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GEORGE IVES HAIGHT, '99

The Wisconsin ALUMNUS

"W.A.R.F. Report"—see pages 21-31

★ Dear Editor:

TOO HIGH-BROW

I have just received notice that next year's dues to the Alumni Association can be paid any time. Listed as one of the great advantages of membership is the subscription to the *Alumnus*.

My recent feelings about your magazine are such that I cannot help but question whether this is an advantage or not. I am not alone in feeling that the *Alumnus* has gone too much on one track. Do you realize that in the last issue there was NOT ONE WORD about athletics? In the past several months there has been so little news of Wisconsin athletics that both my son ('46) and I are thoroughly disgusted.

I do not mean for a minute that all we care about is news of what the various teams are doing, but we do feel that we should get enough news once a month to be able to talk intelligently as to Wisconsin teams when we meet our friends from other Big Nine schools. For example, we would greatly like to know how the boxing team came out this year. Some dope on why the basketball team fell down in the last half of the season, etc., etc.

We do like to know about the research that is going on in various departments of the University, how the building program is progressing. I find no fault with what you do put in the magazine, but I do find great fault with what you leave out.

Give us a really balanced report on the University. Don't go too high-brow. Why not try taking a poll among those of us who are so far away that you are our only tie to Madison?

J. B. LOESCH, '13
Montrose, Colo.

ED: Not one word about athletics in the April issue? What are Messrs. Levis, Cook, and Kotz doing on the cover?

TO MR. PRITZERT:

I have noted your recent article in the *Wisconsin Alumnus* and take this opportunity to comment on it.

While I am in agreement with your hypothesis and conclusions my observations indicate that your facts are somewhat incorrect. During the past two years I have had a number of opportunities to visit biological and chemistry laboratories at a number of universities, including Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Illinois, etc. and while the outsidings of the buildings at these institutions are often much more impressive, and the landscaping is usually more pleasing to the eye I have found that the equipment doled out to the undergrad studying elementary courses in these sciences is usually inadequate and I would say far less complete than that available and used by the UW undergrad.

Also, it is true that these places have famous grad schools, but here again the equipment available is usually of poorer quality than that available in Madison.

In your estimate of 18,000 students I guess you have included some 2,000 grads at UW, and if there aren't more than 2,000 upperclassmen and grads here at Princeton, the registrar's figures are considerably off.

One other point that you mention, that of large lectures etc., seems to be common no matter where you go, and the quiz sections at Madison are no larger than other universities teaching by the same methods. It is not fair to compare the tutorial system which has never been used at UW with the lecture-quiz system.

I don't know what your experience has been with scientists, and how you have found them as lecturers and teachers. It seems to be a common impression that good research men are nearly always poor teachers, and I guess that many of the faculty at Madison might fall into this classification. I am told that that is the case at most institutions. I wonder if your smaller classes will result in teaching the student to think; I am not very optimistic. Most students parrot back what the instructor expects to hear, without much digestion.

Perhaps my opinions are somewhat biased, and conditions at colleges have changed since I left the campus in '45.

Sincerely,
DAVID PERLMAN '41
Princeton, N. J.

THANKS

Those of us who look for a new and liberal German Republic wish to thank you for the words of hope for a brighter day in German education as presented in Dr. Helen C. White's article. By all means, have selected German students come to America and then return with the liberal ideas of universities like Wisconsin.

HERMANN S. FICKE, MA '20
Dubuque, Iowa

PRICE CUT

I deeply appreciate and thank you for the wonderful spread you gave my little booklet in the last *Alumnus*. I guess we didn't deserve all that you gave us, but we like it and thank you.

One correction, please. The price is 25 cents, not 50. The latter was a pre-publication estimate, but was cut for the sake of the veterans.

SUSAN B. DAVIS, x'26
Madison, Wis.

"I found my career on the third try!"



"It wasn't that I failed in my first two jobs," writes Edward L. Sittler, Jr. of Uniontown, Pa. "But I was dissatisfied with my progress. So one day I took stock of myself.

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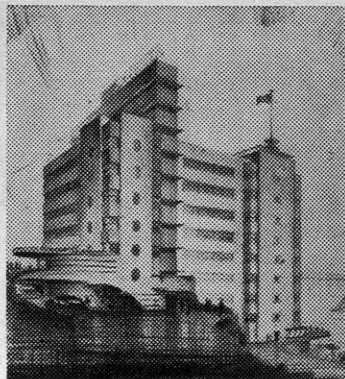
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HOW BIG SHOULD THE UNIVERSITY BE?

STAFF STATEMENT

A YEAR AGO this month the *Wisconsin Alumnus* posed the problem of "How big should the University be?"

From the standpoint of expense, we asked, how *big* a University can Wisconsin afford? From the standpoint of educating its citizens, how *small* a University can Wisconsin afford? Shall enrollment be pegged at an arbitrary ceiling? Shall off-campus services and research projects be truncated? Or is the sky the limit?

These are important questions, and during the past year we have presented a series of answers by faculty members, alumni, students, and interested citizens. We ran, in other words, a sort of "Gallup poll" on the subject.

Let's take a quick look at some of those answers.

Writing on "The Case for the Big School" in the October *Alumnus*, LeRoy Luberg, PhM '36, assistant to the president, listed the advantages of the big university over the small college and then went on to say: "The University of Wisconsin should remain large enough to accommodate all worthy students wherever they may be, affording them an opportunity to grow and to learn in an atmosphere which encourages the freedom to find the truth, under leaders in their respective fields, and in competition with the best student talent available."

In the November *Alumnus*, Dean John Guy Fowlkes of the School of Education declared that "because for a large number of Wisconsin high school graduates two years of higher learning is sufficient, and to relieve the pressure for advanced training on the University, a system of junior colleges should be organized throughout the state."

Pres. E. B. Fred himself took a look at the "size" problem in the December issue. He warned that the University does not now have sufficient funds to support adequately all of the programs and services for which it has been made responsible by the people of the state, and that it is particularly in dire need of new and additional buildings and equipment.

Looking at "Long-Range Enrollment Trends" in the January *Alumnus*, J. Kenneth Little, registrar, predicted that UW enrollments will recede within the next year or two and then slowly climb again to a peak in 1960.

In the February issue we cocked an ear to the past and heard the words of Pres. Charles R. Van Hise, '79, at his inauguration in 1904:

"I hold that the state university, a university which is to serve the state, must see to it that scholarship and research of all kinds . . . must be sustained . . . 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."

Burton K. White, '22, president of the New York City Alumni Club, concluded in the March issue that "if the University adheres strictly to its essential objectives and maintains or even increases its high standards, the problem of size may solve itself."

A graduate student, Sidney Pritzert, '47, writing in the April *Alumnus*, decried the crowded conditions on the Madison campus and called upon the State Legislature to more adequately support higher education in Wisconsin.

E. G. Doudna, '17, late secretary to the Board of Normal School Regents, last month outlined "The Teachers College Role" and suggested the solution for Wisconsin's teacher shortage is not to turn all the teachers' colleges into little universities but to strengthen their teacher-training programs.

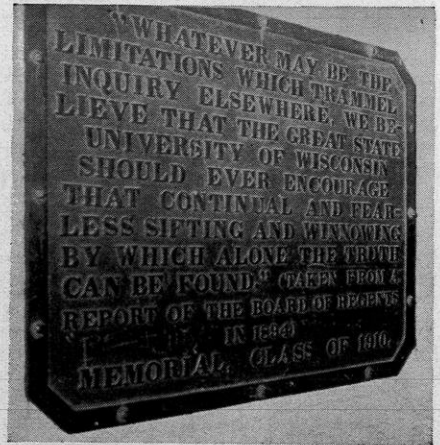
Now what does it all add up to?

These eight articles were contributed by persons with diverse backgrounds and interests, and dealt, in varying degrees of directness, with different phases of the central "size" question. It seems doubly significant, therefore, that not one writer suggested that the size of the University or the scope of its services be arbitrarily limited. Indeed, not one writer was content with the quantity or quality of University endeavor today. Each recommended a forging ahead in education, in research, and in public service—according to the demands of the public for education services. And each implied that when the public is made sufficiently aware of the need for greater public funds, that such funds will be forthcoming.

These facts seem clear:

1. In the words of the President's Commission on Higher Education, "In a real sense the future of our civilization depends on the direction education takes, not just in the distant future but in the days immediately ahead." Education is the most hopeful of the nation's enterprises. An expansion, not a contraction, is needed, in order to bring to all citizens education for a fuller realization of democracy in every phase of living, education directly for international understanding, and education for the application of creative imagination and trained intelligence to the solution of social problems and to the administration of public affairs.

2. Too often, discussions of the size of the University have given too little attention to the most important factor. It is not the size of the University in number of students, physical facilities, and personnel that should concern us most directly, but the responsibilities and the nature of the institu-



tion. It would be possible to limit arbitrarily the size of the University of Wisconsin. But it would be irrational to stop its growth wholly or in part without considering the consequences. As the University has grown in number of students and teachers and research workers, it also has grown in depth of knowledge and in variety of courses offered. As President Fred emphasizes, "To artificially curtail such growth would do harm to a great institution."

3. There is no need of unwholesome rivalry between the large and small institutions of the state, but only need of cooperative supplementary services in carrying out an educational program worthy of Wisconsin.

The size of the University of Wisconsin, then, is simply a problem of demand and supply. So long as the citizens of the state continue to demand increasing educational services—in teaching, research, and extension—so long must the University supply such services, expanding their quantity and quality alike.

A temporary ceiling will always be present in the form of the University's operating budget; and it consequently behooves the administration, faculty, alumni, students, and friends of the University to do all in their power to see that that budget ceiling is high enough so that the University can do justice to Wisconsin's educational needs of the hour.

Given an intelligent, informed citizenry, expressing its desires through the Legislature, the University can be expected to have the wherewithal with which to accomplish adequately, and in some cases magnificently, its many tasks in a world which cries for education above all else.

With Van Hise, we look forward with confidence to the future, with the conviction that the same Wisconsin vision, which has enabled the University to develop from small beginnings to its present stature, will continue to guide the people of the state, until a University is built "as broad as human endeavor and as high as human aspiration."

★ On the Cover

NO COVER SERIES of representative Badgers would be complete without a portrait of the man who has come to be known as "Wisconsin's No. 1 Alumnus;" particularly on an issue featuring the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

The record of **George Ives Haight, '99**, speaks for itself:

Born Mar. 26, 1878, on a farm near Rockdale, Dane County, Wis. Gained a reputation as a "boy orator" at picnics, celebrations, and farmers' meetings. On the 4th of July, 1894, earned \$10 for making an oration and spent the money for a complete set of Shakespeare. Attended Cambridge and Ft. Atkinson High Schools.

Worked his way through the University of Wisconsin. Treasurer of Hesperia, debater, member of *Badger* Board and Banjo Club. Thesis: "Relations of Germany and Samoan Islands."

Earned an LIB at Northwestern University in 1902 while arguing small cases in Chicago justice courts. After trying an average of 75 personal injury cases a year for four years in his uncle's law firm, set up for himself in Chicago in 1906, with "no cash nor clients, but with unlimited gall and a volume of experience." In over 40 years of active practice, has declined to specialize. Noted alike as patent attorney, corporation expert, and criminal lawyer.

In 1919, became charter member of Memorial Union Committee, which subsequently raised \$1,174,224 in contributions for the erection for the building on the University campus. In 1923, represented Illinois Commerce Commission in case which won refund of \$20,000,000 for the Bell Telephone Co. to be paid back to the telephone subscribers in Chicago.

In 1925-26, was president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association. Wrote and personally financed a campaign booklet aimed at increasing Legislative appropriations to the University. Organized special alumni committee to oppose Regent policy of refusing gifts from incorporated educational endowments. Helped form Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation and has been its president since 1926. Awarded honorary MA by UW in 1928.

Trustee of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railway since 1935. Named "honorary colonel" by Julius Heil, governor of Wisconsin, in 1939. Granted L1D by Northwestern in 1940. Elected president of the board of trustees of Northland (Wis.) College in 1944. Organized and became chairman of the board of the University of Wisconsin Foundation in 1945. Granted L1D by his Alma Mater in 1947.

Delta Chi, Republican, Episcopalian, Mason. Clubs: Chicago Union League, Chicago Press, Chicago Arts, Chicago Yacht, Chicago Law, Chicago Executives, Cliff Dwellers, City, University of Wisconsin Alumni of Chicago, Wisconsin Society, Indiana Society, Lake Shore Athletic, Glen View Golf, University (Evanston, Ill.), University (Washington, D. C.). Hobbies: American history, hunting, fishing, firearms, book-collecting.

For those who like adjectives, here is the official tribute paid Mr. Haight by the University upon conferring his L1D:

"Born within the shadow of the University and educated within its halls. Always a son in whom the University could take great pride, and always, too, a devoted son in his intelligent loyalty to his Alma Mater.

"In his chosen profession, his counsel and active participation have been widely sought not only by individuals and by corporate boards of directors, but also by public boards of trustees or regents. The trusteeship of a large railway system in receivership, for example, was entrusted to him because men had confidence in his ability, integrity, and mature judgment. Experienced in guidance, and wise in counsel, he has acquitted himself with great credit to the legal profession and great distinction to himself. Men in whose knowledge and judgment we have confidence have told us that he easily ranks among the first ten lawyers of the United States.

"Heavy as have been his responsibilities in the practice of the law in a great metropolis, he has never been too preoccupied to give to the University of Wisconsin his well-balanced judgment and inspiring support. As president of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation for over a score of years, and now as chairman of the board of the newly created University of Wisconsin Foundation, both of which seek to enlarge and enrich the research and cultural activities of the University, he has furnished indispensable leadership at critical times in the University's history.

"Distinguished son of Wisconsin and alumnus of this University, whom we are glad to welcome back to scenes long since built into many happy memories; illustrious member of the legal profession, who has brought the wealth of his abilities and experience to the service of his clients, both private and public; loyal alumnus whose helpful counsel is always welcome and whose generous cooperation is most inspiring; the University of Wisconsin has both pride and pleasure in conferring upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws."

The cover picture is taken from a Paul Trebilcock painting which hangs in the Council Room of the Memorial Union.



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Official Publication of

The Wisconsin Alumni Association

CLAY SCHOENFELD, '41, Editor

JOHN BERGE, '22,

Editorial Chairman

CHARLES BRANCH, '49,

Assistant Editor

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★

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Memorial Union, Madison 6, W.

Founded in 1861 "to promote and organized effort the best interests of the University of Wisconsin"

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THE FACULTY

WHATEVER THE UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin has lacked in the line of buildings and equipment, it has always had, by accident or by design, a pretty good faculty.

Its first professor, John Sterling, was no whirlwind teacher or administrator, but he manifested a staunch loyalty to the institution which virtually alone kept it going during the lean years prior to 1866.

The Williams College triumvirate of Chadbourne, Bascom, and Birge, in command off and on from 1866 to 1926, placed great emphasis on the purely academic aspects of University performance and built up a teaching staff which became famous for the liberality of both its machinery and its doctrines.

Again in 1946, Pres. E. B. Fred, himself a product and an exponent of Wisconsin's strong faculty tradition, put his blue budget chips on salary raises instead of on building funds—and held the University staff together in the face of siren calls from rival colleges.

This is not to say that the University of Wisconsin's 2,250 faculty members today are all Frederick Jackson Turners.

The fact is that on the Madison campus this year could be found some of the best—and some of the worst—teaching in the 99-year history of the institution.

Of the 2,250 members of the teaching staff, only 855 are professors. The rest are instructors and grad assistants. On them fall the bulk of the instructional load, particularly in freshman and sophomore courses. Some of these tyros are by nature good teachers, with a certain amount of personal interest in their students. Others are primarily concerned with their own research projects (because promotion often depends largely on publication), and they merely go through the motions of conducting classes.

Some veteran professors maintain fairly successful in-service training programs for their assistants. Others let the instructors shift for themselves.

Most Wisconsin faculty members are busy. Some lack time to function properly as advisors and friendly consultants. Other lack incentive.

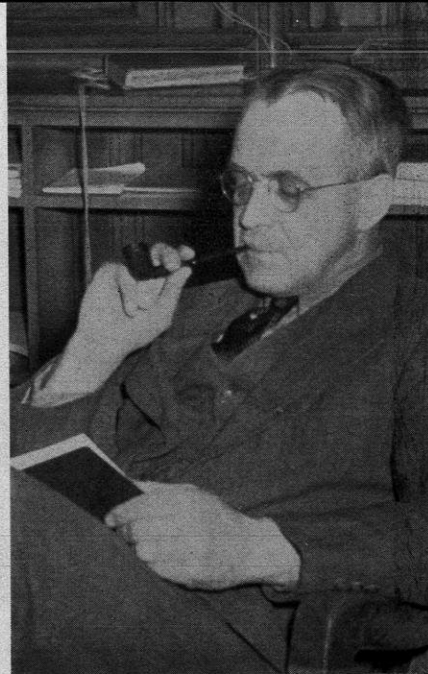
The faculty administrative setup is a maze of committees. Some professors mistake this democratic system as an excuse for quibbling and delay.

But if some Wisconsin instruction is not up to par, there is a good deal that is superior. In just about every University department there are at least one or two professors who have national reputations as experts in their respective fields, who have an abiding interest in good teaching, who have personalities that appeal to undergraduates, and who have the necessary combination of tact and force to make a committee run.

Some of these professors are getting old now. They have been known and loved by generations of Badgers. They have dedicated their lives to making the University of Wisconsin a great example of Jeffersonian education. Others are comparatively young. They are only beginning to make their influence felt in faculty meetings, in lecture halls, and around the state.

Above all, the University of Wisconsin has a great faculty tradition. It is a tradition that men will take precedence over bricks and mortar. It is a tradition that no limitations shall trammel scientific inquiry. It is a tradition of strong faculty participation in policy formation. Periodic slumps in financing, bulges in enrollment, or political whims may occasionally put this tradition in the shade, but there is strong evidence that in the long run the University of Wisconsin will maintain a faculty of the caliber which merits pride.

It will take money and courage.



RAY A. BROWN, like any other professor, would not want to be passed off here as a typical UW prof. And indeed he isn't. But Professor Brown of the Law School is representative of the type of faculty member which over the years has built Wisconsin's strong faculty tradition.

Professor Brown joined the UW faculty in 1923 at the age of 33 and except for leaves of absence has been here ever since. He has a high-powered educational background with degrees from Minnesota and Harvard. He taught at the University of South Dakota before coming to Wisconsin and has since been loaned to the Universities of Chicago, Kansas, and Southern California.

Professor Brown has a national reputation. He has been a member of a special federal staff on a 1927 survey of Indian affairs and a special consultant with the tax division of the Department of Justice. He is the author of four law texts on personal property, real property, and workmen's compensation. From 1937 to 1940 he served as national president of the Order of Coif.

Professor Brown likes to teach. From 1944 to 1946 he took a fling as attorney for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in New York City, but his love for the campus brought him back to Madison last year.

Professor Brown gets himself and his subject across. He looks the part of the studious, urbane, pipe-smoking prof. He acts the role of the teacher in the best sense of the word. Typical student comments run like this: "One of the best teachers in the law school. . . Stimulating. . . He's so good he leaves you weak in the knees. . . We need more Ray Browns on the Hill."

Wisconsin has been blessed with many Ray Browns in the past. It has lured them from other schools and it has developed some home-grown products. It has made their lives at Madison fruitful with fairly decent salaries, an exhilarating air of free inquiry, and a challenging idea of service to the commonwealth. Wisconsin has a goodly leavening of Ray Browns today. Would Wisconsin have enough Ray Browns tomorrow? Badgers everywhere had faith that it would.



COACH TOM JONES (right) looks on as three great Wisconsin milers exchange tips. Left to right are Wally Mehl, '40, who still holds the American record for the 1500-meter run; Don Gehrman, Wisconsin's current Mr. Mile, who recently won the Bankers Mile at the Chicago Relays in 4:12; and Chuck Fenske, '38, who retains the Big Nine indoor mile title. Coach Jones retires this month.

Seven Great Teachers Retire

SEVEN FACULTY members of the University of Wisconsin have reached the automatic retirement age of 70 during the current school year and will discontinue teaching with the close of the Spring semester this month. Under a new state statute, departure is mandatory at age 70.

The retiring professors include three renowned engineers, a pioneer in educational guidance, a beloved track coach, a nationally known political scientist, and a distinguished astronomer.

They are:

CHARLES L. DEAN, '01, associate professor of engineering in the Extension Division. He is a native of Wisconsin. He secured his bachelor's degree from the University and continued with graduate work until he was offered the post of associate professor at Nebraska, a post he held until 1917. He returned to Wisconsin again in 1926 as an instructor in mechanical engineering. He has been associate professor since 1942.

V. A. C. HENMON, professor of psychology. He began teaching at the University of Wisconsin in 1910 as associate professor after securing his doctorate in psychology from Columbia in 1905 and his previous degrees at Bethany College, Kansas. He is a native of Centralia, Wis. He was director of the School of Education from 1916 to 1926, and in 1927 became director of educational guidance. He is well known in the field of education for his studies in the psychology of learning.

The Holt-Henmon Test, named after Professor Henmon and the late Frank O. Holt, '07, is now used by 98 per

★ Professors Dean, Henmon, Jones, Kinne, Kowalke, Ogg, and Stebbins reach the age of 70 and leave the campus.

cent of the high schools in the state for testing the college aptitudes of students.

THOMAS E. JONES, track coach. He has been turning out winning Badgers teams since 1912.

While attending Cresco (Iowa) High School, Coach Jones was close to being an entire track team by himself. He ran the sprints, the hurdles, and competed in the weight events. In the light of the present records he turned in his best performance in the low hurdles and the hammer throw. In the old days of the "firemen's day" meets he picked up enough blue ribbons to fill a suitcase.

Upon his graduation from high school Jones began his first association

with the educational world when he taught rural school for three years. In 1900 he started at Iowa State Teacher's College. As the institution operated on a quarter basis, he continued to take out the winter quarter to teach. Despite all this work he won four letters in football and track and three in basketball.

The fall of 1904 saw him as the principal of Algona (Iowa) High School where he was also coach of football, basketball, and track. He retained this position for two years and then went to Springfield (Massachusetts) YMCA College.

In the summer of 1908 he began his first association with the state of Wisconsin when he came to Madison as the head of the city's playground system and coach of the High School. While in Madison for two years, he served as head mentor in football, basketball and track; and introduced ice hockey to the capital city lads.

In 1910 he transferred his allegiance to the University of Missouri, where he was acting director of athletics, head coach in track, and assistant in football.

In December, 1912, he came back to Wisconsin to start his 28 years of continuous association with the Badgers. During this time he has held a position in practically every sport in the Badger curriculum. Originally he was hired as head track and cross country coach, freshman basketball mentor, and freshman football coach. He has held the title of track coach ever since. His association with basketball ceased in 1916

while he continued active coaching work in football until 1925.

His scouting work for the gridiron continued until 1935. In this field he built up a reputation as one of the keenest men in the business as proven by the fact the Badgers always assigned him Chicago and Minnesota to watch. During that period the Maroons and the Gophers were the keenest rivals on the Badger schedule.

In 1916 Jones was appointed chairman of the department of physical education, a job which he held until 1925. During this period he dropped cross country, but picked it up again upon giving up charge of the department. In 1920 he assumed a position of full professorship in physical education.

During his long tenure with the Badgers, Jones has coached his cross country teams to 14 conference titles, which easily makes the Badgers tops in the Big Ten in this sport.

He also coached three indoor track teams to conference titles. These totaled with three outdoor wins, place the Badgers as third in the all-time records, just behind Michigan and Illinois.

Since 1913 under Jones, Wisconsin's outdoor track teams have won 69 dual track meets while losing 23 and during this span they have placed first in seven of 11 triangular meets. In nine quadrangular meets, the Badger cindermen have earned three firsts and four seconds. Western Conference outdoor titles were won in 1915, 1916 and 1931.

In indoor competition, Jones' teams have never lost a triangular meet and the skein is now at 15. Besides this they have won 50 dual meets while dropping 22. Indoor conference titles were won in 1913, 1927, and 1930.

Jones took over the cross country team again in 1926 and since then his teams have piled up 70 dual meet wins while dropping only 18 and have annexed nine conference cross country championships.

Coach Jones, retiring from his present position, climaxes his great career with the appointment to the coaching staff of the U.S. Olympic Track squad; a fitting tribute to the grand old man of American track coaching.

WILLIAM S. KINNE, '04, professor of civil engineering. He has been a full professor at Wisconsin since 1920. After receiving his degrees from the University he was given the post of instructor in 1905. Professor Kinne is a native of Winona, Minnesota.

OTTO L. KOWALKE, '06, professor of chemical engineering. Friend and advisor to many generations of engineers on the Wisconsin campus, he was born in Manitowoc in 1878. As an undergraduate he was a BMOC. He was a Phi Gamma Delta, president of the N. O. Whitney Engineer's Association, president of his class in his sophomore year, chairman of numerous committees, and a member of Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, and Phi Kappa Phi. To top it all off, he was working his way through school by going on summer field trips for the engineering department of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

Among his pleasantest memories of undergraduate life are the monthly sessions with former UW Pres. Charles Van Hise, as a member of the famed "committee of 25". These 25 students

would gather around the big table in President Van Hise's office and tell him just what was wrong—and right—with the University.

Beginning with graduate research work in iron alloys, Professor Kowalke worked his way slowly up through the ranks of faculty promotion. By 1917 he was a full professor. He's set a record of 41 years of the University faculty.

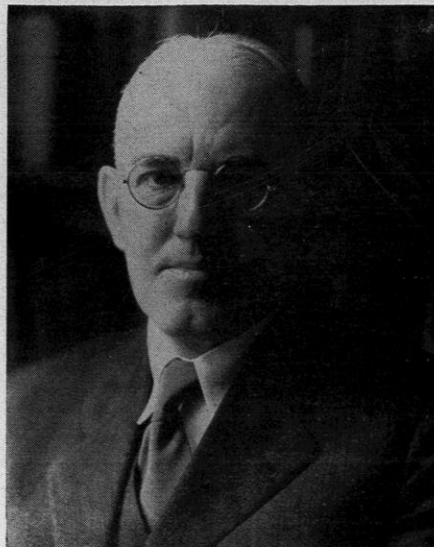
At the present time, he is one of the strong guiding hands in the dorm program—which is fitting, since he was one of its original sponsors. He is also active in alumni affairs, being permanent chairman of his class. He served for 12 years on the Athletic Council, and 12 more on the board of directors of the Madison YMCA. Last year he was appointed to a committee by the then-Mayor Kraege to study the Madison water supply and the advisability of adding fluoride to reduce tooth decay among children.

FREDERICK A. OGG, professor of political science. Born in Salesberry, Indiana, secured his bachelor degree from De Pauw University in 1899 and subsequent degrees from Indiana and Harvard. In 1928 he was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. from De Pauw.

Dr. Ogg accepted an associate professorship from Wisconsin in 1914. From 1916 to '26 he served as associate editor of the *American Political Science Review* and since 1926 has been managing editor. He was elected president of the society in 1941. He is the author of over 20 volumes on the subject of political science, and served as chairman of the graduate division of social studies at the University, 1925-39.

Some of those who have heard that Professor Ogg is retiring at the conclusion of this semester may have pictured a life of pleasant ease for him after he leaves the political science department. But retirement for Professor Ogg has a somewhat different meaning.

At 70, Professor Ogg has an amazing record of achievement behind him. He is best known to thousands of college students through his textbooks,



PROF. F. A. OGG will "retire" this month, but he'll keep on editing, writing, and counseling.

which are not only considered tops in their field in content, but have the added feature of being readable.

No one knowing him and his record of service, therefore, could doubt that he has earned many times over the right to retire from active educational life—no one except Professor Ogg himself.

Because when he retires this month he will quit only one job—teaching at the University. He will continue editing the *Political Science Review*. He will continue his work on the Century Political Science Series, of which he is general manager, and he will continue his executive duties in the American Council of Learned Societies. He has a heavy load of textbook work before him. He plans to rewrite his *European Government and Politics* and *English Government and Politics*, and the ninth edition of his *Essentials of American Government* is now in the presses. This is only a partial list of his work for the future, and in no respect is it an attempt to give a complete picture.

Professor Ogg will work as many hours as ever, and as hard as ever. That is why he smiles when he is asked how it feels to be on the verge of retirement. He is a wonderful man to interview. He is cheerful, genial and helpful—at all times scholarly and at the same time always warmly human.

He refuses to be lured into sweeping generalities concerning the state of the world, American politics, or the role of the political scientist in the future. When he is asked his opinion on these matters, he smiles and says, "Those are pretty big questions." But on the subject of Russia—a question that today is probably in the minds of more Americans than any other—he has some significant comments. He refuses to make predictions about a war with Russia.

"Too many others have made embarrassingly inaccurate predictions," he says with a smile. "I don't care to add my name to the unfortunate list." "I am inclined to think," he added however, "that there will be no war with Russia—at least not in the near future, and possibly not at all. I believe there is a great amount of bluff in the Russians, and that they are wholly unwilling and unable at the present to finance a shooting war."

JOEL STEBBINS, director of Washburn Observatory. He is a world known expert in stellar photometry and on the variable stars. He has accompanied six expeditions to various parts of the world to study solar eclipses, one of which was to Labrador, another to Peru.

Professor Stebbins received his bachelor's degree from Nebraska in 1899; served as a fellow in the Lick Observatory, California; and secured his doctorate from California in 1903. He also studied in Munich, Germany.

The University of Wisconsin granted Stebbins the honorary degree of doctor of science in 1920. He came to Wisconsin as professor and director of the observatory in 1922.

* * *

Prof. Friedrich Bruns of the German department, nominally listed as retiring this year, actually left the campus last June. Charles E. Young, professor of French at the Milwaukee Extension Center, is also retiring this month.

★ There's no stopping some teachers once they get rolling, the University of Wisconsin has discovered.



WILLIAM HERBERT ("HERBIE") PAGE, professor of law, is still teaching at the age of 80 despite a state law requiring retirement at age 70. Professor Page, an expert on contracts, entered into a special agreement when he came here in 1917, giving him the right to quit when he's good and ready.



Old Professors Never Die

HOW OLD SHOULD professors be when retired? Custom and ruling dictate 70. Observation would suggest that some should quit at 40. Experience shows that many grow consistently more skillful and more active—up to and beyond 90.

Typical of the dozens of UW professors who "retired" officially long ago but are still going strong in serving both the University and the commonwealth are Edward A. Birge, UW president emeritus and at 97 the world's oldest living doctor of philosophy; Oliver P. Watts, past 80 and still doing research that saves the American people thousands of dollars a year; E. B. Gordon, annually teaching 68,000 grade school children by means of radio; and Herbert Page who by special provision has not yet retired, still teaches his law classes regularly at the age of 80.

When Edward Birge came to the University of Wisconsin as an instructor he was 24 years old. Ulysses S. Grant was president of the United States. It was 1875—the year when gold was discovered in South Dakota and the telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. In other words,

Dr. Birge has served on the faculty for 73 years—an all-time record in the annals of American education.

Every morning he rises at six o'clock and goes to his lab in the Biology Building. There he reads and writes and experiments all morning, then (because the doctor limits him to a half-day of work) goes home—taking his work with him. Limnology is his subject, meaning the study of freshwater biology, and he knows Wisconsin's thousands of lakes like the back of his hand. Many of his scientific pamphlets were written in cooperation with Dr. Chancey Juday, who died in March, 1944, a young man of some 70 years. Dr. Birge was acting president of the

University from 1900 to 1903 and president from 1918 to 1925, the year in which he retired.

Miss Anna Birge, his daughter and housekeeper, reports:

"The home routine is simple (and please don't make your story sound sappy). After lunch he takes a nap for a half hour, works with his charts and maps until dinner. Then he reads until bedtime at 9. He's up at 6 every morning and would be up at 5 if we let him."

She reveals that Dr. Birge gave up smoking when he started teaching physiology and "had to tell what he knew about nicotine." He has never been a drinker, she says. He's been a reader of the *New York Times* for some 70 years and apparently a Democrat even longer.

"Anyway," Miss Birge says, "I know he voted for Grover Cleveland because Cleveland's opponent was, in his opinion, an 'abysmal damn fool'."

At 90 Dr. Birge learned to type and now spends many of his waking hours pounding away at the machine. At 91 he gave up his annual lake-inspection trips to Northern Wisconsin. Just recently he discontinued his long-time

practice of giving yearly sermons at one of Madison's leading churches. An alumnus of Williams College and Leipzig University, Dr. Birge has served the University as professor of zoology and dean of the College of Letters and Science, as well as holding the president's chair.

Associates are amazed at his memory; when something starts him ambling along that road he digs deeply and accurately into the remote days of American history. To interview him today is quite impossible. He is almost stone deaf and relishes no interruption of his work in Room 454 of the Biology Building. His spectacles don't serve him too well and he works at his desk with a reading glass. Hearing no noises, his concentration is thorough, though occasionally he looks out the window at Lincoln Terrace.

As president, campus figures recollect that he was never a tyrant, but neither was he putty in the faculty's hands. His mind and will were always his own.

One slippery day last winter Dr. Birge was looking out the window and saw a student slip and fall on the ice. Immediately he was on the telephone, talking impatiently to Pres. E. B. Fred. "See here, Fred," he's reported to have said imperiously, "you'd better get busy and get some sand on the ice around here. I'm not speaking for myself because I've got my 'creepers', but it'll be hard on the University if students start tumbling all over the place. When I was president, I never permitted risks like that."

Presumably Fred swung at once into action and the "old white hawk" of the Biology Building went back to his charts with clear conscience. His pre-emptory telephone calls are always brief and one-sided, for his deafness nullifies the necessity for reply or conversation from the other end of the line. The creepers just mentioned are ingenious little steel cleats which, when attached to his overshoes, give Dr. Birge complete confidence and cause the halls to ring merrily with clinks.

As the Centennial of the University approaches, Dr. Birge has acquired a new designation. He is now known as "Mr. Centennial, himself", lacks just three years of being as old as the University.

Professor Gordon, known to thousands of Wisconsin boys and girls as their "invisible singing teacher", has just completed his yearly circuit ride to Wisconsin communities to conduct regional music festivals. These come as a climax to the year's *Journey In Music Land* which he conducts over stations WHA, WHA-FM, and WLBL. It is one of the courses in the School of the Air. For 30 years Professor Gordon has been on the UW campus; for 17 of them he's been broadcasting his music programs over the airways of the state station. Retiring in 1945, he entered practically full-time into his radio work. This year he arranged 12 regional festivals in addition to the Madison one, which drew more than 3000 children to the UW stock pavilion last May 8.

Every day of the week (except Sunday, of course) Oliver P. Watts works in his laboratory in the Chemical Engi-

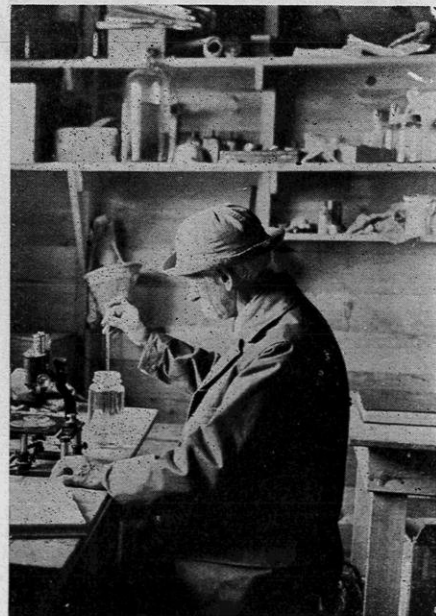
neering building. He was officially "retired" 12 years ago, but is still sniping at his traditional foe, corrosion, which costs the American people three and a half million dollars per year. Now 82 years old, Professor Watts has served the University for 46 years.

It was back in 1902 that he came to Madison. He was teaching then in Maine and took a year's leave of absence to come to Wisconsin and study the "new" science of electro-chemistry. And he never went back. Corrosion, which to the layman is "rust", suffered a severe setback at Watt's hands some 32 years ago when he discovered a new process of nickle plating, which now bears his name. The entire plating industry uses the Watts Process, which is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars—none of which ever found their way into Watts' coffers.

William Herbert Page, known affectionately to his law students as "Herbie", is rapidly growing into legendary and historical fame. Eighty years old this August, he's the only teacher on the UW campus past 70 who is not retired. And behind that there's a story.

When he came to Wisconsin in 1917, Professor Page had another position pending. It was generally conceded to be a better position, so the Board of Regents wrote into his contract a special clause waiving the retirement rules. Noted for his penchant for "getting things down on paper", this was one aspect he failed to have certified in writing at the time. Later there was some difficulty (during LaFollette's housecleaning) but the provision was verified and Dr. Page still teaches on the Hill.

He is an infallible authority in the fields of contracts and wills. A prolific writer, his many articles appear fre-



EDWARD ASAHEL BIRGE, president emeritus and limnologist extraordinary, still works nearly every day in his laboratory atop the Biology Building at the age of 97. He has been on the Wisconsin campus since 1875. Chances are that America has no other professor in his 72nd year of service.

quently in law journals. His texts are often resorted to by courts as an independent court, and for that reason he is considered an institution in himself in the field of law.

Dr. Page's lecture technique is fascinating. He culls quotations from Shakespeare, the Bible, and *Alice in Wonderland*. He can trace almost any law back to its historical roots, and give the original in Latin, French, or German. To fill in the odd moments, he thumps his chest, quotes current baseball statistics, and creates witticisms that will go down in campus anecdotal history. On one occasion he challenged a student to verify the source of his argument.

Said the student slyly, "Ely Culbertson on *Contracts*."

Retorted Page, "That makes you vulnerable."

When Don Ameche, '31, studied under Page, his addiction to Haresfoot and the theater was obvious even then. On one occasion Ameche answered "Unprepared" when called on to recite in class.

Said Professor Page, "Mr. Ameche, I'm afraid you'll have to choose between the bar and the theater." And to this day Page takes credit for "calling a crucial decision."

Students enjoy retelling about the time when Lawyer Page was considerably irritated at a slow-thinking judge and proceeded to say as much. The judge fined him \$25 for contempt of court, forthwith received \$50 because "twenty-five dollars wouldn't even begin to show my contempt for this court."

Professor Page received his education at Yale, Harvard, and Ohio State University, served for three years as mayor of Grandview Heights, Ohio. Several years ago the student body presented a portrait of him to the Law School at the annual banquet of the Wisconsin Law School Association.

These four giants—Birge, Gordon, Watts, and Page—are heading the long parade of "old" professors whose vigor and sustained activity belie their age. With them, in the forefront of the vanguard who are daily making the arbitrary age limit look more ridiculous, are such staunch supporters of the University as G. C. Sellery, emeritus dean of letters and science; M. F. Guyer, emeritus professor of zoology; B. H. Hibbard, emeritus professor of agricultural economics; C. E. Allen, B. M. Duggar, and E. M. Gilbert, emeritus professors of botany; E. B. Hart, emeritus professor of biochemistry; J. L. Gillin, emeritus professor of sociology (see page 14), and F. E. Turneure, emeritus dean of the College of Engineering.

Professors Sellery, Guyer, and Hibbard are writing diligently. Dean Sellery is also active in the work of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Professor Guyer has just finished a fourth revision of his best-selling elementary text, *Animal Biology*. Professor Hart is carrying on research in Dr. Babcock's old office and lab. Dean Turneure has traveled the length and breadth of the country in the last year, guest-lecturing in many colleges. He is also active in YMCA work, especially in the state of Wisconsin; is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University "Y".



AARON H. BOHROD, prominent young Chicago artist, who has been appointed artist-in-residence at the University of Wisconsin, has a critical audience in his daughter, Georgi, 2½ years old, in the artist's studio in Chicago. Mr. Bohrod, who will assume his duties next fall, succeeds the late John Stuart Curry.

Nineteen Recruits Join Staff

NINETEEN NEW faculty members have been added to the Wisconsin staff by recent action of the Board of Regents. They include four major appointments to the School of Education, an artist-in-residence to succeed the late John Stuart Curry, a football coach, two practicing newspapermen who will bring a touch of realism to School of Journalism instruction, and a former university vice-president as professor of political science.

The recruits are:

AARON BOHROD, artist-in-residence. A Chicagoan, he is one of the nation's outstanding artists. The Regents made the appointment on the recommendation of Pres. E. B. Fred, Dean Ira Baldwin of the College of Agriculture, and a special faculty committee chosen to pick a successor to Mr. Curry.

The new artist-in-residence has been credited with having more honors and awards and more representation in art galleries than any other painter of his age in the country. His gallery representation includes the Metropolitan Museum, Whitney Museum of American Art, Corcoran Gallery, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and Sheldon Swope Art Gallery.

Mr. Bohrod is listed by prominent members of the University of Wisconsin

art history and art education departments as one of the four top-ranking younger artists in the United States. He is 41 years old.

John Kienitz, '32, chairman of the art history department, calls attention to Bohrod's sympathies for the folk of small towns and for the landscape of the Middle West. Kienitz is certain that Bohrod is exactly the young man to continue the good work begun by the late John Stuart Curry.

James Watrous, '31, well known in Wisconsin art circles, has found Bohrod's painting "skillful and vigorous in character."

Bohrod is a native Chicagoan. He worked his way through Chicago's Art

Institute, and later studied under John Sloan at the Art Students' League in New York. He has twice had a Guggenheim Fellowship.

Formerly a painter of street scenes and other urban art, Bohrod has steadily moved towards rural landscapes and subjects.

Before the war he was artist-in-residence at the Illinois State Normal School at Carbondale. He left this position to become war artist for a national magazine, a post he held for three and a half years. It has been generally agreed among artists that his work is among the best emerging from the recent conflict.

Bohrod's appointment is effective beginning with the fall semester this year. Salary for the position of artist-in-residence is supported by the Brittingham and other gift funds.

He is married and has three children.

HEINRICH E. K. HENEL, professor of German. Dr. Henel was born in Saigon, holds a doctor's degree from the University of Frankfurt, and has been head of the German department at Queen's University, Ontario.

JONATHAN W. CURVIN, associate professor of speech. Mr. Curvin has

been in Madison for a year as project associate in the departments of speech and rural sociology, working with the Wisconsin Idea Theater.

WILLIAM L. LEA, '33, assistant professor of civil engineering. The vacancy is created by the retirement this month of Prof. William Kinne, '04, of the civil engineering staff.

LeROY PETERSON, MA '30, assistant professor of education. Mr. Peterson has been a member of the staff of the Wisconsin Education Association for 15 years. No man has been more intimately identified with recent efforts to reform public school legislation in this state.

EDWARD KRUG, associate professor of education. He was formerly coordinator of the state-wide curriculum revision program in Wisconsin.

Professor Krug is currently serving as associate professor of education at Stanford. He will begin work at Wisconsin in the 1948 Summer Session.

Dr. Krug received his BA and MA degrees at Northwestern in 1933 and 1934 and his doctorate in education at Stanford in 1941. His experience includes high school teaching, directing visual education, serving as curriculum consultant and curriculum coordinator, and university teaching at the Universities of Montana, Stanford and Wisconsin.

His educational publications include *Our Life Today: Why Taxes?* and *Marketing the Things We Use*. He also served as editor of the Stanford Investigation Publications, and *Education in Wartime* prepared by the Stanford education faculty.

CHESTER HARRIS, associate professor of education. He has been assistant professor and examiner at the University of Chicago and will come here to teach educational measurements and statistics.

Widely experienced in this field, Professor Harris has served as director of the testing program of the Denver, Colorado, High Schools, research worker in the University of Chicago evaluation program, and staff member of secondary school workshops at the Universities of Chicago and Michigan.

SHIRLEY COOPER, associate professor of rural education. He is a nationally recognized leader in rural school reorganization and will hold his appointment here jointly in the School of Education and the College of Agriculture.

Professor Cooper knows the problems of school district reorganization at first hand, having been county superintendent in West Virginia during the period when that state changed from the district system to one under which each county has one school board for the county. He is at present assistant director of rural service of the National Education Association.

Professor Cooper holds degrees from Davis and Elkins College, West Virginia University and Cornell University, completing the work for his doctorate at Cornell in 1943. His educational experience includes positions as elementary principal, supervisor in county schools, county superintendent, supervisor of training in Army Air Corps, research associate in rural education, head of education department.

★ Wisconsin is strengthening its faculty to meet the ever-growing demand for education, research, and public service.

Dr. Cooper participated in the conference on school district reorganization in Wisconsin held at the University January 29 to 30.

LISLE BLACKBOURN, Sr., football backfield coach. Mr. Blackbourn will replace Guy Sundt, '22, who will take over as varsity track and cross-country coach June 30, succeeding the retiring Tom Jones.

Blackbourn, 48, was head football coach at Milwaukee Washington from 1935 to 1946. He now is serving as athletic director.

HENRY G. GOEHRING, assistant dean of the College of Engineering. He will operate the College placement office.

Professor Goehring spent four years after graduation from Bethany College, West Virginia, as a high school coach. He then did graduate study at the Harvard School of Business Administration. He has since been associated with the American Steel and Wire Corp., the National Refining Corp., and the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.

WILLIAM L. DOUDNA, x '26, and **HERBERT JACOBS**, instructors in the School of Journalism. Mr. Doudna is on the staff of the *Wisconsin State Journal* and Mr. Jacobs on the *Capital Times*. Both will continue in their regular work at the newspaper.

They are conducting laboratory sessions in news editing, supervising junior students in the techniques necessary to actual production of a daily newspaper.

"This is a move toward getting back to realism in training future newspaper workers," Chairman Henry Ladd Smith, MA '37, of the School explains. "The plan should give the students more of the 'feel' of the newsroom."

ROYDEN J. DANGERFIELD, professor of political science. Dr. Dangerfield is now executive vice-president of the University of Oklahoma. He will be on leave the first semester of next year to teach at the National War College.

He received his bachelor's degree from Brigham Young University in 1925 and his doctorate in political science from the University of Chicago in 1931. He also did graduate work at the London School of Economics and the Geneva School of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr. Dangerfield served as director of research for President Hoover's Committee on Recent Social Trends in 1930-31 and in 1936-37 was forum director for the U. S. Office of Education. During the war, from 1942 to 1944, he served as chief of the Blockade Division, the US Foreign Economic Administration; in 1944-45 as chief of the international law office, U. S. Navy, and later as assistant chief of research in the State Department.

He returned to the University of Oklahoma in the fall of 1945 as assistant to the president and was promoted to executive vice president of the uni-

versity in 1947. In this capacity he was in charge of academic affairs of the university. His professional career started with an assistant professorship of government at Oklahoma in 1928.

He is the author of *In Defense of the Senate*, published in 1933, co-author of *The Hidden Weapon*, Harper's, 1947, and co-author of *Documentary Source Book on American Government and Politics*, Heath, 1931. He will teach courses in international relations and international organization at the University of Wisconsin.

LAURENCE C. YOUNG, professor of mathematics. Dr. Young comes from the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J.

Dr. Young is now on leave from the School of Mathematics, Institute for Advanced Study, as a visiting professor at the University of Cape Town, South Africa. His appointment as a full professor of mathematics becomes effective the second semester of the coming academic year when he returns from Cape Town. He received his education in Trinity College, Cambridge, England, earning his Sc.D. degree in 1938. He also took post-graduate work at the University of Munich.

He has been a fellow in Trinity College and for eight years was professor and head of the department of pure mathematics at the University of Cape Town. He was a visiting professor at Ohio State the summer of 1947. He is married and the father of four children.

LOWELL R. LAUDON, professor of geology. He is at present chairman of the department of geology at the University of Kansas.

C. W. M. HART, associate professor of sociology and anthropology. He will be on leave from the University of Toronto.

FREDERICK J. HOFFMAN, associate professor of English. Dr. Hoffman now holds that position at the University of Oklahoma.

THOMAS J. HIGGINS, professor of electrical engineering. Dr. Higgins will come from the Illinois Institute of Technology.

WALTER J. MEHL, '40, assistant to the associate dean of the College of Letters and Science. Mr. Mehl, a former Badger track star, has been field secretary of the Wisconsin Alumni Assn. He will work under C. H. Ruedisilli, '33.

* * *

Besides appointing new men, the Regents made some major title shifts among the old hands during the past six weeks.

As previously mentioned, Guy Sundt, x '22, has moved from backfield coach to track coach. He retains his position as assistant athletic director.

Robben W. Fleming, '41, secretary of the coordinating and planning committee for a new Industrial Relations Center on the campus, has been appointed director of the Center with the rank of assistant professor.

J. Kenneth Little, registrar and director of student personnel services, has been named acting director of public service to take over temporarily the work of the late Frank O. Holt, '07.

Paul L. Trump's (PhD '34) title has been changed from advisor of men to dean of men.

★ On August 7, 1935, a young University of Wisconsin graduate student in game management, Franklin J. W. Schmidt, died at Stanley, Wis., in a midnight fire which also destroyed his accumulated notes, photographs, and manuscripts on five years' work in charge of the Wisconsin Prairie Chicken Investigation.

His major professor wrote at the time:

"It is by now a truism that the American frontier did not cease to exist when the covered wagons halted on the shores of the Pacific. In its wake followed a scientific frontier, which opened up the resources of the new-found lands to human understanding in quite the same sense, and in no less degree, than the geo-

graphic frontier opened them to human occupancy.

"It was quite a surprise to the gold-seeking Spaniards when James Ohio Pattie arrived in their midst, seeking not gold, but beavers. Just so is it now a surprise to biological scientists to discover as a fellow-explorer the conservation ecologist, seeking not new ways to squeeze wealth out of the soil, but ways to prevent the extraction of its wealth from destroying its wild life.

"Society has not withheld its gratitude from the geographical adventurer who failed to come back, nor from the scientific explorer who dies in the course of an unfinished quest. It should, I think, at least know about important fatalities in that new argosy of the intellect which seeks not the conquest, but the preservation, of nature."

The professor was Aldo Leopold, who, by a strange quirk of the nature which he loved, was himself

to perish in a Wisconsin fire 13 years later.

Just as Professor Leopold was concerned with recording the tragic passing of Mr. Schmidt, so are we concerned that the death of Aldo Leopold be properly memorialized. Hence this obituary on the man who, in our personal opinion, admittedly biased by the pain of a lost friendship, was one of Wisconsin's all-time-great faculty members. He knew more than most of his fellows because he saw more keenly and thought more deeply. He set for the campus a high standard of devotion, modesty, skill, and thoroughness. It will be no small task for those who survive him to live even partially up to his mark.

On the Death of Aldo Leopold

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, was one of the first real Spring days in the valley of the Wisconsin. The sun glistened brightly on the swollen river. The frogs croaked incessantly in the sloughs. And in the air was the piquant smell of grass-smoke as the farmers along the Baraboo hills went about their annual Spring burning.

Down by Plummer's Marsh, in Sauk County, Jim Regan's grass fire began to get out of hand. A neighbor, planting young Norway pines on a nearby hillside, saw the danger, ran over to help. He filled a bucket of water at the farm well and disappeared in the billowing smoke. He never came back.

An hour later, after the fire had been put out, a search party found the body. The man had died of heart attack while battling the flames, the coroner said.

For Aldo Leopold, 62, professor of wildlife management at the University of Wisconsin, the end was as fitting as it was sudden and tragic. He had been fighting fires, real and substantive, all his life, first as a young forest ranger in the West, later as the country's foremost land ecologist. His passing left a great void in the American conservation movement.

As Pres. E. B. Fred of the University put it:

"Wherever and whenever men seek to restore America's great natural heritage, Aldo Leopold will be sorely missed."

Leopold, was born at Burlington, Iowa, on Jan. 11, 1886. As a high school pupil he became interested in ornithology and botany. In 1909 he was graduated from Yale University with a Master of Forestry degree. His first job was as a forestry assistant with the U. S. Forest Service in Arizona. By

1917 he was a district forester in New Mexico. In the meantime he helped reorganize and develop the New Mexican Fish and Game Department to the point where it became recognized throughout the country as a model of conservation administration.

In 1925 Leopold became associate director of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis. He brought his hobby of game management along with him. Gradually he turned his hobby into a vocation and his profession into a hobby. He helped reorganize the Wisconsin Conservation Department.

ALL OF THE Leopold children are Wisconsin alumni:

Starker, '36, game manager on the staff of the University of California at Berkeley; Luna, '36, meteorologist in Hawaii; Nino Elder, '41, Columbia, Mo.; Carl, '41, graduate student at Harvard; Stella, '48, Madison.

A son-in-law, Prof. William Elder of Missouri University, is UW '36.

A daughter-in-law, Cornelia Rogers, is UW '43.

The Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute hired him from 1928 to 1931 to conduct the monumental *Game Survey of the North Central States*. By 1933 he was ready to set down his principles and policies of sound wildlife conservation into *Game Management*, the first treatise in history on the subject.

That same year he was called to the newly created chair of game management at the University of Wisconsin, a post he never left. The next year, President Roosevelt drafted him as a member of the Special Committee on Wildlife Restoration. In 1935 he travelled through Germany on a Carl Schurz Fellowship. In 1943 he became a Wisconsin Conservation Commissioner.

Leopold was active in the Wildlife Institute, the Society of American Foresters, the American Ornithologists Union, the Society of American Mammalogists, the Cooper Ornithology Club, the Wilson Ornithology Club, the Isaac Walton League, the Boone and Crockett Club, and the Ecological Society of America. He served as an officer of the American Wildlife Society, the Audubon Society, the American Forestry Assn., Friends of the Land, and the Wilderness Society. He was awarded medals for distinguished service by the Permanent Wildlife Protection Fund and *Outdoor Life*. With a facile pen he contributed frequently to forestry, biology, and outdoor magazines.

At the time of his death he was working on a collection of essays. They will be edited and published by his son, Luna.

What would these essays reveal? They will show a breadth of accomplishment and a scope of understanding which no mere recital of jobs and titles can possibly indicate.

Leopold, by his own assignment, was a game manager, concerned with "the art of making land produce sustained animal crops of wild game for recreational use." But he was more than that. He was a land ecologist, concerned with man-to-land conduct and "putting the sciences and arts together for the purpose of understanding our environment."

Here was a man who was that rare combination of teacher, scholar, and public servant. He brought to the field of conservation the zeal of the sportsman-evangelist, the techniques of the scientist, and the understanding of the philosopher.

He was warm and friendly. He loved pipes, dogs, children. He combined rest with research at the farm cabin where he died.

His pungent lectures and his keen supervision attracted to his Wisconsin department a large number of out-

standing students from all over the country and produced a group of brilliant young biologists who are now bringing new life and enthusiasm to the growing science of wildlife management throughout the world.

He added to game literature the most advanced treatment of wildlife conservation yet published. He left behind the old dogmas and controversial theories and struck boldly into the field of biological factors to blaze a trail of scientific technique destined to be the highway along which game conservation will yet move forward to greatest achievement.

But Leopold was not content to confine his splendid enthusiasm, abilities, and work to the classroom and the field laboratory. He was not merely a technician. He was a practicing forester, game manager, and conservation consultant. He was a thinker and a humanitarian. He carried the fight to the enemy. He died fighting.

Let the man speak for himself:

On the state of conservation—"Every countryside proclaims the fact that we have, today, less control in the field of conservation than in any other contact with surrounding nature. We patrol the air and the ether, but we do not keep filth out of creeks and rivers. We stand guard over works of art, but species representing the work of aeons are stolen from under our noses . . . We aspire to build a mechanical cow before we know how to build a fishway, or control a flood, or handle a woodlot so it will produce a covey of grouse."

On game management—"Both scientists and sportsmen now see that effective conservation requires, in addition to public sentiment and laws, a deliberate and purposeful manipulation of the environment . . . There are still those who shy at this prospect of a man-made game crop as at something artificial and therefore repugnant. This attitude shows good taste but poor insight. Every head of wild life still alive in this country is already artificialized, in that its existence is conditioned by economic forces. Game management merely proposes that their impact shall not remain wholly fortuitous. The hope of the future lies not in curbing the influence of human occupancy—it is already too late for that—but in creating a better understanding of the extent of that influence and a new ethic for its governance."

On an American game policy—" (1) America has the land to raise an abundant game crop, the means to pay for it, and the love of sport to assure that successful production will be rewarded. (2) There are conflicting theories on how to bring the land, the means of payment, and the love of sport into productive relationship with each other. No one can confidently predict which theory is "best." The way to resolve differences is to bring all theories susceptible of local trial to the test of actual experience. The "best" plan is the one most nearly mutually satisfactory to the three parties at interest, namely the landowner, the sportsman, and the general public . . . (3) There are some, but not enough, biological facts available on how to make the land produce game. All factions, whatever their other differences, should unite to make available the known facts, to promote research to find the additional facts needed, and to promote training of experts qualified to apply them."

On civilization—"Twenty centuries of 'progress' have brought the average citizen a vote, a national anthem, a Ford, a bank account, and a high opinion of himself, but not the capacity to live in high density without befouling and denuding his environment, nor a conviction that such capacity, rather than such density, is the true test of whether he is civilized."

On recreational development—"To promote perception is the only truly creative part of recreational engineering . . . Recreational development is a job, not of building roads into lovely country, but of building receptivity into the still unlovely human mind."

On the passenger pigeon—"The pigeon lived by his desire for clustered grape and bursting beechnut, and by his contempt of

miles and seasons. Things that Wisconsin did not offer him today he sought and found tomorrow in Michigan, or Labrador, or Tennessee; to find them required only the free sky, and the will to ply his wings. But there are fruits in this land unknown to pigeons, and as yet to most men. Perhaps we too can live by our desires to find them, and by a contempt for miles and seasons, a love of free sky, and a will to ply our wings."

* * *

Aldo Leopold knew of such fruits. He was unrestrained by the ironbound taboo which decrees that the construction of instruments is the domain of science, while the detection of harmony is the domain of poets. He conceived of the good life as being as much aesthetic as practical.

Aldo Leopold had a contempt for miles and seasons. He was as familiar with the grouse of Scotland, the spruce of Silesia, and the mule deer of Colorado as he was with the Wisconsin cottontail. He was as alert and open-minded the day he died as the morning he walked across the Yale Commencement platform.

Aldo Leopold had a will to ply his wings. He knew more about land ecology than any living man. He had developed a deep understanding of the interactions of biotic forces and the mechanisms of their integrated expression in the life and landscape of America. It is no uncommon thing for a specialist to sound a record depth of knowledge in a single limited field, but Leopold had the knack of putting together a mental clock made of parts from the whole gamut of earth-sciences, and then listening for it to tick.

This is the will and testament of the man:

1. To America's hunters, he left a body of management techniques which will improve the quantity and quality of every species of game a hundred years hence.

2. To America's nature lovers, he left a philosophy of understanding which will enhance the intrinsic value of every corner lot and wilderness tract.

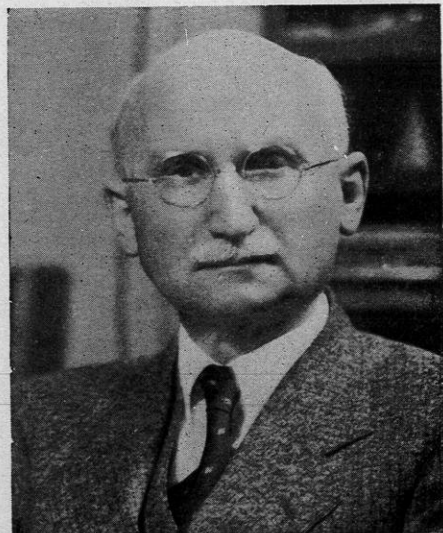
3. To America's scientists, he left a tradition of painstaking methods undiluted by laboratory callousness.

4. To the American public, he left a continent better for his having lived on it and an outdoor heritage safer for his having studied it.

There was no pompous church funeral for Aldo Leopold, no painful memorial service—only a simple commitment to the family lot in Iowa on April 24. That is the way he would have wanted it. He was more conscious than the average man that death is merely one of the inevitable processes of nature. He had seen giants of the forest topple to become rich humus on the woodland floor. He had seen the antlers of senile bucks contributing their nutrients to meadow soil, and spent salmon turning belly-up in the shallows while their roe milked the water.

And so it is with Aldo Leopold. When Spring comes to the valley of the Wisconsin again, he will be there, with the inheritors of his spirit, listening to the "peenting" of the woodcock, casting for walleyes at the head of the island, mulching a stand of young spruce, and watching Jim Regan as he burns his marsh grass.

★ *Prof's in the News*



EDWARD R. MAURER, '90, emeritus professor of mechanics of the College of Engineering, died May 1 in a Madison hospital at the age of 79. He had suffered a stroke at his home. Professor Maurer was a member of the Wisconsin faculty from 1892 to 1935. He was active in civic affairs and was the winner of the Lamme Medal for the promotion of engineering education.

RAMON IGLESIA, professor of Spanish, died May 5 as a result of injuries sustained when he jumped from a window of his third floor apartment on Sterling Court two years before. Professor Iglesia, 42, was an exile from Franco Spain and had been under treatment for a nervous condition.

LOUIS E. REBER, first dean of the UW Extension Division, died May 11 in Florida at the age of 90.

Prof. RAYMOND DVORAK, bandmaster at the University since 1934, was seriously injured April 14 in the wreck of a Rock Island streamliner near Enid, Oklahoma. He lost his right arm and was badly cut, bruised, and burned.

Elected recently to the select Society of Experimental Psychologists was **KARL U. SMITH**, professor of psychology.

ERWIN A. GAUMNITZ, professor of commerce, has been elected to the Madison Board of Education by the City Council to fill the vacancy created by the death of Frank O. Holt, '07.

Three members of the College of Agriculture faculty are the incorporators of the new American Society of Agronomy. They are **Prof. L. F. GRABER, '10**, **EMIL TRUOG, '09**, and **L. G. MONTHEY, '40**. Purpose of the society is to increase and disseminate information concerning crops and soil.

JOHN L. GILLIN, emeritus professor of sociology, was honored for his long years of service on behalf of prisons, probation, and parole at a recent annual meeting of the Wisconsin Service Assn. He was presented with a scroll.

New president of the Wisconsin Music Teachers Assn. is **Prof. PAUL JONES, '27**, of the University of Wisconsin School of Music.



J. EDGAR HOOVER AND WARDEN LAWES have nothing on the University of Wisconsin faculty. (Left to right) Carl E. Johnson, MA'30, former deputy warden at Waupun, teaches courses on penology. John L. Gillin, grand old man of the sociology department, started Wisconsin off in the field of crime and criminal work some 35 years ago. Marshall B. Clinard instructs and researches in the theory of criminology.

These Professors Bust Crime

THE DEPARTMENT of sociology at the University of Wisconsin is "breaking trail" for the nation's educational institutions in the field of criminology and penology.

Wisconsin is fighting the vicious circle in which the criminal travels. The circle begins with the crime and then progresses through the police, the courts, and finally to prison. When the man is released he may once again return to the starting point to begin the cycle all over.

The attack on this problem begins with the unimpressive title of Sociology 165. This course is a study in scientific methods in the identification of criminals. It is taught through the sociology department by Dr. Joseph H. Mathews, '03, nationally known criminologist and chairman of the department of chemistry. Dr. Mathews has been active in the field of criminology for over 25 years.

His course combines both lectures and demonstrations to familiarize the student with such subjects as identification of guns and edged tools, fingerprinting, bullet holes in glass, microscopic and spectroscopic examinations, blood test and typing, and the use of drugs such as truth serum. The course, which has been in operation for eight years, has proven to be one of the most popular specialized classes on the campus. Last year alone it attracted over 100 students.

On several occasions the Mathews "crime lab" has proven itself almost as

By ROBERT SUMMERS, '50

valuable to the University as it has to the field of criminology. Some years ago a re-entering student was suspected of having been "washed out" previously. His transcript was consulted by University authorities and found to be in perfect order. There seemed to be no basis for suspicion. But the proverbial rat was smelled and the transcript was sent to Dr. Mathews. Tests in the lab proved that the transcript had been tampered with. When presented with the facts the student confessed that he had stolen the record and by using ink eradicator had succeeded in making for himself quite an impressive scholastic record. Dr. Mathews explained that the eradicator took away all visible traces of the original grades but failed to

remove iron particles contained in the ink which remained in the paper. Laboratory tests brought out the writing as clearly as it had originally been.

A more recent case occurred when a student received an examination back and found to his dismay that he had reversed the answers to two of the questions. That is, the answer he had given for question number 2 fitted question 3 and vice versa. He then proceeded to draw a series of arrows indicating that he had meant the answers to be reversed. When confronted by the student, his professor could not remember the arrows as having been there when he first graded the paper. A trip to Dr. Mathews' lab was made with the paper and the student's one mistake was brought out. He had drawn one of his arrows over a red pencil mark in the margin of the paper placed there by the professor. Under microscopic examination his error showed up, proving, of course, that his marks had been placed there after the paper had been graded.

(The future of scientific crime detection was given a lift recently with the announcement of plans for a criminal laboratory here in Madison to serve the state of Wisconsin. The lab has been set up under two legislative acts, one a non-lapsing appropriation of \$50,000

for equipment and housing, and the other a lapsing fund of \$70,000 for items such as salaries, operational expenditures and office maintenance. The new director, Charles M. Wilson, will be accountable to the state crime board appointed by Governor Rennebohm and including Pres. E. B. Fred of the University.)

* * *

The second phase of the UW attack on the circle of crime is the more important as it is directed both at the root and the ultimate end of crime itself; namely the society in which it starts and the prisons where it ends.

The department of sociology not only turns out MA's and PhD's to teach and do research in criminology, but it also has set up a curriculum in correctional administration specifically designed to train men and women in the field of general institutional work. In other words Wisconsin is training future professors, and research workers in criminology, wardens, classification personnel, and parole and probation workers.

To John P. Gillin, former chairman of the department, now retired, this program is a dream come true, a dream which started 35 years ago. Dr. Gillin, although past 70, is fired with the youthful enthusiasm which is so typical of men who have pioneered in their fields. Even after 35 years Dr. Gillin is, as he puts it, "an optimist", because now he can see the results of his work. Even though at times, he remembers, "it moved at only glacial speed." The credit for the success of the project Dr. Gillin places with the men who are today instructing in the various courses which make up the program. They are Carl E. Johnson and Marshall B. Clinard.

Dr. Clinard is instructing in the theory of criminology with particular emphasis on the causes of crime. His qualifications certainly fit him for that position. Trained at the University of Chicago, he taught sociology at the University of Iowa and did research at the Iowa State reformatory from 1937 until 1941. In 1941 Dr. Clinard gave up teaching temporarily to become the Chief of Criminal Statistics with the U. S. Bureau of Census in Washington D. C. and in 1942 he was made Chief of the Analysis and Reports Branch in the Department of OPA Enforcement, working on the analysis of black market violations. In the fall of 1946 he came to Wisconsin to take over the job of teaching criminology and social disorganization. Some of the questions which are answered in his theoretical portion of these courses are as follows:

How does a man become a criminal? What social conditions encourage this behavior? What can be done in the community to discourage the kid around the corner from ending up with a number instead of a name?

Here are a few of the answers offered:

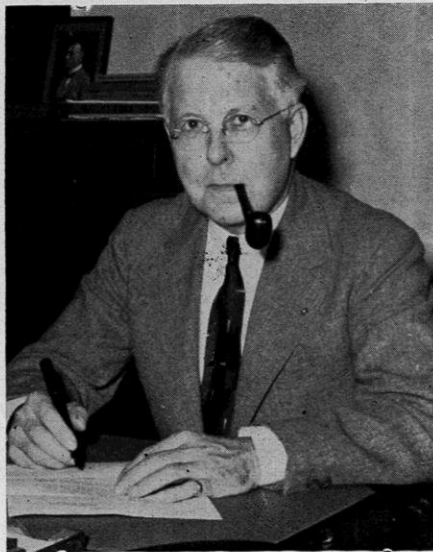
The major factor in crime Professor Clinard believes, does not appear to be feeble-mindedness, broken homes, poverty, or alcoholism, as is a common belief, but the association in society with others who have also learned criminal attitudes. Couple this factor, in some cases, with emotional disorder, a general lack of community organization, an emphasis on materialism, and

★ An exclusive *Alumnus* report on what the University of Wisconsin is doing in crime detection, criminology, and penology.

the general breakdown in ethics covering all social groups in our society, and you have some of the factors that produce criminals. They are not a product of one situation or one class; they can be found among politicians, business and other professional men as well. If you want examples, he says, take the extreme black market operations during the war, and the war frauds which are only now being brought to light.

Knowing these facts, we can see that the solution to the problem lies mainly in prevention and pressure. This can be attained through public discussion in informal community organizations such as neighborhood councils. Crime in the boy or man cannot be solved by more police specialists but by the ordinary citizens who understand the cause. One of the answers is youth centers. If a local center keeps one kid out of every 20 on the right track it will have paid for itself many times over. The reasoning for this statement is this. It costs at least from \$600 to \$1,000 per year to keep a boy or man in a correctional institution. This figure does not include advanced treatment or the care of his family while he is confined. Thus it is readily seen that community councils and centers serve society well and also contribute a fair rate of return in relation to the investment.

Dr. Clinard's theory, then, is mainly prevention rather than police and punishment. The solution is in neighborhood councils and community organization. The attack needs to be directed at the child which must be shaped and fitted into a place in society. Children are made into criminals by social factors.



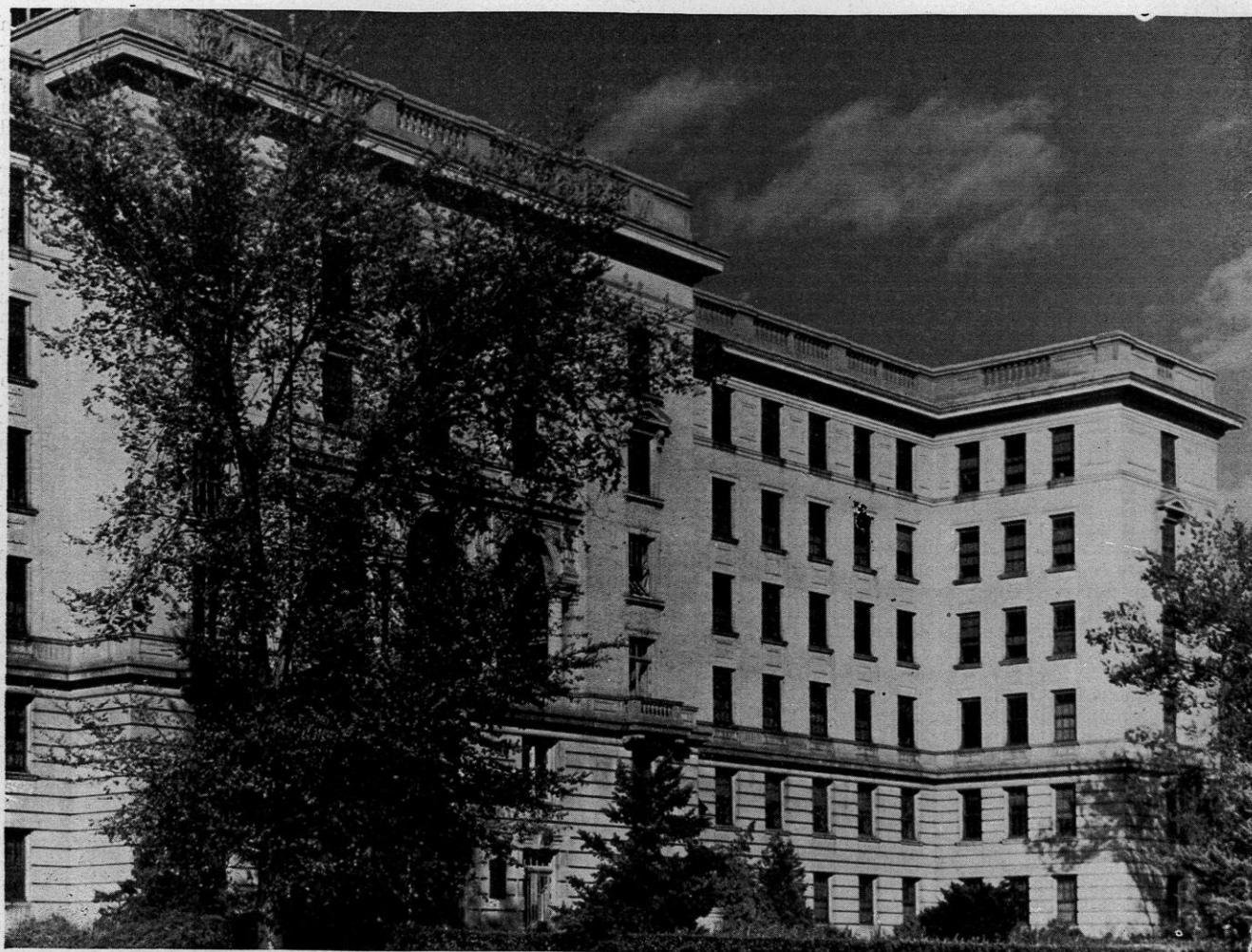
DR. JOSEPH H. MATHEWS, '03, is nominally head of the UW chemistry department. But much of his time is spent teaching and working on scientific crime detection.

Dr. Carl E. Johnson, MA'30, is in charge of the second half of the department's two-pronged attack against crime. His job is the practical side of the course. Dr. Johnson, who has a PhD in Education from Wisconsin and was formerly director of education at Wisconsin State Prison and later deputy warden at that institution, has had a good many years experience in penology. His instruction prepares the student for administrative work in the field. The job of handling a man in an institution so as to keep him from becoming a "second offender" or even a "three-time loser" is equally as important as the attempt at eliminating the first offense. The task that has been undertaken by Dr. Johnson is two-fold. The first is instruction to undergraduate and graduate students majoring in correctional administration at the university. The second consists of special courses for custodial officers at the institutions.

Dr. Johnson's work with the prison officials was initially a difficult step. Few of the officials were prone to believe the idea that men needed special training to handle criminals. But with the aid of specifications set up by the Federal Bureau of Prisons the program got under way. The first year at Green Bay alone 24 men attended the class taught by Dr. Johnson. The second year the attendance dropped to 17, but last year the number totaled 35. Relations between the officials and the inmates are stressed in these courses, with great emphasis on the inmate as an individual since in order to handle him properly his situation and problems must be known. The plan is gaining momentum in most of the state's institutions now and although it is too early to look for definite results it promises to smooth out many of the difficulties that have plagued our prison system for a good many years.

An attempt is also being made to reach the inmate with an educational program. Correspondence courses are now available to them through the University Extension Division. The courses, although on a somewhat limited basis at present, include many subjects for which high school and college credits may be obtained. College courses include English, Spanish, geography, engineering, and harmony. High school credits may be received by taking drawing, history, and mathematics. The basic idea behind this program is not to educate the man during the time he is in the institution, (statistics show that the I Q of criminals is as high or higher than the average person) but primarily to aid the man in helping himself through a difficult period. If he becomes interested in rebuilding himself and his life, the disciplinary routine of prison life will become more bearable. Statements by responsible prison officials to the effect that men taking this training conform more easily to rules and regulations, bear this fact out.

Although this phase of the program is not yet as large as is desired it is a great step in the right direction. Compare it if you will, with the prison educational program of a few short years ago which was limited to illiterates and included only reading and writing.



THE STATE OF WISCONSIN GENERAL HOSPITAL on the University of Wisconsin campus is becoming one of the world's great centers of medical training, research, and public service.

UW Doctors Serve the State

THE WISCONSIN IDEA is well expressed in the University of Wisconsin Medical School, whose three-fold duty it is:

To train doctors and nurses.

To increase man's knowledge of the human body and its care.

To guard constantly the public health of the state.

For such ends many of America's most eminent physicians and medical researchers serve in the University's hospitals and laboratories.

That the University is a foremost center in the field of medicine for education, research and public service means dividends in the health of our people beyond the measure of mere statistics. Let us look, however, at a few figures:

Education.—A total of 1,109 students have been graduated from the Medical School since 1927; nearly half of them are now practicing within the State of Wisconsin. During the same period 508 nurses have been graduated, with the same proportion practicing within the state.

Public service.—During the fiscal year 1946-47, 11,365 patients were admitted to the State of Wisconsin

General Hospital on the campus, their total hospital days amounting to 165,107.

Research.—In a recent 10-year period the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute examined 2,055,780 specimens of blood shipped by mail from all parts of the state.

No statistics can accurately reflect the lives saved or the suffering eased by Wisconsin research and developments in vitamin D, nicotinic acid, dicumarol, penicillin, and vitamin K, to mention only a few.

One of the eight laboratories in the United States devoting full time to the study of cancer is the *McArdle Memorial Laboratory for Cancer Research* on the Wisconsin campus. This building was the gift of M. W. McArdle, '01.

Under the guidance of Dr. Harold P. Rusch, '31, director of the Institute, Wisconsin's cancer research is being carried out a present along three lines: the effect of nutrition on cancer, the effect of certain cancer-producing agents, and the characteristics of the cancer cells themselves.

By piecing together all available information, medical scientists are gaining a fuller understanding of one of mankind's most dread diseases—and learning the factors that contribute to its cause and cure.

At the present stage of our knowledge, these scientists say, the best advice is to keep physically fit, avoid overeating, eliminate chronic irritation, and secure periodic medical inventories.

This simple formula will remain the advice of medical researchers until, perhaps at a not-too-distant date, research now being conducted at McArdle

and other centers gives mankind information which can be used in the specific search for a cancer preventive or a cure.

* * *

In dicumarol, Wisconsin medical scientists have taken a drug that was once known only as the cause of severe bleeding in cattle and put it to work saving human lives. Dicumarol was first identified as the mysterious cause of death in cattle herds from "sweet clover disease." It caused profuse bleeding, from even the smallest scratch.

Could dicumarol be used in surgery? If so, it was vitally important that an antidote be readily available. After years of exploration, it was discovered that vitamin K was the antidote. Dicumarol can now be used to prevent dangerous blood clots in operations, and it can be controlled by vitamin K. The Mayo Clinic has reported: "In the entire series of 1,000 cases, there was only one death from pulmonary embolism, and in this case, which was early in the study, the embolism occurred after the prothrombin had returned to normal"—in other words, after the effect of the dicumarol had worn off.

* * *

Beneficial aspects of atomic research are already being brought to light.

"Isotopes, the by-products of atomic chain reactions, will be an important laboratory tool in untangling the fundamental pathways of metabolism which underlie disease," according to Dr. Edgar S. Gordon, in charge of the medical use of radioactive materials at the State of Wisconsin General Hospital.

Isotopes are now being used for treatment of goiter, cancer of the thyroid, polycythemia, and leukemia at the State of Wisconsin General Hospital, first in the Midwest to give such treatments.

* * *

The medical skills of the specialists on the staff of the State of Wisconsin General Hospital on the campus are available to all residents of the state on recommendation of their own physicians. All branches of modern medical science are represented in this hospital.

An important unit of the Medical School hospital group is the *Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children*—a modern, sunlit building which is the scene of daily advances in the continuing battle to restore to crippled children of the state their natural birthright—sound bodies.

In pleasant, friendly surroundings, the young orthopedic patients receive the finest surgical and therapeutic treatment known to medical science. Drs. Robert E. Burns, '17, Herman W. Wirka, '28, and Wayne B. Slaughter—all of the Medical School—work apparent miracles to bring pulsating vigor and normal appearance to otherwise useless and misshapen members.

Under the same roof with the State of Wisconsin General Hospital is the Student Infirmary. The careful physical examination of the entering student, his thorough recheck, the out-patient service, and the hospitalization facilities are of the highest order.

★ Your University is in the vanguard in the fight against cancer, pulmonary embolism, goiter, polio, syphilis, tularemia, tuberculosis, and malnutrition. The State of Wisconsin General Hospital, the McArdle Memorial Laboratory for Cancer Research, the Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children, the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute, and the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene symbolize the *Wisconsin Idea* in public health.

Into the campus laboratories of the *Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute* every day come hundreds of blood and spinal fluid specimens from physicians all over the state for analysis.

The Institute's record is especially noteworthy in the ceaseless battle against the ravages of syphilis. In one ten-year period the Institute tested the blood of more than two million persons. The U. S. Public Health Service in a recent year gave the Institute the highest rating of any state laboratory in the nation. Dr. William F. Lorenz, is the director.

When the Institute's anti-syphilis program began in 1915, syphilis was responsible for over 12 per cent of cases admitted to state hospitals for the insane. The figure is now three per cent. And Wisconsin has the lowest syphilis rate in the nation, excepting New Hampshire.

Cerebrospinal fluid examinations, exceedingly helpful in the early recognition of poliomyelitis, meningitis, and diseases of the spinal cord, are also performed by the Psychiatric Institute.

The work of chemists, bacteriologists, and pathologists at the *Wisconsin State*



DEAN WILLIAM S. MIDDLETON heads the far-flung activities of the UW's medical center.

Laboratory of Hygiene on the campus has a direct bearing on the health of each citizen. Typhoid, tularemia, pneumonia, rabies, streptococcus infections, diphtheria, and tuberculosis are the subjects of investigations at this laboratory.

Dr. William D. Stovall and his associates trace epidemics to their sources of origin. They recommend protective health measures and prepare tuberculin, vaccines, and other materials.

* * *

Useful information on public health emanates from the Medical School radio, and printed matter. The medical library service—one of the few of its kind in the country—sends out hundreds of packages of reference material yearly to fill requests from physicians and citizens. Dr. Llewellyn R. Cole, '26, broadcasts weekly on "The March of Medicine" over 23 stations for the State Medical Society. He also writes a bi-weekly medical column in a magazine for Wisconsin farmers in cooperation with the State Medical Society.

* * *

The people of Wisconsin and the nation—professional man and layman alike—have already gained tremendous benefits from the work of the University of Wisconsin Medical School. Similar achievements have been made in other fields.

But the end of an era is at hand.

No longer can the University provide this public service with a relatively small budget. No longer can the people of the State supply, almost incidentally, the needed personnel, equipment and funds. No longer can private individuals receive the growing benefits of the *Wisconsin Idea* without accepting a certain responsibility for supporting this Idea.

Here the University of Wisconsin Foundation enters the picture. The Foundation (organized in 1945, and not to be confused with the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, which was established in 1925) is a permanent organization of friends (not necessarily alumni) of the University. Its objectives are to inform the people about conditions facing the University and to help the University advance its service facilities. The Foundation fully realizes that it must think in terms of many years—that its activities must always fit into a large pattern and even the larger scheme of the University as a living whole.

To help meet immediate needs, the Foundation is carrying on its Centennial Campaign. One of its major objectives in this campaign is the erection of the "*Wisconsin Idea*" Building.

The *Wisconsin Idea* Building will take meetings of institutes and clinics out of the already crowded Memorial Union—not to speak of Quonset huts and classrooms scattered all over the campus. The University will thus be able to expand its adult education program—and the *Wisconsin Idea*—far beyond what is now feasible in makeshift quarters.

Scholarships, fellowships, professorships, the purchase of special instruments and establishment of special services are among the objectives of the Centennial Campaign.



NATHAN P. FEINSINGER

★ *Faculty Profile*

He Believes in Bargaining

WHEN WASHINGTON needed a fact-finding panel to investigate the Chicago meat-packing strike last March, Washington quickly gave the chairmanship job to a Badger. Because America's No. 1 "strike doctor" today is a mild-mannered young professor of law at the University of Wisconsin by the name of Nathan P. Feinsinger.

"Nate," as he likes to be called by all and sundry, had personally settled three of the country's biggest post-war labor disputes. He even has an Hawaiian territorial holiday named in his honor.

Professor Feinsinger is without a peer in the United States today as a strike mediator. His record speaks for itself. The Pacific coast maritime and long-shoremen's strike had been dragging on for months in late 1946 when Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach got on the phone and told Feinsinger,

"Get out to California and settle that affair."

Nate went. Working with John E. Roe, '28, Madison, Wis., lawyer, and Prof. Clark Kerr of the University of California, he had the shippers and the sailors seeing eye to eye in a week.

The next day he hopped a plane for Honolulu and in another week had settled the two-month long walkout of Hawaiian sugar workers.

Then in the summer of 1947 Feinsinger successfully mediated the dispute between Hawaiian pineapple growers and their workers, a labor controversy that could have cost the Islands an estimated \$60,000,000 if Feinsinger hadn't settled it in jig time.

★ **A Wisconsin professor of law is today one of America's leading "strike doctors." He has personally settled three big labor disputes, even has an Hawaiian holiday named after him.**

Grateful Gov. Owen E. Long duly proclaimed July 16 as "Nathan P. Feinsinger Day" in Hawaii.

What is the secret of this man who can bring management and labor together when everything and everybody else fails? His background is part of the answer.

He is young (46 years old) and rubbery, both physically and mentally. He was born on the other side of the tracks in Brooklyn, and something invaluable of this upbringing lingers on—in a natural sympathy for the under dog and in a salty accent that imparts a down-to-earth flavor to the conference table.

He worked his way through the University of Michigan, where he earned a law degree in 1928. He displayed an early interest in labor law, and the international fame of Labor Economist John R. Commons attracted him directly to the University of Wisconsin. He began at Madison as an ambitious young Law School instructor and has risen steadily through the ranks to a full professorship.

For nine years Feinsinger concentrated on research and teaching. He became a walking dictionary of labor case references. His classes drew capacity enrollments. He cultivated an informal style of lecturing which was to pay dividends in mediation sessions later.

* * *

A Feinsinger class is a far cry from the ordinary college quiz section. Nate strides in as the bell rings, plunks his hat on a convenient bust, props his feet

on the desk, and launches into a breezy discussion of the topic of the day in a fashion that has his student lawyers roaring with laughter one minute and frantically scribbling notes the next. Behind the rostrum he is the soul of wit and friendliness, but let no budding barrister mistake this facade for soft-heartedness. Feinsinger expects results and he hands out flunks with the best of them. Just so, in settling strikes the Feinsinger gloved hand conceals a solid punch.

The professor got his first crack at practical labor-management relations in 1937 as special assistant to the Wisconsin attorney general under Gov. Phil LaFollette's (19) Wisconsin Labor Relations Board.

His outstanding work in Wisconsin drew Washington attention and in 1942 he became associate general counsel and director of national disputes for the War Labor Board. In 1944 President Roosevelt appointed him public member of the Board itself. Since the war Feinsinger has been chairman of fact-finding panels for steel industry and public utilities disputes in all parts of the country. Now he is standing by as a member of the U.S. Conciliation Service's 26-man staff of special labor troubleshooters.

* * *

How does Feinsinger operate?

Let's let the Professor tell the story himself.

"From what I saw while serving for Wisconsin's Labor Relations Board back in 1937," he says, "I began to believe that the only way to settle labor problems is to treat them as human problems. They can't be settled by force. There will never be a permanent industrial peace if the parties to a dispute are forced to accept a decision.

"For instance, things were at pretty much of a standstill when I arrived out in San Francisco in November, 1946, to work on the maritime strike. Neither labor nor management were speaking to each other, and it was my job to start them talking again. That's the essence of bargaining.

"I began by talking to each party separately with the hope of narrowing the difference in their demands as much as possible. If I could get one party to make a concession on a side grievance that wasn't really instrumental in causing the strike, I was sure that the other side would make some concession on the main issue. That would narrow the difference between them enough so that they would start talking again and would be able to settle their own strike.

"And that's the way it worked out.

"I firmly believe that neither labor nor management wants strikes. The only thing that can be done is to convince them that it is a problem that they alone can solve, and then keep them working at it. They must be made to think in terms of settlement instead of about just fighting.

"The Hawaiian pineapple strike in 1947 was a tough one. When I got to Hawaii I found that negotiations had been dragging on for months. Labor and management were dead set in their opinions.

"This presented a serious problem in 'face-saving,' because the strike had gone so far that neither side was willing to give in. We knocked their heads

together a little and finally came up with enough concessions from both management and labor so that a wage settlement was agreed upon and the industry went back to work. And just in time to save the crop, too.

"It all boils down to this. Mediation is a matter of influencing the parties in the disputes to solve their own problems. Nobody really wants strikes, neither workers nor employer. They're engaged in psychological warfare. Keep them both off dead center and eventually they'll get together.

"The only purpose the outsider like me can serve is to convince both sides that it is a problem which they alone can solve, and try to keep them working at it.

"We try to persuade them to think for themselves, to give and to take—which is the true spirit of collective bargaining. There is always some right and some wrong on both sides."

Sounds easy when Professor Feinsinger tells about it, doesn't it? What he doesn't explain is the long hours of boning up on the dispute before he even makes an appearance. Or the wearisome midnight sessions in an hotel room struggling first for common ground and then for the all-important concessions.

Nor does he hint at the invaluable stage props which make Feinsinger

NEXT MONTH

**HERE COMES THE CENTEN-
NIAL! A complete preview of
your University of Wisconsin's
100th birthday party.**

**WHAT "CURRICULUM B" IS
ALL ABOUT. An outline of
the University's new pro-
gram of integrated liberal
studies. By Prof. ROBERT
POOLEY, PhD '32.**

unique as a strike doctor. Like the plentiful supply of liquid refreshments to keep tongues wagging. And like the never ending supply of rough-and-ready gags to break the ice and help the boys come to terms.

When Feinsinger opened up the maritime discussions for example, he didn't pound on the table with a gavel like a ponderous professor and come forth with a learned dissertation on the Wagner Act. He cleared his throat, leaned back, and cracked:

"Well, boys, you might as well realize you're just like the old maid. You're going to get violated anyway, so you might as well sit back and enjoy it."

And when he was working frantically on the Hawaiian sugar dispute, he kept three bellhops busy building up a cache of bourbon so that the conference wouldn't run dry after the curfew hour.

This is all not to say that Feinsinger simply jests and floats his way into a strike settlement. It just demonstrates his recognition that strikes are a problem in human relations as he says, and that he uses human, practical means to help him over the difficult technical hurdles involved.

What are the deep-stated philosophies underlying the amazing success of this No. 1 mediator? At the outset Feinsinger is a firm believer in industrial self-government. He is convinced that the rules of industry must be the strong beliefs of both labor and management.

"I haven't been in a single case where the threat of force by the government has been a material factor in averting or settling a strike," he maintains.

Feinsinger is consequently not too happy about the controversial Taft-Hartley Act.

"We need the agreement of both segments of industry in order for a strong economic nation to exist," he says. "I have always been against the enforcement of penalties to achieve an end, and I believe that to the extent the government steps into the labor-management picture, the parties will lack the incentive to solve their own problems. In theory the act is a good one, but are we not paying too high a price for it? It isn't good to discriminate against one branch of industry for the benefit of the other.

"This is legislation in the field of human relations, and while Congress may draft the most perfectly balanced system in the world, it won't work if it doesn't get acceptance by both sides."

He adds:

"Special courts to handle labor disputes are just another form of compulsory arbitration. We had such a system during the war and we just couldn't wait to get rid of it.

"You can't regulate wages without leading inevitably to regulation of prices and profits. If they really mean what they say about wanting a competitive economic system, they should keep all parts of it free, and not just try to clamp down on one part."

Feinsinger also favors management combining, just as labor organizations do, into industry-wide groups for purposes of collective bargaining. He quotes a dissenting opinion of the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1896 which declared that "there is no use setting our face against combinations, because we are living in an age of combinations."

He declares, "There are a lot of back-room agreements in industry now on labor, and they should be made out in the open. What one segment of an industry does affects all the others."

The country is now in a breathing spell between the first round of strikes which followed the end of the war and a possible second round, caused by the inflationary spiral, according to Professor Feinsinger.

"Chances for labor peace are pretty good, if business and labor have any statesmanship," he says. "Collective bargaining is the only real insurance of stability in industrial relations."

* * *

Out of 20 years as a theoretical professor of labor law and practical strike mediator, Feinsinger has evolved a five-point program to reduce strikes in major industries.

The program involves a top management-labor conference, greater use of collective bargaining, improvement of the processes of mediation and concilia-

tion, encouragement of voluntary arbitration, and experiment with new settlement techniques.

Here is the Feinsinger formula in his own words:

1. *Labor-management conference*: "I think a conference of the top leaders in industry, business and labor should be held with the government sitting in

as moderator, to draw up a code of principles. This code would seek to effectuate the process of collective bargaining, and would also provide a procedure for handling breakdown of bargaining in nationally-important industries. We had this procedure during the war, and the economic future of America is just as much in jeopardy

as the political future was after Pearl Harbor.

"As part of the program, I hope that labor would agree not to exercise its right to strike, and management would agree not to lock out. The war experience has taught me that if even a few men at the top agree, the effect will be widespread."

2. *Collective bargaining*: "We really haven't tried collective bargaining to any extent in the mass production industries. There was just three years of it, from 1937 until war controls were imposed, and since the war ended, we have had only a few months of real collective bargaining.

"I believe that better progress could be made in collective bargaining if the top executives took part in it. Nor should we be doing things to discourage collective bargaining, like efforts to break down unions, or to pass repressive legislation."

3. *Mediation and conciliation*: "Let's try to perfect the processes of conciliation and mediation, as supplements to collective bargaining. There is a lot of room for improvement. One step would be real financial support for the Conciliation Service. Those boys are the real unsung heroes. Nobody ever hears about the great number of disputes they settle, and it is only the unsuccessful cases that get public attention."

4. *Voluntary arbitration*: "We should encourage and extend the use of voluntary arbitration. Contrary to a belief in some quarters, unions have been trying for years to get arbitration of grievances arising out of contracts, and industry is now beginning to go along with this program. Arbitration of contracts is also growing. One handicap is a lack of really capable arbitrators."

5. *Use of new techniques*: "We should experiment with new techniques, such as fact-finding boards. Where these boards were used, even though their findings were not always immediately accepted, they were usually the basis for a settlement, or gave 'something to shoot at' in negotiation. Other new techniques are the mayor's advisory committee in New York, the similar Toledo plan, and the Vermont plan which provides a management-labor group, without the public.

"In every city we could use such a group, made up of public-spirited citizens with no axe to grind, who could be ready to step into any dispute and assist in settling it."

Feinsinger would be the first to admit that no amount of fancy blueprints like this will solve America's labor problems. But he does insist that study and planning are important, that continual playing-by-ear is foolish.

In between teaching in the old stone Law Building at Wisconsin and enjoying a quiet home life in Madison with his family, Strike Doctor Feinsinger keeps a close watch on the national scene. Through the cooperation of Pres. E. B. Fred he has a standing agreement with the University that he can take off from the campus whenever the phone rings and the Secretary of Labor says,

"Nate, get out there and settle that strike!"

Teachers' Union Campaigns To Raise Faculty Salaries

THE 135-MEMBER University of Wisconsin Teachers' Union is campaigning to restore real faculty incomes to pre-war standards in order to prevent further loss of outstanding teaching personnel.

"The current salary level is still below the pre-war real income level," according to James S. Earley, MA '34, associate professor of economics and vice-president of the Teachers' Union. He explains that continued increases in the cost of living have more than offset recent salary boosts. Because of this factor, he describes the University's hold on many of its highly qualified teachers as "precarious."

The local Teachers' Union is affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers and the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. In addition to pledging itself to furthering the welfare of the faculty in the matter of salaries and working conditions, the Union is actively concerned with the housing problem, maintains a legislative committee to lobby for the good of the field of education, insists on academic freedom, and strives for progress in general educational policy.

In addition to Vice-President Earley, the present officers are Paul T. Ellsworth, professor of economics, president; Miss Helen I. Clarke, x'31, as-

sociate professor of social work, treasurer; and Paul L. MacKendrick, assistant professor of classics, secretary. All full-time and assistant faculty members, as well as research workers, are eligible for membership.

It is generally believed that the Union provided the major impetus toward the realization during the current year of a \$400 adjustment on all faculty salaries, based on a 20 per cent increase on the first \$2000. The boost grew out of a detailed study on the need for higher salaries submitted by the Union to a faculty committee and the University administration in April, 1947. Copies were also presented to the Board of Regents, the Legislature, and the press.

The study graphically illustrated how the cost of living index had skyrocketed 53 per cent in the period, 1940-47, while University salaries, in terms of actual purchasing power, had dropped an average of 20 per cent. As an indication of the disparity between teachers' income and that in other fields, the study showed that at the same time per capita income in the state rose by 50 per cent and the real average income of employees in manufacturing industries increased by 18 per cent.

The report likewise included facts to show how faculty salaries were being substantially increased at most of the country's universities. At three neighboring universities, in particular, the excess of average salaries over Wisconsin's ranged from \$324 for instructors to \$1,943 for professors.

In the seven months since the Union's statistical compilation, the breach between income and purchasing power has become "increasingly wider," according to Earley. The November cost-of-living index, he points out, was 62 per cent higher than that of 1940. The latest figures on faculty salaries, obtained from a report of a University committee made at a faculty meeting Nov. 3, 1947, indicate that only instructors have displayed a proportionately high gain, a 46 per cent increase. Increases in the seven-year period for professors, associate professors, and assistant professors range from 30 to 34 per cent.

When asked whether he personally endorses the right of teachers to strike, Professor Earley declares that in general he doesn't. He doesn't rule it out entirely, however, because he believes that there may possibly be a time when it will be the teacher's only effective weapon.



PAUL ELLSWORTH, professor of economics, is president of the University of Wisconsin Teachers' Union.

W.A.R.F. REPORT

THIS IS THE short story of an idea.

It is the story of an idea which has made millions of children healthier and millions of dollars for the public.

It is the story of the blazing of a new trail in science, health, and education.

In the words of Dr. Harry L. Russell, former dean of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, it is the story of an experiment in "socializing profits that may arise from patent procedure so that society at large rather than an individual may receive such profits."

This is the story of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. It is not the detailed story, because that telling will take a book. This is an outline of WARF history—a brief account of 23 years of Foundation service—prepared especially for the Wisconsin alumni to whom the Foundation owes its first allegiance.

Let's Go Back to the Beginning

The story begins like this:

For many years it had been known that cod-liver oil could help rickets (a disease especially prevalent in childhood and characterized by weak bones.) In 1919, German scientists, experimenting with children suffering from rickets, found that they could be cured by treating them with ultra-violet rays from a quartz mercury vapor lamp. Then five years later, English investigators, working with rats afflicted with rickets, secured growth in these sick rats by feeding them tissues taken from live rats that had been treated and cured with ultra-violet rays.

A young (38 year old) biochemist at the University of Wisconsin by the name of Harry Steenbock, already famous for his work on vitamin A, became interested prior to 1923 in vitamin D, the rickets-curing factor. He had a great idea. Scientists believed that the almost magic action from the ultra-violet rays was successful only with living bodies. But Dr. Steenbock was first to conceive of and produce a health-giving-effect of those rays upon *other than the living body*. He first took an ordinary ration for rats—containing hog millet, casein, and salts—and exposed that ration to ultra-violet rays from his mercury vapor lamp, then fed it to rachitic rats—and the rats got well. Then he took another leap into the dark. If these rays will work on a ration, he asked himself, why won't they work on oils? He decided to try olive oil.

Under his mercury lamp he placed a pan of oil. He fed this oil to rats suffering from rickets—and in three weeks they were cured. Rats fed untreated olive oil died.

Dr. Steenbock Makes a Great Discovery

Steenbock spent night and day in his laboratory on the Wisconsin campus. He treated other oils and fats. Always the food treated with the ultra-violet rays cured sick rats. Then he tried the experiment on other animals.

Through a thousand experiments, Dr. Steenbock and his lab assistants proved that all sorts of foods could be activated with ultra-violet rays and given the strange property of bone-building and rickets-curing. In short, he discovered and substantiated a method for the artificial irradiation of foodstuffs to create vitamin D.

He Had Four Alternatives

Now once he had made this great discovery, Harry Steenbock had four alternatives.

1. *He could make the sentimental gesture of "giving it to the whole world."* There was good precedence on his home campus for such a move. Prof. Stephen M. Babcock had invented an immensely valuable test for butter-fat in 1890 and had presented it to the public. It is not being unfair to say, however, that this well-meaning generosity on the part of Dr. Babcock actually delayed from the public the benefits of the Babcock test by 10 years. The discovery was exploited by dairy-laboratory equipment manufacturers so carelessly that at one time the Babcock test was very nearly discredited because of improperly calibrated measuring glasses used by irresponsible persons. Not until the Federal Government stepped in and standardized the test was the public protected. Even then, not one cent of revenue ever accrued to the University from Dr. Babcock's discovery.

Professor Steenbock realized that if he were to follow the lead of his predecessor, companies not operating in the public interest would exploit vitamin D. Furthermore, he knew that the University of Wisconsin would receive no financial returns.

2. *He could patent his irradiation discovery himself.* Indeed, one concern approached him with a royalty contract for \$900,000 for only part of the



★ In the fall of 1925 there was organized on the University of Wisconsin campus a corporation with the avowed purpose to "promote, encourage, and aid scientific investigation and research at the University." Between then and now the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation has been alternately damned for taking milk from the mouths of babies and extolled as a great social tool for taking discoveries made on public funds and returning to that public the fruits of such discoveries. What are the facts? Here is a short but authoritative life and times of the WARF.

By WARD ROSS, '25

General Manager and Counsel of
the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation,

and

CLAY SCHOENFELD, '41

Editor of the *Wisconsin Alumnus*

rights. But Dr. Steenbock was not interested in personal gain.

3. *He could turn it over to the University.* He did offer the discovery to the Board of Regents. But the University had neither funds nor organization for going into business.

4. *There could be created a special foundation for the purpose of patenting and handling the wide commercial application of his discovery in the interests of mankind everywhere, and for funneling back royalties to his University for further scientific investigation.*

This matter was discussed by Dr. Steenbock with Dean Charles S. Slichter, then head of the Graduate School. Dean Slichter called a meeting of prominent and interested alumni which meeting resulted in the organization of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

This was a new idea, a social experiment that broke new ground. A private corporation was to function in developing a business, but profits, instead of going to stockholders, were to be utilized in the public interest in the form of support for research in the natural sciences at a state university.

That is how the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation began.

Other universities had been offered patentable ideas before by their staff members who were willing that possible profits might be devoted to public rather than private use. Committees had been formed, sometimes made of special faculty groups, sometimes a combination of regent and faculty membership. Such combinations, however well intentioned, were not customarily in position to do business with dispatch. Where such cumbersome machinery had been tried, experience had generally demonstrated that, sooner or later, it became necessary to establish outside business connections before success could be attained.

So a private corporation was formed with the consent and approval of the Board of Regents and the president of the University. The purpose of this administrative device was to get quick action where business was to be done.

The University of Wisconsin was first among state-controlled institutions of learning to experiment in this novel method of handling patentable matters.

The Foundation Is Organized

The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, a corporation not for private profit, was organized in December 1925.

The business and purposes of the corporation were set forth to be "to promote, encourage and aid scientific investigation and research at the University of Wisconsin by the faculty, staff, alumni and students thereof, and those associated therewith, and to provide or assist in providing the means and machinery by which their scientific discoveries, inventions and processes may be developed, applied and patented, and the public and commercial uses thereof determined, and by which such utilization or disposition may be made of such discoveries, inventions and processes, and patent rights or interests therein, as may be of benefit to mankind or as may tend to stimulate and promote and provide funds for further scientific investigation and research within said University or colleges or departments thereof."

Since its organization, the WARF has been governed by a Board of Trustees, the number of which has varied from five to 10. These Trustees, who serve without any compensation, are all alumni of the University of Wisconsin. No members of the Wisconsin staff or faculty are, or shall be, Trustees of the Foundation.

FICTION: The WARF has directed its funds into University of Wisconsin research projects from which might come profitable patents.

FACT: Expenditure of WARF research funds is in the hands of the Research Committee of the faculty, with no strings attached to the grants by the WARF except that they be used for research in the natural sciences. As Harry L. Russell, '88, former agriculture dean, explains it: "The Foundation job is to earn the money and give it to the University. The professors' job is to spend it as wisely as they know how."

Here is a list of the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation and their occupations when the Foundation was established and under way:

Thomas E. Brittingham, Wilmington, Dela.; Timothy Brown, attorney-at-law, Madison, Wis.; George I. Haight, attorney-at-law, Chicago, Ill.; L. M. Hanks, president of First National Bank, Madison, Wis., and president, Central Wisconsin Trust Co., Madison, Wis.; William S. Kies, W. S. Kies & Co., New York City. (A short time later, Judge Evan A. Evans of Chicago was added.)

Under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, the Foundation has a full-time staff of personnel for the purpose of conducting its regular business operations.

The WARF operations include the following:

1. The administration of patents on inventions.
2. The conducting of a specialized processing operation in the dairy field.
3. The operation of a testing laboratory for the biological assaying of many nutritional factors such as vitamins, minerals, and insecticides.

The Foundation maintains offices in Madison, Chicago, and New York. Its main office is at Madison and all of its operations there, formerly conducted in space rented from the University of Wisconsin, are now consolidated in the Foundation's own buildings located on Walnut St. near the United States Forest Products Laboratory. At that location the Foundation occupies a sin-

FICTION: The WARF is a drug combine.

FACT: The WARF is a foundation, not for private profit, established to protect the public from unscrupulous commercialism, to secure wide-spread use of the products and processes it regulates, and to endow research at the University of Wisconsin.

gle-story laboratory building and a four-story laboratory and office building.

The Foundation came into being, as we have said, as a mechanism to handle the widely heralded invention, made by Professor Steenbock of the biochemistry department of the University in 1925, relating to the production of vitamin D in medicinal products and foods by activation with ultra-violet rays. The Steenbock invention was, after its completion, patented in the United States and in many foreign countries and was the first invention administered by the Foundation. The first license under the Steenbock patent went to the Quaker Oats Company.

The plan of organization was also made broad enough to permit the Foundation Trustees to accept any other proffers of patentable ideas. Hardly a month passes in which the executive office is not called upon to counsel with University staff members or alumni who seek opinions as to the patentability of their ideas. So experienced in such matters has the WARF become that it is frequently being petitioned to act as an agent by colleges and organizations outside of Wisconsin.

What WARF Is and Isn't

The Foundation is a corporate entity separate and apart from and in no way controlled by the University administration or its governing Board of Regents. It has been the policy of the Foundation to benefit the public by making annual grants, in accordance with its Articles of Organization, of funds for research in the natural sciences at the University of Wisconsin. The amount of these annual grants has approximated the investment income of the Foundation on its portfolio of real estate investments, bonds, mortgages, common and preferred stocks.

Funds given by the Foundation to the University are administered solely under the direction of the University's Research Committee. It has annually been the practice for the Research Committee to outline to the Foundation its need of funds for the carrying on of proposed research work and for the Foundation then to make grants in the amounts indicated by the Research Committee. *The amount of these annual grants from the Foundation to the University now aggregates some \$3,890,000.* These grants have involved a total of 1,852 different research projects. We'll elaborate on these figures later.

In the granting of funds for research at Wisconsin, the Foundation strictly adheres to the policy of "never crossing the campus line." The Foundation never in any way dictates, guides, or suggests the nature of the research work to be done by research workers at the University on funds supplied by the Foundation. The nature of such research work is solely under the control of the University's Research Committee. Funds granted by the Foundation are granted with absolutely no "strings" attached. If a research worker, working on a WARF grant, makes a patentable invention, the Foundation has no vested rights whatever in this invention by reason of having supplied money without which

the invention could not have been made. In other words, the researcher is under no obligation to turn over to the Foundation any such invention. He is wholly free to dispose of the fruits of his efforts as he chooses. An assignment by him to the Foundation is always upon a purely voluntary basis.

Just as the WARF is a distinct corporate entity from the University, so has it no connection with two other organizations with which it is frequently, and easily, confused—the Wisconsin Alumni Association and the University of Wisconsin Foundation.

The Alumni Association was organized in 1861 as a body of alumni and former students of Wisconsin to “promote by organized effort the best interests of the University.” It publishes the monthly *Wisconsin Alumnus* and in other ways stimulates interest in and support for the University.

The University of Wisconsin Foundation, set up in 1945, is a group of alumni and friends of the University who are seeking to raise gifts and bequests for it. These funds will be used to create scholarships and fellowships, endow special professorships, purchase valuable equipment, and generally to aid the University in securing funds for purposes for which the legislature cannot be expected to make provision. The Foundation is now engaged in a \$5,000,000 Centennial Fund campaign.

Some of the same alumni who are prominent in Association and University Foundation work are also members of the WARF’s Board of Trustees, but the accidental connection between the three organizations ceases there.

WARF Started with an Idea

As we have said, prior to the organization of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation in 1925, Professor Steenbock had made his truly epoch-making discovery that vitamin D could be created in pharmaceutical products and foods by treatment of them with ultra-violet rays. He had applied for a patent on his invention.

After the organization of the Foundation, Dr. Steenbock assigned to it his then-pending applications for patents.

Most educational foundations start with considerable invested capital. The Foundation started with a fund of \$900, representing \$100 contributed by each of the nine original members of the Foundation. Its sole assets were these \$900 and Dr. Steenbock’s idea and patent application which he had financed personally.

Dr. Steenbock’s inventions, it is worth repeating, were the result of his long and painstaking period of research. For many years he had been studying in the general field of animal nutrition, in which these inventions lie. Particularly, he had been concerned with the cause of loss of calcium from the body, the nature and storage of vitamin A, and the requirements for growth. His vitamin D discovery was in no sense accidental or unrelated to his research work—on the contrary, it was the culmination of a long period of careful investigation.

The Foundation proceeded under the theory that a patent and its public-spirited administration is necessary to protect a discovery from misuse.

Dr. Steenbock’s discovery, being basic and pioneer in character, was consequently of very broad scope. It was early apparent that this discovery would find commercial application in connection with a wide variety of products, including many different kinds of foods and pharmaceutical preparations. It thus was clear that the commercial development of the inventions would involve not simply licensing arrangements with one specific industry, or even perhaps with a few concerns in one specific industry, but would involve a complex licensing program, covering a variety of branches of the food and drug industries.

Three Great Objectives

From the outset of its handling of the Steenbock patents, the Foundation had several objectives. These were:

1. To protect the public from fraudulent claims and quackery.
2. To facilitate the wide-spread distribution of vitamin D to children and to make them strong-boned and free from rickets.
3. To provide funds for research in the natural sciences at the University of Wisconsin.

All three of these objectives have been accomplished to a degree which has far surpassed early hopes and expectations. Let’s see how.

But first, let’s take a look at what might have happened without a WARF.

The Steenbock discovery was capable of misuse by quacks and others, and unless properly administered would constitute a tool in the hands of fraudulent advertisers and unscrupulous business men. The inventions, having been among the most important inventions made in 25 or more years, received a very considerable amount of publicity, both in the lay press and in technical journals. The nature of the inventions was such that they peculiarly lent themselves to unscrupulous use.

A particular food substance, when treated by ultra-violet rays, is not changed in taste, color, smell, or other physical characteristics. The only way the increase in vitamin D content of such a treated food can be determined is by a complicated biological assay, involving the use of rats and taking a considerable period of time. At the time of these discoveries vitamins were becoming popular in the public mind. Though there were many first class concerns showing great interest there were also manufacturers of a variety of foods and medicinal products who were anxious to seize upon the inventions and exploit them to the detriment of the public.

To illustrate this point, Dr. Russell, formerly in active charge of the operations of the Foundation, tells this story:

“One day in Chicago, shortly after Steenbock’s discovery had been announced in the press, I saw a crowd of people before the show window of a leading State Street drug store watch-

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION

December 31, 1947

Assets

CURRENT ASSETS	\$ 319,778.42
(Cash in Banks, Accounts Receivable, Inventories)	
INVESTMENTS	11,586,589.93
(Stocks, bonds, mortgages, real estate)	
BUILDINGS, LAND and OTHER ASSETS	566,576.94
TOTAL ASSETS	\$12,472,945.29

Liabilities and Capital Accounts

CURRENT LIABILITIES	\$ 48,528.31
(Royalties due inventors, withholding taxes)	
GRANTS PAYABLE TO UNIV. OF WIS.	581,224.58
(Current and accumulated grants)	
RESERVES	1,045,788.66
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS:	
A. EARNED SURPLUS	10,796,503.74
B. CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS ..	900.00
TOTAL	\$12,472,945.29

ing a demonstration of Steenbock's discovery of irradiation. Cottonseed oil, as it slowly dropped from a bottle onto a revolving glass plate, was being illuminated with the light of an ordinary Mazda lamp. The product was exposed for only a few seconds and the collected oil was being handed out to a waiting crowd at \$1.00 a bottle. To prevent such barefaced frauds on the public was one of the prime objectives of the Foundation".

WARF Protected the Public

To protect the public the WARF Board of Trustees early laid down and thereafter followed several policies.

These are:

1. *Limiting licenses to proper carriers for Vitamin D.* Generally speaking, desirable carriers are those foods which are consumed extensively by the babies and children who need vitamin D most, which are consumed regularly as part of the daily diet, and which themselves contain important minerals or are usually consumed with other foods (such as milk) which contain such minerals. The Foundation always considered milk, bread, cereals, and certain accessory food products as the most desirable carriers for vitamin D. Since its organization the Foundation was besieged by applicants for the use of the Steenbock process in connection with everything from chewing gum, hair tonic, pretzels, and beer to pillows, cigarettes, and sorghum. In turning down such applications the Foundation, of course, was turning down thousands of dollars in royalties, but it was likewise protecting the public. In short, the good name of the University and the Foundation was not to be exploited through licensing where there was no inherent justification for vitamin D fortification of the product.

2. *Controlling the advertising of licensees so as to prevent false, fraudulent, and exaggerated advertising claims by appropriate clauses in license agreements.*

3. *Controlling the vitamin D potency of licensed products by appropriate provisions in license agreements.* The main purposes of this policy were, on the one hand, to prevent a manufacturer from adding such a negligible quantity of vitamin D so as to be of no practical benefit to the consumer; and on the other hand to discourage manufacturers from fortifying food products to medicinal levels.

4. *Testing of licensed products by extensive biological assays in the Foundation's own laboratory.* The Foundation was under no legal obligation to protect the public in this fashion but it felt a moral obligation to do so. As pointed out before, neither the presence of vitamin D nor the amount of vitamin D extant in a product can be detected except by animal tests, and since vitamin D, either when produced by direct irradiation of the product or when added to the product in concentrated form, does not affect the color, taste, smell, or other physical characteristics of the product, the Trustees felt it their duty at the outset to test products of licensees for vitamin D content as part of the Foundation's public service function. Up to December 31, 1945, at which time all of the Founda-

tion's licenses under the Steenbock patents were terminated, the Foundation had expended \$370,354 in maintaining and operating its testing laboratory for the purpose of testing licensed vitamin D products. Some 18,000 white rats per year were used in this work. To December 31, 1945, 162,400 white rats had been used in the Foundation's laboratory on vitamin D assay work. Several skilled employees were constantly engaged in assisting in the operation of the Foundation's laboratory. In addition to the Foundation's own laboratory, 12 other laboratories, located from coast to coast, did continuous testing work for the Foundation, on perishable food products, pri-

FICTION: Prices on various vitamin D products dropped substantially after the expiration of the Steenbock patent in 1945.

FACT: Retail prices of vitamin D capsules, for instance, have remained virtually unchanged since 1942. At the time the patents were dedicated to the public, the WARF royalty on a bottle of 100 massive dose vitamin D capsules retailing for about \$4.50 was 5 cents. The waiving of this fee could not and did not have an appreciable affect on the price.

FICTION: WARF royalties forced up the price of irradiated fluid milk.

FACT: WARF royalties on a quart of vitamin D milk were never more than 1/4th of a cent and ranged down to 1/50th of a cent. But state and federal codes forced milk dealers to sell irradiated milk at a premium. The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets, for instance, ruled that vitamin D milk was a special product and therefore must be sold at a price 1 cent higher than ordinary milk.

marily vitamin D milk which could not be transported over great distances for testing in Madison. In addition to the assaying of licensed products the Foundation did extensive work in its own laboratory on other phases of the subject. For example, the first standard vitamin D preparation in the United States was made and standardized in the Foundation's laboratory in 1930. The first standard unit for vitamin D—the Steenbock unit—was formulated and announced in 1930.

The Foundation cooperated with manufacturers of irradiating equipment, particularly irradiators adaptable for the treatment of fluid and evaporated milk, in designing and testing

such equipment for efficient operation. Also, the Foundation carried on extensive work in its laboratory in determining the stability of vitamin D in many food and pharmaceutical preparations.

5. *Carrying on clinical experiments in connection with various vitamin D preparations.* It was the Foundation's policy from its inception not to grant licenses under the Steenbock patents until the licensed product had been demonstrated to be clinically effective. Extensive clinical work was carried on with Viosterol (one of the most widely used forms of concentrated vitamin D) before that product was permitted to be introduced upon the market by the Foundation's pharmaceutical licensees. The same is true with regard to irradiated vitamin D milks, both fluid and evaporated. At their own cost much of this clinical work was carried on by licensees of the Foundation, or groups of the Foundation's licensees, such as the individual pharmaceutical manufacturers, and for the evaporated milk licensees by the Irradiated Evaporated Milk Institute. However, the Foundation on its own conducted extensive clinical tests. Up to December 31, 1945, \$198,906 had been expended by the Foundation for clinical tests on vitamin D products.

6. *Education of the public as to the need for vitamin D and advantages of its use.* For many years the Foundation has maintained a staff, headed by Dr. Henry T. Scott, for disseminating information concerning vitamin D and vitamin D products to the general public and to the medical profession.

The result of the Foundation's educational and promotional work on vitamin D has been greatly to increase the extent of knowledge on that subject. In the language of Dr. Philip C. Jeans of the University of Iowa Medical School, one of the most prominent clinical investigators of vitamin D in the United States:

"And the knowledge on the part of physicians and of parents has increased to the extent that probably there exist now few mothers in this country and certainly no physicians who do not know that vitamin D in some form is a necessary part of the infant's regimen".

These six policies have made it possible for the Foundation handsomely to live up to its No. 1 objective: to protect the public from fraudulent claims and quackery and to prevent misuse of the Steenbock inventions. Spurning money for money's sake, the Foundation aimed to benefit every family in the United States.

WARF Spread Vitamin D

To make vitamin D produced by the Steenbock process, and products containing such vitamin D, widely available to the consuming public at reasonable prices, the Foundation laid down in the early days of its operations and followed through the years two policies:

1. *To charge very low royalties so as to induce widespread adoption and use of the Steenbock process.*

2. *To grant a large number of licenses to reputable manufacturers.*

In the early days of the Foundation, its royalties were higher than in later years. In those early days, no one—certainly not the Foundation's Board of Trustees—knew how low royalties should be to encourage wide-spread use of the Steenbock patents and at the same time be sufficient to provide funds for the cost of testing and administration and for scientific research at the University of Wisconsin. Whenever the Foundation felt that Steenbock vitamin D would be made more widely available to the public by royalty reductions in various fields, it voluntarily reduced such royalties. To obtain initial distribution, some exclusive rights had to be granted. But in certain fields, where exclusive rights had earlier been granted to an individual company or group of companies, the Foundation drastically reduced royalty rates in order to open up such an exclusively licensed field to obtain wider distribution of Steenbock vitamin D products.

Illustrative of the insignificant royalties charged by the Foundation are the following:

Per can of evaporated milk, royalties ranged from 1/32¢ to 1/48¢.

Per quart of bottled milk, royalties ranged from 1/4¢ to 1/50¢.

Per bottle of 100 multi-vitamin capsules, retailing in the drug store for between \$2.50 and \$7.50, royalties in 1942 were 1/2¢ and dropped as low as 1/20¢ in 1945.

For sufficient vitamin D to supply a child with his minimum daily requirement of vitamin D for nearly seven years, 10¢ (in 1942).

During the period of its administration of the Steenbock patents, the Foundation granted a total of some 400 licenses to manufacturers in many fields, notwithstanding its rigid requirement that only proper products and reputable concerns be licensed. A partial list of licensed products includes bottled milk, evaporated milk and other dairy products, cereal breakfast foods, flour, bread, crackers, biscuits, yeast, malted health foods, and many other food products for human consumption; a wide variety of pharmaceutical products including viosterol, cod liver oil with viosterol, oleum percomorphum with viosterol, practically all the leading vitamin capsules and tablets, and various elixers, emulsions, wafers and other sorts of pharmaceutical preparations; poultry feeds; and animal feeds for consumption by dairy cattle, pigs, dogs, cats, foxes and the like.

As a result of the Foundation's policy of seeking widespread distribution of vitamin D by low royalties and the issuance of a plurality of licenses, Steenbock vitamin D rapidly became available to the consuming public on a world-wide basis.

In the United States, for example:

Over half of all evaporated milk consumed by the late 1930s had its vitamin D content increased by the Steenbock process, the pre-war total being equivalent to some 1,310,000,000 quarts of bottled milk a year. This licensed product was available in every hamlet throughout the country.

FICTION: The WARF issued exclusive licenses for the irradiation of milk.

FACT: Irradiation of fluid milk was always available to anyone willing to abide by supervision and regulation in the public interest.

Vitamin D fluid milk, produced by the Steenbock process, was available in more than 125 cities and towns at the time the unexpired Steenbock patents were dedicated. Every drug store in the country carried dozens of the many different types of pharmaceutical products containing Steenbock vitamin D.

As a result of Dr. Steenbock's inventions and with improved processing techniques and royalty reductions put into effect by the Foundation in later years, at the time of expiration of the main Steenbock patent in 1945 vitamin D was the lowest-priced of the then known vitamins on the basis of established minimum daily requirements. It cost a mother less to supply her child with his requirements of vitamin D than with the same child's requirements of vitamin A, vitamin B₁, vitamin B₂, vitamin C or any other then known vitamin.

WARF Fought Rickets

It is now generally accepted by the medical profession that during the past 25 years the incidence of rickets and tetany has greatly decreased. Dr. Jeans has testified that the decrease has been a gradual one, starting in the early 1920's, but that by 1941 it was so great that one could then see practically no active rickets in babies. He stated:

"It is most difficult to find satisfactory material with which to do our teaching to the medical students for both rickets and tetany".

The making of the Steenbock inventions, the commercial use of these inventions by licensees, and the Foundation's work in administering the Steenbock patents on those inventions, including its educational program, have not, of course, been the only factors in the decrease of rickets referred to by Dr. Jeans. However, they have without question been important factors. Prior to the Steenbock inventions prac-

FICTION: The WARF capriciously restricted the amount of vitamin D that might go into such products as milk and cereals.

FACT: Restriction was quite necessary in the eyes of the American Medical Association so that food could be offered merely as a prophylactic and not as a medicant.

tically the only known rich source of vitamin D was cod liver oil. This was a sharp tasting product, particularly in those days, and could not always be tolerated by large numbers of infants and children. Dr. Steenbock's inventions made available to the public not only vitamin D foods, such as the vitamin D milks, but also the product viosterol, a tasteless, odorless, highly potent antirachitic which could be and has been widely administered both as a pharmaceutical preparation, and as an ingredient of pharmaceutical preparations, to infants and children. The availability of viosterol as such an antirachitic and the availability of vitamin D foods, particularly fluid and evaporated milks, on a wide scale have uncontestedly been vastly important contributions to the significant decrease in rickets.

The Foundation thus was wholly successful in its second main objective in the administration of the Steenbock patents: achieving widespread distribution of Steenbock vitamin D with a marked reduction—indeed, almost complete elimination—of vitamin D-deficiency diseases.

WARF Supports Research

Since its organization in 1925, until the present time, the Foundation, as we have pointed out, has made grants for research in the natural sciences at the University of Wisconsin aggregating \$3,889,919.

In addition, the Foundation has accumulated capital assets, mostly in the form of mortgages, real estate, bonds, common stocks and preferred stocks, the book value of which as of December 31, 1947 was \$12,472,945. This permanent fund constitutes an endowment, the income of which assures the University of Wisconsin of substantial annual grants for research for the benefit of future generations in the years to come.

Thus the Foundation has accomplished its third main objective in administering the Steenbock patents, the building up of a substantial endowment fund, the income from which will assure ample research funds annually for the University of Wisconsin for all time to come.

No Monopoly on Vitamin D

In the past many persons have apparently been under the false impression that the Foundation, through its ownership of the Steenbock patents, "had a monopoly in vitamin D". This is not true. The fact of the matter is that prior to Dr. Steenbock's inventions cod liver oil had long been known as the most important source of vitamin D, and notwithstanding that the Steenbock inventions made an important contribution in supplementing cod liver oil with viosterol, vitamin D fortified foods, etc., even today cod liver oil is a widely used source of vitamin D. This is particularly true when fields of animal and poultry nutrition, as well as human nutrition and medicine, are considered.

Furthermore, there are today on the market many other vitamin D preparations not made by the Steenbock process. In the fish liver oil field, in addi-

tion to cod liver oil and concentrates made from it, there are other fish liver oils and concentrates made from them which are rich in vitamin D. Livers of the tuna, shark, dog fish and other fish contain varied quantities of vitamin D, and these products have during the past 20 years come into fairly wide commercial use. Also, there are today available upon the market other forms of what might be called synthetic vitamin D. That is, there are processes for activating ergosterol and other provitamin substances which do not make use of ultra-violet rays, and did not come under the Steenbock patents.

It is correct to state only that the Foundation, through its Steenbock patents, merely controlled *one* method of producing vitamin D, and in no sense did it ever have any monopoly—patent monopoly or otherwise—on vitamin D.

Foreign Patent Situation

Neither at the beginning of its operations nor today has the Foundation maintained a foreign staff or organization to handle foreign patents turned over to it. As a result, in the Steenbock situation and in others later, foreign patents (other than those in Canada, which can be conveniently administered from the United States), were usually handled either by foreign licensees who were empowered to grant sub-licenses, or by the granting of an exclusive license, in a given foreign country, to one outstanding firm.

Both procedures were employed with respect to the foreign Steenbock patents. Glaxo Laboratories (formerly Joseph Nathan & Company, Ltd.), an old, established British pharmaceutical and baby food manufacturer with branches or plants well distributed throughout the world (Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, Cuba, several South and Central American countries, etc.) was granted a license under the Steenbock patents throughout the world (except for the United States, where it did no business, and Germany), with an accompanying right to sub-license others.

In Germany, the situation was handled somewhat differently. The Steenbock patent, then in the application stage (not issued) was exclusively licensed in 1928 to a large and well known chemical concern, I. G. Farben Industrie Aktiengesellschaft, commonly known as the I. G. The I. G. license

was in usual form and contained the usual terms found in patent licenses. The I. G. was put to heavy expenses in the early years in having to defend a series of oppositions filed against the issuance of the Steenbock German patent. Notwithstanding this, the I. G. paid to the Foundation for research at the University of Wisconsin an aggregate of \$142,738. After Hitler's rise to power in 1933—over five years after the issuance of the I. G. license—the I. G. apparently became thoroughly Nazified and today officers serving it in the war period are being tried by an American military court for the war crimes with which they are charged. The Foundation Trustees for a period of many years obtained substantial annual payments from Germany for Dr. Steenbock's inventions. These payments continued until May 19, 1941, a year and a half after the start of World War II and only a few months prior to this country's entry into that war, in the face of the fact that the Hitler regime had forced I. G. Farben to repudiate almost all of its other foreign contracts.

Story of Anti-WARF Suits

From the date of issuance of the first Steenbock United States patent on August 14, 1928, American industry highly respected that patent and those Steenbock United States patents subsequently issued (two in 1932 and one in 1936). Many of the largest and most powerful and reputable concerns in this country, in the drug, chemical, and food fields, had able patent counsel examine the validity of the Steenbock patents before recognizing their validity. Some concerns, as the Foundation later learned, were anxious to attack the Steenbock patents but were advised by their counsel not to risk possible heavy damages by so doing.

Consequently, until 1939 the Foundation's infringement problems were minor. A few small infringement situations developed but these were handled without great difficulty either with or without the filing of infringement suits.

In 1939, however, a small infringement situation developed in California. Suit was filed in September of that year and was vigorously contested. After an exhaustive trial, Judge Charles C. Cavanah, sitting in the Dis-

trict Court at Los Angeles, in October, 1941, in a well considered opinion, found and adjudged all three Steenbock patents in suit valid and infringed by the defendant. An appeal was then taken by the defendant and the cause was orally argued before the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit at San Francisco in May, 1943. A short time later, in June, 1943, the Court of Appeals handed down a decision holding all three Steenbock patents invalid, primarily upon the ground that they attempted to cover a "process of nature".

In this opinion, the three members of the Court were not in complete agreement. Judge William Healy wrote a separate concurring opinion in which he highly extolled Dr. Steenbock's work and discovery, though concluding that his patents were invalid.

After the June 1943 opinion of the Court of Appeals, the Foundation, in August of that year, filed a petition for rehearing, pointing out what it believed to be serious errors committed by the Court. Later that same month the Court took the unusual action of withdrawing its opinion from publication. The matter then remained dormant for a period of almost 17 months from the date of the Court's first opinion; that is, until November 24, 1944, when the Court handed down a completely new opinion in which, while the holding was again against the Foundation, the three judges were again not in complete agreement and two separate opinions were written. In this decision the majority of the Court completely reversed itself in respect to the view that the Steenbock patents were void as covering a "process of nature".

The majority opinion now held the patents invalid on new grounds—anticipation and lack of invention—and further, severely criticised the Foundation for its alleged refusal to grant licenses for the activation of oleomargarine. In his concurring opinion, Judge Healy of the Court observed in substance that the majority of the Court went too far in its determination respecting oleomargarine. Strangely, the propriety of the Foundation's conduct with respect to oleomargarine had never been challenged by the defendant, or argued by either side or considered by the lower Court. Because of this, the pertinent facts did not appear in the record. Therefore, in December, 1944, the Foundation sought another rehearing and simultaneously (based upon a verified showing that only one concern had ever asked the Foundation for a license under the Steenbock patents which was not granted because, for good reasons which were given, it was not a suitable licensee) asked the reviewing court to send the case back to the trial court for the taking of evidence on the oleomargarine issue which the Court had raised. In a third opinion handed down in January, 1945, the Court of Appeals summarily denied the Foundation this leave.

Following this third opinion of the Court of Appeals early in 1945, the Foundation made every effort to obtain a review by the Supreme Court of the United States, although it recognized that the chances of securing a review

THE FOUNDATION CHARTER

"TO PROMOTE, encourage, and aid scientific investigation and research at the University of Wisconsin by the faculty, staff, alumni, and students thereof, and those associated therewith, and to provide or assist in providing the means and machinery by which their scientific discoveries, inventions, and processes may be developed, applied, and patented, and the public and commercial uses thereof determined, and by which such utilization or disposition may be made of such discoveries, inventions, and processes, and patent rights or interests therein, as may be of benefit to mankind or as may tend to stimulate and promote and provide funds for further scientific investigation and research within said University or colleges or departments thereof."

were slight because the Supreme Court rarely reviews decisions with respect to the validity of a patent unless there is a conflict of opinion between different circuits. The Supreme Court in June, 1945, denied the Foundation's petition.

In the meantime, after the first opinion of the Court of Appeals in San Francisco in June, 1943, the Foundation looked about for other prospective defendants against whom infringement suits might be filed in other Federal Circuits than the Ninth Circuit. The purpose was to provide the opportunity to secure the opinion of another Court of Appeals upon the Steenbock patents. By September, 1943, the Foundation was able to find only two other infringers of the Steenbock patents in the whole United States. These were both small concerns.

In that month suits were filed in the Federal District Court in Chicago against these two. In one of the suits, the Department of Justice's Anti-Trust Division approached the parties with the suggestions that it might become a party to the suit in order to present to the Court for decision the question of whether the Foundation and its licensees under the Steenbock patents had violated the anti-trust laws of the United States, as had previously been charged by the Department of Justice in testimony before a Senate committee, in press releases, in speeches by its personnel, and even in a book written by the then chief of the Anti-Trust Division. The Foundation, believing that it had been guilty of no such violations, welcomed the opportunity for a full hearing of the matter in Court and actually assisted the Department of Justice in becoming a party to the suit.

In August, 1945, the main Steenbock patent expired. In October of that year, when the Supreme Court finally refused to review the adverse holding of the California Court on the Steenbock patents, the infringement suit in Chicago, in which the Department of Justice had become a party, was still pending. Sixteen of the Foundation's licensees had been made parties to the suit at the Department of Justice's insistence.

The Foundation had years before considered winding up its licensing program under the Steenbock patents upon the expiration of the main Steenbock patent in August, 1945. Certain subsidiary and subservient Steenbock patents had then a short period to run before their expiration. Hence negotiations were entered into between all parties to the litigation in the fall of 1945 to determine whether the whole matter might be disposed of by the termination of the Foundation's license agreements and the dedication of the remaining Steenbock patents to the public.

Such an arrangement was worked out and in December, 1945, all license agreements under the Steenbock patents were terminated and the unexpired patents dedicated to the public. In January, 1946, all litigation on these patents was likewise terminated.

In deciding upon this course of action the Trustees were motivated by the following considerations:

FICTION: Pediatricians complained about the high retail prices of certain vitamin D preparations.

FACT: The conclusion arrived at by a special committee of pediatricians was that the royalty paid to the Foundation on a small bottle of Viosterol (concentrated vitamin D) was not so great as the cost of the carton and the bottle in which the Viosterol was packaged.

1. Carrying through the litigation to its ultimate outcome would have cost the Foundation an estimated \$200,000. The Trustees felt it wiser and in their line of duty as Trustees to devote that money to scientific research at the University of Wisconsin rather than spend it in litigation.

2. As indicated above, the thought of winding up the Steenbock licensing program in 1945, after the expiration of the first Steenbock patent, was not new and had many times been discussed; the main reason being that as of August, 1945, the Foundation had enjoyed a full 17 years of licensing life with respect to the Steenbock inventions.

3. The Foundation did not consider it fair to its 16 licensees, who had paid it thousands of dollars in royalties during the lives of their respective licenses, to put those licensees to the heavy expense of time, effort, and money in going through the litigation.

4. The Foundation's own staff was small in size. In the view of the Trustees this staff should devote itself to the handling of other inventions assigned to the Foundation instead of tying up its key members to a probable aggregate of two years of litigation.

In the words of Foundation President George I. Haight at the time:

"Dedication of the patents and termination of the litigation does not carry with it any admission of any wrong doing by the Foundation or its licensees. These issues have not been adjudicated by the court".

While anti-trust charges may have been made against the Foundation, they were never proved. The Trustees were of the unanimous opinion that these charges were baseless, and in this view were sustained by the opinion of eminent counsel wholly familiar with the facts. As a matter of principle from a

FICTION: High WARF royalties denied irradiated evaporated milk to many babies.

FACT: The WARF royalty on a case of irradiated evaporated milk was less than 1 1/2 cents, ranging from 1/32 to 1/48 cent a can.

selfish viewpoint the Trustees would have liked to have defended the Foundation in the lawsuit, but the main patent having expired, the Trustees felt they had no right to try through to a finish what in its effect on the Foundation would be an expensive moot case.

WARF and Oleomargarine

As mentioned earlier in this story, the Court of Appeals in San Francisco criticised the Foundation for its failure or refusal to license oleomargarine manufacturers.

Here are the facts:

In 1925, when the Foundation was organized, and today there is the strong practical argument that oleomargarine, if sold colored yellow to simulate butter, will be fraudulently passed off upon the public as butter. In those early days it was recognized that oleomargarine lacked at least one important nutritional factor found in butter—vitamin A. It was the fear of Dr. Steenbock and the Trustees of the Foundation that if licenses were granted under the Steenbock patents for the activation of oleomargarine, ammunition would be given the oleomargarine manufacturers to make unsupported claims that their product was equal to or even superior to butter.

For this reason Dr. Steenbock assigned his inventions to the Foundation upon condition that no licenses should be granted for the activation of oleomargarine without the consent of the President of the University of Wisconsin and the dean of the College of Agriculture. These officials, of course, at all times had at their command, and would be expected to rely upon the advice of leading nutritionists and dairy experts.

Until war exigencies in 1943 demanded oleomargarine fortification with vitamin D only for export to certain foreign countries, the Foundation during its administration of the Steenbock patents had not licensed the activation of oleomargarine either by direct irradiation with ultra-violet rays or by fortification with Steenbock vitamin D.

In judging this procedure, the following facts are pertinent:

1. During the 18-year period between 1925 and 1943, the Foundation received one—and only one—application for a license to activate oleomargarine; and that was from an oleomargarine manufacturer which in about 1917 had been indicted, prosecuted, and convicted of violating Federal statutes with respect to oleomargarine manufacture and sale in defrauding the United States government of lawful taxes on oleomargarine. The company had been fined and some of its officers were sentenced to imprisonment in a Federal penitentiary.

2. The American Medical Association never has approved of or accepted the addition of vitamin D to oleomargarine.

3. From 1943 until the end of 1945, several licensees of the Foundation under the Steenbock patents were permitted to market Steenbock vitamin D for the fortification of oleomargarine, and they vigorously attempted to de-

velop sales in this field. Since 1945 there have, of course, been no restrictions whatever upon the sale or use of vitamin D produced by ultra-violet irradiation. Yet even today very little oleomargarine sold in the United States markets is fortified with vitamin D.

Dr. Steenbock's Finances

Dr. Steenbock flatly turned down flattering offers for the use of his vitamin D inventions early in 1925. His assignment to the Foundation of those inventions was without stipulation of any financial return to him. The Foundation Trustees, however, felt strongly that the Foundation should establish a principle of reasonably rewarding the inventor and thus providing an incentive to future researchers among students, faculty, alumni, and friends of the University of Wisconsin who might make inventions. After much argument, the Trustees prevailed upon Dr. Steenbock to accept 15% of the net returns from his inventions. He very reluctantly agreed to accept such payments.

From 1929 to 1937 Dr. Steenbock was paid by the Foundation upon the basis of 15% of the net income from his inventions. In 1937 he refused further participation in these amounts and since 1942, in accordance with an agreement which is still in effect, Dr. Steenbock has been receiving payments of \$12,000 a year. The agreement further provides that the difference between the \$12,000 annual payment and 15% of the net returns from his inventions will be held and accumulated by the Foundation in a special research fund, to be spent for scientific research at the University of Wisconsin under Dr. Steenbock's direction. Although payments by the Founda-

tion to Dr. Steenbock through December 31, 1947, aggregate \$870,711.01, it is significant that the Special Research Fund in the Foundation's hands now aggregates \$810,429.00.

Since receiving Dr. Steenbock's assignment of his inventions and insisting upon the payment to him of 15% of the net returns from those inventions, numerous other inventions have been assigned by research workers at the University of Wisconsin and in every case the same 15% arrangement has been followed.

WARF Royalties and Prices

Two and one quarter years have passed since the unexpired Steenbock patents were dedicated to the public, all license agreements thereunder terminated, and royalty collections stopped.

What has been the effect of these events upon the public in respect to vitamin D?

The answer is that there has been no noticeable or measurable effect.

As was earlier pointed out, at the time of the events in question vitamin D was the cheapest of the known vitamins, based upon normal daily human requirements. Today it is still the cheapest. The Foundation's royalties were so low that their elimination could not as a practical matter, and in fact were not, passed on to the public as a saving.

For example, in December, 1945, the Foundation's royalty on a bottle of 100 multi-vitamin capsules, retailing for between \$2.50 and \$7.00 a bottle, was 1/20¢. The elimination of this nominal

charge was in no way reflected by any price reduction to the public. By the same token, elimination of the royalty of 1/48¢ per can of evaporated milk had no effect upon the consumer price of that product. As any housewife well knows, in the past two years the price she pays for that product, as well as all other dairy products, has increased several hundred times the amount of the Foundation's royalty.

Some of the Foundation's critics claim that cessation of royalties has resulted in marked savings to the public as reflected in lower prices. One such writer referred to a drop in the price of vitamin D₂—a product used primarily in chicken feeds—from over \$1.17 per million units to 23¢ for the same quantity. What the author neglected to point out is (1) that the price reduction of this commodity has resulted entirely from the discovery of a new and far more efficient process of producing the raw material from which vitamin D₂ is made and (2) that the Foundation's royalty on vitamin D₂ at the time that royalty was eliminated was one-half of one cent per million units.

The net effect, then, of the elimination of the Foundation's royalties on vitamin D in December, 1945, was not to benefit the public by lowered prices or increased availability of vitamin D.

WARF Testing Laboratory

Several operations of the Foundation, still being carried on today and in no way dependent upon the Steenbock patents, evolved from the Foundation's administration of those patents.

Realizing from the outset the need for protecting the public in the matter of assuring proper vitamin D potency of products licensed under the Steenbock patents, the Foundation adopted a policy of periodically running biological assays on all vitamin D products licensed by it, sold in the United States. Licensees were required to meet and maintain certain standards of potency. Licensees of the Foundation, being concerns of high repute, used their best efforts to meet standards set forth in license agreements. On occasion, however, there arose problems of the stability of vitamin D when combined with certain other ingredients. In one such case one of the Foundation's pharmaceutical licensees, a concern of excellent standing, withdrew a product from the market when assays made by the Foundation established that vitamin D was not stable in that product.

The making of these control tests—biological assays—requires the use of rats and is time-consuming and expensive. Originally many of these assays were conducted in Dr. Steenbock's own laboratory under his supervision. Later, however, the Foundation took over a small laboratory building and conducted its own assays. This laboratory work, operated as an adjunct to the licensing program under the Steenbock patents, occupied the time of several technical personnel, employed as high as 20,000 laboratory animals per year and cost the Foundation many thousands of dollars annually.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL GRANTS OF THE FOUNDATION TO THE UNIVERSITY

Year	Number of Projects	Total Funds from Foundation
1928-29	1	\$ 1,200
1929-30	7	9,700
1930-31	5	15,810
1931-32	10	18,723
1932-33	30	35,653
1933-34	85	147,663
1934-35	64	169,384
1935-36	75	128,700
1936-37	109	142,500
1937-38	121	163,000
1938-39	100	173,175
1939-40	103	165,375
1940-41	116	201,768
1941-42	143	200,000
1942-43	120	224,268
1943-44	82	230,000
1944-45	95	230,000
1945-46	111	300,000
1946-47	138	404,000
1947-48	157	437,000
1948-49	180	492,000
TOTAL	1,852	\$3,889,919

By the end of 1945 the Foundation's laboratory had built up an outstanding reputation for its impartiality, fairness, and reliability. In it had probably been conducted more biological assays for vitamin D content of food and drug products than in any other biological laboratory in the world. Also, by that time the laboratory was running tests on many factors other than vitamin D—other vitamins, minerals, amino acids, etc. As a result, when the Steenbock licensing program was discontinued at the end of 1945 and royalties ceased, the Foundation continued supplying its laboratory services to former licensees, but upon a reasonable fee basis rather than without charge.

From an arm of a patent-licensing program the testing laboratory has become a self-supporting institution. This laboratory continued to grow and had developed so greatly that the Foundation found it necessary to erect a new building to house its activities. The Trustees believed that its reputation was such that its operation was a real service to the public and to business and hoped that the large expenditure for new facilities would be justified and that the laboratory would continue to be self-sustaining. The Foundation moved its laboratory into its new home in January 1948 with expanded space and facilities.

The Famous WARF Seal

Some years prior to the expiration of the main Steenbock patent in 1945, the Foundation, realizing the prestige being built up by its testing lab, adopted a seal or "shield" suitable for use upon the label of a food or drug product and indicating approval of the vitamin or mineral content of that product by the Foundation upon the basis of periodic tests.

The Seal was adopted by a number of licensees, especially on vitamin D containing food products. By the end of 1945 the Foundation's Seal, in respect to vitamin D content, was being used by several of the largest and best known producers of evaporated milk. Likewise, in respect to iodine content (in connection with another patent being administered by the Foundation) the Seal was used upon the labels of all iodized table salt produced by the world's largest salt producer. The Seal was and is effective in informing the consumer of the laboratory services carried on by the Foundation and became of substantial value to the manufacturer in denoting independent outside testing of his product for various nutritional factors.

Upon the termination of the Foundation's Steenbock patent licensing program, arrangements were entered into between the Foundation and concerns using its Seal relating to vitamin D content. Under this new set-up the Foundation agreed to continue periodic testing and the manufacturers agreed to pay the Foundation for this service and for the use of the Foundation's Seal.

The Foundation's Seal in its various forms is now well established and is producing reasonable revenues for scientific research at the University of Wisconsin.

Concentrates Operation

There are two ways in which certain food products, such as fluid or evaporated milk, can be activated: (1) by direct irradiation with ultra-violet rays and (2) by the addition to or incorporation in that food of a vitamin D concentrate, which itself may be produced by ultra-violet irradiation of a concentrated provitamin substance.

FICTION: The WARF rigidly controlled the use of irradiation in order to protect the interests of a handful of licensees.

FACT: The WARF had over 400 licensees in all parts of the world. The WARF indeed regulated the use of irradiation but always in the interests of the public at large. The WARF served the public in three ways: it prevented unscrupulous commercialization of Steenbock vitamin D, it stimulated widespread use of anti-rachitics, and it secured money for further valuable research.

FICTION: The WARF had a monopoly on vitamin D.

FACT: Vitamin D is the "sunshine" vitamin. It is formed in the skin when directly exposed to sunlight. It is found in fish-liver oils. The Steenbock process was merely one method of artificially creating vitamin D—therefore could not be a monopoly on vitamin D.

In the early and middle 1930s, direct irradiation, under Steenbock patent licenses from the Foundation, was the preferred method of activation of both fluid and evaporated milks. Gradually, however, a change came about so that today no evaporated milk and only a small volume of fluid milk is directly treated with ultra-violet. The almost universal method of producing vitamin D fluid and evaporated milks today is by the addition of a vitamin D concentrate.

Vitamin D is an oil-soluble vitamin and is almost always prepared in an oil carrier. Such oil products—without a proper carrier—will not readily mix with or disperse in milk or evaporated milk. Beginning in 1937 the Foundation started making available to the dairy industry its technical services in processing oil solutions of vitamin D into constituents of milk in the production of vitamin D concentrates which were suitable and convenient for the fortification of fluid milk. These concentrates were made available as homogenized, canned, ster-

ilized products and offered many advantages to the dairyman. In 1945 a demand arose for similar products in the evaporated milk field and the Foundation, in view of its 10 years' experience in the processing of such concentrates for the fluid milk industry, was called upon by the evaporated milk industry to offer similar services. It therefore expanded into this field.

Today the Foundation, in a separate new building located near its new laboratory and office building, carries on this highly specialized processing operation as a service to the dairy industry. During 1947 over 300,000 cans of vitamin D concentrates were processed by the Foundation—sufficient to fortify the equivalent of over 3 billion quarts of bottled milk. The operation, another normal outgrowth of the Steenbock licensing program, produces, as in the case of the Control Laboratory and the Foundation's Seal, appreciable revenue for further scientific research at the University.

Other WARF Inventions

Under the patent policy of the University of Wisconsin any faculty member who makes an invention (except as a result of work financed by the United States Government) is free to make such disposition as he wishes of such invention. Usually such faculty member, however, has neither the time nor experience to handle the many business and legal problems involved in the commercial development of his invention. The Foundation offers a distinct service to such an inventor in taking over inventions, attempting to obtain patent protection, and handling the licensing of commercial firms to develop the invention on a royalty basis. The Foundation has had more than 22 years' experience in this field and is in a favorable position to handle inventions assigned to it.

While it is true that Dr. Steenbock's inventions, during the lives of patents issued on them, yielded financial returns larger than returns produced by any other invention handled by the Foundation, nevertheless the Foundation has during its 22 years of operation successfully administered a number of other important inventions. For every invention which is commercially successful there are, of course, many which do not reach the commercial stage and fail to produce any net revenue whatever.

To list and explain all the inventions processed by the Foundation would take many pages. Here are four typical cases:

1. *Hart Copper-Iron Patent.* In 1928 Prof. E. B. Hart of the biochemistry department discovered in the course of research work that in certain types of secondary anemias copper along with iron is essential for the building of hemoglobin in the blood. Neither metal alone does the job and no metal other than copper can be used successfully with iron in hemoglobin building. This invention was assigned to the Foundation, a patent applied for thereon, and the patent issued September 13, 1932. This patent was initially disregarded on a wide scale by the pharmaceutical industry, so litigation was brought on

it. In 1936 the patent ultimately was sustained by a Court of Appeals. The Foundation adopted a program of non-exclusive licensing of all reputable pharmaceutical houses under the Hart patent. Today there are 22 licensees operating under this patent. Gross royalties received by the Foundation through December 31, 1947, aggregate \$509,696.

The life of the Hart patent is nearly over. It expires on September 13, 1949. Its administration and development, however, have been successful and well illustrate the Foundation's services to inventors at the University of Wisconsin and in turn to the University.

2. *Hart, Clifcorn, and Griem Iodine Patent.* In the late 1930s, Prof. Hart, the patentee of the Hart copper-iron patent, with two co-workers—Mr. Walter Griem, director of the State Feed and Fertilizer Research Laboratory at Madison, and Dr. La Verne Clifcorn, now director of Product and Process Research for the Continental Can Company in Chicago and at that time a graduate student—tackled the problem of the enormous loss of iodine from iodized salt and other mineral mixtures. The prevention of this loss of iodine, which is essential in combating goiter, had for years been an unsolved problem in the salt industry. These three research workers finally evolved a method of stabilizing iodine in iodized salt and iodized mineral mixtures. Their invention was assigned to the Foundation and a patent was obtained. A licensing program was then adopted in conjunction with Merck & Company, one of the largest producers of potassium iodide in the United States. Through the issuance either of direct licenses from the Foundation or sublicenses from Merck & Company under the Hart, Clifcorn, and Griem patent, today all of the major iodized salt producers in the United States and many of the manufacturers of mineral mixtures are stabilizing their products under licenses under this patent.

3. *Link Dicumarol and Salicylic Acid Inventions.* The dramatic story of the brilliant research endeavors of Dr. K. P. Link and his co-workers in the biochemistry department of the University in the synthesis of the anti-coagulant "Dicumarol" has frequently been told. After years of painstaking work this research group synthesized the chemical compound 3,3'-methylenebis (4-hydroxycoumarin) a chemical naturally found in spoiled sweet clover. The compound is a potent weapon in the hands of the physician in lengthening the clotting time of the blood and thereby preventing the development of thromboses. Many lives have been saved by the administration of this drug.

The Dicumarol invention was assigned to the Foundation in 1941 and patent applications were filed. After going through the time-consuming and painstaking job of obtaining approval of the U. S. Food & Drug Administration to introduce the product commercially on the market, the Foundation licensed four leading pharmaceutical houses under its pending patent applications and the drug was released for sale August 1944. At the present time sales of Dicumarol are still relatively small. In this case gross royalties re-

ceived from licensees through December 31, 1947, have been only \$4,431.72, while the Foundation's expenses in developing this invention have been considerably greater. Dicumarol, however, saves lives and the Foundation firmly believes that regardless of financial return it has performed an important function in aiding the inventors and its licensees to make the drug available to the physician.

FICTION: The WARF "milked" the public for large sums.

FACT: In no case was the WARF royalty fee large enough necessarily to affect the retail price of the irradiated product. What the WARF did do in effect was to collect a fee from food and drug manufacturers and pass this money on to the public in the form of grants-in-aid at a state university.

FICTION: The University of Wisconsin doesn't need WARF help, anyway.

FACT: To quote Willard R. Smith of the *Milwaukee Journal*: "The state of Wisconsin, which can take great pride in the scientific accomplishments of the University, actually deserves little of the credit. The facilities which it has provided for this work are crowded and antiquated. State funds have been meager. Only through the provision of adequate finances by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation and the federal government have the brilliant minds of faculty and student researchers been backed by adequate apparatus and opportunity to turn out trained workers and perfected processes."

As an outgrowth of the Dicumarol work, Dr. Link discovered during his researches that ordinary aspirin, salicylic acid, (Dicumarol is a derivative of acetyl-salicylic acid) likewise functioned as an anti-coagulant and tended to produce hemorrhage in the consumer. Dr. Link likewise learned that minute amounts of vitamin K administered with aspirin would counteract the hemorrhagic producing tendencies of aspirin. He assigned rights in this invention to the Foundation and a patent was issued on compounds containing salicylic acid and vitamin K-active substances.

4. *Allen Insecticide Patent.* The Foundation is today the owner of an issued United States patent and a pending patent application covering two methods of enhancing the insecticidal properties of Sabadilla seed, a botanical grown in South America and primarily in Venezuela. These methods were developed by Dr. Thomas C. Allen and his associates in the entomology department at the University of Wisconsin. Due to limitations on the supply of Sabadilla seed, it was known at the beginning that any large scale commercial development of Dr. Allen's inventions was most unlikely. However, today the Foundation has three licensees under the Allen inventions and activated Sabadilla insecticides continue to enjoy a small market notwithstanding the wide publicity and large development in recent years of the insecticide D. D. T.

The Foundation has other partially developed inventions which are expected to produce royalty income in the near future and several more ideas still in the exploratory stage.

WARF and the University

What has the Foundation meant to the University? Here are some significant contributions:

1. *Grants-in-Aid.* By far the larger part of the aid which has been given to the University by the WARF has been for the support of a steadily increasing number of specific projects that are yearly proposed by the several departments in the field of the natural sciences. These projects, as we have emphasized, are administered entirely through the University Research Committee of the Graduate School and the selection of the approved projects is in no way controlled by the Foundation authorities.

While most of the grants-in-aid are for the salaries of assistants and the necessary supplies connected with research work, the Graduate Committee has in special instances used substantial sums to provide for the purchase of expensive apparatus that could not be supplied from regular University funds.

Foundation funds have found their way into nearly every nook and cranny of the University's natural science labs. Never has subsidy been limited to a few select departments.

Penicillin, hormones, bait minnows, synthetic rubber, history of science, blood fractionation, stabilization of carotene, and nitrogen fixation—these are only a few typical examples from the far-reaching list of UW research projects which have been aided by WARF funds.

2. *Scholars and fellows.* The University of Wisconsin is not always financially able to induce the most outstanding men in science to join its staff in competition with richly endowed private universities and labora-

tories. But through WARF funds the University has been able to set up scholarships and fellowships with which to attract an unusual group of young men and women especially interested in science. "Apprenticeships" are offered outstanding undergraduates in science.

3. *Full-time professorial summer research.* Most of the research work at the University has to be carried on during the period of the regular academic year. WARF funds have enabled the University to finance the prosecution of summer research on a whole-time basis.

4. *Lectureships and symposia.* To stimulate the spirit of research, the Foundation has provided funds to enable outstanding men of science to be brought to the campus annually for series of lectures and conferences.

5. *Emergency relief.* During the worst period of the depression, in 1932 and 1933, numbers of post-graduate students were completing the UW requirements for the PhD degree. Most of these students found it quite impossible to secure any job for which their training had prepared them. To salvage some of these trained individuals, the Foundation gave the University a special grant of \$20,000 for emergency post-doctorate fellowships. At the same time the income of the University from state funds was so materially reduced that it appeared as though some very valuable research men would have to be dropped from the salary roll. The Foundation realized that if key men in science were allowed to drift away from the institution, its primary function of aiding in the continued development of scientific research would be destroyed. So the WARF assumed the responsibility of paying the salaries of a group of the natural science staff. Under this plan, 74 semester leaves of absence were granted to 61 professors during 1932-33 at a cost to the Foundation of \$166,241.

6. *Game management.* With the rapid growth in sentiment relative to conservation of native fauna and flora, the Foundation made available in 1933 a sum of \$8,000 a year to enable such a study to be undertaken on the UW campus on a broad basis. The University was fortunate in being able to obtain the services of the late Prof. Aldo Leopold, whose international reputation in this field placed the WARF-supported wildlife ecology work in the foreground.

7. *University Press.* In 1937 another special type of work was started on the campus with WARF support. This was the organization of the University Press for the publication of the scholarly works of the institution.

8. *Enzyme Institute.* Only recently the WARF has loaned the University Building Corporation the sum of \$300,000 for the erection of an Enzyme Institute Building on the campus as a lab home for scientists in the fields of cancer research and other important biological investigations.

9. *Slichter Professorship.* Last year the WARF created an endowed profes-

sorship at \$12,000 a year in the field of the natural sciences. The chair has been named in honor of Charles S. Slichter, for many years dean of the Graduate School and an important figure in the genesis of the Foundation.

10. *University Houses.* This summer a 150-family unit apartment project for University personnel will open on the campus and help to ease the serious Madison housing shortage. This permanent housing development was made possible by a loan made by the Foundation to University Houses, Inc.

11. *Staff morale.* Intangible yet important is the intellectual impulse which the WARF has given to the University. On the record is case after case where the retention of key men in the institution has been made possible only through aid and encouragement from the Foundation.

Story of Public Service

This, then, is the story of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation:

1. It has taken over the administration of a valuable discovery in the field of health and has protected the public from quackery.

2. At the same time, it has so encouraged the wide-spread use of food-stuffs containing vitamin D that rickets is now practically unknown as a childhood ailment.

3. Furthermore, it has astutely invested minute per-unit royalties to the end that the University of Wisconsin has an annual endowment of some \$400,000 for scientific research.

As Frazier Hunt has written of the WARF: "It is good to know such things, because it straightens out some of our twisted viewpoints. It revises some of our lost faith, and awakens new faith."

ABOUT FOUNDATION GRANTS-IN-AID

1. WHILE THE SUM of money which the Foundation turns over to the University may seem large, actually it is only a small percentage of what might profitably be spent for research at Wisconsin. In terms of the national research budget and in terms of a fair percentage of the state's income to be "plowed back" into research, the WARF grants are only a small, but vital, drop in a large bucket.

For instance, according to the report of the President's Scientific Research Board in August, 1947, a commonwealth should be devoting "at least one per cent" of its income to research. Total income payments to individuals in the state of Wisconsin in the year 1946 amounted to \$3,800,000,000. One per cent of that figure would be \$38,000,000; yet the University of Wisconsin's total research for the year 1946-47 was only \$2,414,243.73.

2. Foundation support did not in the past, does not now, and cannot in the future replace state funds in financing research on the University campus. Since 1917 the State Legislature has recognized the need for scientific research at the University by appropriating state funds for that purpose each biennium. These state appropriations provide the solid base for the University's research program in medicine, agriculture, botany, engineering, economics, and a host of other fields. The WARF grants merely supplement the state funds. They are the "frosting on the cake."

3. WARF grants are doubly prized on the campus because they are so fluid. The Foundation brings the money to the edge of the campus. From there on in, the Research Committee of the faculty takes over. The University of Wisconsin scientist is under no compunction to produce something of immediate "practical" value. He is not encouraged to "chase patents." He can hire and train a continuous chain of top-notch assistants.

FOUNDATION BOARD

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C. S. PEARCE, '00, director, Colgate-Palmolive Peet Co., Chicago, Ill.

Donald SLICHTER, '22, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

★ ★ ★

FOUNDATION STAFF

UNDER THE supervision of the Board of Trustees, the Foundation has a full-time staff of personnel for the purpose of conducting its regular business operations. This personnel at present includes Ward Ross, '25, general manager and counsel; Boynton Butler, business manager; Edwin O. Rosten, '33, comptroller; Henry T. Scott, '25, director of biological research; and Carl H. Krieger, '33, laboratory manager.

★ ★ ★

I Didn't Want to Leave—Ever

IF I WERE to tell you who live in Madison that yours is the home town in the United States that approaches most closely my conception of Shangri-La, you might call me daft.

But you never really get to miss anything until you are away from it. If your city is a great place—good enough to create a lingering desire to return in the hearts of thousands of folk, you can find it out only through listening to the testimony of those who passed this way and left for other places.

My home always has been in the East and I have lived in many places. My work is in New York and its neighboring metropolitan area. I know more people in New York and New Jersey than I do in Wisconsin or in Madison. By every token and for every reason, my ties should be very secure to the Eastern seaboard, but my thoughts ever tend to come back to Madison. The day never will come when I will cease to think of Madison as my second home town.

* * *

Of course, my ties were strongest to the University, but my love is shared, for it is the city of Madison as well as the University of Wisconsin. There were times when town and gown clashed. For instance, when the police tried to take all cars off Langdon St. during the night, and we felt they were in cahoots with local garage owners. We were irked with the fire department when they extinguished the blaze which burned the "berrycrate shell"—for the umpteenth time—in the middle of Lake St. And we were provoked with the minions of the law when they locked us in the local gaol for wresting the hose from the fireman and cutting it into souvenir bits.

We laughed at the Madison trolley cars and we would congregate on the rear platforms and we would jump up and down to rock the cars, sometimes derailing them.

But we'd also help push them back on the track.

We'd kid the local aldermen and threaten marches on the city hall when problems threatened the welfare of the University community.

All of these things were not signs that we were apart from the civic community. On the contrary, we were very much a part of it. It was our own peculiar way of taking part in its life. After all, we were very young in those days.

It takes a lot of thinking back to determine just what makes a Madisonian, if I may call myself one.

It was shortly after I had finished high school. I had a good job on a New York newspaper and I had decided against going to college. Madison was a place about which I knew nothing except that I always rattled it off when I wanted to prove that I knew the capital cities of all 48 states. I didn't even know about the four lakes.

When I meet anyone who doesn't know that much today, I consider him pretty ignorant.

At any rate, I went to a party with one of my fellow-workers one night and he told me he planned to go to the University of Wisconsin. Then he showed me the application blank he had received. And he noticed for the first time he had been sent two instead of

By SAM STEINMAN, '32

★ The author is what you might call a sentimental-ist. At least the trip he made from New York to Madison last year was a sentimental journey. In his years at the University, Sam was what they label a BMOC—editor of the *Daily Cardinal*, Haresfoot author, etc. Since the day he "didn't want to leave," but had to, he's been a newspaperman, labor conciliator, and public relations expert. He came back to the campus for Commencement and Reunion last Spring. Here's why.

one. He coaxed me to fill it out and to come along with him.

I nah-nahed him. Then he tried another approach.

He suggested I fill it out just to see if I would be accepted. I did.

A few weeks later, he was rejected and I was accepted. And that is just where the matter would have rested had not the newspaper for which I worked gone out of business the following year. I wrote again to Wisconsin and the reply was that I was still acceptable. The die was cast.

* * *

One damp September evening I changed trains in Chicago, and was en route to Madison, farther west than I had ever gone before in my life. I walked through the entire train, but rarely a soul did I recognize. Everyone else seemed to know someone and I knew no one. I began to have my misgivings.

We arrived in Madison late at night. I watched the crowds dissipate and in almost no time I had the entire North Western station to myself. Somehow I had felt that I would recognize someone, but there was no familiar face. I had arrived in a strange world, a strange city. And if there had been a train back that night, I think it might have been my last visit to Madison.

From then on everything went right.

The hill in all of its last of summer beauty, new friends, classes, the first day the Memorial Union was open for student use—the Rathskeller was for men only in those days—and lots of things.

We attended a rally at which we were introduced to three men. One was a professor in a funny vest named Fish. Another was a big man named Little. And a third was a dean named Goodnight.

It took a long time before I was convinced that the whole thing hadn't been a stunt and that the names were real.

There was the Varsity Welcome when everyone overlooked the sprinkle of rain because "it never rained on Olson". Glenn Frank told us to study carefully and covered up the fact that Lindbergh had flunked out by stating that Lindbergh had been busy thinking of visions ahead. A football season came and Wisconsin nearly won the elusive Big Ten title it is still seeking. We marched back from Camp Randall stadium with the band. Some people prefer "On Wisconsin" and "Varsity" my favorite has always been "If You Want to Be a Badger."

* * *

All of these things made us feel we belonged, but I began to belong much earlier.

It began one day shortly after the beginning of school. Freshman caps were optional for the first time that fall, but I wore one for the first two or three months. I was walking around the square one afternoon shortly after class had begun, and one of the merchants greeted me, "Hi-ya, Frosh!"

I belonged.

* * *

Four years and a summer session passed . . . St. Pat's parades in April because it was too cold in March, dramatics, publications, parties.

There was the Rocking Chair incident and the Junior Woman letter. I knew about the Kappa tombstones, but I didn't tell. Someone suggested a column on the *Daily Cardinal* and I became "The Rambler," and I had a lot of fun until everyone knew who was writing it. There were the Gridiron banquets and the anti-university speeches in the legislature. I recall the sensational headlines in a Milwaukee paper when we awakened one morning to find a red flag nailed to the mast of Bascom hall.

I will never forget the thrill of my first by-line in the *Cardinal*, the initials only—bestowed upon me by the news editor, one Roy Matson—for interviewing Charles Curtis, United States senator from Kansas, and second half of the Hoover and Curtis ticket, when he passed through Madison in 1928.

The first days of 30-odd below and a hockey game that ended at 1:30 a. m. on the lower campus.

I came to know the men and women of the city of Madison as I lived with them for four years and the people of the state of Wisconsin as they passed this way and as I visited about the state.

I didn't want to leave, ever.
But it was 1932, and in the depression one could not pick his spots. I sneaked out of Madison at 5 a. m. one hot June morning and I didn't return for 10 years, partly because I was not the master of my destiny.

* * *

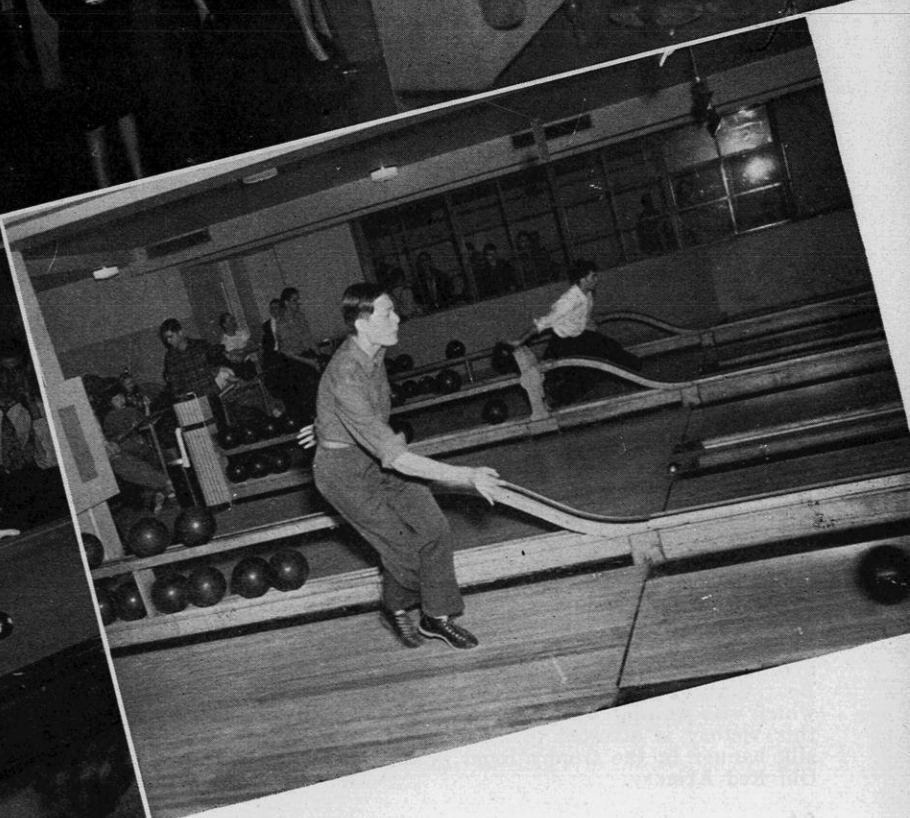
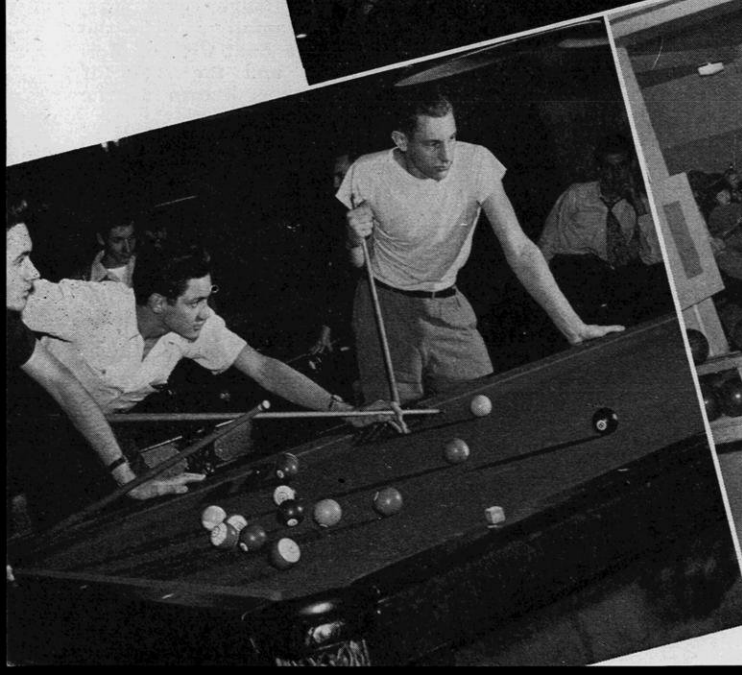
Since 1932, there has been only one week in 1942 and this week in 1947. But I have been rich in memories of Madison. To my door have come visitors who have told the story of Madison anew and from friends I have received communications.

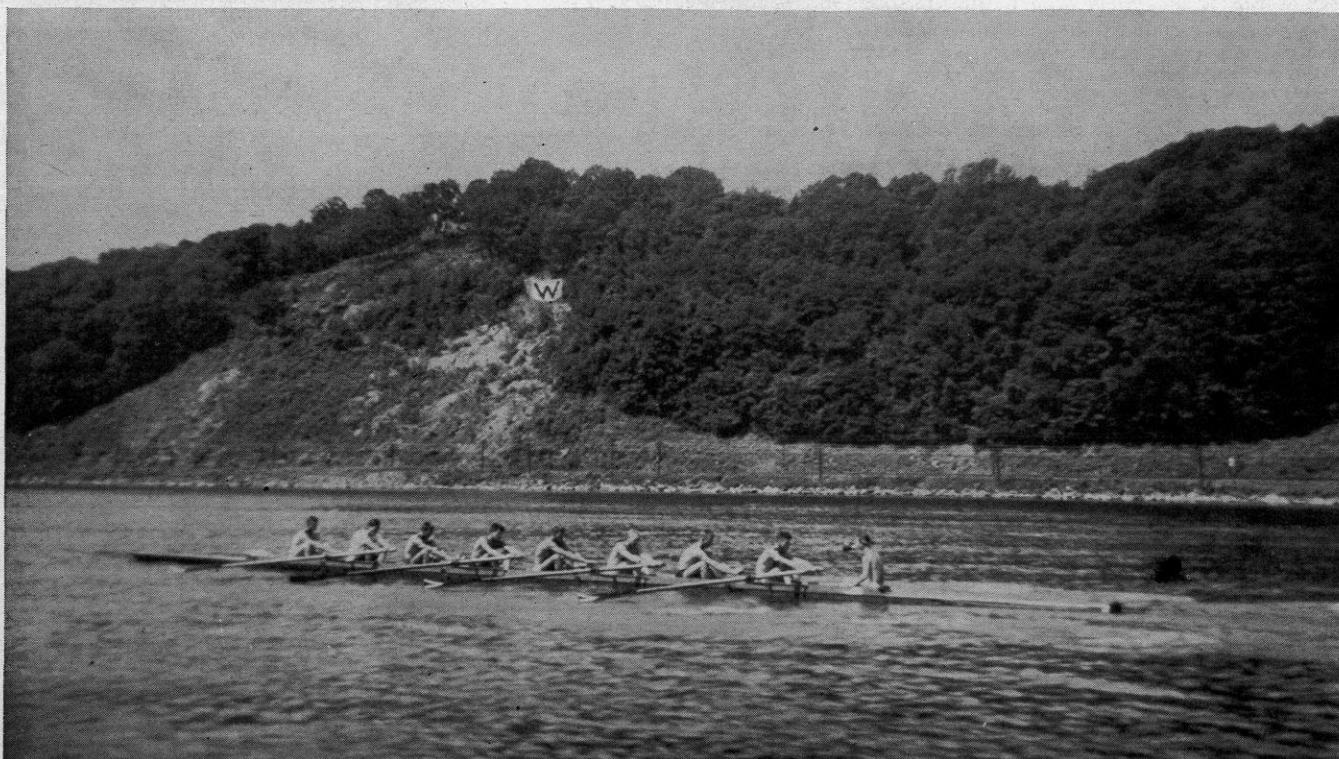
Occasionally, I have made a nostalgic journey to Times Squares to purchase a *State Journal* to see what was doing. And while many of the names meant little, it was still news from home.

* * *

Perhaps, we who do go away have something you who stay do not. You, of course, have physical possession of Madison and you take it for better or for worse, the good along with the bad, but we who must relish it in memory have something you can never have. It is always the land of our dreams, the Shangri-La I mentioned a while ago.

You are the Madisonians, but I shall always have Madison in my heart. And what better place is there for it?





THE BADGER VARSITY CREW rows past the "W" rock at Poughkeepsie, New York. Wisconsin has entered 28 Regattas since 1898, has earned an average placing of 4.64. A Wisconsin crew has never won at Poughkeepsie, although the Badgers came within the length of a berry crate of doing it in 1899 and did win the Eastern Intercollegiate Regatta at Annapolis in 1946.

Wisconsin—Where They Row

ROWING WAS first sponsored as a sport at the University of Wisconsin in the form of a rowing club back in 1874 on an intramural basis. In 1883, a Phi Kappa Psi boat crew was organized, with G. E. Waldo, stroke; E. J. Dockery, 5; M. W. Krueger, 4; J. R. F. Trottmann, 3; C. R. Boardman, 2; E. H. Parker, bow; and C. M. Wales, coxswain.

The founding of the University Boat Club came about in 1886 when its sponsors were strongly united in their belief that "the natural opportunities for boating at the University are unrivalled by those of any other college in the country". Six professors, namely, R. D. Irving, E. A. Birge, H. P. Armsby, Lucius Heritage, W. W. Daniells, and J. B. Parkinson, were the patrons of crew that year and other members of the club included C. K. King, H. W. Hillier, L. M. Hoskins, A. E. Thomas, W. C. Parmley, W. R. O'Neil, F. B. Phelps, James Goldsworthy, Louis Blatz, Ed Kremer, W. S. Tupper, W. N. Parker, J. B. Kern, F. Belinger, J. H. Gabriel, W. R. Rosentengal, Chas. M. Morris, F. J. Turner, F. L. Porter, Chas. N. Gregory, J. R. F. Trottmann, W. H. Merriman, Oscar Hallam, Mrs. Wm. Trelease, Fred H. Whitton.

By 1892, two eight-oared gigs had been purchased, and class races were held each spring in these boats. That same year, a group of class oarsmen arranged a race with the Delaware Boat Club of Chicago at Oconomowoc, which was won by Wisconsin. Proof of this victory is attested to by a faded silk banner in the trophy room in the Old Red Armory.

By PAUL ECKHARDT, Jr., '33

That was Wisconsin's first race with an outside crew, according to all available records, and the crew consisted of H. B. Boardman, stroke; Captain C. C. Case, E. J. Ohmsted, O. Rohn, J. D. Freeman, J. F. A. Pyre, H. H. Jacobs, W. T. Saucerman, bow; and H. H. Morgan, coxswain.

Charles C. "Jimmy" Case and W. T. Saucerman were the chief boosters of rowing during 1829-93, and Case, who captained the crew, also gave the oarsmen such coaching as they received. The class crews that year included senior, junior, sophomore, and frosh crews, as well as junior and senior law class boats.

* * *

During the spring of 1894 the first regular coach was employed for a few weeks at the University. He was Amos W. Marston, a former Cornell crew

captain whose first Badger crew defeated the Delaware Boat Club, but then lost a close race to the Minnesota Boat Club. That year, as well as the following season, the late Oscar Rohn was captain of crew, and was able, by his enthusiasm, to bring about the engagement of Andrew M. O'Dea as a fulltime coach. O'Dea, whose famous brother, "Pat" O'Dea, performed legendary feats as a Badger grid star, had rowed as an amateur with the famous Yarra Yarra Boat Club of Melbourne, Australia, and the style of rowing he taught was known as the "yarra yarra stroke".

Coach O'Dea's first varsity crew in 1895, consisted of A. F. Alexander, bow; Walter Alexander, 2; John Day, 3; L. F. Austin, 4; M. L. Weber, 5; C. C. McConville, 6; Captain Rohn, 7; M. E. Seymour, stroke; and H. R. Crandall, coxswain. Wisconsin's first race with a college crew was against the Yale Frosh on Lake Salstonstall, New Haven, in 1896. The Badgers won by many lengths, and in the same season beat the Minnesota Boat Club for the first time. The '97 crews rowed only against club crews which they defeated, and at the close of the '98 season, O'Dea resigned to go to Harvard. C. C. McConville, captain and stroke of the '98 varsity, was then named coach. He had been in the varsity boat for four years and was a keen student of the sport.

Wisconsin first entered the Intercollegiate Poughkeepsie Regatta in 1898, and finished third out of four entries. (The Intercollegiate Poughkeepsie Regatta had begun in 1895, with Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania and finishing in that order.)

The Wisconsin '99 crew at Poughkeepsie has gone down in rowing history as one of the most famous in Badger annals; conceded no change, and considered the dark horse in the Hudson classic, the Badgers stunned the spectators with their challenge for honors. Away to a poor start, they drove their shell hard into the lead before the first mile mark was reached and maintained this position until near the finish, when, just about a quarter of a mile from the finish line, the now famed "berry crate" floated into their lane. Coxswain Dillon had to swerve the shell to avoid ramming it, and apparently believing he would lose more than he could gain by trying to straighten his course again, kept the Wisconsin shell heading on a diagonal to the finish, thereby rowing considerably farther than any of the other crews. Wisconsin was in the lead when the "berry crate" crossed its path, driving ahead with a long, powerful stroke and excellent spacing, but lost all of this lead and enough more to be beaten across the finish line by a margin of 5 feet by Penn. Cornell placed third, and Columbia last.

In 1900, when Wisconsin's crew took its first trial row down the Hudson, the Penn crew members lined up on their float, each one wearing a strawberry box on his head! The joke was appreciated by all concerned, oarsmen, coaches, and spectators alike!

In the meantime, it was learned that O'Dea was dissatisfied with conditions at Harvard, and McConville declined re-election as coach because he felt it was better for him to take up his profession as an engineer and let Wisconsin recall O'Dea. McConville, however, never lost his intense interest in Badger Crew activities, and he was instrumental in organizing the Wisconsin Crew Corporation in June, 1930. He also headed this group of former Wisconsin oarsmen, whose purpose was to advance the interests of rowing at Wisconsin in every way possible.

In 1900, O'Dea was recalled to Wisconsin and remained as coach until the close of the '06 season. His 1900 crew finished second to Penn at Poughkeepsie again, this time by a margin of 25 feet. That same year Wisconsin sent its Frosh crew to Poughkeepsie also, and the Frosh won their race in 9:45.4, with the Penn Frosh second, three lengths behind!

In 1906, following the re-organization of the athletic department, O'Dea resigned and was succeeded by Edward Ten Eyck, winner of England's Diamond Sculls some years before. The new Badger coach was a son of Ed Ten Eyck, famous veteran Syracuse crew coach. He coached until 1910.

In 1911, the late and well-liked Harry "Dad" Vail came to Wisconsin as coach. The crews raced in intercollegiate competition until the end of the season in 1914, at which time the sport was hit with a terrific blow by its being banned by action of the medical faculty. This group held that four-mile rowing (The Poughkeepsie course) was injuri-

ous to health, and the council voted to send no more crews to Poughkeepsie. The Poughkeepsie Regatta, however, was maintained and supported by all of the other participating Universities in the meantime, except '17 and '18 during World War I. Then, for six years, rowing as a sport languished at Wisconsin, with only intramural competition as an incentive. However, to show what a strong hold rowing had on the students in those lean years, reports in the school publications indicate that as many as 165 men competed in intramurals during a single year.

By 1920, the faculty relented and permitted two-mile races with boat club crews. This obviously reawakened the old spirit and some creditable crews were again developed in 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923. Finally in 1924, it appeared that Wisconsin again had some splendid oarsmen, and as further study had changed the conviction of the medical advisors, permission was granted to compete again at the Intercollegiate Poughkeepsie Regatta.

That 1924 varsity crew was one of the greatest in Badger rowing history,

★ When a Wisconsin crew flashes down the Hudson on the 22nd of June, 74 years of Badger rowing tradition will be riding in the shell. Here is a history of crew at Wisconsin, written by a former Varsity crew man who is now chairman of the athletic committee of the New York City Alumni Club.

and certainly the most spectacular since the famous "berry crate" crew. Only the fact that they had started their finishing sprint too late seems to have robbed them of a victory at Poughkeepsie. Wisconsin trailed the other crews at the end of the second mile, and then Howie Johnson, a magnificent stroke, raised the beat and the Badgers moved up past every crew except the powerful Washington eight which won the race, a bare half-length ahead of the Badgers!

"Dad" Vail passed away in 1929, after a serious illness, and George W. "Mike" Murphy was called from Yale, where he had been Freshman coach for five years, having turned out four out of five championship Yale Frosh eights. With the depression setting in the early '30s, crew was hit very hard from a financial standpoint, no new shells and about one race a season.

At the close of the 1934 season "Mike" resigned, and Ralph Hunn, 1933 coxswain, was appointed as coach. In 1935 the crew schedule was again a full one as financial conditions had improved materially, and heavy crew racing schedules were maintained until 1942. In the fall of 1940 Hunn resigned and Allen Walz, crew coach at Manhattan College (N.Y.C.) was called to Wisconsin as the new coach. Walz' Frosh crew took the spotlight in 1941 at Poughkeepsie, coming in second in

the two mile event in the time of 10:34.4, trailing Cornell by a length and a half.

Due to wartime difficulties in transportation, manpower losses, etc., the only race in which the varsity was entered was in the Adams Cup Regatta held at Boston. Competing with Harvard, Navy, Penn, M.I.T., the Badgers finished second to Harvard over the mile and three quarters course, with Harvard finishing in 9:18.6, and Wisconsin's time, 9:25. (Poughkeepsie was discontinued for the duration of the war).

During 1943-45, there was little rowing activity among any of the schools, and Wisconsin rowing was confined to club races in 1943 with nothing done in 1944-45 other than rowing enthusiasts using the equipment for informal practice. Walz returned from the Navy in late '45 and started rebuilding the crew for its famous '46 season, which won all races except the post-season race at Seattle, Washington, over the 2000 meter course. Cornell, which was previously beaten twice by Wisconsin, came in first, followed by M.I.T., Washington, and Wisconsin. Eight crews competed in this regatta. The '46 Wisconsin varsity crew startled the rowing world, and but for the fact that it encountered delays in air transportation and rough water, which combined to keep the Badgers inactive for five days prior to reaching Seattle for the sprint race, plus the fact that the crew had to race in a borrowed shell and drew an outside lane unprotected from a very strong wind, the Badgers placed fourth in the only race it lost in its greatest season in Wisconsin's rowing history. Cornell's winning time was 7:10.07, while Wisconsin's time was 7:24.

The '46 Crew consisted of Carl Holtz, stroke; Dick Tipple, 7; Dick Mueller, 6; Fred Suchow, 5; Gordon Grimstad, 4; Ralph Falconer, 3; Paul Klein, 2; Chester Knight, bow; Carlyle Fay, coxswain. Jake Valentine and Tom Blacklock also saw considerable varsity competition during the season as well.

In the fall of '46, Walz left Wisconsin to join the coaching staff at Yale. In January of '47 Norman Sonju, formerly co-coach of crew at Cornell for 10 years, and a former outstanding Washington oarsman, was induced to come to Wisconsin, and is now hard at work teaching Badger oarsmen the famous "Corribear" Washington stroke.

The Poughkeepsie racing schedule for this year will be as follows: June 22 (Tuesday)—Freshmen, 5:00 P. M. (Daylight Saving Time); J V, 5:30 P. M. (Daylight Saving Time); and Varsity, 6:15 P. M. (Daylight Saving time).

The reason why the Regatta cannot be held on Saturday this year is due to tide conditions (last year it just happened to work out on a Saturday). Tides change every six hours, and the Varsity event takes place just at the point when the tide is flowing at its fullest and strongest down river. All crews row *with* the current in each race.

On the 30th of June, the Olympic Trials will start at Philadelphia, and Wisconsin will be entered there as well. The winning crew will represent the United States in the Olympic Games to be held in England this summer.

A BADGER EXPERT SPEAKS HIS MIND

J. R. Farrington, '19, Hawaiian Delegate to Congress, Campaigns for That Territory's Admission as the 49th State.

THE TIME HAS COME to admit Hawaii to the Union as the 49th state.

The people of this territory have demonstrated that they are fully capable of self-government, and they believe they have been promised it. They are entitled to their rights as American citizens. These rights can be realized completely and irrevocably only as citizens of a sovereign state.

Granting statehood to Hawaii at this time would greatly enhance the influence of the United States in the Pacific and among all dependent peoples. I would demonstrate our belief in the principles of democracy and self-determination. The House of Representatives recognized the soundness of this policy by adopting on June 30, 1947, H.R. 49, the bill providing statehood for Hawaii, and sent it to the Senate where it is now pending.

For close to a century now, Hawaii has been the great meeting ground of the Pacific people. They have found, in the tradition of the native Hawaiian people, a measure of friendship, tolerance, and fair play unparalleled in the world today. These people have come to Hawaii through a period of over a century, from every one of the forty-eight states, from many countries of Europe, from Japan, and from the Philippines. Each has made an important contribution to the development of these islands. In the American system of free public school education, economic opportunity and political equality, they have found a sound basis for living in happiness and harmony, despite their unusually diverse racial origin.

Today all but a small portion of Hawaii's people are American citizens. The war proved their loyalty beyond the shadow of a doubt. The record of the FBI and the army and navy intelligence services show that there was no sabotage and no subversive activities among Hawaii's people. The Americans of Japanese ancestry who composed the 100th Infantry were all from Hawaii. They became the most highly-decorated unit in the American army and were also the spearhead of units formed subsequently of Americans of Japanese ancestry from all parts of the country. They were the product of Hawaii's system of education, economic opportunity and political equality. They proved, if anything ever

proved, that loyalty to this country is not a question of race but of the heart and mind.

In the light of our declarations in behalf of democracy and self-determination, in the light of our responsibilities for the government of the Pacific Islands, in the light of our hopes for the Philippines and our objectives in China, and more particularly Korea and Japan, we of the United States cannot afford now to deny to our own people in Hawaii the privileges and responsibilities of democracy that can be achieved only by state government.

Admission of Hawaii to statehood will give the nation the full benefit of one of the most successful experiments in American democracy. It will also give to the people of the Pacific area and of the Far East a vital example, close at hand, of American democracy at work. Thus it will reinforce immeasurably the efforts this nation is making to strengthen democracy everywhere.

It will help greatly to establish the far-reaching beneficial influence of the United States throughout the Pacific and serve to emphasize to our country its responsibilities and opportunities in the Pacific area. It will bring to the United States Congress, for the solution of our national problems, representatives who are familiar with the people, the trade, and the culture of the Pacific as well as with the problems of our national defense.

All of this has been recognized by the national House of Representatives which gave overwhelming approval of Hawaii's immediate entrance into the Union as a state.

Hawaii was ceded to the United States by the people of those islands of their own free will. With faith in the future and confidence in the integrity of this country they placed themselves, their islands, and their destiny in the



THE AUTHOR, shown here on the cover of *Time Magazine*, is no stranger to headline billings and cover-boy poses. His one-man campaign for Hawaii's admission as the 49th state has rolled through Congress with increasing momentum. Meanwhile the Badger journalist-legislator reiterates his arguments in speeches and articles like this one written exclusively for the *Alumnus*. Joe Farrington's rapid political rise since the blasting of Pearl Harbor has been phenomenal, but no more so than his other achievements. He went, as a boy, to a Hawaiian school where he was one of a handful from the states. He won a cup for "doing most for the school." Later at the UW he made an outstanding record in the J-school in South Hall, returned to Hawaii to become managing editor of the *Star-Bulletin*. On campus he roomed with Philip La Follette, married a missionary's daughter, Mary Elizabeth Pruett, '18. Of her, Robert S. Allen, UW x'23, had this to say in *Washington Merry-Go-Round*: "If Hawaii wins its statehood, the glamorous territory will owe a lot of thanks to glamorous Mrs. Farrington. 'Betty' talks, fights, agitates, lobbies and even dances for her cause. At a recent gathering in Iowa, she was asked to dance the hula. She responded and then said, 'Now that I've performed at your request, I want to perform at my own'—and forthwith made an ardent plea for support of Hawaiian statehood." Joe Farrington returned last May to Madison to speak at the diamond jubilee banquet of his fraternity, Beta Theta Pi. In an open letter, the (Madison) *Capital Times* lauded his fight in behalf of Hawaii.

hands of the American people. Today after almost fifty years of tutelage they are prepared for the responsibilities of statehood. They believe this is their right and their destiny.

As American citizens we ask finally to be admitted to the Union as a matter of simple justice and fair play. It now remains for the United States Senate to act. The hour of great decision is here.

University Honors Famous Americans

FOUR OUTSTANDING Americans in the fields of science research, business and industry, and military service will be honored by the University of Wisconsin at its 95th Commencement in the University Field House at historic Camp Randall on Saturday, June 19.

On recommendation of the faculty, the University Board of Regents has approved the granting of honorary degrees to these four American leaders at the annual Commencement exercises this year:

General Omar BRADLEY, chief of staff of the United States Army, Doctor of Laws;

Alice EVANS, MA '10, Chevy Chase, Md., internationally known American bacteriologist, Doctor of Science;

Warren WEAVER, '16, New York, director of the Division of Natural Sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation, Doctor of Laws; and

Harold S. FALK, '06, Wisconsin industrialist, and president of the Falk Corporation, Milwaukee, Doctor of Laws.

Gen. Bradley was born in Missouri. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1915 and served in World War I. He won distinction at the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga., after the first world war, and became a recognized authority on infantry weapons and infantry small unit tactics. He later served as assistant professor of mathematics at West Point.

He made a brilliant record in World War II, serving in North Africa, Bizerte, Sicily, and Normandy campaigns, and he came to be known as "the GI's General." He developed the officer candidate system used by all branches of the Army during the war.

Dr. Weaver was born in Reedsburg, Wis., and earned three degrees at the University of Wisconsin, his bachelor of science degree in 1916, his civil engineering degree in 1917, and his doctor of philosophy degree in 1921. He served on the faculty of the University mathematics department from 1920 to 1932, when he became director of the Division of Natural Sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Miss Evans, a native of Pennsylvania, received her bachelor of science degree from Cornell University in 1909, and then did her graduate work at the University of Chicago and George Washington University, as well as at Wisconsin. She did research work at Wisconsin in dairy bacteriology on the ripening of cheddar cheese, and later, in the research laboratories of the dairy division of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry of the USDA, she continued her studies of cheese ripening.

Miss Evans' outstanding contributions to human knowledge of immunity and medical bacteriology won for her world-wide renown as one of the leading woman bacteriologists in the history of this science.

Mr. Falk received his bachelor of science degree from the University of



PROF. WILLIAM H. KIEKHOFER, PhD '13, exchanged pleasantries with Robert M. La Follette, Jr., LLD '38, following ceremonies in which the former presented the latter with an honorary degree at the 1938 Commencement. Professor Kiekhofer is still chairman of the faculty's committee on honorary degrees. The former US Senator is now a special Washington consultant.

Wisconsin in 1906, and was granted an honorary master of science degree by Marquette University in 1930. Besides his presidency of the Falk Corporation of Milwaukee, he is active on the directorates of a large number of highly important and successful business enterprises.

Mr. Falk is widely known for the part he has played in the apprenticeship movement throughout the United States. For years he has constantly emphasized the social responsibility of manufacturers for the development of adequately trained mechanics and technicians in their industries.

* * *

Every Spring across the United States the officials of universities and colleges big and small put their heads together and compile a list of potential candidates for honorary degrees. Shortly thereafter the big men in government, business, and professional life sort through their far-flung invitations and weigh the relative merits of the various offers. Such a decision faced Secretary of State George Marshall last year when both Wisconsin and Harvard proposed to honor him. Marshall chose Harvard and there presented his unique formula for European recovery which has since achieved fame as the Marshall Plan.

The choice was dictated by circumstance. Wisconsin's commencement happened to come at a time when foreign crises were keeping Marshall close to home base. Harvard's commencement came not only at a more convenient time, but required a shorter period of absence from official duties.

Had Marshall chosen Wisconsin, however, he would have joined the ranks of no-less-distinguished an assemblage of honorary "graduates". In its 74 years of honorary-degree conferring the University of Wisconsin has recognized more than 250 outstanding men and women. The annual custom, begun in 1874, is considered a primary means of encouraging further

contributions to American culture and welfare.

Prof. Joseph Fichlin of Missouri State College heads the distinguished parade as the first recipient of an honorary degree from the UW. Through the years other greats (and a few not-so-greats, one of whose degrees was revoked) have followed in his footsteps.

Ignominious object of the revocation was Ambassador von Bernsdorff, LLD '10, Germany's 1914 envoy to the US, who received his degree in 1910 and lost it during World War I, only to be reinstated in 1932.

* * *

Wisconsin's honorary degrees were signposts on the road to fame for Robert Marion LaFollette, LLD '01, Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., LLD '38, John Dewey, LLD '04, James Bryce, LLD '08, Charles Lindbergh, LLD '28, Marvin Rosenberry, LLD '30, Katherine Cornell, Litt. D. '36, Hans V. Kaltenborn, LLD, '39, Alfred Lunt, Litt. D. '41, Lynn Fontanne, Litt. D. '41, Hu Shih, LLD '42, William D. Leahy, LLD '43, and Douglas MacArthur, LLD '42. The general was the only recipient of all time to receive his degree in absentia; it was awarded shortly after the fall of Bataan.

Others on the roll of honor include Maude Adams, Litt. D. '27, Carl Schurz, LLD '05, Hamlin Garland, Litt. D. '26, Walter Lippmann, LLD '27, Alfred N. Whitehead, D. Sc. '26, George Santayana, Litt. D. '11, Frederick Jackson Turner, Litt. D. '21, Herbert Bolton, LLD '45, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Litt. D. '33, Thomas C. Chamberlin, PhD '83, LLD '04, D. Sc. '20, Jane Addams, LLD '04, Alexander C. Botkin, 'LLD '04, John Bascom, LLD '05, Edward A. Birge, LLD '15, Stephen M. Babcock, D. Sc. '17, George I. Haight, MA '28, Zona Gale Breese, Litt. D. '29, John R. Commons, LLD '31, Daniel W. Mead, LLD '32, Guy Stanton Ford, Litt. D. '33, Frances Perkins, LLD '33, John Lucian Savage, D. Sc. '34, James B. Conant, D. Sc. '35, Cordell Hull, LLD '35, Harry Steenbock, D. Sc. '38, Katherine Lenroot, LLD '38, Prince Olav (of Norway), LLD '39, Joseph E. Davies, LLD '41, Harry A. Bullis, LLD '43, and Stanley C. Allyn, LLD '46.

Since granting its first honorary degree the University has averaged three per year. The 50th anniversary of the first degree ever given by the University was observed in 1904 with the granting of 50 honorary degrees. Honorary titles range from Doctor of Letters to Master of Pharmacy.

Occupationally speaking, the University has thus honored professors, ministers, judges, generals, diplomats, actors, authors, industrialists, scientists, scholars, a crown prince—and a country doctor.

Last year two famous Badgers were awarded honorary degrees. They were John H. Van Vleck, '20, Harvard University physicist, and George I. Haight, '99, Chicago patent attorney. Following the ceremonies Mr. Haight presented to the University a portrait of Kemper K. Knapp, '79, another Chicago attorney, who gave the UW \$2,000,000 in his will for scholarships and lectureships.

"Look Out for That Scaffold"

LADDERS AND SCAFFOLDS are all over the Memorial Union these days. Inside and out—from the Rathskellar to Top Flight—ladders and scaffolds are very much in evidence.

At first glance it looks like spring house-cleaning, but it's a lot more than that. Actually, the Union is getting ready for University Centennial activities which start shortly and continue throughout the academic year of 1948-49. Decorators are giving the Union a "new dress". Ceilings in meeting rooms are being covered with acoustic tile. Some of the rooms are being remodeled to provide more space for offices and meeting rooms. Instead of adding more verandas, a la Harry Truman, the Union is turning some of its veranda space into offices. In short, the Union is getting all set to take care of the thousands of alumni who will flock to the Campus this coming year to share in the celebration of our University's hundredth anniversary.

The Union, of course, is not alone in this preparatory work. Faculty, regents, students, and alumni are all working on plans and projects for Wisconsin's Centennial Year.

University Centennial Committee

After three years of concentrated effort, this committee has developed four main projects that will run continuously from September, 1948, to June, 1949: academic symposia, fine arts, memorial events, and special celebrations.

"These academic conferences, conventions, and symposia will be the heart of our Centennial activities," says Prof. Kiekhofer. "We want the Centennial to be the occasion for a fundamental contribution to American higher education in general, and the University of Wisconsin in particular."

Hundreds of hours of hard work and planning have already gone into these projects. If you ever had a notion that "Wild Bill" worked you too hard in Econ. 1A, you ought to be a member of his Centennial Committee. Those of us who are, seriously considering the possibility of changing his name to "Simon Legree" Kiekhofer. On the other hand, we're also ready to give him a citation for outstanding leadership in planning the University's Centennial.

Foundation Fund Campaign

Good planning and hard work are getting results in the University of Wisconsin's campaign to raise \$5,000,000 as a part of Wisconsin's Centennial. General Chairman Herbert V. Kohler and his associates are cashing in on the spade-work they did last year, especially in Wisconsin.

Mr. Kohler needs your help and mine to make this campaign successful. Here at Association headquarters we are supporting his campaign in every possible way. Recently, for example, we mailed out fifty thousand copies of our *Cardinal Communique*

to give alumni first-hand information about the University of Wisconsin Foundation. We know how much this campaign means to our University.

Alumni Records Office

Eighty thousand information blanks were mailed out last month to bring addresses in the Alumni Records Office up to date. During the Centennial Year, the University will send out valuable information about University and Centennial activities—information that will be important to you and your fellow Badgers. You'll miss the information if the Records Office doesn't have your correct address. To help you in getting the mail and news you are entitled to get, the Alumni Records Office has sent out this appeal for your correct address. If you haven't reported your present address, please send it to the Alumni Records Office, Memorial Union, Madison.

Alumni Clubs

Ben Heald, Regional Governor for District 3, has just sent out a letter to alumni clubs in his area on "The Double Feature of 1948: 100th Anniversary of the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin-Illinois game on October 2." Ben is promoting a special train to Madison for alumni in his district. Many other clubs are also working on special plans for our Centennial year—Foundation meetings, forums, Founders' Day meetings, etc.

Golden Jubilee Issue

In October our magazine will be 50 years old and plans are under way for celebrating this important event. Editor Schoenfeld is working on a Golden Jubilee Issue for next October. A fiftieth anniversary dinner is scheduled for October 15—the week-end of the Wisconsin-Yale game. Big-shot editors and publishers will be in Madison to help celebrate this anniversary.

Plans also are under way to enlarge the *Wisconsin Alumnus* to give complete news coverage on all Centennial activities during the coming year.

Centennial Directory

A Centennial Directory of all members of the Wisconsin Alumni Association will be published in 1949. This will be the largest Association directory ever published, because our membership now is the highest in Association history, and growing steadily. New members are cashing in on the special Centennial membership which starts in June and continues throughout the Centennial year to give members complete news coverage of all Centennial events.

Many other Association activities, of course, are also underway. Alumni everywhere want to share in this Centennial and Association activities are being planned to provide this participation.—JOHN BERGE.

Badgers Speed Up Activities as UW Centennial Nears

CLUBS ALL OVER the country are reporting varied activities that are going on with renewed interest due to the advent of the University's Centennial.

The Alumni club of **Fox River Valley** threw a party for Haresfooters last April 20 following their show at the Appleton Senior High School. Taking place in the Crystal Room of the Conway Hotel, it was the second such occasion for the "traveling beauties" in two years.

Officers in the newly-organized Burlington club were elected recently: John R. Wilson, '42, president; Benjamin W. Saunders, '23, vice-president; Mrs. Harvey R. Wereley, '22, secretary-treasurer. Plans made for a dinner meeting October 5 at the Colonial Club, Brown's Lake.

Badgers in the St. Louis area had a full day last April 10, with noon luncheon at Lee Hall on the Washington University campus, a doubleheader baseball game between Wisconsin and Washington on Liggett Field that afternoon, and a reception for the team at the campus YMCA-YWCA after the game.

* * *

An organizational meeting of Wau-paca County Badgers interested in forming a Wisconsin Alumni Club there was held at the Hotel Marston in Clintonville last April 15.

The Beloit club elected its officers last April 8: Arthur L. Luebke, '42, president; E. W. Howard, vice-president; Mrs. Frederick Nordlie, '43, secretary-treasurer.

Nineteen alumni associated with the University of Idaho at Moscow met for a pot luck supper March 20 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lampman, '21. Following that, they drove to Pullman to see the Wisconsin-Washington State boxing match.

The Schenectady, N. Y. Club recently elected J. M. Lagergren, '40, president. Other officers chosen were M. J. Martin, '27, vice-president; H. H. Hutchinson, '44, secretary; and L. J. Kuen, Treasurer. The club is planning a schedule of monthly noon luncheons with speakers.

* * *

Badgers in Washington, D. C. have elected the following officers: Robert W. Davis, '21, president; Verne C. Bonesteel, '12, vice-president; Mrs. William Haight, '39, secretary; Alexander Wiley, '07, assistant secretary; Mrs. John Byrnes, '10, treasurer. Chairman of the Board is George E. Worthington, '10. The club held a noon luncheon April 27 in the Family Dining Room of the U. S. Senate, with Professor Hirschfelder of the UW as guest speaker. Senator Wiley handled arrangements.

At St. Julian's, San Francisco alumni heard Dr. Llewellyn Cole of the UW last April 21. The day before they heard Charles M. Romanowitz, noted civil engineer, who spoke on the proposed dredging of a new sea-level Panama Canal—for which his company holds a contract. Occasion was a Big Ten luncheon in the Palace Hotel.

Colonel Thad Sears of the Veterans' Hospital at Fort Logan, Colorado, spoke to assembled Badgers last April 27 on the campus of the Colorado Woman's College. His subject was "The Atomic Bomb".

* * *

Herbert V. Prochnow, '21, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago and director of the UW School of Banking, spoke to the Chicago Alumni Club at the Central YMCA last April 16. He told how the University's banking education program expanded from a group of 47 students in 1945 to over 430, plus waiting list, for the August 1948 session. Its students came from 26 states and about 85 per cent of them were bank officers, many presidents and owners. Now in its fourth year the School of Banking leads the field in this country. Mr. Prochnow is a noted author, public speaker, and economist.

Other recent activities of the Chicago club included attending in a group the Haresfoot performance in the Eighth Street Theater in Chicago last April 22. On May 8 the club played host to the UW Men's Chorus at the North Shore Hotel in Evanston. More than 250 members were present at the dinner and concert program afterwards.

* * *

Pres. E. B. Fred of the University and Justice Elmer E. Barlow, '09, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, were the main speakers at a Centennial preview dinner held in Eau Claire last April 6. Sponsored by the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Eau Claire and the University of Wisconsin Foundation, the meeting was held at 6 p.m. in the Christ Church parish house. It was President Fred's first visit to Eau Claire.

Merrill R. Farr, '29, Eau Claire county judge, acted as master of ceremonies, James Riley, '41, a local attorney and president of the club, presided and introduced President Fred. Justice Barlow was introduced by Bailey Ramsdell, '12, chairman of the Foundation in Eau Claire County.

Law School Alumni Honor Classes of 1908 and 1923

Alumni of the University of Wisconsin Law School held a reunion on campus May 8 and 9, with luncheons and banquets, round-table discussions, forums, and a picnic at Burrows Park. At all festive events special tables were set up for the classes of 1923 and 1908, who were celebrating their 25th and 40th anniversaries respectively.

Shop-talk in groups and forums revolved around the Taft-Hartley law, the process of abstracting judicial proceedings, Wisconsin corporation statutes, and automobile accident cases. At a special luncheon in the Crystal Ballroom in the Loraine Hotel Pres. E. B. Fred presented a special citation from the University to Frank T. Boesel, emeritus lecturer in law.

Ed Gibson Succeeds Wally Mehl as New WAA Field Secretary



ED H. GIBSON, '31

EFFECTIVE May 1, Edward H. Gibson, 609 S. Shore Drive, Madison, was appointed field secretary of the Wisconsin Alumni Association to succeed Walter J. Mehl, '40, who resigned to become assistant to the associate dean of the UW College of Letters and Science. Mr. Mehl had been with the Association since last September.

The new field secretary is a former coach and athletic director at Janesville, salesman for the National Cash Register Co., and state chief of training for the War Manpower Commission. He is a veteran of World War I.

Mr. Gibson, 49, a native of Jefferson, Iowa, attended the University with the class of 1923 and was granted a BS degree in 1931. As an undergraduate he starred in football and participated in swimming, track, student government, and YMCA work. He is a member of Alpha Gamma Rho and Sigma Delta Psi.

"Our new man will help step up alumni club activities and continue the upsurge in Association membership and projects," Walter Frautschi, '24, Madison, president of the Association, announced.

Mrs. Gibson is the former Katherine Nienaber, '19, Madison. A son, Edward G., is a sophomore in the University.

In welcoming Gibson to the staff, John Berge, '22, executive secretary of the Association, pointed out that "the Wisconsin Alumni Association has increased its membership 540 per cent in the last 10 years, is now one of the largest organizations of its kind in the country. Ed will help us be of increasing service both to our members and to the University."

Gibson, as field secretary, is in charge of alumni club work throughout the state and nation. There are more than 70 alumni clubs affiliated with the Association, and Gibson will work with them as they "promote by organized effort the best interests of the University," according to the motto of the Association. His office is in the Memorial Union on the campus.

Four Badgers Run a Unique Supply Firm To Serve Agriculture

FOUR BADGERS have set up in Fort Atkinson a unique mail order firm, the only one of its kind in the country. They are Leo W. Roethe, '37, Ormal E. Kiesling, x'33, Harold Bergmann, x'18, and William Rust, '41.

Operating under the trade name NASCO, the firm name is National Agricultural Supply Co. The company, which grosses more than a half-million dollars yearly, is supplier to teachers of agriculture, county agents, colleges and universities, and specialized and scientific farmers. Its plant supplies merchandise that is available nowhere else, many of the items being manufactured or assembled on the spot. They are predominantly products of the company's research laboratories: bottled specimens of parasites which attack farm animals, infected potatoes, grasshoppers in various stages of the life-cycle.

"We ship every day to every state in the union," says Mr. Roethe. They also do business in 27 foreign countries, list more than 5,000 items in their 100,000 catalogues, employ 30 people to handle orders.

The idea behind the firm originated seven years ago with Norman Eckley, a Ft. Atkinson vocational agriculture teacher. In his instructional experience, Eckley found that it was practically impossible to find specimens, charts, and teaching aids. It was quite in line to talk about various bugs that bankrupt farmers, but if you couldn't show pictures of them or the damage they did it was of little value to know about them. So Eckley undertook to supply the need from a little mail order business he set up in the basement of his home. The response from other teachers and from scientific farmers was immediate and voluminous, so Eckley turned the business over to the four Badgers above, who expanded and consolidated it.

The firm has since branched out to serve, not only teachers, but veterinarians, college-trained stockmen, and ordinary farmers. It now manufactures wire poultry coops and farm marker signs; is in the act of setting up its own printing plant to turn out charts, direction guides, and catalogues. It has just completed the establishment of a visual education department to supply films to teachers and county agents and a library department with hundreds of farm texts and guides.

NASCO also publishes a paper called the *Poultry Tribune*. It employs on its staff a variety of experts, including Otto Yahn, who served for three years on the dairy staff of the UW College of Agriculture.

Roethe entered the field by way of journalism. He was formerly editor of the weekly *Jefferson County Union*; later served as advertising manager for the Midwest for *Hoard's Dairyman*.



OFFICIALS OF NASCO plan expansion. Left to right are Ormal E. Kiesling, x'33, Leo Roethe, '37, and Hugh Highsmith. The company is the only one of its kind in the country. Roethe was a two-time president on campus of Sigma Delta Chi, journalism fraternity.

★ With the Alumni

1903 W

George B. SWAN and Ernest P. STRUB, '31, recently formed a law partnership in Beaver Dam . . . Major General Irving A. FISH passed away last April 22 at his Milwaukee home. He was 66 years old. General Fish headed the 32nd division in the last war.

1904 W

The Rev. Marshall R. OLSON resigned recently as pastor of the Presbyterian-Congregational church at Ashland to join the staff of the church extension board of the Presbytery of Chicago . . . Mrs. Elsie KING Stange passed away at Baldwin Park, Calif., last March 13. She was a native of Neillsville, a former teacher in Clark County schools and in North Dakota.

1906 W

Judge Albert TWESME of Trempealeau County was recently appointed as judge in Jackson County to temporarily fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Judge Harry M. Ferry . . . Louis P. DONOVAN of Shelby, Montana, informs the Alumni Office of the death several years ago of Frank C. MORGAN. He also reports a change of address for Arthur B. MELZNER, from Evanston, Ill., to 2911 Sixth Ave. N., Billings, Mont., where he is regional attorney for the Indian Bureau.

1907 W

Joseph H. CURTIN of Wausau died last April 21 at the Madison home of his brother-in-law, Prof. L. F. Graber. Mr. Curtin was 62, a bank examiner for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

1908 W

Attorney Henry G. KISLINGBURY, native of Mineral Point, died suddenly last April 16 at his home in St. Louis, Mo. He was 62 years old . . . Morris J. CASHEL died last April 22 at his Madison home at the age of 63. A former banker and insurance man, he was also assessor with the state tax commission for a time. . . .

Edgar E. ROBINSON was recently honored by the establishment at Stanford University of the Edgar E. Robinson Professorship in United States History. Dr. Robinson was given an honorary degree by the UW in 1942.

1910 W

William A. KLINGER, who heads the W. A. Klinger Co. of Sioux City, Iowa, was recently elected to the Board of Directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce . . . William MEUER of Madison recently attended the international convention of Rotary Clubs at Rio de Janeiro. He took a number of tours in South America before his return home.

1911 W

John A. LONSDORF, who has practiced law in Appleton since 1920, retired last May 1 and moved with his wife, the former Mildred ROSS, '12, to their country home on the Plover River. The Outagamie County Bar Assn. gave the former district attorney and assessor of incomes a testimonial dinner before his departure . . . William L. NINABUCK of Chicago was recently appointed assistant manager of the Consumer Relations Department of International Co. . . . Ethel T. ROCKWELL has written a pageant called "The Century of Progress Cavalcade of Wisconsin" for use by state and community groups observing the state's centennial. She authored the 1936 Cavalcade which was staged at Camp Randall when Madison celebrated the centennial of its birth as a territory.

1913 W

Dr. Rupert BLUE, one-time Surgeon General of the US Public Health Service who wiped out two bubonic-plague epidemics in San Francisco, died recently in Charleston, S. C., at the age of 79.

1914 W

Stanley C. ALLYN, president of the National Cash Register Co. in Dayton, Ohio, was recently elected to the Board of Directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce . . . Dr. A. H. FINKE, Sheboy-

gan dentist, was recently elected president of the Wisconsin State Dental Society at their annual convention in Milwaukee. His outstanding research work with the use of fluorine in public water supplies for lessening tooth decay was cited.

1915 W

Dr. Robin C. BUERKI, dean of the Graduate School of Medicine and director of hospitals at the University of Pennsylvania, was recently elected vice-president in charge of medical affairs there. He was formerly superintendent of hospitals, executive secretary to the dean of the Medical School, and professor of hospital administration at the UW . . . Former Madison USO worker Joe MACHOTKA is now in charge of the Army and Navy YMCA at 630 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.

1916 W

Mabel E. DITTMAR of Milwaukee died last March 21. She had taught chemistry in high schools of Stoughton, Manitowoc, and for the past 19 years at West Allis. . . Earl David ROGGE of New Holstein died last March 29 at the Mercy hospital in Oshkosh. He was 53 years old, production manager for Meili-Blumberg Manufacturing Co. . . Dr. Barnett SURE, professor of chemistry at Arkansas University, made the headlines recently when he predicted that Americans may some day be eating hamburgers made from milk. These synthetic hamburgers have been made from powders composed of milk solids and have the taste of ground beef.

1917 W

George H. CRANDALL recently left his duties as professor of physics at Milton College to become superintendent of equipment in the physics department at the UW . . . Edgar G. DOUDNA died last April 16 at his Madison home at the age of 70. The May issue of the *Wisconsin Alumnus* carried his last public statement.

1918 W

Colonel Robert Bruce WHITE reports a new address: c/o Headquarters, Military Air Transport Service, Gravelly Point, Washington 25, D. C.

1920 W

Fredric MARCH, in England for the filming of *Christopher Columbus*, underwent an operation recently and later suffered a relapse. He is in good health now, however . . . Don ANDERSON, publisher of the (Madison) *Wisconsin State Journal*, recently returned from an extensive tour of Europe, where he attended the United Nations News Freedom conference in Geneva, Switzerland, as a representative of the Inland Daily Press Assn. Readership of his paper jumped to an all-time high with the publication of daily columns by Anderson in the best Ernie Pyle tradition . . . Raymond H. DOBBERPUHL, former sales engineer at Cutler-Hammer, Inc., in Milwaukee, died last April 19 at the age of 56.

1921 W

Fred John HOLT, brother of the late Frank Holt, UW director of public service, is now associated with WIRE, an outlet radio station of the Indianapolis Broadcasting Co., Inc. . . General Ralph IMMELL is the author of a march which was played recently by the University band over 40 radio stations in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan.

1923 W

Erma V. COMSTOCK is now Mrs. George E. Wrockloff. She and her husband are now in Germany where he is a Colonel in the army of occupation. Their mail address is OCOT EUCOM APO 757, c/o Postmaster, New York City . . . Mrs. A. J. Flaxman (Helen MALSIN) reports that her permanent address is Box 1792, Alexandria, La. . . Conrad A. ELVEHJEM, biochemist and dean of the Graduate School at the UW, was recently awarded the 1948 Nicholas Appert Award for outstanding research in foods . . . Einar ISDAHL reports that his new address is Ths. Hefteyes Gate 14 B, Oslo, Norway. He also reports that the address of Eiler SCHJOLBERG is Bodo, Norway, a town destroyed by the Germans and now being rebuilt . . . Mrs. Milton H. Scott (Margaret

REMINGTON) has moved in Hibbing, Minnesota, from 2815 Third Avenue W. to 933 Wisconsin St. . . Mrs. Ernest J. Schmitt (Gloria KLEIST) is living at Waubesa Beach, R 1, Oregon, Wis. . . K. R. N. GRILL and Ben BERG, '37, were recently honored by the PTA of Wausau for the 25 years they have each devoted to teaching there. Each was presented with a gold wrist watch.

1924 W

John C. CORNELIUS has recently authored several articles in *Printers' Ink*. He is chairman of the board of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, Inc. . . Everett C. SHUMAN was recently appointed director of research for the American Structural Products Co, a subsidiary of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. He continues as manager of the pilot plant at Berlin, N. J. . . Dr. Gamber F. TEGTMEYER was recently appointed to the newly-created office of associate medical director of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

1925 W

Mrs. George A. CHATTERTON of Maple Bluff was recently elected president of the League of Women Voters of Madison . . . Durwood DUBOIS, native of Baraboo, was recently elected vice-president of the Ohio Citizens Trust Co. of Toledo, Ohio. He was formerly vice-president of Stranahan, Harris and Co., a Toledo investment banking house . . . Arno J. HAACK, dean of men at Washington University, St.

Happy Birthday to Us!



★ 87 years ago this month, on June 21, 1861, the Wisconsin Alumni Association was born on the University campus.

Louis, Mo., was honored at a testimonial dinner recently when he retired as executive secretary of the campus YMCA-YWCA. He was presented with a silver tea service . . . Mr. and Mrs. Irving W. YORK (Dorothy SMITH, '30) of Portage announce the birth of their second son, Richard Irving, last April 10.

1926 W

Dr. Charles K. WEICHERT was recently appointed head of the department of zoology at the University of Cincinnati. The appointment will become effective September 1 . . . Hilary A. MARQUAND recently became Paymaster General to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. His address: Cabinet Offices, Great George St., London, S. W. 1, England.

1927 W

Dr. James WALSH recently opened offices in Cudahy at 3561 E. Squire Ave. for the practice of optic medicine.

1928 W

Featured in the *Chicago Daily News* recently as a typical happy family was that of Leo BOLDENWECK. "It's always ladies day" said the *Daily News*, referring to the Boldenwecks' five daughters, Judy 16; Robin, 14; Connie, 12; Kevil, 10; and Wendy, 9. Lucky Lady, the airedale pup, is also a member of the feminine sex . . . Jack K. KYLE, Madison attorney and long prominent in Progressive party politics, was recently named executive secretary of the Wisconsin Association of Co-operatives.

1929 W

Owen L. ROBINSON, principal of the Boulder, Colo., High School, was elected president of the Colorado High School Principals Association recently. He was formerly principal of Janesville High School.

1930 W

George H. HARB and Mrs. Ardyth Scheier were married last April 7 in Chicago. He is credit manager of Bowman Farm Dairy.

1931 W

Attorney Robert C. BORN was recently elected mayor of Ripon . . . Dr. Karl FOLKERS, chemical scientist for Merck & Co. Inc. of Rahway, N. Y., was one of five research workers to successfully isolate a new vitamin, B12. This vitamin is believed to be a factor in preventing pernicious anemia . . . Robert C. HEYDA was recently appointed vice-president of the Joseph W. Hicks Organization, industrial relations consultants in Chicago. His home address is 1438 Pleasant Ave., Highland Park, Ill.

1932 W

Orie E. GREENSTEIN and Helen Groven were married last March 24 in Madison, where they are now living at 522 N. Pinckney St. He is proprietor of Orie's Pharmacy there . . . Dayton F. PAULS was recently elected president of the Citizens State Bank in Sheboygan.

1933 W

Harold O. HOVERSON and Henrietta M. Onsrud were married last March 27 in Stoughton. He is teaching at Pulaski High School, Milwaukee . . . Dr. Maurice W. LAUFER was recently appointed director of the Emma Pendleton Bradley Home at Riverside. During the war Dr. Lauffer served in the Army Medical Corps as a neuropsychiatrist at the Mayo General Hospital, Galesburg, Ill. . . Stanley J. PERTZBORN was recently named manager of the Park Hotel in Madison. He was formerly assistant manager . . . Dr. David G. WELTON was recently elected president of the Rotary Club of Charlotte, N. C.

1934 W

Dr. and Mrs. John M. SCHEMPF are living at Centre Hall, P., Rt. No. 1. He is on the faculty of Penn State . . . Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. FLEMING (Jean HEITKAMP) of Milwaukee announce the birth of a son last March 29 . . . Daniel K. HOPKINSON, Milwaukee attorney, was called to Washington recently to assist Paul Hoffman in the administration of the ECA. Mr. Hopkinson was chief of the European division of the mission for economic affairs for the US State Department during the war.

1935 W

Lt. and Mrs. Anthony C. CANEPA of Baraboo announce the birth of a daughter, Antoinette Catherine, last Feb. 8 at Great Lakes, Ill. They have two other children, Christopher and Mary Anne. Lt. Canepa is attached to the commandant staff at Ninth Naval District headquarters . . . Dr. Paul R. GERHARDT moved recently from Charleston, W. Va., to 27 Cambridge Rd., Albany, N. Y. He was recently appointed director of cancer control in the New York State Department of Health . . . Lois HOLSINGER returned recently to her home in Glendale, Calif., after four years of Red Cross work in Japan . . . Edith KEESSEY of Orfordville recently became head dietitian at the Beloit Municipal Hospital.

1936 W

Mr. and Mrs. John Warren FISH of Madison announce the birth of a son, John Warren, Jr., last April 1. The baby has two sisters, Sydney Ann, 7, and Stephanie, 3 . . . Herbert L. BLACKSTONE was chosen alderman for the eleventh ward in Waukesha by the common council there . . . Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. EBBERT (Betty MABBETT, '34) of Watertown announce the birth of a daughter last March 23. Other children in the family are Paul, 12, Charles, 9, and David, 7 . . . Loretta E. HARTWIG and Robert C. MADSON, '39, were married last March 12 in Neenah.

(Continued on page 42)

★Badgers You Should Know

CYRIL M. JANSKY, JR., '17,
Consulting Radio Engineer,
Jansky & Bailey, National
Press Building, Washington,
D. C.

FEATURED recently on the cover of *FM and Television* (see cut) Cyril M. Jansky, Jr., is today at the age of 53 the only surviving member of the trio that fathered the University of Wisconsin's state station WHA. As a pioneer of both AM and FM broadcasting and an advocate for "free" radio (untrammelled by government restrictions) he has achieved national prominence and personally supervised the establishment of dozens of radio stations from coast to coast.

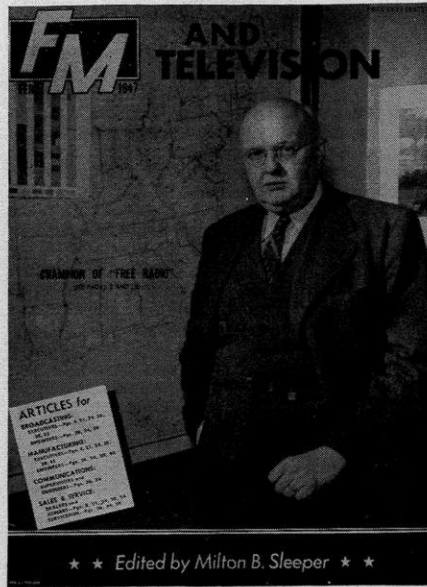
Born in Michigan in June, 1895, he is the son of C. M. Jansky, Sr. who served for many years as professor of electrical engineering at the UW and retired in 1940. In 1919, young Cyril married Marguerite Sammis, '19, daughter of Prof. J. L. Sammis of the UW Department of Agriculture. They now have two children, Curtis and Helen Marguerite.

Jansky entered the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 1913, received his BA in physics in 1917 and his Master's Degree in 1919. Both his graduate and undergraduate research work had to do with design, construction, and use of power vacuum tubes, scientific devices which at that time were poorly developed and unattainable on the open market. During the years he was at the University he was intimately concerned with the establishment of the University's first broadcast station and in the conduct of early radiotelephone experimental work. After leaving the University, he held a commission as Captain in the United States Signal Corps from 1922 to 1937.

In May, 1917, Jansky went to the Western Electric Company (now the Bell Telephone Laboratories) in New York City to work on war-time research problems in submarine detection and in radiotelephony. Later he returned to the UW physics department to continue work on these same two subjects.

With the late Prof. Earl M. Terry of the UW physics department, Jansky undertook the development and construction of vacuum tubes, many of which were later used in the University's pioneer work in broadcasting. He worked with Professor Terry in the establishment of the experimental radio station in 1916 and in the establishment and operation of the radiotelephone station which used vacuum tubes that he and Professor Terry had built. It was the combined activity of Professor Terry, Mr. Jansky, and the late Commander Malcolm P. Manson, who served as chief operator, which was responsible for the University's pioneer work. Mr. Jansky is the only surviving member of this group of three.

In 1920 Mr. Jansky joined the staff of the department of electrical engi-



COVER BOY for the national publication of the FM Company in Great Barrington, Mass., New York, Chicago, and Pasadena is an old-time Badger who has made a name for himself as a radio pioneer.

neering of the University of Minnesota, taking charge of the University's instruction and research in radio communication. He established Minnesota's experimental radio station, the first to be set up west of the Mississippi River. He not only had charge of the station engineering and operation but of the arrangement of programs as well. He remained in charge until 1929 when, as associate professor, he left the staff of the University.

Mr. Jansky had been actively engaged in radio allocation and regulation activities since 1921. From 1921 to 1926 the US government held four radiotelephone conferences for the purpose of drafting proposed legislation and regulations to govern the new and expanding field of radio broadcasting. Jansky was one of six non-government members of these conferences which drafted the Radio Law of 1927. Between 1920 and 1929 he spent two summers at the United States Bureau of Standards, his time being devoted to radio communication research. He also devoted much time to amateur radio activities. While at the University of Minnesota he served as a member of the Board of Directors of the American Radio Relay League, the national organization of radio amateurs.

In 1929 Jansky began practice as a consulting radio engineer in Washington, D. C. In 1930 he established the consulting firm of Jansky & Bailey. This firm enjoys the distinction of being the oldest and largest of its kind in the industry. Many of the standards which later found their way into regulations and practices grew out of experimental research and field work done by this organization.

(Continued from page 41)
 They are now living in Appleton where he is an engineer for Western Condensing Co. She was formerly librarian at the Manitowoc Public Library.

1937 W

Received in the Alumni Office: "Station BABY is happy to announce a new program entitled "Wetcryeat", heard 24 hours every day. This sustaining program began April 5, 1948 at 4:10 p.m. Production—Helen Mary (WHIPPLE) Carlson, Promotion—Laurie E. CARLSON, ('43), Sound Effects—Laurene Elizabeth Carlson . . . James E. DOYLE, assistant US attorney in Madison, will soon join the law firm of La Follette and Sinykin. The change will take effect June 15. Doyle's name will be added to the firm name. He was formerly assistant to Secretary of State James Byrnes and US Supreme Court Justice Fred M. Vinson . . . Mr. and Mrs. Howard HILGENDORF (Eleanor OLSON, '38) of Milwaukee announce the birth of a son, Mark Steven, last March 2. They have two other sons, aged 6 and 3. Mr. Hilgendorf is assistant US attorney of the Eastern District of Wisconsin . . . Marion S. JONES and David C. Bundy were married last March 18 in Watertown, where they are now living . . . Dr. Leonard L. LOVSHIN reports a new address: 19620 Lomond Blvd., Shaker Heights, Ohio. He is connected with the Cleveland Clinic . . . Prof. B. M. STEWART of the Michigan State College mathematics department was recently elected chairman of the Michigan section of the Mathematical Association of America.

1938 W

Mary Frances BARRY and Richard Yarrington were married last April 3 in Seattle, where they are now living . . . Mel BARTTELL is the only American singer who has been invited to appear in opera at London's famed Covent Garden this season. He is a graduate of the Rochester School of Music . . . Mr. and Mrs. Herbert FRITZ have opened a summer camp for girls 12 to 16 at their Wyoming Valley farm home, Hilltop. The camp program includes instruction by the Fritzes and a staff of six counsellors . . . William J. GEIB is on foreign assignment for the J. I. Case Co., has been in Argentina for about 18 months. He was recently made manager of the Bahia Blanca branch. His address is Viamont 14, Bahia Blanca, Argentina . . . Clarence E. GORSEGNER was recently appointed Clark County district attorney in Wisconsin. During the war he served in the Pacific with the Civil Service Commission for Foreign Duty . . . Mrs. Laura LYNOTT of Madison is spending the summer visiting her children: Mrs. John Plakias (Ruth LYNOTT) in Paris, France; Brian Lynott in San Francisco; and Mrs. William E. Neidner (Margaret LYNOTT) in Anchorage, Alaska . . . Mrs. E. R. Kelly (Mary MUSE) is now in Berlin, Germany, where her husband is stationed. Her address: c/o Lt. Col. E. R. Kelly, PMO, Hqs. BC. OMGUS, APO 742, New York City. About Germany Mrs. Kelly says: "I'll take Madison any day!" . . . Margaret OLSON is now living at 404 Lake St., Ironwood, Mich.

1939 W

Mr. and Mrs. Percy J. ROSEMURGY (Jane PELLEGRIN, '41) are living now at 410 E. Longyear St., Bessemer, Mich. . . Mr. and Mrs. Sherburn I. ADASHEK (Frances KAUFMANN, '41) of Milwaukee announce the birth of a son, Charles K., on April 1. Other child is Nancy Kay. Mr. Adashek is with the National Trunk Store in Milwaukee . . . Leonard E. KUST and Henrietta Bryan Logan were married last April 17 in New York City, where they are now living following their wedding trip to Bermuda. Mr. Kust is with the law firm of Carvath, Swaine, and Moore . . . Dr. Paul J. MATEICKA died last April 13 in Milwaukee. He was a physician at the Sacred Heart Sanitarium there . . . Mr. and Mrs. Edmond C. DOLLARD of Chicago announce the birth of a daughter, Marjorie Ellen, last March 23. Dr. Dollard is associated with the Dancer, Fitzgerald, and Sample advertising agency there . . . Lt. Eugene Edward WELCH and Margaret Elizabeth Stevenson were married last April 21 in Madison, where they are now living at 1148 Spaight St. He is on the staff of the Air ROTC at the University . . . Mrs. Maxine VOSS and John Beck were married last March 20 in Milwaukee,

where they are now living on W. Townsend St. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Douglas J. Gibson (Anna Mary KING) of Aurora, Ill., announce the birth of a son, Scott King, last April 12.

1940 W

Dr. Kenneth N. CUTHBERT was recently named dean of the School of Music at Illinois Wesleyan University. He retains his position as head of the graduate department . . . Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. GREGORY (Edith TORKELOSON) announce the birth of a son, James Randolph, last April 6 . . . Uta HAGEN, daughter of UW Professor O. F. L. Hagen, is playing the leading feminine role this summer in *A Streetcar Named Desire* on Broadway and the play's road tour. She replaces Jessica Tandy . . . Mr. and Mrs. Freeman C. HUEGEL of Madison announce the birth of a daughter last April 21 . . . Walter C. ISENBERG, Jr. was recently transferred from Istanbul to Bombay as US Vice-Consul. He has also served at Addis Ababa . . . Richard A. KNOBLOCH was one of the 61 survivors of the first air raid on Tokyo who reunited recently in Minneapolis. They met in the same hotel where some six years ago they volunteered for a "mission of great hazard" . . . Edward L. KOBLITZ now lives at 16 Tiverton Ave., W. Los Angeles. He is an account executive for the H. C. Morris Co. of New York and Hollywood . . . Dr. and Mrs. James W. PAULUS of Dubuque, Ia., announce the birth of a daughter, Katherine Ann, last April 16 . . . Elaine H. SONTAG and Dr. Robert Juni were married last Feb. 28 in Burkhardt. They are now living at Horseshoe Lake . . . Cedric P. VOLL recently became a certified public accountant at the University of Illinois. He is living in Chicago at 425 Surf St. . . Sprague VONIER resigned recently as assistant secretary to the mayor of Milwaukee to join the staff of the *Milwaukee Journal* stations WTMJ, WTMJ-FM, and WTMJ-TV . . . F. E. Robert ZORN and Phyllis Matthews were married last April 16 in Milwaukee.

1941 W

Capt. Charles K. ANDERSON of the US Air Force reports a change of address: from Fairfield, Calif., to 373rd Ren. Sqdn. (VLR) Weather, Kindley Air Force Base, Bermuda, APO 856, c/o Postmaster, New York City . . . Mrs. Kenneth BERTSCH was recently named director of the Waupun School of Vocational and Adult Education . . . Dr. and Mrs. Clarence P. CHREST (Thelma E. FLUKE) of Ann Arbor, Mich., announce the birth of Laura Jeanne last March 8. Dr. Chrest is teaching in the department of roentgenology at the University of Michigan Hospital . . . Grace R. ZAKZRESKI of Stevens Point was recently named as the new children's worker in the Dodge County Welfare Department . . . Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. DENSMORE are now living at 5610 State Ave., No. 5, Richmond, Calif. He is taking graduate work as a psychiatric social worker at the University of California and doing field work for the San Francisco Juvenile Court. He's in "a new department, the Prevention Division, which keeps its records unofficial and works with the boy and family to get at the causes for delinquency. The work is a challenge, but it pays off with results." . . . Mr. and Mrs. Grant HILLIKER announce the birth of Janet Lee last March 18. Mr. Hilliker is US Vice-Consul at Naples . . . John E. HOEFT was recently featured in an article in the *National Container Digest*. He is a power engineer at Tomahawk . . . Margery KUPLIC and Dr. Max Schuster were married last March 30 in Lincoln, Neb. He is associated with the plant pathology department of the University of Nebraska . . . Clyde D. ("Icy") LAKE was recently promoted to general manager of radio station WOBT in Rhineland. He and Mrs. Lake (Joan TAYLOR, '44) announce the birth of a second daughter, Gretchen, last Feb. 23 . . . Joseph J. MIAZGA recently became associated with the Rhineland Office Supply Co. as manager . . . Clara Pauline SOEHNLEIN and Albert Harold Waschow were married last April 3 in Okauchee. They are now living at 234 E. Park Ave., Waukesha. He is employed by a Milwaukee construction company.

1942 W

Joe K. ADAMS was recently awarded the Master of Arts degree in psychology by Princeton University . . . Mr. and Mrs. Clinton B. Conger (Charlotte DAHL) announce the birth of a daughter, Dahlia

Jean, last Feb. 7 at the 97th General Hospital, Frankfurt am Main, Germany . . . Mr. and Mrs. Robert HAEGER (Helen KUCHENBECKER) announce the birth of a daughter, Patricia Ann, at the 97th General Hospital, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Both the above fathers in Germany are correspondents for the United Press. The two daughters were born five hours apart, creating quite a sensation in the press colony there . . . Gwendolyn BROEGE is now Mrs. Harlan Daluge. Address: Mermaid Hotel, West Bend, Wis. . . Mr. and Mrs. George Francis GURDA (Anita HANNEMAN, '41) at Truax Field announce the birth of a son, Robert Frederick, last April 4 . . . Richard S. FRAZER has moved from Winnetka, Ill., to 505 Drexel Ave., Glenview, Ill. . . Verne H. KNOLL was recently elected mayor of Beaver Dam . . . Marvin L. RAND was recently appointed director of the newly established news bureau of Klau-VanPietersom-Dunlap Associates, Inc. He formerly directed public relations for the Metropolitan Milwaukee War Memorial, Inc. . . Bruno O. ROHLFFS and Frances L. Reihman were married last March 31 in Plymouth. They are now living at 1637 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, where he is studying at the Layton Art School . . . Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee Kocsis (Fern SCHROEDER) of Fond du Lac announce the birth of Christopher Lee last March 15 . . . Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. LARSEN (Joyce GROTHE, '45) of Wauwatosa announce the birth of a son, Mark Robert, last April 11 . . . Mr. and Mrs. Donald E. Mac Innis (Helen PAULSEN) have moved from Palo Alto, Calif., (where they were teaching at Stanford University) to Fukien Christian University, Poochow, Fukien, China . . . Vincent L. MADSEN, office manager of the Lumina Terrazo and Tile Co. died last April 23 in Madison at the age of 31 . . . Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. MILLER (Judith BRODIE, '43) of Waltham, Mass., announce the birth of their second child, Toni Ruth, last Feb. 27. Capt. Miller recently was separated from the Medical Corps after more than 18 months of orthopedic surgery work on the war injured.

1943 W

Thomas J. DETLING, popular young Sheboygan attorney, died last April 13 at the age of 28. Death was due to carbon monoxide poisoning and was accidental. Mr. Detling was active in University alumni work . . . Raymond F. CARLSON and Maximiliane Koehler were married last March 26 in Dorchester, where they are now living . . . Reuben E. GILBERTSON and Germaine Marie Richter were married last April 10 in Wausau . . . Ruth Ann OPP is now Mrs. F. Malcolm Smith. The Smiths live at 214 Pope St., N. Palo Alto, Calif. They were married last Sept. 13 in Detroit . . . Edwin A. ROSENBERG and Norma Lucille Holt were married last April 3 in Erie, Pa. . . Mr. and Mrs. Karl H. STANGE announce the birth of a son, Paul Denison, last Dec. 16 at Peiping, China. Mr. Stange is doing YMCA work there.

1944 W

Lt. Merle L. BROSE is now stationed at Narsarsuaq, Greenland, where he was transferred last March 23 from Westover Field, Chicopee Falls, Mass. . . . Janet May EDWARDS and Frederic W. SCHREMP, '47, were married last April 14 in Madison, where they are now living at 511 University Ave. She is a research chemist at Oscar Mayer Co. and he is an alumnus of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute now doing graduate work in chemistry at the UW . . . Betty Jane EGAN and John Charles JACUES, Jr., '46, were married last April 17 in Madison, where they are now living. Both are instructors in the UW Extension Division . . . Joanne FRASER and John S. Kerper, Jr. were married last April 17 in Milwaukee. They are now living in Lansing, Mich. . . . George MAKRIS is now boxing coach at Michigan State College, returned to Madison recently in that capacity for the match with the UW . . . Floyd W. RADEL is now receiving mail at US Steel Audit Staff, Room 216, Wolvin Building, Duluth, Minn. . . .

(Continued on page 44)

★ *Madison Memories*

ONE YEAR AGO, June, 1947: Through death, resignation, and retirement the University loses this month 25 top-flight professors. Outstanding among them are C. J. Anderson, '12, Philo M. Buck, Jr., Leon J. Cole, Max Otto, '06, John M. Gaus, H. Gordon Skilling, and Stephen Ely, '27.



CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, former Dean of the College of Agriculture, resigned that position five years ago this month. He joined the Celotex Corp. in Chicago as vice-president recently became president of the firm.

FIVE YEARS AGO, June, 1943: Chris L. Christensen resigned this month as Dean of the College of Agriculture to become vice-president of the Celotex Corp. in Chicago.

TEN YEARS AGO, June, 1938: Dean Lloyd K. Garrison left this month for England to study labor conditions there on the Guggenheim fellowship which he was awarded recently.

TWENTY YEARS AGO, June, 1928: C. J. Anderson, assistant state superintendent of schools, was selected this month as director of the UW's School of Education. The position was held by V. A. C. Henmon until a year ago and Prof. W. L. Uhl has served since as acting director.

THIRTY YEARS AGO, June, 1918: War notes—500 draftees arrived on campus June 15 for two months of technical training . . . B. G. Elliott, '13, associate professor of mechanical engineering, was granted a leave of absence this month to enter the service of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

FORTY YEARS AGO, June, 1908: Campus discussion this month has centered on the new women's gymnasium. Some have suggested that it be called Bascom Hall; others think a more central building deserves that name.

(From the files of the Wisconsin Alumnus)

"49ers" Will Spark UW Centennial Celebration



This Certifies That

Robert P. Gerholz

is a 49er in the Wisconsin Alumni Association for
the Centennial Year of the University of Wisconsin.

This membership expires August 31, 1949.

John Borge
Executive Secretary

Allen D. Francklin
President



PICTURED HERE IS the first membership certificate in "The 49ers," a new, super-sustaining membership in the Wisconsin Alumni Association, founded on a Centennial theme (1849-1949) and set up to provide extra working capital to help the University do a better job of celebrating its 100th birthday. Dues for the 49ers are a payment of \$49 or more, covering membership throughout the Centennial year—which ends August 31, 1949. Goal of the 49er drive is 100 members, one for each year of the University's life. First to join the 49ers was Robert P. Gerholz, '22, head of Gerholz-Healy, Inc., a leading real estate firm in Flint, Michigan. Mr. Gerholz is a past president of the National Home Builders. Other 49ers to date are Harry A. Bullis, '17, Minneapolis, chairman of the board of General Mills; Charles L. Byron, '08, Chicago attorney and former president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association; E. B. Fred, president of the University; William S. Kies, '99, president of the William S. Kies Co. in New York and vice-president of the University of Wisconsin Foundation; Mrs. W. R. Marsh, '11, former president of the Minneapolis Alumnae Club; William K. Murphy, '03, general agent for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Los Angeles; John H. Sarles, '23, vice-president of Knox Reeves Advertising Co., Inc., Minneapolis; Gretchen Schoenleber, '11, president of the Ambrosia Chocolate Co., Milwaukee; F. S. Brandenburg, '09, president of the Democrat Printing Co., Madison; Walter Frautschi, '24, vice-president of the Democrat Printing Co., Madison; George W. Mead, '94, president of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co., Wisconsin Rapids; Herbert V. Prochnow, '21, vice-president of the First National Bank, Chicago; C. F. Van Pelt, '18, president of the Fred Rueping Leather Co., Fond du Lac; William Hagenah, '03, chairman of the Schering Corp., Glencoe, Ill.; George I. Haight, '99, Chicago attorney; Stanley Allyn, '13, president of the National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio; Herman Ekern, '94, Chicago attorney; John S. Lord, '04, Chicago attorney; Dr. George F. Thompson, '96, Chicago physician; Joseph P. Davies, '98, Washington attorney and former US Ambassador to Russia; Carl Dietze, '13, Milwaukee attorney and certified public accountant; George H. Wheary, Jr., '33, president of the Wheary Trunk Co., Racine; Gordon Walker, '26, assistant sales manager, Walker Manufacturing Co., Racine; W. G. Aschenbrener, '21, vice-president of the American Bank and Trust Co., Racine; Clough Gates, '02, general manager of the Superior (Wisconsin) Evening Telegram; and L. D. Barney, '27, president of Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Nutley, N. J.

(Continued from page 43)

Warren H. STOLPER recently accepted a position with the Wisconsin Department of taxation in Madison. . . . James E. SWAFFORD is now engineer and co-owner of WVEC at Hampton, Va. . . . From the Teetor's (Kay SCHINDLER) of Dummerston, Vermont, comes this delayed word: "Labor Day came a little early at the Teetor's this year. Katherine Ann arrived on August 28, 1947." . . . Mr. and Mrs. Donald A. PORATH of San Francisco announce the birth last Jan. 23 of a daughter, Karen Ann. . . . Ensign Edward R. ETTNER is now aboard the *USS Scabbardfish*, c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif. . . . Ardy's VASIS is now teaching literary arts in the Florence, Arizona, high school. Her address there is PO Box 332. . . . The Rev. Richard P. SCHMITZ has joined his brother Woodrow A. SCHMITZ, '39, in the practice of law in Manitowoc.

He was formerly associate minister of the First Reformed Church there. . . . Arthur H. BENSON and Kathleen Mae Bailey were married last Feb. 21 in Beloit. They are now living in Mt. Clemens, Mich., where he is shoe department manager of Riek's Department Store. . . . Paul D. ZIEMER and Harriet Schlagenauf were married last Feb. 22 in Janesville. They are now living in Green Bay where he is an accountant at the Wisconsin Public Service Corp. . . . Donald M. PERRY and Betty Ford Haralson were married last Feb. 4 in Black River Falls. . . . Marjorie May BREI and Howard Edward GRINDE, '41, were married last Feb. 26 in Milwaukee, where they are now living at 4048 S. Second St. . . . Quentin BURWITZ and Emily Caucutt were married last March 11 in Richland Center, where they are now living at 175 E. Court St. He is employed at the Co-op Creamery there and she works for the Richland Center Coast-to-Coast

store. . . . Charles A. KUCIREK recently began work as vocational agricultural teacher in the Portage High School.

1945 W

Ruth STAUFFER and Charles T. Leach, Jr. were married last March 7 in Madison. . . . Kensal R. CHANDLER is now employed as a civil engineer in the construction department of Montgomery Ward. His job necessitates extensive travel throughout the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. . . . William A. SOLIEN has recently opened offices in the Willson Monarch Laboratory Bldg. in Edgerton for the practice of law.

1946 W

Elwood Spencer BUFFA recently joined the industrial engineering department of the Eastman Kodak Co. in Rochester, N. Y. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and has served as president and secretary of the Society of Automotive Engineers. . . . Louise WOOD and Joseph G. WIERSCHEM were married last Aug. 30 and are now living in Hanover, N. H., where he is working for his MS at Dartmouth College and coaching the freshman baseball team there. Mrs. Wierschem is now teaching in Enfield High School, Enfield, N.H. . . . Ruth H. SILVERBLATT recently received her MS degree in retailing at New York University. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leep (Dena GLASSBERG) are now living in Detroit where he is a mechanical engineer with the Army Ordnance Dept. She works with the Jewish Community Council there. . . . Margaret L. HAYES, who has been employed with the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D. C., since her graduation, was recently transferred to a job with the International Monetary Fund there. . . . Suzanne NESBIT and Joseph R. Usher were married last March 10 in Madison. They are now living in Santa Monica, Calif. . . . Henry William AUFDERHAAR and Carol Joyce Knutson were married last Feb. 20 in Clinton, where they are now living. He works with his father there at the Clinton Poultry and Locker Co. . . . Jack E. TAYLOR and Marion Jeanne PEARSALL, '49, were married last Feb. 13 in Madison, where they are now living at 4115 Birch Ave. He is working for his master's degree at the UW. . . . Janet MANSFIELD and Louis Gil Alberto Gomez were married last Jan. 24 in Lake Mills. He is employed by the Goss Printing Co. of Chicago and she is Spanish secretary in Export Corp. Department of Abbott Laboratories International of that city. . . . Betty Ruth BROWN was admitted to the bar recently as the youngest woman ever to become a Wisconsin attorney. She is 21. . . . Marjorie BEIMER, continuity writer for WCLO in Beloit, left that position recently to work for station KRNT at Des Moines, Ia.

1947 W

John A. ROEBER is now living at 325 W. 25th Place, Chicago 16, Ill. . . . Phillip I. JOHNSON is now working at the research and development laboratory of the United States Rubber Co. in Passaic, N.J., as a chemical engineer. His home address is 23 Plymouth Rd., Paterson, N.J. . . . Paul A. OESTREICH recently accepted a position with the Western Leather Co. in Milwaukee, taking care of personnel work and doing some buying and supervisory work in production. He was formerly with the Interstate Finance Corporation's branch office in Des Moines. His new address is 1441 N. Marshall St., Apt. 8, Milwaukee 2. . . . Elaine Barbara VOLK and Richard Alan Green were married last Aug. 23 in Cleveland. They are now living in Evanston, Ill., where he is completing his studies at Northwestern University. . . . Barbara Lou SANNER and Robert Wesley Rowe were married April 12, 1947. They are now living in Milwaukee. . . . Thornton H. ANDERSON and Elizabeth Potts were married last Dec. 28 in Upper Montclair, N.J. They are now living in Madison where they are continuing their studies at the UW. . . . Roger H. LAUGHLIN and Virginia Alice BALDWIN, '49, were married last March 20 in Madison. They are now living at 948 E. NW Highway, Arlington Heights, Ill. He has a position with the Western Electric Co. in Chicago. . . . Jack R. LARSON and Evelyn PLATT, '45, were married last Feb. 14 in New York, where they are now living at 37-45 Seventy-ninth St., Jackson Heights, Long Island. She is associate editor of *Practical Home Economics* magazine and he is affiliated with Stern's Department Store in New York City.

Reunion Weekend Will Lure Many Alumni to Campus

MADISON, June 1—With Commencement-Reunion Weekend just around the corner, the campus bustles today with unparalleled activity in preparation for the annual get-together on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, June 18, 19, and 20.

Workers in the Memorial Union are hurrying along renovation in the hopes of presenting as new a face as possible to reuniting Badgers. Local railroad officials are ordering extra cars to be readied to handle the great student exodus and alumni return. Meanwhile administrative heads are going in and out of numerous huddles to solve weighty problems pertaining to reservations, food prices, programs, recreation arrangements, and entertainment features.

Overall schedule for the Weekend looks to be as follows:

Friday, June 18:

- 9:00 a. m.—Registration of alumni, Memorial Union.
- 1:00 p. m.—Half-Century Club Luncheon, Tripp Commons, Memorial Union.
- 6:30 p. m.—Various class dinners.
- 8:00 p. m.—President's reception for seniors and alumni, Memorial Union.

Saturday, June 19:

- 8:30 a. m.—Commencement, Field House.
- 10:00 a. m.—Meeting of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, Top Flight Room, Memorial Union.
- 11:00 a. m.—Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, Top Flight Room, Memorial Union.
- 1:00 p. m.—Class Luncheons.
- 6:30 p. m.—Alumni Dinner, Memorial Union. (Because Great Hall will no longer hold alumni crowds, the banquet will be held in two sections, with Tripp Commons and the Union Cafeteria providing walk-in service. Tickets will be available at the Alumni Desk).
- 8:00 p. m.—Alumni Program, Memorial Union Theater.

Sunday, June 20:

- 8:00 a. m.—Alumni Breakfast, Memorial Union Terrace.
- 1:00 p. m.—Open House at campus organizations.

Thus is illustrated the theme of this year's Commencement-Reunion gathering, "June is bustin' out all over:" all over the Union, all over the campus, all over the town. Pressed into service for class gatherings will be the Maple Bluff Golf Club, the Nakoma Country Club, the Wooden Bowl, the Cuba Club, and the Heidelberg Hoffbrau (to say nothing of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Stroud, site of the Class of 1908's picnic lunch).

Outstanding in the general Madison-bound alumni trek are these keynoting classes: 1898, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1918, 1923, 1923, 1933, 1938, and 1943. Golden and silver anniversaries of graduation are to be observed in special celebrations by the classes of 1898 and 1923, with the former joining en masse the ranks of the Half-Century Club.

Headline event of the Weekend will be the commencement ceremonies in the Field House for the largest graduating class in the University's history—some 400 more than last year's all-time high of 2100.

At the Alumni Program in the Union Theater Saturday night the Wisconsin Alumni Association again breaks all precedents by honoring, not the traditional three outstanding students of the year, but 10 (four seniors and six juniors) and awarding them \$1000 worth of prizes.

On May 25 the Student Relations and Awards Committee of the Association announced the winners of these coveted awards, based on scholarship, activities, and self-support.

The seniors, who will each receive a life membership in the Association, ordinarily costing \$100, are **Barbara Berge**, Madison; **Joan P. Zeldes**, Galesburg, Ill.; **Richard J. Lewis**, Eau Claire; and **Glenn Miller**, Wauwatosa. Junior winners, each receiving a check for \$100, are **Elizabeth M. Adams**, Solon, Iowa; **Karna M. Cichowski**, La Crosse; **Margaret Jean Kanable**, Richland Center; **Richard K. Ausbourne**, Badger; **Paul Bloland**, Mt. Horeb; and **Carl H. Kielisch**, Milwaukee.

All the winners had earned grade points well above average, were largely or wholly self-supporting, and were active in outside student groups connected with their fields of interest. Union and dorm activities led the list of extra-curricular doings; social and professional fraternity and sorority work ran a close second. Several had worked on the staffs of WHA, the *Daily Cardinal*, the *Badger*, and the *Octopus*; had appeared with Wisconsin Players and Haresfoot; had been on Student Board, Hoofers, and Prom committees.

Another precedent will topple with the presentation by the 50-year Class of 1898 of a substantial cash gift to the UW Foundation's Centennial Campaign. As the first 50-year class to make such a gesture, the old-time Badgers behind the move are hoping to establish a custom for future golden anniversary classes.

Independently of the 10 headline reuniting classes, many special reunions of alumni are planned for this year.

The Wisconsin Home Economics Alumnae Association will hold its annual reunion and dinner Friday evening, June 18, in the Memorial Union. It will be preceded by an informal get-together at 6:30 in the Council Room.

Dr. Hazel K. Stiebeling, Chief of the US Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics will be the featured speaker. Miss Frances Zuill, Director of Home Economics, will bring news of the department and its graduates. Reservations are to be made by June 15 with Mrs. Raymond Herb, Route 3, Madison.

The School of Journalism has just mailed out its 1948 alumni directory, which is the school's fifth edition. Over 2,000 journalism graduates are listed. A Madison committee has made arrangements for a series of festivities on Saturday, June 19, including an open house at South Hall from 10 to 12 o'clock Saturday morning and a journalism picnic on the campus from noon to 4 p. m. For the latter, a package lunch will be provided those alumni who notify the journalism office in advance. Members of the planning committee are **Ralph D. Timmons**, '26, chairman, **William L. Doudna**, '26, **George R. Stephenson**, '28, **Earl R. Thayer**, '47, **Helen M. Matheson**, '42, **Mrs. Mary Brandel Hopkins**, '27, **Mrs. Josephine Pearson Radder**, '35, and several of the school faculty, as well as four graduating seniors.

The newly-organized Friends of the University of Wisconsin Library—patterned after groups at Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins, and Washington State College—will meet on campus during the Commencement-Reunion Weekend. Membership is open to all interested alumni who contribute one dollar or more; purpose of the group is to aid the University library in acquiring unusual material, special collections, and individual books, as well as to stimulate interest in the library and its cultural value to the state.

The hotel-reservation and general-accommodation problem that has plagued late-arriving alumni for too many years has been aided in the form of the spanking-new and palatially-constructed Edgewater Hotel, at the head of Langdon St.

Opened less than two months ago, the Edgewater has 66 suites—most of which are intended for transient, rather than resident occupants. And as a boon to reuniting alumni, it was built, appropriately enough, by alumni. Dr. A. A. Quisling, '28, is president of the firm that owns the Edgewater. The decorator of the building, which features bold coloring and lake views from all rooms, was Lowell Frautschi, '27.



THE CLASS OF '42 was the "baby" class among reuniting Badgers last year. Duplicating its festive five-year anniversary gathering, the class of '43 will convene this year along with the classes of '98, '03, '08, '13, '18, '23, '28, '33, and '38.

This little snake ornament is an Egyptian insignia that can be worn only by a public official who has been proved dependable. He wears it proudly in his helmet cap for all to see—for here is evidence of his worthiness.



MARKS OF DEPENDABILITY

JUST as the Egyptian official displays his snake ornament, so do many manufacturers use the seal or mention the name of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation to attest to the dependability of their products. This seal warrants the Vitamin D content. It guarantees that the product is regularly subject to the Foundation laboratory tests to make certain it meets the high standards and rigid requirements. For more than 15 years the medical profession has advised its patients to "look to the Foundation Seal" with full confidence.



WISCONSIN ALUMNI *Research* FOUNDATION
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

MISS JILL. By Emily Hahn, '26. Doubleday and Company, Inc., Garden City, N.Y. \$2.75.

Wisconsin's prolific Emily Hahn comes up here with another best seller. It's a far cry from her campus life as the first woman to win a degree in mining engineering. Study at the UW was followed by graduate work at Columbia University and Oxford. Miss Hahn (Mrs. Charles Boxer) now lives in England with her husband and small daughter.

Miss Jill is the story of a shady lady's experiences during the war; its background moves from Shanghai to the Stanley Prison Camp.



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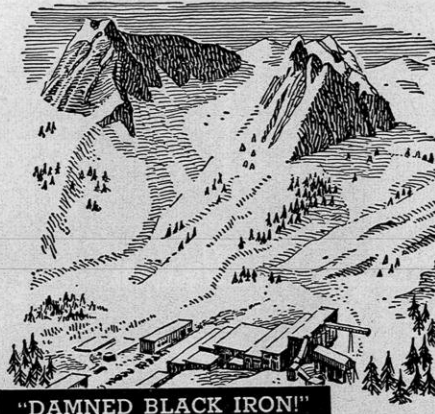
Head Office: MONTREAL, QUE.

THE STORY OF TUNGSTEN



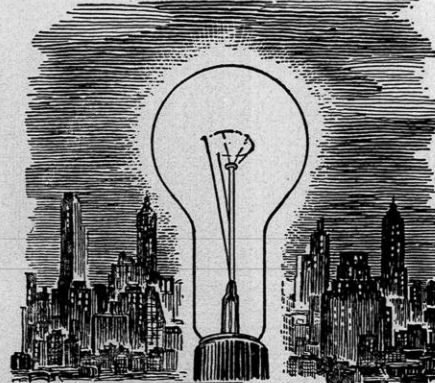
DAMASCUS SWORDS

1 Tungsten has been found in medieval Damascus swords—so hard they could cleave iron spears at a blow, so keen they could cut floating gossamer, so elastic they would spring back to shape after being bent to a right angle. Yet it is only for about 50 years that tungsten has been known as a valuable alloying metal.



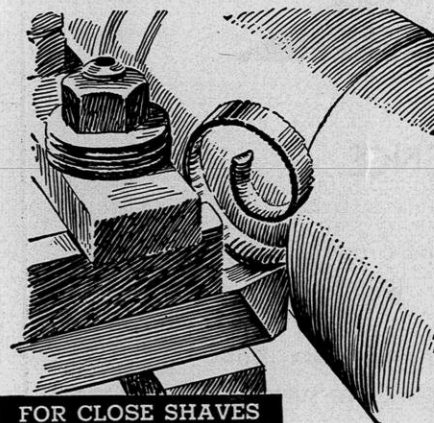
"DAMNED BLACK IRON!"

2 The exciting flash of gold was the dream of miners in gold rush days. They cursed when their pickaxes rang against a stubborn black rock—one of the tungsten ores, which has since sold for as much as gold ore. Tungsten ore is mined in the United States and many other countries throughout the world.



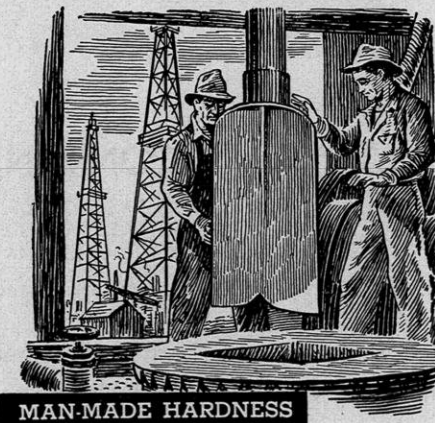
HOT AND HEAVY

3 Tungsten (which is Swedish for "heavy stone") gets hotter than any other metal before it melts—6,100° F. That's why it is used in electric lamp filaments and has many valuable industrial applications where high heat resistance is needed. Electromet produces pure tungsten powder, ferrotungsten, and calcium tungstate.



FOR CLOSE SHAVES

4 In cutting tools of high-speed steel and tungsten carbide and in the well-known HAYNES STELLITE non-ferrous alloys, tungsten produces a hard edge that stays hard even under extreme friction and high temperatures. Tungsten has other important uses, such as in the heat-resisting metals of gas turbines and jet engines.



MAN-MADE HARDNESS

5 Nature made the diamond, but man has created something almost as hard—tungsten carbide. This highly abrasion-resistant material is used for dies and tools and as a welded deposit on parts exposed to extreme wear. For instance, this tungsten alloy applied to drill bits enables oil men to drill wells almost three miles deep.

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