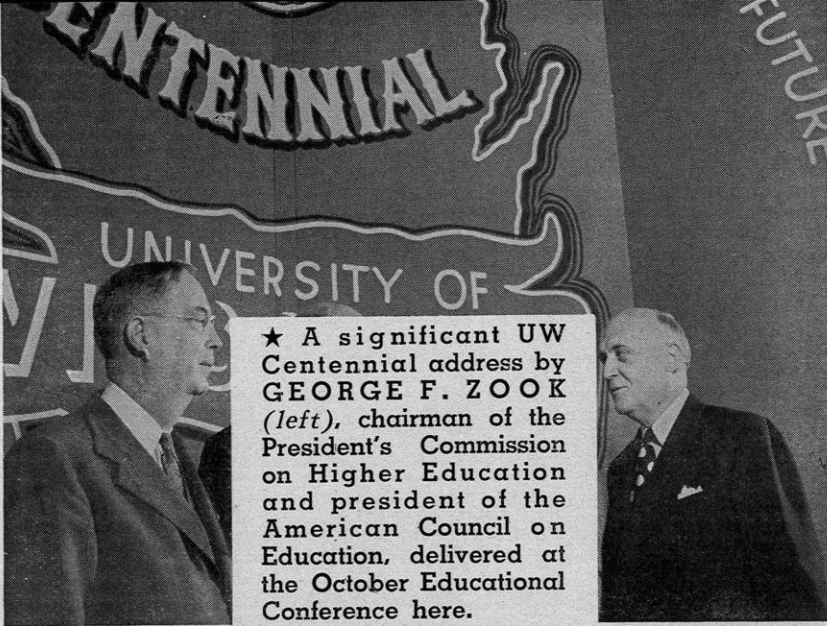
10. All public instruction in professional courses, except education, concentrated at Madison.

11. The University kept as complete as possible, with none of its schools or colleges moved away.

12. Courses in veterinary science and grade school teaching offered at Madison.

Are these the things you see as you look into Wisconsin's crystal ball? Do you delight in speculating about significant changes? Or do you relish the thought that much of Wisconsin a generation—yes, a dozen generations—from now will be as unaltered as the stars over Observatory Hill?

There will be the same Indian Summer haze hanging like the last strains of a benedictory hymn over Lake Mendota on any October afternoon. There will be the same intriguing combination of carnal merriment and pristine whiteness as the first snow of any Winter falls on Langdon St. The willows along the Drive will display their Spring catkins to long sunsets for many years to come. And there will be the same song of the cicadas from the green sweep of Summer Hills.



★ A significant UW Centennial address by **GEORGE F. ZOOK** (left), chairman of the President's Commission on Higher Education and president of the American Council on Education, delivered at the October Educational Conference here.

## LOOKING AHEAD

ONE CANNOT DELIBERATE on the future of higher education in this or any other country without first asking the question as to what is the function of universities and colleges in modern society. Many pronouncements on this subject have been put forth in writing and from the public platform through the years. I shall certainly not attempt a lengthy discourse on the well-worn subject. But much of it can be summarized in the statement that these institutions exist to preserve, to disseminate, and to discover advanced knowledge. They also join with the schools in the obligation to integrate the knowledge and implications of the various fields of learning into a general education. Finally, subject-matter, whether general, advanced, or professional, is a tool to sharpen the intellectual and ethical development of the individual for his own satisfaction and for the service of society.

To accomplish these objectives, the experience of the centuries both here and abroad shows clearly that universities and colleges, whether publicly or privately supported, should not be subjected to the ups and downs of political government.

Institutions of higher education are necessary—yes, they are indispensable—to the highest development of government, particularly a democratic government, but they are not a part of the daily on-going

process of government. To consider them as such is to miss their basic function in preparing men and women to participate in it and so to weaken the very foundation on which our whole society exists.

### Needed: Self-Analysis

I firmly believe that here in this country we have avoided both the neglect and the misuse of the social responsibility which goes along with the freedom which institutions of higher education, both public and private, enjoy. In the first place, universities and colleges through a great host of organizations and conferences meet together for the purpose of appraising deficiencies, experimental procedures, trends and excellencies in higher education, all in terms of the needs of modern society. While they discount and oppose regulation by government, they band together through their own democratic action to preserve and elevate standards of instruction. They have wisely provided for educational leadership not only through teachers and researchers but through administrative officers whose business it is to view the program of an institution as a whole in the light of social developments. Finally, through boards of trustees, which it must be admitted do not always do their job well, the public gets that opportunity for friendly criticism of the university or college program which I believe to be essential to the contemporaneous exercise of freedom and social responsibility in any institution of higher education.

One of the major efforts—some would say perhaps the major effort—at self-analysis and evaluation in higher education which has occurred in this country in recent years was the report of the President's Com-

mission on Higher Education published and widely distributed during the early part of last year. I speak of self-analysis and evaluation by university and college representatives because while the Commission was appointed by the President and supported by Federal funds, the connection with the government ended there. In other words, the government served simply as a facilitating agent. It fell to my lot to serve as chairman of this group, composed of 28 representative leaders from the various types of higher institutions in the country and from various geographical sections, with a sprinkling of civic leaders, intensely interested in but not members of any academic family, thrown in to preserve balance and what might be thought of as the public point of view.

The report at once evoked a great deal of praise and admiration which is naturally pleasing to the members of the Commission but, as is the habit of the academic world, it also called forth a substantial amount of criticism, some of which is doubtless well founded and some of which is perhaps due to misunderstanding. Its value lies therefore, in my opinion, not only in the solution to current problems in higher education which the report offers but in its effectiveness in stirring up widespread discussion of those problems. This is the democratic way, this is the American way ultimately of reaching solutions to these problems.

### Anticipated: 4,600,000

The report first attempts to assess the needs of society and of individuals for higher education in terms of the ability of the population to absorb and profit from it. It then comes forth with the bold declaration that up to 49% of the youth population of college age has the native ability to complete two years of college education as now carried on and 32% could complete four years leading to the baccalaureate degree. If realized this would lead to doubling our present already expanded student body to a total of 4,600,000 by 1960. It is little wonder what such a bold declaration has caused surprise and doubts.

Strangely enough the surprise and doubts have not been in the direction of questioning the basis on which the Commission made its estimates but rather as to whether a college is to be established at every cross-road and if so whether standards can be preserved. This is, of course, a perversion of what the Commission said and begs the question pretty completely. There are after all only two questions involved in this matter, namely whether this country needs more men and women with advanced training and education and secondly whether there are

more people—twice as many as at present, if you will—who are capable of such training and education. The critics have found no evidence on which to say no to this question but they have lacked the courage to say yes. They seem vaguely afraid that a great expansion of higher education will cost somebody some money at a time when we spend less than 1% of the national income on this basic necessity or that it will disturb the present system of higher education. The Commission did not suggest or imply a lowering of standards. Rather it envisioned the most effective development of the talents of all our population not merely a part of it as is now the case. I am confident that this position is bound to commend itself as the only just and statesmanlike view to take of this matter.

## Unwanted: DC Control

Another line of criticism now being spread about the country is the charge that The President's Commission envisioned the extinction or the reduction to relative impotence of the privately controlled colleges as against those which are publicly controlled and supported. It is true that the Commission pointed out clearly the predicament of the privately controlled colleges in the reduction of the rate of income on their endowments in recent years by 20% and that this fact together with the increase in the cost of services and supplies has decreased the actual buying power of endowment income by at least 50% over that of a few years ago. This is a tremendous blow, which could only be met by urgent appeals for current support, tardy increases in salaries for professors and sharp increases in student fees. Certainly, the Commission had a duty to point out this critical situation arising out of World War II and furthermore to raise the question as to whether the expansion of higher education which it envisioned as desirable could reasonably be supported from private sources under present taxation, requirements and policies as largely as from public funds. The answer was plain and the Commission felt called on to state it unequivocally.

This conclusion, however, represents neither a prediction nor a conviction that down the long future privately controlled colleges and universities will or should play an inferior or unimportant role in American life. The importance of the contributions to be made by the privately controlled colleges should not be measured merely by the num-

bers of students served but equally by the quality of the educational process in which they engage.

Moreover, moved by our experience with the educational provisions of the G I Bill of Rights, the President's Commission made bold to recommend a national system of scholarships and fellowships for the purpose of assisting capable and deserving young men and women to attend any colleges of their choice whether private or public. As is now evidenced by our experience with the G I Bill of Rights, the indirect financial assistance of such a system of scholarships and fellowships would be of invaluable benefit to the privately controlled colleges and universities. It would indeed amount to a tremendous Federal subsidy especially to the privately controlled institutions without involving the danger of Federal control.

Finally, the Commission in as ringing terms as it could command called attention to the necessity of preserving and strengthening the privately controlled colleges and universities in order that we might continue to enjoy the incalculable benefits which they have contributed to American life and equally important to profit from their strategic position in preserving the basic freedom to teach and to learn so indispensable to the successful practice of democratic government.

## Sought: One World

Among the specific questions which the President's Commission was charged to consider was the adequacy of present college and university curricula in the field of international affairs. Thus was brought to our attention the possibility that the colleges and universities like our population generally have been slow to realize that the problems of the world are our problems and that a policy of splendid isolation is as silly as the proverbial ostrich that buries his head in the sand. It was, of course, easy for the Commission to point with pride and satisfaction to the great host of foreign students from all corners of the world who annually throng to the classrooms and laboratories of our universities and colleges and who upon their return home serve to interpret American ideals and culture to their countrymen. Likewise, for many years our institutions have promoted the study of international law and of international relations. Moreover, every college student is at least vaguely aware of the heritage of culture and science which we have inherited from other lands and other peoples. Finally, no matter what sharp differences there are in religious or political ideologies among the peoples of the world the ties of instantaneous communication, rapid travel and economic interdependency make us all inevitably belong to one world.

★ Before another decade has rolled around, the University of Wisconsin Foundation will have significantly changed the UW scene—and its ability to teach, investigate, and serve the public.

## FOUNDATION

THE FACE of Langdon Street between Lake and Park streets will have been drastically lifted by 1960. Gone will be the old red Armory, the crumbling University YMCA, the miscellaneous ramshackle houses clustered on the Lake Street and lakeshore sides of the block. In their place will stand a three-story, greystone monument to the *Wisconsin Idea*, an architectural parallel to the Memorial Union, a modern plant to house the adult institutes that meet on campus—an adult education center built by the people of Wisconsin, even as the Memorial Union was built by the University students.

Between the new Center Building and the Memorial Union will be a wide sweep of terrace from Langdon Street to the lakeshore—one of the most scenic spots in the world. And across the street the unsightly, paint-smearing Quonsets will be in absentia—for the erection of the Center Building will have greatly eased the terrific strain on classroom and meeting space.

No longer will the artists, business men, labor leaders, teachers, preachers, housewives, farmers, doctors, and other Wisconsin citizens who trek to Madison to exchange ideas with University professors be crammed into miscellaneous classrooms scattered from one end of the campus to the other—with no central headquarters, no adequate eating facilities, no overnight accommodations, no meeting rooms that can be occupied with informal comfort for several hours at a stretch.

Nor will the Center Building be the only campus innovation resulting in 1960 from the intensified work of the University of Wisconsin Foundation today. A broad base of scholarships and fellowships will then be available to deserving students who otherwise could not afford a college education. A bevy of special professorships for the perpetuation of knowledge will have been set up, and special study projects by the score will mark the advancement of the University into its second century.

The University laboratories, which for so long have done superlative work with inadequate tools and equipment, will have made monumental advances with the aid of Foundation-provided equipment formerly beyond the financial reach of the University.

# 1960

# Across the Threshold

ON FEBRUARY 5 your University of Wisconsin marched across the threshold of its second century.

What will this second century be like? Will it be greater than the first—or will Wisconsin's brilliant record start to fade?

Centennial activities, which started last September and reach their climax in June, show clearly that our University is not so much interested in marking the conclusion of its first century as it is in marching across the threshold of its second.

This point of view is sound and realistic, so let's look at some of the things that we as alumni can do to make sure that Wisconsin's second century will be greater than the first.

## **1. Cooperate with the Board of Regents in getting adequate operating funds for the University.**

The University of Wisconsin operating budget for 1949-51 calls for a legislative appropriation for the two years of \$28,613,199, an increase of \$9,303,245 over the amount appropriated for the 1947-49 biennium.

This is the largest appropriation ever requested by the Board of Regents. There are, however, very definite reasons for this increase. These reasons, plus a summary of this operating budget, appeared on pages 10 and 11 of last month's issue of the *Alumnus*.

## **2. Cooperate with the Board of Regents in getting additional funds for the University building program.**

Obsolete buildings, quonset huts, and temporary shacks are serious handicaps for Wisconsin faculty and students. These old buildings and temporary makeshifts must be replaced with new, modern buildings if Wisconsin is to retain its leadership as a great University.

The Board of Regents has mapped out a 10-year building program totalling \$82,181,255. The Regents will ask the 1949 Legislature for a 1949-51 campus building fund of \$13,986,608. This includes \$5,288,273 to cover cost of buildings already authorized by the Legislature and scheduled for immediate construction.

## **3. Support the University of Wisconsin Foundation.**

The Foundation offers alumni and friends of the University an opportunity to commemorate the University's Centennial with gifts and bequests. These funds will be used for scholarships, fellowships, special professorships, and

special equipment, but especially for the Wisconsin Center Building for continuation studies—to accommodate institutes, short courses, and conferences for the benefit of agriculture, industry, labor, business and other public groups. The Foundation needs and deserves your support.

"The Wisconsin Center Building," says Governor Rennebohm, "is a most meritorious objective for personal and corporate gifts."

## **4. Develop stronger alumni clubs.**

Alumni clubs offer splendid opportunities to help your University. If your community is large enough for a club, but does not have one, here is your first job: get a group of your fellow alumni together and organize a club. Association headquarters will supply you with a list of alumni in your area, a model constitution, and complete instructions for organizing your club. If you have a Wisconsin club in your city, are you helping it to do a good job for your University and your fellow Badgers?

## **5. Develop stronger class organizations.**

Many of our classes, unfortunately, left the campus poorly organized. In some cases death has removed capable class leaders and presidents. What is the situation in your class? If you have a strong class organization, see that it stays strong. If your class organization needs to be strengthened, do your bit to see that capable leaders are selected for your various class officers. Also, make sure that your class officers have money enough to work with. It costs money to carry on class activities and maintain class contacts.

## **6. Help the Wisconsin Alumni Association to expand and accelerate its activities.**

Association membership is the highest in its history, but it isn't big enough to do the job that needs to be done for our Alma Mater. New members are needed—NOW!

Membership growth also provides working capital for making the *Wisconsin Alumnus* still more newsy and readable, thus making your membership increasingly valuable to you. Ten chances to one you know a good loyal Badger in your area who is not an Association member, but who should be. Frequently, a word from you is all that is needed to make this Badger a full-fledged Association member. A little team-work on this idea would boost our Association from third place to first in the Big Ten.—JOHN BERGE.

## Eighteen Badgers Are In Research Work at One Government Lab

ROBERT J. DIMLER, '38, chemist at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory of the US Department of Agriculture in Peoria, Ill., points out in a recent letter to the Wisconsin Alumni Association that the lab where he works is heavily manned by Badger personnel.

Harry E. Roethe, '15, is assistant director of the laboratory. Helen Fett, '47, is working in the analytical and physical chemistry division. Dr. Robert V. Williamson, '17, is head of the plastics and building materials section of the Agricultural Residues Division. Louis Van Ermen, '18, is doing research in soybeans in the Engineering Development Division. Robert G. Dworschack, '42, is working in the fermentation division on the production and use of enzymes from microbiological sources.

Three Badgers who entered the lab in 1941 have already advanced to the position of section head: Herbert J. Dutton, '36, of the fundamental oil investigation section of the Oil and Protein Division; Dr. Robert J. Dimler, '38, of the starch structure section; and Dr. Ivan A. Wolff, '38, of the starch conversion section.

Other Badgers with the lab are Robert G. Benedict, '42, Warren O. Erickson, '43, Nison N. Hellman, '42, Fred K. Kawahara, '46, Harold J. Koepsell, '40, Rolland L. Lohmar, '41, Richard A. Myren, '48, John K. Nemeth, '48, Philip Winter, '38, and Michael J. Wolf, '37.

The laboratory is hopeful of adding more Badgers to its staff, has vacancies for organic chemists for research on industrial utilization of agricultural products such as cereal crops, oilseed crops, and agricultural residues, as well as for work on starch and dextrose, oil and protein, fermentation, motor fuels, and related fields. There are also positions available for chemical engineers for engineering and development work.

FEBRUARY, 1949

## ★ With the Alumni

1890 . . . . . W

Mrs. William S. Miller (Alice BURLICK), widow of the noted UW anatomist, died last Oct. 29 at her Madison home at the age of 77.

1892 . . . . . W

Dr. Wesley M. THOMAS died at his Westville, Ind., home Oct. 21 at the age of 80. He had retired from his medical practice in Chicago in 1946.

1894 . . . . . W

Rev. and Mrs. Wessen J. DOUGAN of Beloit recently celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary.

Charles T. HUTSON has sent the Alumni Office word of the death last Nov. 15 of Dr. George M. MacGREGOR, retired Kent, Wash., physician and surgeon. He was 77 years old.

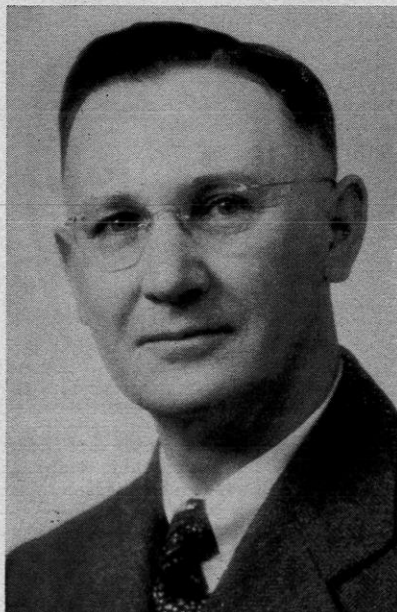
1897 . . . . . W

C. J. LUBY of Wapato, Wash., sends word of the death last Nov. 1 of Marion HOULAN, retired teacher, at Seattle.

1899 . . . . . W

For more than 25 years service as secretary of the Winnebago County Bar Assn., David C. PINKERTON of Oshkosh was recently honored at a special dinner. He is 79 years old, was a former alderman, court commissioner, notary public, postmaster, and school board president in Oshkosh.

### Whitman President



DR. CHESTER C. MAXEY, MA '14, has been named president of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash. He has been a member of the Whitman faculty since 1925, most recently as dean of the social sciences division. Before that Dr. Maxey taught at Oregon State College and Western Reserve University, was a staff member of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research and supervisor of its training school for public service.

1901 . . . . . W

George WAGNER of Vallejo, Calif., sends word of the death Nov. 20 of Dr. John Edward GOODWIN, head librarian at UCLA from 1923 to 1946, at the age of 72. Dr. Goodwin was also at one time on the library staff at Stanford University.

1904 . . . . . W

Morton E. DAVIS, Green Bay attorney for more than 40 years, died last Oct. 31 after 10 days' illness at the age of 67. He had been district attorney for three terms, president of the Brown County Bar Assn. and the 14th Judicial Circuit Bar Assn.

1905 . . . . . W

Last Oct. 31 four representatives of Scabbard and Blade drove the 200 miles from Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., to Milwaukee to present Albert W. FOSTER (2947 N. Farwell Ave.) with a plaque commemorating the society's founding by Foster and a handful of friends at the UW.

Roy C. MUIR, who was brought back from retirement by the General Electric Co. to serve as the first manager of the GE Nucleonics Dept., is again retiring after spending the year at Richland, Wash., organizing and directing this new department of the company, the first of its kind in American industry. For this news item the Alumni Office is indebted to Edwin E. Witte, chairman of the UW department of economics.

1906 . . . . . W

F. Ellis JOHNSON, former dean of the UW College of Engineering, is supervisor of education and training of the Nucleonic Dept. of General Electric Co. In this capacity he has organized the GE graduate school of nuclear engineering—first school to be organized by any American Corporation in which credits can be earned which are recognized by other universities. Edwin E. Witte, chairman of the UW department of economics, sends this news report.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy F. HARZA spent the past summer traveling in England, France, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Italy, and Switzerland. Their son, Richard Davidson, who graduated from Northwestern Technological Institute, is now with the Harza Engineering Co.

Dr. John Earl Baker, Mill Valley, Cal., returned to China last Sept. 23 under a presidential appointment as a member of a two-man joint commission with the Chinese government on rural reconstruction. Recipient of an honorary LLB from the UW, Dr. Baker has spent more than 25 years in China as adviser to the minister of railways, executive of the China International Famine Relief Commission, inspector general of the Burma Road, and a member of an UNRRA mission.

Albert ANDERSON, former associate justice of the Montana Supreme Court, died Oct. 18 at the age of 72 in Helena, Mont., following a long illness.

Joseph H. BAKER, who taught in Wisconsin schools for more than 42 years, died at his home in Sharon Nov. 14 at the age of 72, just five days before he was to have been honored in Milwaukee at an unveiling of his portrait and dedication of a high school scholarship in his name.

1907 . . . . . W

Edward W. BURGESS, designer of industrial buildings, died Nov. 7 in Milwaukee at the age of 68.

Ellis Arthur DAVIS died recently at San Angelo, Texas. He is best remembered as publisher of regional encyclopedias of the US.

(Continued on page 32)



(Continued from page 31)

1909 . . . . . W

Dr. A. B. STOUT, founder of the Sauk County Historical Society, was honored recently by its members in Baraboo at a testimonial dinner. Gustave W. BUCHEN was re-elected state senator of Wisconsin from Sheboygan Nov. 2 for his third term. His son, John, '42, was elected district attorney of Sheboygan County. Frank J. VOSBURGH has moved to 29 N. La Senda, 3 Arch Bay, South Laguna, Calif.

1911 . . . . . W

Clifford L. McMILLEN has resigned as general agent of the New York district for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. George A. SHIPLEY died last Nov. 19 at the age of 61. He was with the sales department of Ray-O-Vac in Madison. For distinguished war service he won the Distinguished Service Cross and a special citation from the Italian government. Dr. Eldon J. SMITH died in Madison Nov. 13 at the age of 57. He was a prominent dentist in Taylor for 31 years.

1912 . . . . . W

Mortimer LEVITAN, former state treasurer of Wisconsin and son of the late, great Sol Levitan, has announced his candidacy for the Wisconsin Supreme Court seat vacated by the retirement of Chief Justice Rosenberry. A New Glarus native, Levitan was assistant attorney general of Wisconsin for more than 26 years.

1913 . . . . . W

Earl A. JEFFERSON died Nov. 12 in La Crosse. He was a prominent businessman in Sparta, president of the Jefferson Tobacco Co. He is survived by a son, Earl, Jr., x'44, and a daughter, Mary Jean, x'39. Prof. Ellis L. KRAUSE has been appointed administrative adviser of Mariette College, Mariette, Ohio. He was at one time with Beuna Vista College in Iowa. He has headed the chemistry department at Mariette since 1919. A. B. HARDIE has moved from Philadelphia to become project engineer on the construction of a synthetic ammonia plant for the Hercules Powder Co., San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, Houston 1, Texas. Lt. Col. Albert G. PETER is now living at 3816 W. Roberts St., Milwaukee, where he is in charge of an Officer Reserve Corps office. He writes: "Germany was an extremely interesting experience, but also a very sobering one. Unless one has seen it, it is impossible to picture the complete destruction which the war brought and the general breakdown of the social and industrial structure. It sure doesn't pay to lose a war."

1914 . . . . . W

Mathilde BYBUTH died in Evanston, Ill., last Oct. 6. She taught in the Evanston Township High School. Prof. Ernest Walter LINDSTROM, one of the nation's foremost geneticists, died Nov. 8 at the age of 57 after an extended illness in the college hospital at Iowa State College. He was founder and first head of the genetics department on that campus, former president of the Genetics Society of America, assistant professor of genetics at the UW from 1919 to 1922. He served in the Air Force during the first World War, taught for a time at Cornell University, and sponsored the Rockefeller Foundation's biological fellowships in Europe for a time, with headquarters in Paris. At various times he was sent all over the world on special missions by the US Department of Agriculture.

1915 . . . . . W

Hubert M. ROSENCRANS, assistant director of sales for the Grasselli Chemicals department of Du Pont Co., died

### Badger Hostesses



MARY CUSICK, '47, (top) and Edith Sasman, '47, have won their wings as United Air Lines stewardesses after completing their training at the company's school in Cheyenne, Wyo. Miss Cusick, a native of Wichita, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo., is now flying on UAL flights out of Seattle. Miss Sasman, Madison native, makes New York city her headquarters between flights.

Thanksgiving night (Nov. 25) at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia at the age of 59. He had suffered a stroke earlier that day while attending the Penn-Cornell game at Franklin Field. At the UW he played varsity basketball and tennis.

1916 . . . . . W

Elmer L. SEVRINGHAUS, who has for three years been director of clinical research for Hoffmann-La Roche at Nut-

ley, N.J., has been serving also as director of endocrine and metabolic clinics at the Medical Center in Jersey City. He was recently appointed clinical professor in the department of medicine of New York Medical College, which calls for teaching and clinical duties at the Metropolitan Hospital.

Dr. Arnold JACKSON, Madison physician and president of the Madison Alumni Club, has been elected secretary of the US chapter of the International College of Surgeons. UW Regent Walter J. HODGKINS and Mrs. Lavina Taylor Brown were married Nov. 13 in Kenosha. They are now living at 722 Ninth Ave. West, Ashland. He is president of the Lake Superior District Power Co. and Michigan Gas and Light Co.

1919 . . . . . W

Estella Rachael FAILING, Ottawa high school teacher, died Nov. 12 in Chicago, where she had been a patient at the Presbyterian Hospital for six weeks.

1921 . . . . . W

Lucille E. O'KEEFE, office manager for the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, and Harold T. Holland were married Oct. 26 in Chicago. They are now living in Madison at 402 Grand Ave.

1922 . . . . . W

Gertrude Carmen ESPINOSA of Albuquerque, N.M., is lecturing around the country for the Inter-American Affairs Committee of the US State Department. She formerly taught Spanish at the UW. Ernest M. LUNDA is now assistant chief engineer at the Mack Mfg. Corp., Allentown, Pa.

1924 . . . . . W

Walton Canby FERRIS, US foreign service officer, has been transferred from duty in Washington to Quebec as consul general. A native of Philadelphia, Mr. Ferris has formerly served in Palermo, Sheffield, and London. Edgar W. HABIGHORST, has been promoted to plant manager of the American Excelsior Co.'s branch at Grand Rapids, Mich. He is a past president of the Marinette chamber of commerce and the Rotary Club, former member of the local board of education. His daughter, Nancy, is attending the UW.

1925 . . . . . W

Elizabeth KEMPTON is now with the Child Education Foundation, 535 E. 84th St., New York City. Dr. Kendall A. ELSOM conducted with Baldwin H. Lucke a clinical pathological conference at Charlotte, N.C., as part of the Matheson Foundation Lecture series last Oct. 22. Genevieve BROWN Wright has opened studios of modern and creative dance at the Temple of Music and Art in Tucson, Ariz. George RENTSCHLER, Madison florist, has been named a director of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn., He is past president of the Wisconsin Upper Michigan Florists' Assn., director of the Madison Business Assn., and first vice-president of the Commercial State Bank. John F. BRIDGMAN, editor of the Stanley Republican, died Nov. 18 at his newspaper office. Before assuming the editorship in 1946, he served in the Army and prior to then was a certified public accountant in California.

1926 . . . . . W

Dr. Allan Philip COLBURN, assistant to the president of the University of Delaware, has received the 1948 Professional Progress award in chemical engineering from the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Hugo BIEMKE has opened offices as engineering consultant in South Pasadena, Calif. He has had 20 years expe-

rience in the welding and metallurgical fields, was a technical advisor with the Navy's shipbuilding program during the war. He is a member of the American Welding Society, the American Society for Metals, the American Foundrymen's Society, and the American Society of Naval Engineers.

**1927 . . . . . W**

Sidney J. HANSON, Richland Center attorney, has been named Richland County judge by Gov. Oscar Rennebohm, '11. He has served six terms as district attorney and was city attorney at Richland Center for 4 years.

Roy RAGATZ, assistant secretary of the Wis. State Medical Society, was recently profiled in the *Madison Review and Advertiser* as one of the town's leading square-dance enthusiasts.

**1928 . . . . . W**

John G. BAKER has received the certificate of appreciation awarded for wartime service with the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Charlotte WOLLAEGGER, former dean of women at Lawrence College in Appleton, is now dean of women at the Milwaukee State Teachers College.

**1929 . . . . . W**

New address: J. Conrad HEGGBLOM, General Representative, Mozambique Gulf Oil Co., Caixa Postal 69, Lourenco Marques Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa.

Mrs. Paul J. Kern (Leona GILLETTE) and Mr. Kern were divorced in 1944. She and Erickson Whitney Russell were married in Nov. 1947, are now living in Newport, R. I. Commander Russell is with the US Navy. Mrs. Russell completed her work in Jan. 1948 as organizer of the 110th Street Community Center in New York.

The Rev. Morris A. SORENSON has begun his duties as pastor of the Yellowstone Lutheran Church in Argyle.

**1930 . . . . . W**

Mrs. Florence COE Cleaveland of Plymouth, Conn., is enrolled in the School of Social Work at the University of Connecticut.

Pearl Hedvig HOLTZMAN and Leander Prange were married Nov. 14 in Rock Springs, where they are now living. He is with the Dolly Madison Dairy Co. at Reedsburg.

Marshall L. PETERSON, Monroe attorney and former Green County judge, has announced his candidacy for the Wis. State Supreme Court.

J. Ward RECTOR of Madison has announced his candidacy for the Wis. State Supreme Court. He served on the court from April, 1946, to Jan., 1948, when he was defeated for reelection.

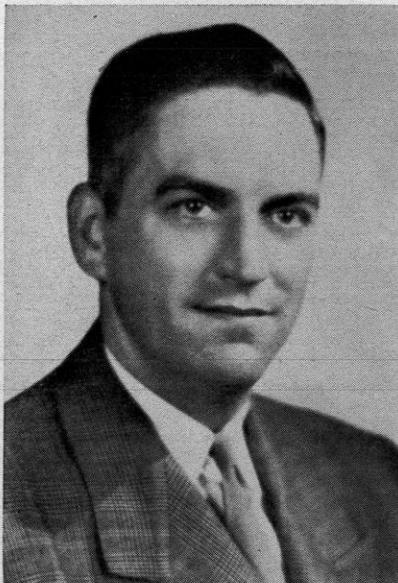
Mrs. Charles W. Mead (Dorothy SHIDLER) is back on the air. Some years ago she played opposite Don Ameche, '31, on the original *Bob and Betty* program in Chicago. Dorothy gave up her career, got married, had four little girls. A few years ago the family moved from Glenview, Ill., to Sarasota, Fla., where Mr. Mead purchased the Gulfmead Inn. Now she's running a daily program there for women.

The (Madison) *Shorewood Chronicle* recently profiled J. A. FITSCHEN, president and general manager of the vast chain of 625 Wisco Hardware Co. stores. His wife is the former Josephine LUPFER, '31, and they have two children, John, 12, and Frederic, 9.

**1931 . . . . . W**

Robert S. CALKINS has moved from Wayne, Pa., to Box 515, Millbrook, N. Y. He has resigned as soil conservationist with the US Department of Agriculture to become executive secretary of the National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts. His wife is the former Loraine PATNODE, '30.

**Named City Manager**



BERTILL W. JOHNSON, '39, is the new city manager of Lebanon, Mo., a city of 11,000 in South Central Missouri on the summit of the Ozark plateau. He was formerly with the Municipal Finance Officers Assn. in the Public Administration Service of the Illinois Legislative Council, finance director of Winnetka, Ill., and US Naval officer. He writes: "This is a position for which I've been training since starting at the UW in 1935. Ex-President Dykstra first brought the field to my attention; Dean Elwell and Professor Gaus helped in implementing this ambition. I think more emphasis should be placed on training for public service at the UW. Lyman Moore, '31, city manager at Portland, Maine, and I are the only Wisconsin trained city managers I know of. Mrs. Johnson (Dorothy Stauffacher, '40, Monroe, Wis.) has me and three children, ages 6, 4, and 2, to manage. City management is easier!"

**1932 . . . . . W**

Otto P. BOELTER, '40, pharmacist, formerly with the Rennebohm Drug Co. in Madison, and Harold J. BLUM have purchased the Trukenbrod Pharmacy in Monroe. The Boelters have a son, Stephen, 2, and a daughter, Kathleen Ann, born last Aug. 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Leslie (Gertrude ULLRICH) of Plymouth, Wis., announce the birth of a daughter, Patricia Ann, last Aug. 23.

**1933 . . . . . W**

Price I. GEORGE has been named public training officer for the Atomic Energy Commission. He was formerly with the War Assets Administration, has been for the past year on the Graduate School faculty at the University of Denver.

Robert W. STALLMAN, assistant professor of English at the University of Kansas, is associate editor of *Western Review*, a critical journal. Three of his books are scheduled for publication in the near future. He taught at the UW in the summer of 1946 and at Yale and Minnesota on other occasions.

**1934 . . . . . W**

Mr. and Mrs. John E. FERRIS, Jr., announce the birth of a daughter, Dottie Belle, last March 11 at the 49th US Army Hospital, Tokyo, Japan, where he is advisor to the American occupation forces.

Vito INTRAVAIA, music instructor at Sheboygan Central High School, has been elected president of the UW Music Alumni Assn.

After prosecuting the top German war criminals in the Nurnberg trials, Capt. Drexel A. SPRECHER was given charge of the I. G. Farben case and some 22 defendants. Last August he was designated deputy chief of counsel, will supervise the publication of the Nurnberg proceedings. He then hopped the Atlantic, visited briefly with his parents in Independence, Wis., and returned to Germany where, in September, he was appointed acting chief counsel.

**1935 . . . . . W**

Kenneth S. DAVIS, biographer of Ike Eisenhower and special assistant to his brother, Milton Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College, is now in Beirut, Lebanon, where Mr. Eisenhower is attending the third general conference on UNESCO.

Raymond R. HUNT died Nov. 15 in Madison following a long illness. He was employed in the trust department of the First National Bank. He is survived by his wife, the former Lucille AUST, '39.

**1936 . . . . . W**

Elenore Phyllis EDWARDS and John Newton ASHWORTH, '47, were married Oct. 30 in Madison. They are now living at 4416 Cottman Ave., Philadelphia, where he is engaged in chemical research with Rohm and Haas. She was a WAC captain in the European theater during the war.

**1937 . . . . . W**

Howard A. MERRITT, Jr., has joined the history department of Platteville State Teachers College. Formerly he was on the staff of the John Marshall Law School in Chicago.

Dr. John J. HALBERT and Dr. Elizabeth Alice Clark were married Nov. 14 in Columbia City, Ind. They have made their home at 2301 Jefferson St., Duluth, Minn.

Elmer F. BUSSE and Ruth Pederson were married Nov. 6 in Madison, where they are now living at 2106 Rusk St. He owns and operates a canning plant.

Charles J. KRISTER has been appointed manager of the agricultural product development section of the Du Pont Co., Wilmington, Del.

**1938 . . . . . W**

Dr. Harvey A. GOLLIN and Pearl Reiffel were married Oct. 9 in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron L. JOHNSON (Kay TETER, '39) are now living in Denver, where he is teaching at the University of Denver.

Harold LEARNED of Minneapolis, navigator for Northwest Airlines, suffered critical burns in an airplane crash in Alberta, Canada, when he pulled other crew members from the wreckage. At the UW he was on the varsity track team.

Dr. Robert J. McLAUGHLIN died Nov. 15 at Stevens Point. He is survived by his wife, the former Jesse FISHER, and two daughters, Lucy and Mary.

Philip Thomas REDDELL and Dorothy Etta Tredinnick were married Nov. 6 in Linden.

**1939 . . . . . W**

Robert W. DAYTON has been appointed assistant professor in architecture in the University of Cincinnati College of Applied Arts. His wife is the former Elizabeth FIEDLER, '39. They are living in Cincinnati at 3156 Bishop St.

Robert MORTENSEN has opened offices for the practice of law in Madison. (Continued on page 34)

## Clubs Mark Holidays With Parties, Dinners

CLUB ACTIVITIES continue around the nation at the same high pitch of interest:

The junior group of the Alumnae Club of Los Angeles played Santa last December, presenting to the University Infirmary a portable radio. The table-model instrument was sent to Madison and presented to the Infirmary by John Berge, '22, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Alumni Association. Mrs. C. A. Perrodin (Mildred Hirsig, '25) is president of the Los Angeles club. In presenting the gift she said, "We hope the students will enjoy this radio as much as we enjoy giving it."

Dec. 13 marked a "Bonanza Party" and buffet supper by the Chicago Club at the Columbia Yacht Club. Featured were Marge Schiff, accordionist; Roundy Coughlin, the "sage of Mendota"; and George Haight, '00, banjoist. The party was dubbed by some as a "no excuse" party (no excuse for holding it, no excuse for staying away).

The Young Alumni Club of Milwaukee held its annual New Year's Eve dance and party in the Fern Room of the Hotel Pfister.

UW Athletic Director Harry Stuhldreher was the featured speaker at a dinner meeting of the Duluth Club at the Hotel Duluth last Dec. 16. Assistant football coach George Fox was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Wausau alumni club at the Wausau Club Dec. 1. Movies of the Wisconsin-Minnesota game were shown. Robert V. Jones, '39, is president of the Wausau club.

(Continued from page 33)

ison at 119 E. Washington Ave., where he is associated with Attorney Carl Flom. He and his wife live at 415 N. Park St.

### 1940 . . . . . W

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert R. TESSMAN (Mary ZEISLER, '41) belatedly announce the birth of a daughter, Wendy, on Aug. 7, 1947. The Tessmans' address: Box 88, Route No. 2, Rockford, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert O. Uehling (Dorothy KNAUSS) of Chicago announce the birth of a son, Robert Henry, Sept. 2. The Uehlings live at 1065 W. Hollywood Ave.

Thomas J. DELWICHE and Mary J. Van Roo were married Nov. 20 in Madison. They have made their home in Rigby, Idaho.

Joseph D. BIRES and Nancy Jane Hoffman were married Nov. 20 in Racine. They are now living in Madison.

George F. PRATT has purchased the King Street Wash-ett in Madison. He worked formerly for the Gisholt Machine Co. He lives with his wife (Mary STRAND, '42) and two daughters, Randa Sue and Georgia Jay, at 831 Prospect Place.

Don SMITH, Janesville native, was killed Nov. 21 in a plane crash in Maine

while on a hunting trip. He and his wife lived in Lexington, Mass. He was zone manager for the Buick Motor Co. in the Boston area.

Margaret MOSS has become supervisor of school and children's libraries at the Madison Free Library. She was formerly librarian at Emerson and Marquette schools.

Willard DeMont SHEELER has been appointed by the US State Department as director of the Instituto Guatemaleco-Americano at Guatemala City. Mrs. Sheeler (Harriet SUMMERIL, '38) is also employed by the State Department as head librarian for the US libraries in seven Central American countries.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. BOGER (Cleo Ann PIPER, '43) are now living in Byron, Ill., and announce the birth of a son, Paul Edward, last Oct. 7. Other son, Stephen, is 2.

### 1941 . . . . . W

Dr. and Mrs. Clarence P. CHREST (Thelma FLUKE) moved recently to 1018 Westfall Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich., where he is practicing radiology, having recently been certified by the American Board of Radiology. They have two daughters, Dianne, 4, and Laura, 1.

Caroline IVERSON, '39, sends word that her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jack H. Edwards (Dorothy IVERSON) had their second little girl, Susan Kay, last April. Her sister, Carol Ann, is four. The Edwards live at 604 E. High St., Portland, Ind.

Dorothy TELFER, '42, of Elroy has spent the last year in Seoul, Korea, as hostess in a special service club. She entered a gift membership in the Wisconsin Alumni Association for her friend, Dr. Ching S. FAN, professor of pathology at the University of Nanking, Nanking, China.

Dr. Charles Adrian HOGBEN and Ann Stanbery were married recently in San Francisco, are now living in Rochester, Minn., where he is on a fellowship at Mayo Clinic. They met while traveling to Europe on the *Queen Elizabeth* last spring, prior to his research stint at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Stanley H. KROME is now living with his wife and two-year-old daughter in Minneapolis at 2845 Irving Ave. S. He owns a furniture and appliance store, is a veteran of three years overseas service as a Coast Guard Officer.

New address: Lt. Cmdr. Arthur N. MELHUSE, *USS Valley Forge*, % Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

Max SCHWARTZ is with the National Labor Relations Board, 1537 Jackson Ave., New Orleans, La.

Prof. Raymond J. PENN has been named chairman of the UW agricultural economics department to succeed Rudolph K. Froker, recently appointed dean of the College of Agriculture. He is a graduate of River Falls State Teachers College, a former instructor at South Dakota State College of Agriculture.

Curt W. REIMANN has been appointed state director of education by the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Division, American Cancer Society.

Anthony P. STARK now lives in Milwaukee and represents the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. there.

Helene ZOGG has been appointed state chairman of the Junior Bar Conference of the American Bar Assn.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert AVERY (Betty BIART) of Portland, Ore., announce the birth of a second daughter Nov. 16. The baby's sister, Susan, is three.

Mary Hay BUCHANAN and Martin J. Keegan were married Nov. 6 in Janesville, where they are now living at 461 S. Fremont St. He is field representative for Leyal Protective Insurance Co. of Boston.

Allan A. GERSHON and Enid Lois Sovern were married Oct. 24, are now living at 71 Glenlawn Ave., Seaciff, Long Island.

James M. ALLMAN has been added to the faculty of the University of Delaware School of Engineering as an assistant professor of mechanical engineering.

## Former B-29 Pilot



LT. COL. CARL P. WALTER, '38, of Fanwood, N. J., is now studying industrial administration at the USAF Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson AF Base, Dayton, Ohio. During the war he served extensively as a B-29 pilot and group operations officer with the 20th Air Force in the central Pacific theater of war.

Charles M. ENGLISH has been assigned as Assistant Attache at the American Embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. His address is: Belgrade Asst. Attache, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence FRALICK (Eleanor FOREMAN, '40) announce the birth of a daughter, Susan Louise, Sept. 14.

First Lieutenant Harold R. KRESSIN, Kenosha, has been attached to the 933rd Anti-aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion in Yokohama, Japan, to perform duty as an instructor with the department of the Army's automatic weapons instruction team.

Ken RINDH has been employed in the ECA as an economist in the Program Projection Branch of the Program Coordination Division, Washington, D.C.

Arthur R. WAGNER is in his second year with the Tex Beneke-Glenn Miller Orchestra.

Norman NYBROTEN has been appointed agricultural economist at West Virginia University.

Alice BuDahn GILLETTE, Elkhorn, and Donald H. BEHLMAN, '37, were married Oct. 2. They are living in Delavan.

Jean C. Zimonick and Charles Mather WEBSTER were married Sept. 18 in Green Bay.

Milton A. SUCKOW and Lucille F. Johnson were married Oct. 9 in Campbellsport.

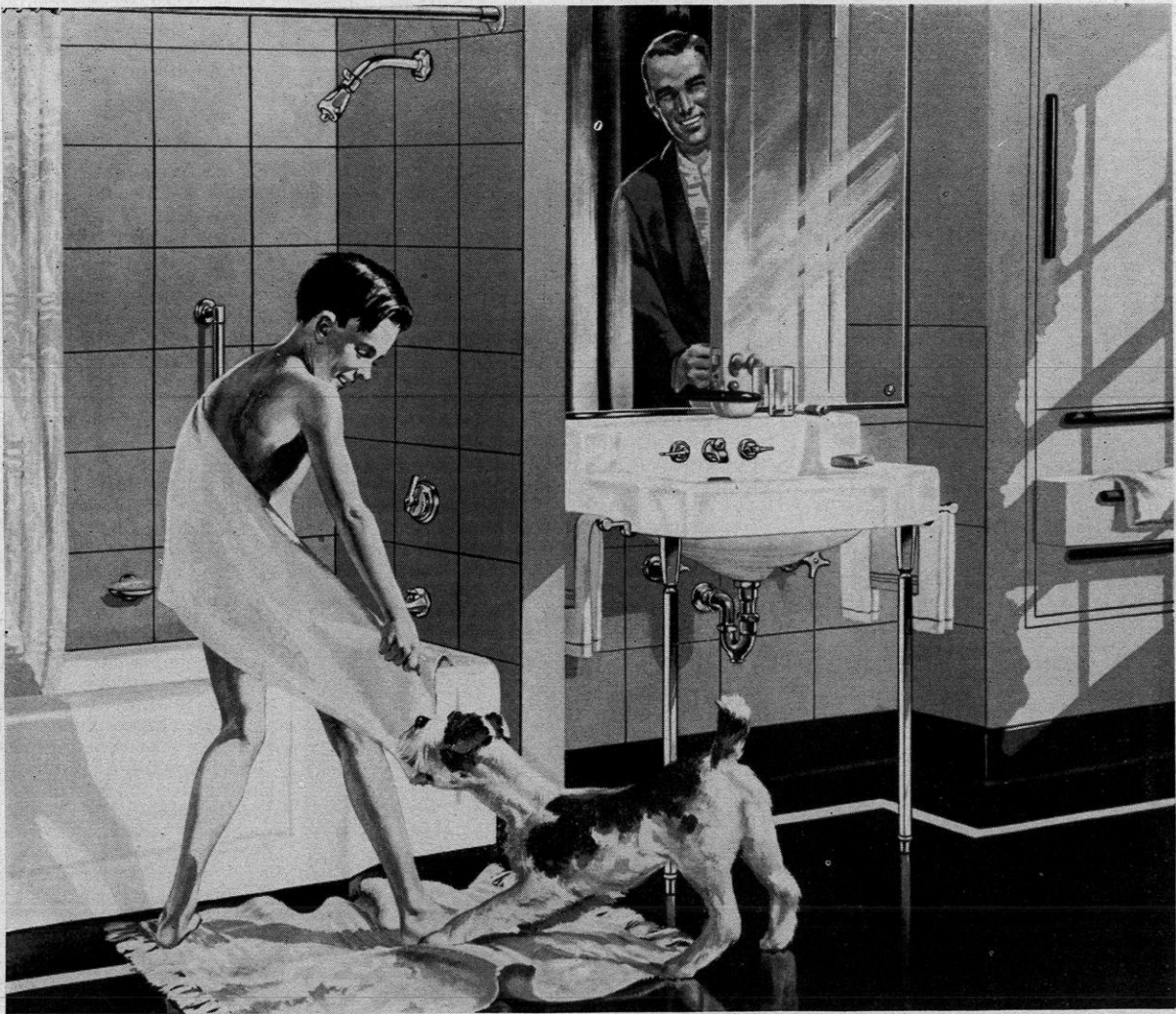
Dr. Robert M. LOTZ is now associated with Dr. R. R. Richards, Eau Claire.

Orville B. SHETNEY, voice instructor at Millikin Conservatory of Music, has been secured as choir director at First Presbyterian Church, Decatur, Ill.

### 1942 . . . . . W

After receiving his PhD at the UW, Richard JOHANSSON joined the division of dairy industry, University of California, as an instructor and bac-

(Continued on page 36)



## CONTRIBUTING TO JOYOUS HEALTH

Good plumbing is of daily importance to good health. The quality of Kohler fixtures and fittings makes them an investment in safety, costing no more at first, and relieving you of worry and expense over the years.

Kohler fixtures are pleasing in line and proportion and have a smooth, lustrous hard surface that is easy to clean. Kohler fittings, of chromium-plated brass, have

the strength and precision that assure serviceability.

Your Kohler dealer will help you select the fixtures that will serve you best, in matched sets or individual pieces, for bathroom, kitchen, washroom, or laundry. Unified supervision watches over and coordinates every step of production, for Kohler products are made in one great plant. Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis., Established 1873.

# KOHLER OF KOHLER

(Continued from page 34)

teriologist. His wife (Dorothy HEILIG, '43) and daughter, Sandra, 3, are with him.

William C. TREGONING, Jr. and Kate Dennison of Shaker Heights, Ohio, were married last June 19.

Harold M. MEYER and Ruth M. Ellis were married last June 25 in Milwaukee, where they are now living. He is a salesman with the American Perforator Co.

Robert Harry SACHTJEN and Carol Marjorie Klumb were married last June 20 in Madison, where they are now living at 2550 E. Dayton St.

Beatrice-Ann GEHRUNG and Delwyn George SCHUBERT, MS '47, were married last June 26 in Oshkosh. They are now living in Milwaukee. She is a radio news writer for the *Milwaukee Journal* stations and he is studying for a PhD at Northwestern University.

Alton Dale FLOCK has become 4-H club agent for Calumet County. During the war he served with the 7th Army signal corps as a cryptographer; later attended Biarritz University in France.

Duane E. DIXON and Bette Jayne Gravenor were married last Oct. 23 in Madison.

Lois E. NELSON and John A. McCOMB were married last Sept. 18 in Racine. They are now living at 511 W. Canedy St., Springfield, Ill.

Robert C. LONGWELL and Doris Nelson were married last Sept. 3 in Wayne, Neb. They are now living in Sparta where he is a pharmacist.

Major E. Lec CARTERON and his wife are now living in the Philippines. He is the new assistant military attache to the Philippine Republic.

Attorneys John E. ARMSTRONG and Lloyd L. Chambers have announced the formation of a partnership for the practice of law in Mauston. Armstrong served in Europe with the 30th Infantry Division during the war.

Dr. Robert J. McWILLIAMS has announced the opening of an office for the practice of optometry in the Tenney Bldg., Madison.

Rachael WEIRICH and Robert W. MARTIN, '50, were married last Aug. 15 in Madison, where they are now living at 612 Howard Pl. He is attending the UW, majoring in geology; she is a dietitian at the Memorial Union.

Dr. Dayton H. HINKE has joined the staff of the Edwards Clinic in Richland Center. He interned in Luther Hospital, Eau Claire, served in Italy during the war with the Army Medical Corps, has been for the past nine months a surgery fellow at University of Minnesota hospitals.

Mr. and Mrs. Franz DYKSTRA (Jean LOVE, '43) of Staten Island, N.Y., announce the birth of a third daughter, Gretchen, last Aug. 22. Other children are Christina and Allison. Dykstra's father, former president of the UW, is now head of UCLA.

Donald HENNINGFELD and Carol Jean HABECK, '50, were married last Sept. 4 in Milwaukee, where they are now living.

Robert V. PHILLIPS and Lucille Myron were married last Sept. 4 in Baldwin. They are now living in Madison at 111 E. Wilson St. He is associated with Wilder and Strang, architects.

John F. McKENNA and Carolyn Heck were married last Aug. 28 in Orangeville. She teaches at Orangeville Grade School and he is working for his master's degree at the UW.

Dr. Chester T. O'KONSKI and Annabelle Hollingsworth were married last Aug. 21 in Bloomington, Ind. They are now living in Berkeley, Calif., where he has an instructorship at the University of California.

Charles F. SIMON has been admitted to the Wisconsin law bar. He is connected with the Chicago firm of Montgomery, Hart, and Prichard.

Dr. James S. JENSEN has opened offices for the practice of medicine in Cedar Grove. He served his internship in Cincinnati. He and his wife have two children, Susan and Jimmy.

Marion LAUE and Lt. Cmdr. Robert A. Conrad were married last June 19

in Milwaukee. They are now living in San Francisco where he is stationed.

Warren WINTON has joined his father in the practice of law in Shell Lake. His father is district attorney of Washburn County.

Dorothy RASMUSSEN and August Kellner were married last June 15 in Stoughton. They are now living at 647 LaValle St., Reedsburg, where he is a building contractor.

Judson P. MARTIN and June Ruth McKee were married last June 19 in Bemidji, Minn., where they are now living at 918 Irvine Ave. He is registrar at the State Teachers' College there.

Mariellen E. METTEL and Martin Schadde were married last June 24 in Baraboo.

Caroline FEILING and Lyall E. MATHISON were married last May 29 in Wauwatosa. They are now living in Milwaukee.

Nicholas MARGETIS has become associated with David S. Novick in the practice of law in Madison at 115 W. Main St.

Charles B. MELLEY has joined the legal department of the First National Bank of Chicago.

1943 . . . . . W

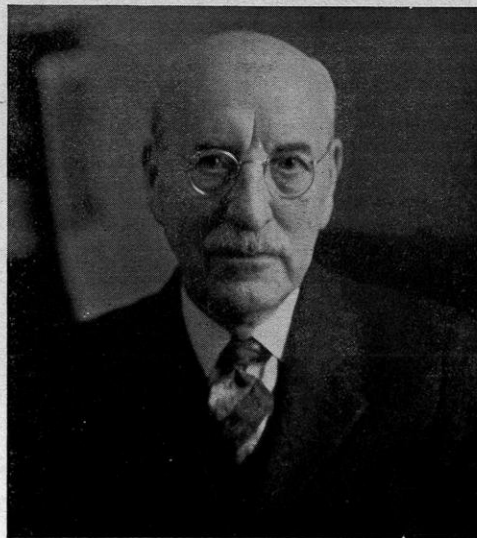
Irmgard SCHMIDTMANN and Roger W. Little were married Sept. 11. They have made their home at 6509 S. Woodlawn Ave., Chicago 37, where he is

(Continued on page 38)

## ★ Madison Memories

**ONE YEAR AGO, Feb., 1948:** Wisconsin is leading the Big Nine basketball race this month at mid-season . . . The Women's Self-Government Assn. is celebrating its 50th birthday . . . Campus events of the month: Winter Carnival and ski meet on the Hill; Junior prom in the Capitol . . . Alumni headliner: Founders' Day dinners held Feb. 5 all over the world . . . The Wisconsin Alumni Association this month loaned the editor of the *Alumnus*, Clay Schoenfeld, '41, half-time to the University as executive secretary of the Centennial; named Charles H. Branch, '49, former *Kansas City Star* staffer, assistant editor of the *Alumnus*.

**FIVE YEARS AGO, Feb., 1944:** A dozen UW experts in the social sciences



**JULIUS E. "IT NEVER RAINS ON" OLSON,** professor emeritus of Scandinavian languages, died five years ago this month.

launched this month in Milwaukee a series of public lectures on problems of the peace. Headliners: Professors Garnett, Easum, Becker, Higby, Trewartha, Ogg, Buck, Morton, Knaplund, McCormick, and Adolfsen . . . Prof. Julius E. Olson, '85, professor emeritus of Scandinavian languages and faculty member for 51 years, died this month of pneumonia.

**TEN YEARS AGO, Feb., 1939:** It was decided this month to name the new women's dormitories on Observatory Hill after Elizabeth Waters, '85, Fond du Lac school teacher for more than 40 years and member of the UW Board of Regents for more than 10. She died in 1933.

**TWENTY YEARS AGO, Feb., 1929:** The first sound movies ever to be shown in Madison made their debut downtown this month, and

the campus flocked almost en masse to the premier: Warner Baxter in "In Old Arizona" . . . This year's Junior Prom was held this month for the first time in the spanking new Memorial Union . . . Plans were presented this month for the building of a field house and a mechanical engineering building on campus.

**THIRTY YEARS AGO, Feb., 1919:** Dean D. H. Otis of the UW College of Agriculture left this month for France under the auspices of the YMCA, which has launched a program to assist French farmers in rebuilding devastated lands . . . Guy Sundt has been elected captain of the 1919 team—the first sophomore to hold that position.

**FORTY YEARS AGO, Feb., 1909:** In this month's issue of the *American Magazine*, Lincoln Steffens writes: "What the brain is to a man's hands, feet, and eyes, the University of Wisconsin is to the people of the state: the instinctive recourse for information, light, and guidance." . . . The new woman's building now being erected has been named by the Regents "Lathrop Hall" in honor of Dr. John H. Lathrop, first chancellor of the University.

(From the files of campus publications)



## They have what it takes

**T**ELEPHONE LINEMEN have the traditional Bell System spirit of service that aims to "get the message through." They also have what it takes *in the way of equipment and supplies.*

Their wires, cables, poles, tools and countless other things are provided by Western Electric—maker or supplier of practically everything used in your telephone service. We carry stocks of 31,000 different items to help all Bell

telephone people, not only to do their daily job of maintaining and expanding telephone facilities but also to meet sudden emergencies.

- Western Electric has been a part of the Bell System for many, many years—ever since 1882. Our people share in the System's spirit of service. We, too, are always ready to answer the unexpected hurry call—to help "get the message through" for you.

**MANUFACTURER**  
of telephone apparatus for the Bell System.



**PURCHASER**  
of supplies for Bell Telephone companies.



**DISTRIBUTOR**  
of Bell telephone apparatus and supplies.



**INSTALLER**  
of Bell System central office equipment.



# Western Electric

A UNIT OF THE BELL  SYSTEM SINCE 1882

(Continued from page 36)

working for his MA at the University of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Meiklejohn, Jr. (Jeanne PURMORT) of 340 W. Dudley Ave., Westfield, N.J. announce the birth of a daughter, Anne, Nov. 11. The Meiklejohns moved to New Jersey from Lake Beulah, East Troy, Wis.

Herbert B. SCHMALZ has moved from Milwaukee to 926 S. 8th St., Manitowoc, where he has opened offices as a certified public accountant in the Manitowoc Savings Bank Bldg.

George J. VOPAL and Ruth COURTNEY were married last April 3, are now living in Washington where he is employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Capt. Eugene H. BETLACH is stationed at Burtonwood, England, as head of the medical flight section of all US flying personnel in Britain.

June Irene ODBERT and Robert L. Smith were married Oct. 26 in Las Piedras, Venezuela.

Dr. Erland R. OTTERHOLT has resumed his Janesville practice in Obstetrics and gynecology at Pember Nuzum Clinic, following a residency at California Hospital in Los Angeles. He lives with his wife and two children, Gary Edward and Karen Louise, at 1313 Milwaukee Ave.

Dr. Worth SEAGONDOLLAR was featured recently in the *Kansas City Star* for his work at the University of Kansas in building a three-million-volt generator for atomic research.

Clarence R. MEYER and Elayne G. Harrison were married last May 29 in Madison, where they are now living at 718 Eugenia Ave. He is a truck contractor.

Florence GURHOLT was recently engaged as city nurse of Stevens Point. She worked previously at hospitals in Chicago and California.

Dr. John C. McCULLOUGH and Dorothy A. Sauter were married last Aug. 7 in Menasha. They are now living at 237 Seventh St., Fond du Lac, where he is with the Devine Clinic.

Lorraine Ann THOMPSON and Richard P. GROSENBAACH, '48, were married last Aug. 4 in Paris, France, where they are now living at 23 Place Dauphine. She is a buyer for Macy's and he is studying at the Academie Julian.

Marjorie WASSERTEEN and James L. Anathan were married last Aug. 26 in New York City. They are now living at 33 Rounfort Road, Philadelphia, where he is in business.

Shirley BOGS is now teaching Spanish at the Highland Park High School, Highland Park, Ill. She taught it formerly at the UW extension in Milwaukee.

Phil A. DOYLE of Chicago has been named chief of research and services of the Wisconsin Veterans Housing Authority. Victor BRINGE, '41, was appointed research associate. Doyle worked formerly for the National Housing Authority and the Chicago Housing Authority.

Isabel Jane ANDERSON has been named district speech correctionist at Highland Park, Ill.

Alvin F. LOEFFLER and Irma WIEGEL, '50, were married last Sept. 25 in Cuba City. They have made their home at 2111 Thirteenth Ave., South Milwaukee, where he is a development engineer with the Line Material Co.

Louis A. BRUNCKHORST, Jr., and Jeannette Irene Dull were married last June 12 in Soldiers Grove. They are now living in Platteville, where he is an attorney.

Dr. Eldon F. HILL has become associated with Drs. R. W. Farnsworth and G. S. Metcalf in the practice of medicine in Janesville, where the Hills are living at 303 Court St.

Carl S. WALLACE is the new manager of the Wisconsin State Employment Service's district office in Stevens Point.

Gerhard P. PILZ and Dorothy Wilken were married last Aug. 29 in Alton, Ill., where they are now living at 3601 Horn Ave. He is a research chemist there with Shell Oil Co. and she is a secretary at the Illinois Bell Telephone Co.

## Mark Silver Jubilee of Delta Sigma Pi



CELEBRATING the 25th anniversary of the founding on the UW campus of the Psi Chapter of Delta Sigma Pi are (left to right): Merlyn Carl Rue, '48, president of the active chapter; Edwin L. Schujahn, '24, past president of the campus chapter, past president of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi, and sales director of cereal foods for General Mills in Minneapolis; and Clayton B. Peterson, '44, general chairman of the Silver Jubilee and assistant to the personnel consultant of the UW. The banquet, attended by 180 members of the active and alumni chapters, was held Oct. 6 in Madison.

Elaine SMEDAL and Burton E. QUANT, '47, were married last Sept. 4 in Madison. They are now living in Milwaukee, where he is director of guidance at the UW extension.

John T. COLLENTINE has opened offices for the practice of law in Kiel.

Jane CLAUSEN and William Walter MORRISEY were married last Sept. 11 in Hartford. They are now living at 3833 West Broadway, Robbinsdale, Minn., where he is sales manager for the White-Rogers Electric Co.

Mr. and Mrs. George HIGBEE, both practicing attorneys, ended Spring Valley's "lawyer famine" recently by opening offices there.

William R. DUWE and Sylvia Knutzen were married last June 19 in Milwaukee, where they have made their home on North Diversey Blvd.

Robert DIECKMANN and Elida Maceo were married last June 12 in Midland, Mich., where they are living at 117 Plymouth St.

Marion Catherine GOEDJEN and William Beasley were married last June 12. They have made their home at Robinhood, Bartlett, Tenn.

Barbara Jean RUNDELL and Vance Q. Alvis were married last June 15 in Madison. They are living in Charlottesville, Va., where he has a fellowship at the University of Virginia.

Alice Ann YOUNG and Donald Wayne Doman were married last May 29 in Madison.

Maxine HORWITZ and Richard Tilson were married last June 27 in Milwaukee, where they are now living.

Genevieve WEBER and George A. Schubert were married last June 12 in Sturgeon Bay.

Iris BARREL and Carl B. Apfel were married last Feb. 22 in New York City.

Dr. Harold E. OPPERT is now practicing medicine in Gays Mills. He interned at the Grace Hospital in Detroit, served with the Army Medical Corps during the war. His wife is the former Shirley Rose SIGFORD, '45, and they have two children, Margaret and Lawrence.

Sara Lee VICKERS and Donald E. GREGG, '40, were married last June 5 in Lake Geneva, where they have made their home at 619 Geneva St. He is a staff member of *Lake Geneva Regional News*.

H. B. WOODSIDE has joined Robert Emery in the practice of law in Marshfield.

John C. WICKHEM has become associated with the Janesville law firm of Dougherty, Grubb, and Ryan.

Hubert B. WEBER has opened offices for the practice of law at 110 Main St., Beloit.

Mrs. Gordon Douthwaite (Beatrice GILLEN) was recently profiled in the (Madison) *Wisconsin State Journal* as the girl "whose career reads like a novel." Among her exploits: overseas nurse for UNRRA, travels on three continents, only survivor of a plane crash that killed 18, married the secretary to the high commissioner of South Africa, and became a mother three weeks before being presented at court to the royal family of Great Britain.

Dr. Edward VIG has been assigned a residency at the Madison General Hospital.

George W. STAHL and Doris Clow were married last June 23 in Minneapolis, Minn. They have made their home in Madison.

John Harry GIANOS and Wilma Gray were married Sept. 25 in Akron, Ohio. They are living in Milwaukee where he is with the O'Donahue Sales Co.

Beverly CHRISTIANSEN and Henry Sesvold were married Oct. 7 at Nashua, Iowa. They are now living in Galesville, where he is in business.

Harold LANG and Geraldine Wadzinski were married Oct. 2 in Cassel. They are living on the groom's farm near Marathon.

Mr. and Mrs. Verle CHRISTENSEN of Myrtle Point, Ore., announce the birth of a son Sept. 28.

1944 . . . . . W  
Mr. and Mrs. Joe NETTESHEIM (Ena RICHARDS, '43) announce the birth of Marcia Rae Sept. 19. She has  
(Continued on page 40)



# COMES THE REVOLUTION!

**It's here—now—today!**

For you—the American citizen—are the greatest revolutionist in history!

You have met those age-old tyrants—cold, hunger, dirt, disease—and hurled them back.

True, they have not surrendered. We still have poverty. We still have sharp ups and downs of prices and jobs. The revolution still goes on.

But it has gone farther here. We have won for ourselves more comfort, more convenience, more security and independence, than any other people since the world began.

Right now the people of many nations are faced with a choice—between dictatorship and a free economy.

And they are taking a long look at us.

At the promise of individual reward that has stimulated American invention and business enterprise.

At American technical progress, which

has made mechanical energy perform miracles of mass production, reflected in constantly lower costs—and in the long run, lower prices.

At American workers—free to organize, to bargain collectively with their employers, to choose their jobs and to change them at will—with no ceilings on advancement and constantly increasing real wages for shorter working hours.

If we continue to make that system work—if we constantly turn out more for every hour we put in—if we keep on creating more wealth for all of us and more jobs for more people—then other nations will follow *us*.

Let's make our free, dynamic American system run so well at home that others will want to follow our example.

If we do that we will give new hope to millions everywhere.

**THE BETTER WE PRODUCE  
THE BETTER WE LIVE**

Approved for the **PUBLIC POLICY COMMITTEE** of The Advertising Council by:

EVANS CLARK, Executive Director, Twentieth Century Fund

PAUL G. HOFFMAN, Formerly President, Studebaker Corporation

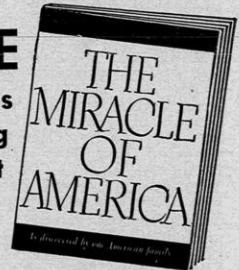
BORIS SHISHKIN, Economist, American Federation of Labor

Published in the Public Interest by:

## The B.F. Goodrich Co.

FEBRUARY, 1949

**FREE**  
Send for this  
interesting  
booklet  
today!



Approved by  
**representatives of Management,  
Labor and the Public.**

In words and pictures, it tells you  
—How our U.S. Economic System started  
—Why Americans enjoy the world's highest standard of living  
—Why we take progress for granted  
—How mass production began  
—How we have been able to raise wages and shorten working hours  
—Why more Americans have jobs than ever before  
—Why the mainspring of our system is productivity  
—How a better living can be had for all

**MAIL THE COUPON** to Public Policy Committee, The Advertising Council, Inc., 25 West 45th St., New York 18, N.Y.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

OCCUPATION \_\_\_\_\_



(Continued from page 38)

a brother, Rickey, and a sister, Sandy. The Nettesheims have moved from Schenectady, N.Y., to Elm Grove. He is with the General Electric Co. in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. NELSON III (Ginna MILLER, '45) announce the birth of a son, Thomas Elwyn, last May 25. The Nelsons live at 44 Mt. Vernon St., Oshkosh.

Dr. Harvey L. HOUGEN, Tomahawk optometrist, was profiled recently in the *Tomahawk Leader*. Dr. Hougén taught school for 18 years, and then at the age of 45 changed his occupation completely. His reason: "greater stability."

Barbara Jean LAWRENCE and Richard J. Vollrath were married Oct. 30 at Sturgeon Bay. They have made their home at 2116 N. Seventh St., Sheboygan.

Dr. Doris H. PLATT has been appointed to the staff of the Wis. State Historical Society as assistant supervisor of the junior historians' program. She taught formerly at Freepport and Mooseheart, Ill.

Joyce Helen WEBER and Victor F. Trastek were married Nov. 13 in Manitowoc.

Mrs. Virginia WERWATH of St. Louis has been appointed secretary to the president of William Woods College in Sulton, Mo.

Dr. Lance G. GLASSON has become associated with Drs. R. G. Baker and William C. McCormick in the practice of medicine in Tomahawk. Glasson was born in England and was brought to the US at the age of three. He interned at Columbia Hospital in Milwaukee, is living with his wife at 117 N. Second St. in Tomahawk.

Lt. James A. WOLFF of Madison has been ordered to active duty with the Signal Corps at Ft. Monmouth, N.J.

Dr. W. W. VAUDEL, Jr. has opened offices for the practice of optometry in Sparta at 127 S. Water St. He served with the Ninth Air Force in Europe during the war.

Roland LIEBENOW is interning now at a Denver hospital. He received his MD degree at the UW last June.

Willard S. COMINGS, Jr. and Esther E. Zellmer were married June 26 at Sparta. They have made their home at 636 Selby Ave. in St. Paul, where he is an electrical engineer.

Phillip T. DROTNING has become press secretary to Wisconsin's Gov. Oscar Rennebohm, '11. A free lance writer of note, he also served with the (Madison) *Wisconsin State Journal* and the *Milwaukee Journal* and wrote publicity for Harold Stassen during the presidential primary.

Roland John WENDORFF and Arvilla Myrna GROTHMAN, '45, were married last June 26 in Portage. She formerly taught in New Lisbon and Watertown; he is an attorney in Wausau for the Employer's Mutuals Insurance Co.

Harold C. NEEDHAM and Lois Rhyner were married June 25 in Oshkosh. They have made their home in Madison, where he is a contractor and she is a nurse at the Madison General Hospital.

Walter C. KIRCHNER and Carol Grace Waldo were married July 3 in Kenosha. They are living in Chicago.

William D. SANDERSON is interning at the Milwaukee County Hospital. He received his MD degree at Baylor University in Houston, Texas, last June.

Philip BIEGE and Mary Karow were married Sept. 18 in Madison. They are living in Seattle.

## 1945 . . . . . W

Mr. and Mrs. C. Keith McLANE, '43, (Susan AMMANN) have moved from Cambridge, Mass., to 35 F. University Houses, Eagle Heights, Madison. He is a member of the UW physics department faculty.

Barbara Jean ANDERSON of Scotia, N.Y., is now Mrs. Robert R. Prechter, 1197 Glenwood Blvd., Schenectady, N.Y.

Lucile ROGERS received her MA in education at Syracuse University last June, is now working in Altman's, 34th

## Elected by Welders



**JOHN J. CHYLE, '24, has been elected as a director of the American Welding Society for a three-year term. Director of welding research at A. O. Smith Corp., Milwaukee, he has invented and patented a number of welding electrodes and processes. His special alloy electrodes for high-strength steel were used extensively during World War II. Mr. Chyle is also an active member of the American Society for Metals, the American Society for Testing Materials, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.**

and Fifth Ave., New York City. Her home address is 138 E. 38th St. (Tatham House), New York City 16.

Etta MANNING and William Morris were married Oct. 30. He was an officer in the Naval Air Corps during the war.

Lois Rita COENEN and H. W. Evans were married Nov. 27 in Madison.

Lt. Corrine SANDMIRE and Captain Wilna Joel Seago were married Oct. 15 at the Tilton General Hospital-chapel at Fort Dix, N.J. They are now living at Julinstown, N.J. She is hospital dietitian and he is with the Army Quartermaster Corps.

Dorothy UECKE and Patrick Henry Martin were married Nov. 27 in Milwaukee. They are now living in Chicago where he is with the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co.

Dr. Clinton E. TEMPERAU opened an office for the practice of medicine in Eagle last August 16.

Lucile ROGERS received a master of science degree in education from Syracuse University last June 14.

Jean N. MORK has joined the faculty of Shorewood High School. She taught formerly at Sheboygan.

Leitzel PELIKAN will teach art at Atwater school. She formerly taught at Kenosha.

Robert McMAHON received a doctor of philosophy degree in organic chemistry at the UW and has joined the staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a research associate.

Dale F. BRUHN has accepted a position to teach at the Waupaca high school. He and Mrs. Bruhn and their son Gregory are making their home at 402 Scott St., Waupaca.

Donald AVERY entered Columbia University last fall to study for his

master's degree in political science and the Russian language.

Dorothy MADER and Harry Babcock were married June 19 at Appleton. They have made their home in Marinette.

Hazel May HUGHES and Robert Peter Breitenbach were married last Sept. 1 in Madison, where they are now living at 103 N. Butler St.

Dorrace MARACHOWSKY and Richard E. ZUCKER, '47, were married Sept. 11. They are living in Milwaukee where the groom is employed.

Maria Valentina CABRERA-CARDUS and Fritz Adler were married Sept. 4 in Madison.

Marjorie Ellen SHEARMAN and Robert H. Beck were married last June 18, and have made their home in Roswell, N.M.

Dr. O. H. CALVERT has accepted a position as plant pathologist at the Crystal City, Texas, Winter Garden Experiment Station.

Marjorie Cornelia KITTLESON and Edward Alexis were married last Aug. 28 in Madison. They are living at 34½ Baltimore St., Gettysburg, Pa.

Det. NOTARAS and Dr. Robert F. Nagan were married last Aug. 28 at Appleton. They are living in Indianapolis, Ind.

Vernon R. GRADY and Mary Ehnerd were married Oct. 9. They are living at 2757-A South Adams St., Milwaukee.

Ruth Ann KUYPERS and Donald Macco were married Oct. 16 in De Pere, where they have made their home.

Betty Ann PETERSON and Frederick Bruce III, were married last Sept. 18 at Marinette.

Margaret WHITE and Robert Stieglitz were married last Oct. 9 at Waukesha. They are living at 1754 E. Mason St., Green Bay.

Merle E. TIMMCKE and Mary Alice Taggart were married last Sept. 26. They are living at 1751 Tremont Dr., Beloit, where he is an engineer with Fairbanks, Morse and Co.

John BALTUS was put in charge of Wisconsin's farm forestry district comprising Marathon and Portage counties, last September.

Dr. Merlin OLSON finished his internship last July and is now studying obstetrics and pediatrics at the Baroness-Erlanger hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rolland Charles CURTISS is living in Seattle where he is head draftsman for Boeing Aircraft Corp.

Walter L. DAHL of De Forest was recently profiled as one of those rare tradesmen: a gunsmith. He picked it up as a hobby in the Army Air Force while overseas and has developed it into a lucrative business.

Margaret GOODELL has become Polk County Home demonstration agent.

Dr. Donald A. JEFFRIES and Jeanne HEAL, '51, were married July 6 in Shawano, where they are living at 417 S. Andrews St. He is with the Cantwell-Peterson Clinic there.

Rhea FELKNOR, cub reporter on the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, got national notice and his name in *Newsweek* when he interviewed President Truman last fall and recorded his candid opinion that "the *Spokesman-Review* and *Chicago Tribune* are the two worst papers in the country" (having helped elect the 80th Congress.)

Wayne SCHLOSSMANN and Miriam Cooper were married June 27 in Beverly Hills, Calif. They have made their home in Los Angeles.

Kenneth D. CURRIER, former UW football star, has been named coach at Beloit High School.

Leonard P. EAGER, Jr. has resigned as assistant examiner of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank to become associated with the Union Bank and Trust Co. at Evansville.

Maurine SUBLETT of Hopkinsville, Ky., has been named dean of women of the Kentucky State Teachers College at Florence.

Warren La Verne SMITH and Frances Dowd were married June 19 in Short Hills, N.J. They are now living in Madison at 2230 Van Hise Ave. He is studying for his PhD in physics.

(Continued on page 42)

“—They perfect nature and are perfected by experience”—FRANCIS BACON



## What these man-made gems mean to you

SYNTHETIC STAR SAPPHIRES like this one, which only the finest of nature's stones can equal, are now made by *man*.

Yes, Union Carbide—which since 1942 has made synthetic crystals for precision instruments and other industrial uses—today produces the loveliest of synthetic star sapphires *and* rubies for personal wear.

But far more important to all of us are the research and technical skills... the work with extremes of heat and cold, with vacuums and tremendous pressures... that lie behind these superb jewels. The research and skills that produce today's *better materials*... used by industry in turning out numberless products.

The same research that brings these man-made stars within our reach... brings us, too, man-made leather and rubber. It also gives us today's *better* food, clothing, and shelter. It helps us resist disease. It improves our heating

and lighting. It's a part of our swifter, safer transportation systems... our communications... our progress in construction.

*The people of Union Carbide work with a vast range of Alloys, Chemicals, Carbons, Gases, and Plastics. They are constantly perfecting new processes... and producing hundreds of materials... for the use of science and industry to benefit mankind.*

**FREE:** You are invited to send for the new illustrated booklet, "Products and Processes," which shows how science and industry use UCC's Alloys, Chemicals, Carbons, Gases and Plastics.



**UNION CARBIDE**  
**AND CARBON CORPORATION**  
30 EAST 42ND STREET  NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Trade-marked Products of Divisions and Units include

LINDE Oxygen • PREST-O-LITE Acetylene • PYROFAX Gas • BAKELITE, KRENE, VINYON, and VINYLITE Plastics  
NATIONAL Carbons • EVEREADY Flashlights and Batteries • ACHESON Electrodes  
PRESTONE and TREK Anti-Freezes • SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS • ELECTROMET Alloys and Metals • HAYNES STELLITE Alloys

(Continued from page 40)

Rita FALARDEAU and Dr. Wallace H. WOLFF, '39, were married last July 2 in Bryn Mawr, Pa. They are now living in Seattle.

Jeanne Marie DE BARR and Curtiss PECHTEL, '46, were married June 29 in Evanston, Ill., where they are now living and studying for their doctorates at Northwestern University.

Melvin H. SATER and Billie Lu Keese were married June 12 in Winona, Minn. They have made their home at 1302 Reaney Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Gwendolyn C. SWIGGUM and Lowell J. SMYTHE, '47, were married June 22 in Blanchardville. They are now living in Madison at 1509 Madison St.

Laura Marilyn SHOEVERS and Jerome H. BERMAN, '46, were married May 26 in Milwaukee, where they are now living.

A. G. GOSTAD, principal of the P. J. Jacobs High School at Stevens Point, was featured recently in the (Madison) *Wisconsin State Journal* as a former newsboy who made good.

Franklin SCHWAMB and Maxine Oechsner were married June 12 in Kewaskum. They are living in Jackson where he is employed at the Jackson Condensery.

Alice Martha STRANGE and Willard Watters were married June 16 in Kenosha. They are now living at Gunflint Trail, Grand Marais, Minn.

James H. HALL died last June 16 in Tucson, Ariz. He had married Dorothy Ann O'Donnell of Hibbing, Minn., last April 19. Hall was formerly employed by mining companies in Arizona, Minnesota, and Lima, Peru.

Vivian Grace BULL and Harry Garrett GUILFORD, '44, were married June 16 in Madison, where they are now living at 2124 Commonwealth Ave.

Robert CALLIN and Roselyn Prohaska were married June 5 in Castle Rock. They are living on the B. J. Pellow farm near there.

Jean Catherine FIEDLER and Leo G. KREBS, '48, were married June 16 in Madison.

Genevieve J. JORDAN and Charles F. SEVILLE, '44, were married June 17 in Colby.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert M. SENTRY (Alice Irene KOOB, '46) announce the birth of Carolyn Cance Nov. 14. Bob started his residency in internal medicine at the Charles T. Miller hospital last July.

## 1946 . . . . . W

Mr. and Mrs. John JACKSON (Helen D. WURTHMANN, '45) are living on their farm near Medford, where he is employed in the county conservation office.

Elizabeth A. RAY is now Mrs. Robert A. Davey, 1241 Dickinson Rd., Apt. A, University Branch, Miami, Fla.

Mary Margaret BRADY and James McINTEE were married Nov. 20 in Osman. They have made their home in Chicago, where he is a student at the John Marshall school of law.

Dr. Donald Richardson KORST and Marion Jane KUEHL, '48, were married Nov. 13 in Washington, D. C. They are now living in Philadelphia at 317 S. 18th St., where he is a physician at Graduate Hospital.

Evelyn A. NUZUM and Donald E. BROCHER, '49, were married Oct. 23 in Viroqua. They are living in Hillsboro, where he is assistant manager of the L. G. Nuzum Lumber Co.

Polly TOPPING and John W. TAPLIN, '48, were married Nov. 20 in Delavan. They have made their home in Chicago, where he is with Scott-Foresman.

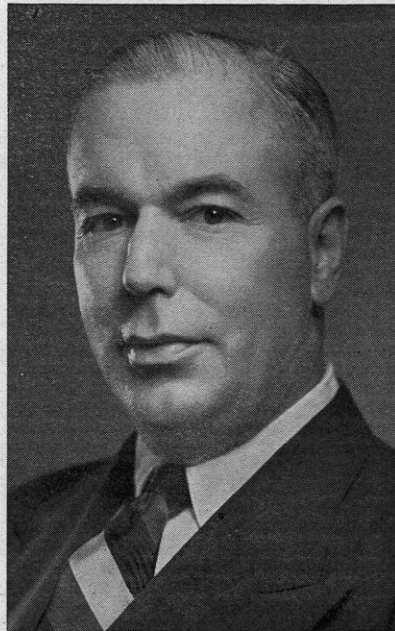
Calvin POMERENING and Margaret Flunken were married Oct. 15 in Fremont.

Mary Bassett O'FERRALL and Robert S. JERDE, '48, were married Oct. 24 in Lafayette, Ind. They are now living in Milwaukee, where he is with the Wisconsin Telephone Co.

Barbara Ellen ROGERS received her master's degree in zoology at the UW last June 19.

Marie MATTKE and Kenneth Down were married last Aug. 14 at Baraboo. They are living at 1709 E. Carson St.,

## New Sales Director



**D. V. "VAN" PINKERTON, '21, formerly managing director of the Preserve Industry Council, has been appointed director of sales and advertising for Martin Food Products, Inc., of Chicago. He formerly held executive positions with Stella Cheese Co. of Chicago, Good Housekeeping magazine, and Northern Paper Mills of Green Bay.**

Las Vegas, Nev., where he is manager of Down Motors, Inc.

Robert H. FROEMMING was appointed assistant manager of the convention bureau of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce last Aug. 9.

Carl RUNGE was appointed assistant US attorney at Madison last August.

Robert LUMSDEN is teaching the Junior English classes at the Roselle, Ill., high school this year.

Mildred WALTER is teaching the fourth grade at the Lake Bluff school this year.

Marilyn F. DUBS and James J. SVOBODA, '47, were married last June 19. They have made their home at Hammond, Ind., where he is working for the Standard Oil Co.

Genevieve BERGE and Derf Fagerstrom were married Sept. 2 in Minneapolis. They are living in St. Paul where he is a member of the faculty of Bethel College and she is on the staff of the mental hygiene clinic of the University of Minnesota.

Phyllis Ann HOWE and Charles Adolph MARSCHALL, '41, were married Sept. 4 at Madison. They are living at 404½ N. Newlin Ave., Whittier, Calif., where he is employed as a job cost accountant.

Alvin F. WILLERS and Dorothy Foster were married Aug. 28 at Phillips. They are living at La Crosse.

John H. MEHNERT received the degree of doctor of medicine at the UW last June 19.

John ALFORD married Dorothy Wineberg Aug. 11 in Tucson, Ariz., where he is employed at the Congress and Roskrige Hotels.

The Rt. Rev. Sylvester D. LUBY was invested Sept. 19 as a domestic prelate of the Catholic church in Dubuque.

Mark HOSKINS was admitted to the Grant County bar June 29. He is practicing at Lancaster where he lives at 542 S. Tyler St.

Isabelle M. BILLINGS and Henry N. LITTLE were married June 20 at Arkdale. They are living in Chicago where he has accepted a position at the University of Chicago.

Phyllis GRAHAM and William R. BOYLE, '45, were married June 19 at Madison, where they have made their home at 131 Langdon St.

Joanne Wagner GATES and Robert W. JOHNSON, '47, were married last June 17 at Madison, where they are living at 148 Breese Terrace.

Norman KALBACKEN and Joan FORMELL, '47, were married last June 20 in Madison. They are living at Pekin, Ill., where he is employed as seed analyst for Sommer Bros. Seed Co.

Thomas HARDEMAN and Ruth HAHNE, '47, were married last June 19 at Oxford, Ohio.

Mary KLEIN and John M. SKELLY, '47, were married June 12 at Janesville where they are living at 523 Lincoln St.

Ellen K. MOORE and Dr. John E. Imbody were married last June 8 at Eau Claire. They are living at Detroit, Mich., where he is resident physician at Harper Hospital.

Carolyn Louise HENDRICKSON and Robert L. SMITH, '48, were married last June 19 at Marshfield. They are living in Milwaukee where he is attending Marquette University Medical School.

Walter MUSSER and Deloris Sather were married last June 19 at Eau Claire, where they have made their home at 319 S. Main St.

Nancy Barbara LANGE and Richard W. MILBRATH were married last June 19 at Milwaukee.

Virginia WOODHOUSE and John N. RICHARDS, '44, were married last June 19 at Madison. They are living at Chicago where he will intern at Presbyterian Hospital.

Merle WEBERG and John E. BERGUNDE were married last June 10 in Madison.

Dorothy WHALEN and James F. Dyke were married last May 29 at Madison. They are living at Windlake, Milwaukee, where he is associated with the Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Joan Maye SHERER and Donald E. Walstad were married last June 2 at Waukesha. They are residing in Minneapolis where he is a building contractor.

Dr. Ann CINELIS received her doctor of medicine degree from the UW last June, and is now an intern at St. Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield.

John E. MADDEN received a bachelor of laws degree from the Harvard Law School last June. He will practice in Phoenix, Ariz.

Janet ZURHEIDE is now a traveling play director for Empire Productions of Kansas City, Mo. She spends her time traveling over the country helping local groups put on stage productions.

Lyman F. ANDERSON and Patricia E. Todd were married last June 26 in Oregon, where they have made their home.

Earl H. WILSON and Mary Foley were married last March 17 at Richey, Mont. He is now assistant professor of psychology in the guidance and counseling service at Montana State College.

Dr. Chester WAITS and Nancy TEE-TER, '48, were married last June 20 at Stevens Point. He is serving his internship at University Hospital, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Morgan E. JONES and Alta Gaylord were married last June 19 in Berlin, Wis.

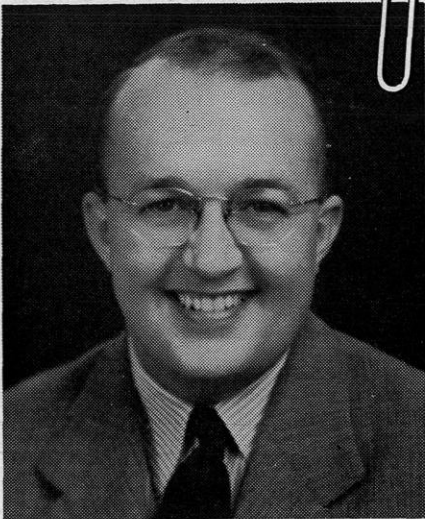
Esther JENSEN and Ralph W. SAPP, '47, were married last June 26 in Kenosha.

Gordon D. PRIEWE and Margaret Horstmeier were married last June 13 in Rock Grove, Ill. They are living in Orangeville, Ill., where he is employed on his father's farm.

Mary COLLITON is teaching music in the Hononegah, Ill., grade and high schools this year.

Elizabeth CLARKE left last August for Fukuoka, Japan, to teach English in a Japanese school for three years under the auspices of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church.

(Continued on page 46)



JAMES M. BANGHART, SAN FRANCISCO

*Here's another career story that'll interest college men H.C.C.*

Things broke fast in 1940. In June I was graduated from Harvard with a degree in Physics. By October I was a Meteorological Cadet in the Air Force. Then, after five and a half years in the service, I was a civilian again. *(He came out a Lt. Col. — H.C.C.)*

That brought me to a career crossroad. Physics was too far in the past to return to, and meteorology didn't appeal to me as a lifetime job.

So I decided to draw up a description of the career I'd really like. Some sort of selling was indicated, because I don't like paper work, but do like to move around and talk to people. I wanted freedom of action—a business of my own that didn't require a lot of capital. I didn't want a ceiling on my earnings, nor a slow climb through a seniority system. And, after seeing the inhumanities of war, I felt that if, in addition, I could be of some public service, the job would be just about perfect.

Life insurance, it turned out, was the only field that fitted all these specifications. And that discovery brought me to the question, "Which company?". I began my search by calling on New England Mutual. Six weeks and eight companies later, after exhaustive comparisons, I was back at New England Mutual, taking an intensive training course. After that, I started out on my own in San Francisco, the city of my choice.

*(He sold over \$300,000 of life insurance his first year H.C.C.)*

Today, two and a half years later, I know I chose the right career and the right company. I'm still getting the finest training available, and I'm at home in "The best paid profession in the world." My income is in exact proportion to the time and effort I put in. And best of all, I enjoy the deep satisfaction of knowing I'm helping others—helping them achieve that vitally important goal, financial security.

*James M. Banghart*

**G**RADUATES of our Home Office training courses, practically all of them new to the life insurance business, are selling at a rate which produces average first-year incomes of \$3600. The total yearly income on such sales, with renewal commissions added, will average \$5700.

Facts such as these helped James Banghart solve his career problem. If you'd like to know more, write Mr. H. C. Chaney, Director of Agencies, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, 501 Boylston Street, Boston 17, Massachusetts.

These University of Wisconsin men are New England Mutual representatives:

Henry E. Shield, '04, Chicago  
George F. Mayer, '12, Milwaukee  
Hilding F. Nelson, '19, Rockford  
Paul K. Ayres, '20, Chicago  
Alfred C. Goessling, '23, Milwaukee  
Hugo C. Bachuber, '24, Milwaukee  
Dave Noble, C.L.U., '24, Omaha  
Godfrey L. Morton, '30, Milwaukee  
Thayer C. Snavelly, '32, Manitowoc

Get in touch with them for expert counsel on your life insurance program

# The Age-Old Iron Curtain

By R. L. REYNOLDS, '23  
Professor of History  
University of Wisconsin

THE IRON CURTAIN offends and worries Americans. We resent barriers which make it hard for peoples to get to know each other. We resent this barrier all the more because it has, we feel, been rudely, suddenly and pointedly put across our view of the world by those we had hoped to regard as good neighbors. There is also the fact that informed Americans seem generally to think that the world must have roving inspectors free to go everywhere, to make certain that no country or group secretly prepares for atomic or biological warfare. If there is to be a curtain around the Soviets and their friends there can be no hope for such supervision.

Our declared complaints against the iron curtain policy have nearly all been phrased to cover the points just mentioned, but there is another important fact, lying deeper and felt rather than expressed by us and by those whose institutions are like ours. It is a matter of high sovereignty and high responsibility.

In the highest exercise of sovereignty it is vital that the sovereign have available all of the information needful in forecasting the probable results of various lines of policy. No sovereign can make the big decisions nor even reckon on much good fortune in handling all of the little decisions unless he has at his command all of the information possible.

The sovereign in this and many other countries is the citizenry. In the United States the citizens make the policies. This is no echo of old Fourth of July speeches; it is one of the solid facts in our Constitution and custom and is a day to day fact that Congress, the White House, the Pentagon Building and the State Department cannot forget for a moment. Those who hold our offices are our employed agents.

Like other sovereigns, we citizens need the widest and most accurate information in planning the policies which our agents must administer toward the Soviets and their satellites. Clearly it must be the duty of our agents to work on our behalf to eliminate the iron curtain which holds from us the information we

need; it is something which impedes us in the proper exercise of our sovereignty.

The thing on the surface should be easy because what we want is merely free flow of the simple news we get in our papers from other parts of the world or read in the books of travelers and scholars. To our general thinking there is nothing in such materials that might be "classified"—marked "secret" or "top secret" by such as are concerned with "military intelligence" in any country.

\* \* \*

To continue to use the military words, no "security" can, to our way



THE AUTHOR is a 100% Badger product, and thus a living testimony to Wisconsin's academic standing and campus liberalism—for he has built up an international reputation as scholar and historian, become an authority on medieval Europe. Born in Janesville only 47 years ago, Bob Reynolds went quite naturally to the University of Wisconsin where he won his BA in 1923, his MA in 1925, and his PhD in 1928. Then he criss-crossed Europe doing historical research work, taught for two years at the University of Nebraska, and returned in 1931 to teach at his Alma Mater. He has been on the Hill ever since, discounting brief intermissions when he was engaged in war work with the OSS or taking flying jaunts abroad to marshal another handful of elusive facts long sought by scholars.

of thinking, be involved in the daily dispatches which have been honestly and freely obtained and written by journalists. However, it must be admitted that in this feeling that news is not "military intelligence" we are simply wrong. The plain fact is that almost all news is of use in military intelligence, while conversely nearly all the stuff which is at first classified as "secret" or "top secret" becomes fairly soon no more hush-hush than any other sort of news and is usually pretty stale stuff at that.

What we are up against is the Russian conviction that since news is "military intelligence" practically all access to it should be refused. And that is exactly what the iron curtain is there for. We can argue and perhaps some day we can prove that the removal of the iron curtain—the abandonment of it as a "security" device—would make possible a wider and higher form of plain security for all men in a world where antagonisms could be settled by talk and agreement. But we cannot deny that it does what the Russians want it to do.

The situation is complicated still more by the fact that the Iron Curtain is one of the oldest of Muscovite institutions. The curtain was not invented a couple of years ago; it was merely named. The fact that the Russians put it up automatically around any area into which their power extended had nothing in particular to do with a dislike of our postwar policies. The curtain would have been up in any case, just as in American zones of occupation the opposite way of handling information went into effect just as soon as practicable. The whole thing was pretty automatic on both sides of the curtain.

When a country such as ours has a way of doing things that is old and universally accepted, it is always because long experience has proved that way of doing things to be the best for us. That is true of our policy of free speech and a free press.

In our western European origins, to be sure, there was a history of policing of press and speech. Even in Tudor England, from which our first colonists derived, the government kept a pretty tight reign on visitors and diplomats and on communication with foreigners. In the early colonies the same basic ideas continued to stick in the minds of governments, but mostly the colonies were too poor and too loosely held for governors to govern as they wanted. Things got to be easier and easier for unpoliced freedom in

speech and press and as it was learned how to get along that way.

\* \* \*

For Russians the old reliable way to do things is to have a good, efficient Iron Curtain and no freedom of speech and press. To be sure, a timid desire on the part of a few czarist officials to act like Western Europeans, and plain incompetence and mismanagement under the last Czar made it fairly easy for a while for information to get in and out. But the curtain was not lifted, it was just frayed for lack of repairs.

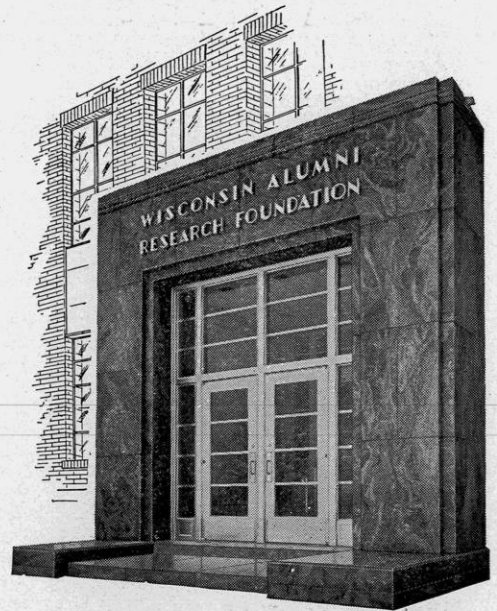
The grand principality of Moscow rose to power over all the Russias and much of Asia beginning about the time of Columbus. It inherited its institutions in part from the Byzantine empire at Constantinople, which had a stringent enforcement of the Iron Curtain policy. Muscovy was also the heir of the great Mongol empire, which developed and continued the old Chinese Iron Curtain policy, just as modern Japan got its mania about spies from the same Chinese government.

As they struggled to survive in a dog-eat-dog world, and as they began to swallow up the peoples which ringed them, the Muscovites of the Czars were acutely aware of the fact that every wanderer, merchant, pilgrim, and envoy among them was dangerous. The humblest peasants viewed strangers askance and reported them to the authorities. Only the best of credentials could protect strangers, and those credentials were not lightly issued by the Czars. Good solid reasons of state were the only reasons that really counted and credentials were certainly never issued to those who simply wanted to look around and then go home and report.

When the Bolsheviks seized power they simply kept the old czarist curtain, with the difference that they made it a real curtain instead of the ineffective thing it had been under Nicholas II. They kept their own quarrels covered up until news of them could do no harm, and they slanted the news then to make the most favorable story. They kept whole classes from sympathetic contact with outside organizations which might have won such classes over to movements contrary to Leninism—moderate socialism, peasant agrarianism, even industrial capitalism. The leaders outside Russia, active in such movements, never could know whom to reach inside, how to organize, how to work for power. The same was true of the religious or racial movements.

What does it add up to? Time and more time—if we have enough of it. We cannot expect our pleas and pressures to have immediate effects; that is pretty clear. But we can make it clear that we shall continue to press for freedom at all points in all negotiations on whatever subjects; that we simply must do.

## The Doorway to Dependability in Food and Drugs



SINCE its organization in 1925, The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation has earned the recognition and respect of the medical profession, food and drug manufacturers, and consumers. They know that products bearing the Foundation Seal are equal or superior in quality to their stated standards. This is regularly verified by the latest, authoritative tests in the Foundation's laboratories.



*For years food, drug, and health leaders have confidently advised, "Look for the Foundation Seal."*

**WISCONSIN ALUMNI *Research* FOUNDATION**  
**MADISON 6, WISCONSIN**

(Continued from page 42)

Herbert A. BLOCKI and Gloria Martin were married last July 3 in Fond du Lac where they are living now at 55 Fourth St. He is in the advertising department of the Giddings and Lewis Machine Tool Co.

Louis N. FRENCH and Dorothy May KAYSER, '48, were married last July 2 in Milwaukee. They are living in Madison where he is attending the UW Law School.

Jerome THOMPSON was appointed head football coach and physical education director of Augustana College last September.

Franklin MOORE and Marjorie Bergstrom were married last June 26 in Neenah. They are living in Madison where he is attending the UW Law School.

Mae Lucille GRASSMAN and Ralph H. DENNIE, '42, were married Oct. 12 in Hancock. They are living in Rudolph, where he is a poultry and dairy farmer.

Joan BRUNKER and Roger L. Schmidt were married last Oct. 2 in Ridgeway, where they are living at 2715 N. Shepard Ave.

Mary Ellen FITZPATRICK and Dr. Paul Shick were married Sept. 16 in Berkeley, Calif.

Robert HENKEL and Emma Kay Feldkircher were married Sept. 9 in Nashville, Tenn. They are living in New York.

Betty Ann REYNOLDS and Douglas OLDENBURG, '47, were married Oct. 9 in Madison, where they are living at 1157 Sherman Ave.

Marie-Lorraine POWELL and Edwy B. Lee were married last Sept. 4 in Wichita, Kans.

Mary SULLIVAN and Claude DURHAM were married last Aug. 28 in Madison. They will live at 3800 S. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

John BERND was elected last Oct. to represent high schools of the state on the curriculum guiding committee of the Wisconsin Cooperative Planning Council, which is working for the improvement of courses of study in Wisconsin schools.

A former UW football star, Wallace K. COON, is coaching varsity football at the Corona, Calif., high school.

Theodore DEPPE has been appointed director of the city recreational program at Superior.

John A. EUSTICE enrolled last October as a graduate student in the New York College of Ceramics at Alfred University.

Max M. WINER, attorney, has opened a law office in Madison, where he is associated with Atty. Norman N. Rosen. He lives at 3810 Faunack Ave.

First Lieut. John C. LUDDEN returned to active duty at the air force replacement base, Great Falls, Mont., last October.

Cadet Robert C. NELSON was promoted to the rank of brigade color sergeant at West Point last October.

Dr. Mare Jack SMITH was appointed acting dean of men at the University of Redlands, Redland, Calif., last September.

June E. THORSON is teaching speech at the UW while working for her doctor's degree.

Kathryn Olga SKOTT of Middleton was commissioned for missionary service by the Methodist Church Dec. 10. She will do educational work in India.

Dr. and Mrs. Gusack (Rita POMERANCE) are now living in New York City at 310 First Ave.

## 1947 . . . . . W

Joseph J. PIALA sends word of the recent marriage of Robert J. HENRICH, '48, and Mary Virginia Henry. The Henrichs are living at 5107 Third St. NW, Washington.

Cecelia RESNICK of New York City is now Mrs. Eugene Ratner, 40 Chanery St., Buckhannon, W. Va.

Following his graduation, Alexander M. BURRELL worked as police reporter for the *Akron Beacon Journal*, is now a public relations writer for the Cleveland power and light company. He is engaged to Helen Louise Vaughn of Akron.

## Aviation Psychologist

**CORP. MARY WILLIS, '29, of the WAC has the distinction of being the Army's only woman aviation psychologist. It was she who helped construct those classification tests that separated pilots from bombardiers, navigators from engineers. She began the work in 1942 as a civilian in Washington, D. C., enlisted in the WAC in 1944, served overseas in France and later in Germany as a translator. After her discharge she returned to the psychological unit of the Air Training Command at Lockland Army Air Base, where she was head of the test construction department until her recent re-enlistment. She hopes to become a clinical psychologist in the Women's Medical Specialist Corps.**

Jean RUPPELT and Thomas Cooper Evans were married June 20 in Grundy Center, Iowa. They are now living in Ames, Iowa.

Kingsley M. MANN and June Marion WANDREY, '48, were married Oct. 3 in Wautoma. He is working for his doctorate in biochemistry at the UW.

Kathleen THOMPSON and William F. May were married in June, 1947. They are living with their three-month-old daughter, Katherine Hartwick, at 47 Wynnewood Road, Chappaqua, N.Y. He works for the American Corn Co. in New York City.

Francis P. HARLEY and Marie Kneepkens were married last Sept. 1 in Kimberly. They have made their home at 818½ Fourth St., West De Pere. He is working for the Green Bay Box Co.

Arlene J. GROSS and Jack A. Auerbuch were married Nov. 7 in New York City. They are now living at 1358 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Helen Virginia GOFF of Evanston, Ill., and John David WALKER, '49, of Wauwatosa, were married in Evanston last Aug. 21. Mrs. Walker is working for the Wisconsin Alumni Association while her husband is finishing school.

Robert T. SASMAN has moved to 4174 Broadway, Indianapolis, where he is working with the US Soil Conservation Service on flood control surveys.

Lt. Richard J. SLEIGHT has been graduated as an air installations officer from a special engineering course of the USAF Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Rolf N. OLSEN (Mary McCORMICK, '45) announce the birth of their first daughter, Elizabeth Luttrell, Nov. 9. Their son, Rolf Nils, is one year old.

Betty Mae BRANNON and Arch H. Turpin, Jr. were married Oct. 30 in San Francisco. They have made their home at 3406 Normal Ave., Fresno, where he is with the Aetna Life Insurance Co.

Jeane Marie KINSMAN and Dr. Patrick J. Finucane were married Nov. 6 in Eau Claire, where they live on Keith St.

Basketball Coach Exner MENZEL has started his second season at Fond du Lac High School.

Muriel Adele KOHLMAN and Thomas H. MIRON, '48, were married Oct. 23 in Chicago, where they are now living at 7809 Emerald Ave. He is employed as a chemist there.

Louise SCHWENKER and Gilbert Widra were married Oct. 27 in Madison. They are living now at 1338 W. 95th St., Cleveland, where he is purchasing agent for the NACA Laboratories at the Cleveland Municipal Airport and she is statistician for the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Linus M. STOLL and Jeane Martin were married Oct. 30 in Sheboygan, where they have made their home at 2548 Calumet Dr. He is distribution engineer for the Wisconsin Public Service Corp.

Richard E. VOIT and Doris E. Erdahl were married Nov. 20 in Madison, where they are now living at 3650 Milwaukee St.

Harriette ROSS and Elmer T. Lauck were married Oct. 30 in West Bend, where they have made their home at 225 N. Main St. He is manager of the Ted Lauck Chevrolet Co. there.

Grace Marie CASENTINO and Anton Faupl were married Nov. 25 in Milwaukee, where they are now living on N. Richards St.

Mrs. Carol CARLSON has joined the staff of the mathematics department at the University of Minnesota.

Chauncey W. WEBSTER, Jr., died Nov. 2 in the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, at the age of 21. A veteran of World War II, he was a senior at the UW and cadet colonel of the ROTC unit.

Anne GOODALE, '44, sends word of the death of her brother, John C. GOODALE, Jr. last Nov. 4 in the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich., just seven weeks after he and his bride, the former Rebecca Jane ARNESON, '46, of Barneveld, Wis., were involved in an automobile accident near Battle Creek while returning to Milwaukee following a week's honeymoon. They had been married in Madison Sept. 5. Mr. Goodale was an army veteran of World War II, had later served as a cadet at the US Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., where he ranked at the top of his class. At the UW he was a member of the Senior Council, chairman for the 1946 Homecoming, and business manager of Haresfoot Club.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. ALEXANDER, 815 Carlton Ave., Plainfield, N.J., announce the birth of a son, John, Jr., last Oct. 24. Mr. Alexander lived formerly in Milwaukee, is now a chemical engineer with Standard Oil Co. in Elizabeth, N.J.

Joseph W. BLOODGOOD, '48, and Mary Elizabeth PECK were married Dec. 21 in Milwaukee. They are now living at 8 Docann Ave., Princeton, N.J., where he is studying at the Woodrow Wilson graduate school of Princeton University.

Joyce RAPOFORT is now Mrs. Samuel LOSHAEK, 1553 Adams St., Madison.

Barbara BYRNE of Omaha is now living at 175 Sheridan Rd., Winnetka, Ill. She is instructor of physical education at the New Trier High School there.

Gladys Marie QUABERNA, '46, is now Mrs. Jack ARMAGANIAN. The Armaganians are living at 3815 N. 24th Pl., Milwaukee 6.

Gilman W. HERTZ, former freshman coach at Ripon College, has been named varsity basketball coach and line coach for the Ripon football team.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. MAYER (Janet CLARK, '46) of 2840 NE 58th Ave., Portland 13, Ore., announce the birth of Katherine Hunt last July 15.

Robert D. MUELLER is now living at 1315 Mount Curve Ave., Minneapolis 5. He is with General Mills' mechanical division.

Lois G. MULDER recently finished internship in dietetics at the Milwaukee County Hospital, is now on its staff.

## UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CENTENNIAL NAPKINS

The Mark of Distinction for every Alumni Social Function throughout 1949

Send for Sample and Prices

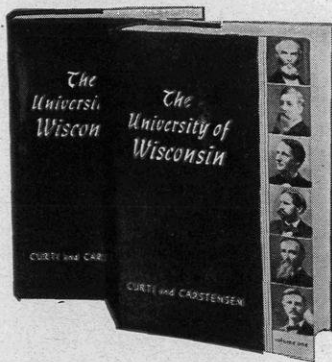
THE NAPKIN HOUSE  
SAUK CITY, WISCONSIN

*An Epic Story . . .*

# THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

A History: 1848-1925

By Merle Curti and Vernon Carstensen



Two Volume Set—\$10

A dramatic factual history of your University as well as a chapter in the intellectual history of the nation. It is the story of how the people of Wisconsin created their state university, told with a clear view of the movements of thought in the country as a whole.

A rich and lively panorama of the first 75 crowded years of UW history, from the founding of the University with 20 students through the administrations of Van Hise and Birge. Nearly 60 illustrations show every side of UW activity, including the 1897 women's basketball team and the dome of Bascom Hall burning in 1916—as well as photographs of various alumni, presidents, and buildings.

Pulitzer-prize-winning historian Merle Curti and his history department colleague, Vernon Carstensen, have written with candor and wealth of detail a unique university history of which Wisconsin alumni may well be proud.

## *And A Special Offer . . .*

The Wisconsin Alumni Association has been authorized by the University of Wisconsin Press to make a special combination offer—the two volume UW history and a year's membership in the Wisconsin Alumni Association for only **\$10.50**. (Regular prices are **\$10** for the history and **\$4** for Association membership—a **\$14** package for only **\$10.50**,—a saving of **\$3.50**). This offer applies to

present as well as prospective members, to renewal memberships as well as new ones. If you have already paid this year's dues in the Association, your membership will be extended one year upon receipt of your **\$10.50** remittance. You will receive the first volume of the epic UW history immediately. The second volume will be mailed to you as soon as it's off the press this summer.

---

Wisconsin Alumni Association, 770 Langdon St., Madison 6, Wis.

Here is my check for \$10.50 for the special combination offer — one year's membership in the Wisconsin Alumni Association and the two-volume University of Wisconsin History.

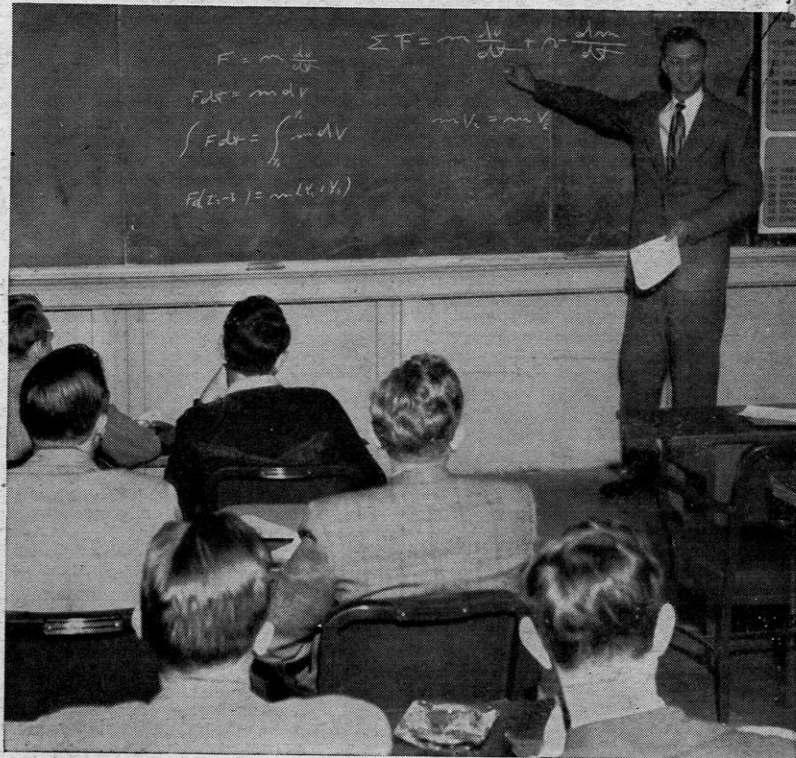
Name ----- Class -----

Address -----

City ----- Zone ----- State -----

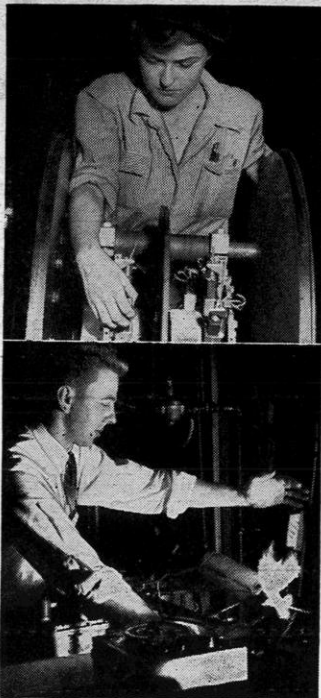


University Library  
220 Library, Univ. of Wis.,  
Madison 6, Wis.



## STUDYING WITH GENERAL ELECTRIC

*In 1948, enrollments in G-E courses totalled more than 21 thousand*



To graduate engineers, including women, General Electric offers further study in its "Test" Course, in its A, B, and C Courses of increasing specialization in engineering problems, or in its Sales Engineering Program. Business administration and liberal arts students study the broad list of subjects provided by the Business Training Course. There are other courses for advertising recruits, chemists, stenographers. Young people without college degrees may enroll in the company's Apprentice Training Program, offering training in subjects ranging from blueprint reading to applied metallurgy. All in all during 1948, the company provided free instruction in 96 courses, taught by more than 500 instructors. Total enrollments numbered 21,482. By developing new skills and new talents, G-E employees improve their jobs and increase their contributions to the quality of General Electric products.

*You can put your confidence in*

GENERAL  ELECTRIC