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## **The Wisconsin alumni magazine. Volume 33, Number V Feb. 1932**

Fort Atkinson, WI: Wisconsin Alumni Association, Feb. 1932

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# The Wisconsin Alumni MAGAZINE

February

1932



FROM M. I. T.  
 TO CALIFORNIA  
 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES  
 AGREE IN THEIR PREFERENCE  
 FOR  
**BUICK**

Graduates of leading American universities are Buick enthusiasts. In fact, so great is their preference for Buick that the number of Buicks in their garages nearly doubles the number of cars of the second make selling at comparable prices. Graduates of M. I. T., for example, own 19 Buicks for each 9 of the second make. Alumni of Northwestern and Wisconsin own 21 Buicks for each 8 of the second make. And on the west coast, at California, Stanford and Southern California, the ratio is two Buicks for every one of the second car.\*

Buick takes more than passing pride in the preference for its cars revealed by this



distinguished group of thinking people; for the various alumni organizations are made up of men and women capable of appraising accurately the value of any products they buy. And Buick feels certain, too, that the new Buick Eight with Wizard Control, priced from \$935 to \$2055, f. o. b. Flint, will win even greater acceptance among college graduates—for the new Buick represents the greatest value which Buick has ever offered.

*\* Facts concerning the ownership of Buicks by graduates of 15 leading universities were compiled by the Graduate Group of alumni magazines and by the alumni associations of the universities.*

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM . . . PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

**THE NEW BUICK with WIZARD CONTROL**

# The Wisconsin Alumni MAGAZINE

Published at 28 W. Milwaukee Ave, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, by  
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Earl Vits, '14 . . . Vice-President H. M. Egstad, '17 . . . Sec'y and Editor  
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VOLUME XXXIII

FEBRUARY, 1932

NUMBER V

## Authors

PROF. H. L. EWBANK, one of the coaches of the debating teams at the University, has made an extensive study of the histories of the intercollegiate debates and the joint debates and coupled with his long association with debating at Wisconsin is in a splendid position to tell something of the accomplishments of the members of the teams.

KENNETH GAPEN, a graduate student, has been associated with WHA, the University station, for several years and is in the thick of the fight to get more power and a better channel for University broadcasting. His article in this issue is a part of an extensive thesis he has written on the subject.

FRED WITTNER, is a member of the sports staff of the New York *Herald-Tribune* and is active in the work of the Wisconsin alumni club of New York. He is editing the monthly bulletin published by the club.



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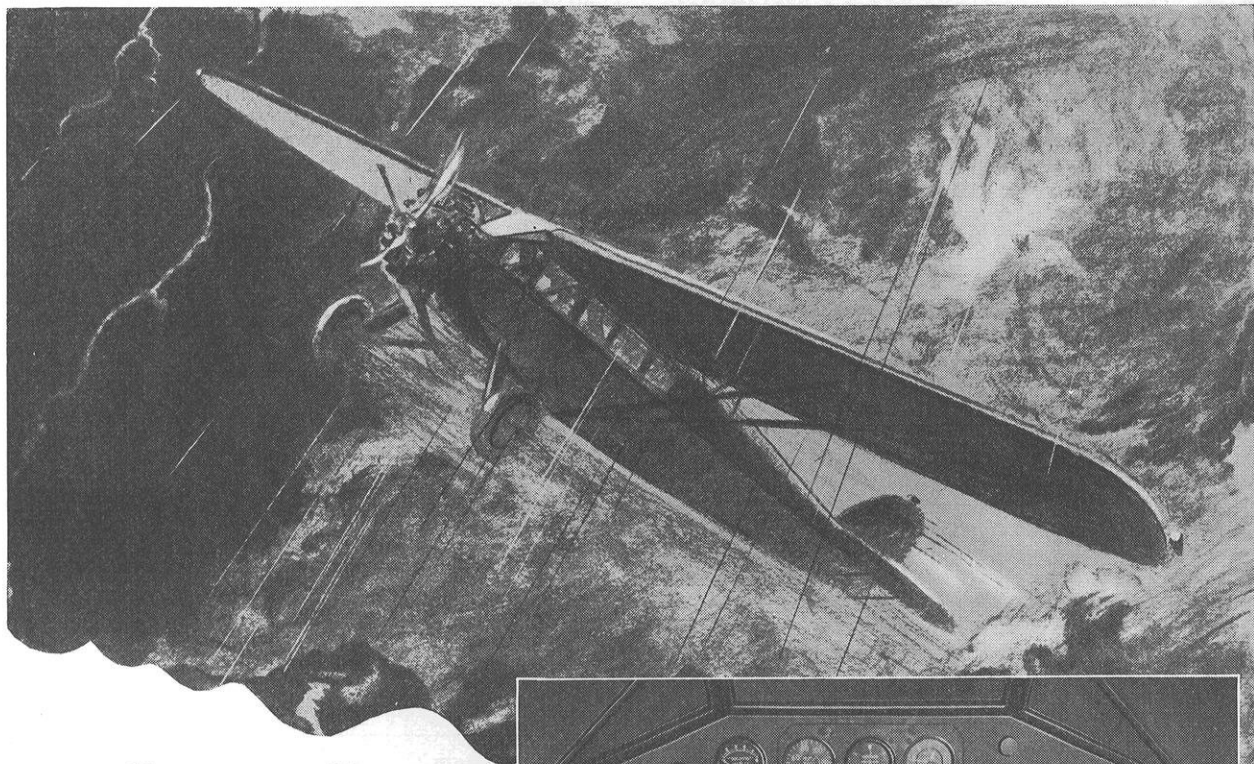
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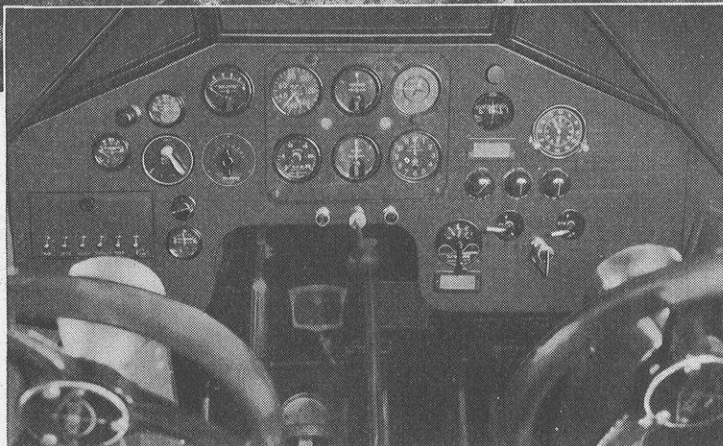


## "EYES" THAT GUIDE AIRCRAFT

**S**PEED with safety and dependability is the essence of airplane service. To-day's ship is safer in fog and darkness. Its "eyes" are in its instruments, and the equipment of a new monoplane recently purchased by General Electric is unique in that the instrument panel is almost completely electrified.

The ship is equipped with many electric devices: automatic steering, radio apparatus for communication and contact with directional radio range beacons, and a sonic altimeter to give accurate indication of height above the ground, regardless of visibility. The 300-horsepower engine is equipped with a G-E supercharger.

Other General Electric apparatus on the ship



includes an electric engine-temperature indicator and a selector switch, a magneto compass, a card compass, a drift indicator, a turn indicator, a tachometer, an oil-temperature indicator, an oil-pressure indicator, a voltmeter, control pulleys, landing lights, and an oil immersion heater.

These developments in air transportation were largely the accomplishments of college-trained engineers who received preliminary experience in the Company's Testing Department. Hundreds of college graduates join the ranks through this department, which trains them for electrical leadership on land, on sea, and in the air.

95-925DH

# GENERAL ELECTRIC

SALES AND ENGINEERING SERVICE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



# The Badger Calendar



1932

FEBRUARY

29 Days

1932		FEBRUARY					1932
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
28	29						

**E**IGHTY-THREE years ago, on February 5, seventeen students, fired with ambition and thrilled with the prospects of being the "charter" class of a new university, assembled under the able direction of Prof. John W. Sterling in the old Female Academy in Madison to officially open the career of a great state university. Five years later, July 26, 1854, two of these students, Levi Booth and Charles T. Wakeley were the recipients of the first degrees granted by the University of Wisconsin.

The struggles of this young institution to retain its rightful place in the education circles of the state and country have often been told and retold wherever alumni gather. The rise of the University to one of the great institutions of learning is little short of remarkable. For many years state politicians attempted to stifle the growth of the school. Little money was appropriated, groups attempted to abolish the University and give the funds to sectarian schools in the state. An unsympathetic press in the state was extremely harmful. In the earlier years of its existence, reorganization occurred frequently in order to satisfy crafty politicians and empty coffers.

Undaunted, the University forged onward, overcoming all obstacles placed in its path. Today it is among the leaders. Still hampered by politics and insufficient funds and an occasional unsympathetic editor, Wisconsin, nevertheless, is pushing forward toward the goal established long ago, the perfect educational system.

3. Little International Livestock Show at the Stock Pavilion. This year, in addition to the usual livestock show, there will be a pet show for children. The horse show will again be a feature of the program.



5. First University classes held under Prof. W. Sterling, 1849.  
Junior Class Promenade in the Great Hall of the Memorial Union.

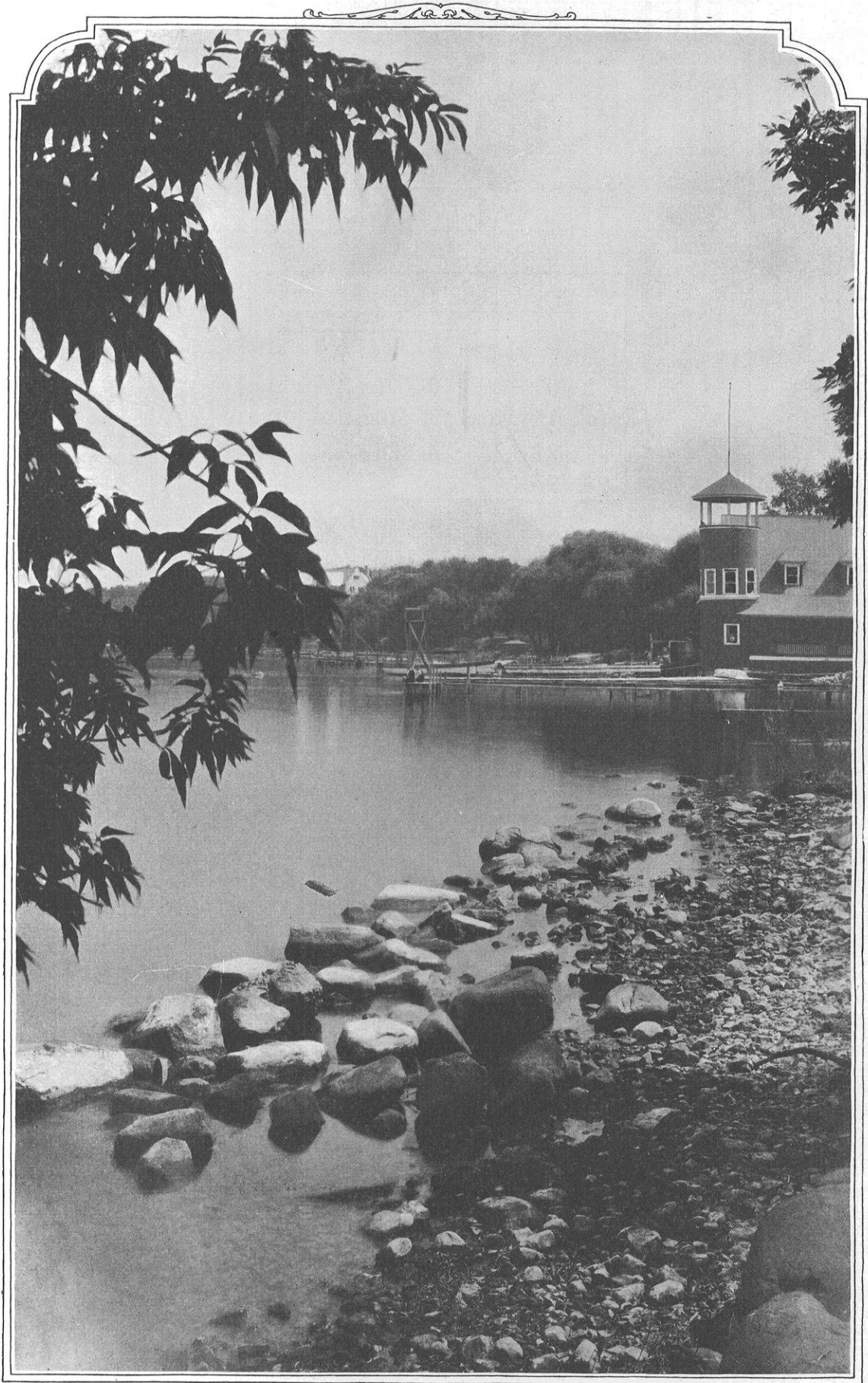
8. Second Semester instruction begins.  
Basketball—Marquette U. at Madison.  
10. Basketball—Butler U. at Madison.

12. Lincoln's birthday.  
First Scholarship Established by J. A. Johnson, 1887.  
14. St. Valentine's Day.  
15. Basketball—Indiana U. at Bloomington, Ind.  
20. Basketball—Minnesota at Minneapolis.  
Track—Quadrangular meet at Evanston.  
22. Washington's Birthday.  
Basketball—Chicago at Madison.



PIATAGORSKY

24. Union Board Concert—Gregor Piatagorsky, cellist, in the Great Hall.  
25. Women's Intercollegiate Debate.  
26. Sophomore Shuffle, Great Hall.  
Men's Glee Club Concert—Music Hall.  
27. Men's Glee Club Concert—Music Hall.  
Basketball—Purdue at Madison.  
Track—Minnesota at Minneapolis.  
29. Basketball—Michigan at Michigan.  
Semi-finals of All-University boxing Tournament at the Field House.

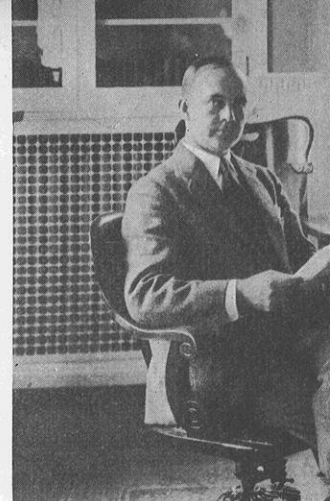


Along the Lake Shore

# Your Help is Necessary

Whether Hundreds Of Students  
Are To Be Enabled To Continue  
Their Education Depends on Alumni

By GLENN FRANK



**I**N NOTHING have the thousands of Wisconsin alumni better expressed the unique spirit of their Alma Mater than in their inauguration of a campaign to replenish, in this time of serious stringency, the student loan fund, a fund that has had a colorful and constructive history of helpfulness to thousands of the sons and daughters of this University. It is a fund that has made education possible for innumerable struggling young men and young women who, without its ministry, might never have known the discipline and training of Wisconsin's university.

Now and then some critic of the University, hungry for headlines, thunders the denunciation that the University is a rich man's institution, and that the all-too-burdened taxpayer is taxed to support an institution whose students could well afford to pay their way. Every spring, about sarsaparilla time, this statement is dragged out, brushed off, and used again. You may be interested in the results of a survey that is annually made of the economic status of our students. Each year we determine the extent to which our students have to support themselves while in the University. This year the survey indicates the following:

28 per cent of the men and 15 per cent of the women of the student body are *wholly self-supporting*. 18 per cent of the men and 8 per cent of the women are *more than half self-supporting*. 26 per cent of the men and 13 per cent of the women are *less than half self-supporting*. 28 per cent of the men and 64 per cent of the women are *not at all self-supporting*.

I need not tell you that all the students who must make part or all of their way through the University face extraordinary difficulty this year. We are in the third year of a drastic economic depression. At the outset this depression seemed a matter to worry the speculators only. Now it affects all of us. In the beginning we called it an economic depression. Now we realize that all of our national life is swept within the orbit of its influence. Political life is torn by its implications. Cabinets and administrations come and go in terms of what they do or fail to do in the face of its onset. The press, education, religion, and the innumerable social enterprises of local, state, and national governments find its pinch affecting their policies and their programs. It is a national problem. But it is also a personal problem, certainly a personal problem. In the case of the student who must in part or in whole make his or her way through the University.

The University of Wisconsin has always done its best

to keep the door of opportunity open to the worthy student whose ambition has been larger than his pocket book. If we do not preserve educational opportunity for needy students now, we shall but add to the unemployment dilemma confronting state and nation. That is the impersonal aspect of this venture in student relief. The personal aspect, which is itself vitally related to our social and economic future, is even more poignantly appealing. Every time we fail to make it possible for a worthy student to continue his or her education we run the risk of disrupting a life. The thwarted student may never again take up and tie together the broken thread of training.

We must not permit the human impact of this depression upon the lives of Wisconsin's sons and daughters to become a cold statistical picture. The sting of tragedy has a way of losing its meaning in figures. The first casualties of the World War struck deeply into our emotions, but as war went tragically on, we steeled ourselves to read unemotionally the record of mounting thousands of boys mowed down by machine gun fire. Many of us will have no difficulty in keeping alive the sense of need now haunting many students. I know what this campaign involves. My father was a country school-teacher, rarely receiving more than \$35 a month for a seven-to-eight months school year. I had to earn every dollar of my way through college. Had my college years fallen in a period of drastic depression, I know how my difficulties would have been compounded.

The current depression creates a double challenge: (1) a long-time challenge to statesmanship, and (2) a short-time challenge to sympathy. The Alumni Association appeal for funds for worthy students is in answer to this challenge to sympathy, and is also a stroke of wise social statesmanship.



Altho more than one hundred and fifty alumni have already contributed to the Wisconsin Alumni Association Student Loan Fund, we are just about half way toward our ultimate goal of \$10,000. Those of you who have received letters from Judge Evan A. Evans, chairman of the drive, well know the crying needs of the students on the campus. Why delay further in sending your check? Seldom are you asked to contribute to the University's support. Here is one of the few opportunities you have to show your appreciation for the many things given you by your Alma Mater. Your check, whether large or small, will go a long way toward keeping some needy student in residence at the University for the coming year.





# Wisconsin on the Forensic Platform

"NEVER in the two decades during which I have been in touch with forensic affairs at Wisconsin, has there been a more widespread interest in debating than exists on our campus today. Most of the students who seek membership on our intercollegiate teams are of high quality and we are giving the opportunity to appear on the public platform in an intercollegiate contest to many more of them than ever was the case in 'the good old days'." These sentences from a recent statement by Professor A. T. Weaver, chairman of the department of Speech and a former Wisconsin debater, express the sentiment of those in charge of forensics at Wisconsin and come as a welcome surprise to those who have begun to think of debating as not at all what it was a generation ago.

This belief in the decline of forensics, current and persistent, is largely due to knowledge of the passing of the joint debate and a corresponding lack of information about the newer forensic events, both intramural and intercollegiate, that have come to take its place. To tell something of what we are now doing is the purpose of this article.

Membership on a Western Conference debating team is now regarded as an honor comparable to membership on a society team in the joint debate twenty years ago. But today, instead of one joint debate, we have six Western Conference contests; four for men and two for women. (And the work done by the women is no wise inferior to that done by the men.) Thus, instead of training six contestants as was formerly done in the joint debate, similar instruction is now given to at least three times that number.

In addition to these Western Conference events, which serve as the goal towards which all the debaters strive, we hold a number of contests before general audiences in nearby cities. This year, for example, we argued the merits and demerits of nation-wide economic planning before an audience of 200 members of the Wisconsin Hardware Company as a feature of their annual convention program. Our negative team will debate Marquette on the same question before a meeting of the Knights of Columbus in Milwaukee. Two of our teams discussed compulsory unemployment insurance at a meeting of the League of Women Voters in Oshkosh. Similar discussions on the cancellation of war debts and on independence for India will be held before audiences in various nearby towns during the second semester. This training is especially valuable, we feel, in that it gives the student practice in making his arguments intelligible, interesting, and persuasive to various types of audiences.

This year, for the first time, we are inviting eight colleges and universities to send teams to Madison for a public speaking and debating tournament. Each



J. E. DAVIES, '98

## Is Interest in Debating on the Wane? What Becomes of the Forensic Heroes of Yesterday? Read What the Coach Says

by H. L. EW BANK

*Associate Professor of Speech*

team will participate in three debates; in addition there will be contests in public discussion and in after-dinner speaking. At least four of our eight students who will appear in this tournament will not have had experience in the Western Conference contests.

The Forensic Board, the student group that cooperates with the Department of Speech in conducting Wisconsin's forensic program, also has charge of a program of intramural events for freshmen and the Public Discussion contest. This latter contest, in which each

speaker presents his individual argument on the question under discussion, drew, this year, an entry list of 50 teams representing various student groups. The final contest between the winners in the men's and women's series was held under the sponsorship of the Memorial Union Forum Committee. This committee, we should mention in passing, is arranging small discussion groups that meet periodically for the consideration of various social



R. D. HETZEL, '06

and political problems. It also sponsored a three-way debate, in which Norman Thomas presented the merits of socialism; Scott Nearing, the claims of communism; and Professor D. D. Lescohier of the Department of Economics, the case for capitalism, before an interested audience of 1,000 students.

Wisconsin is a member of the Northern Oratorical League, with the Universities of Michigan, Minnesota, and Iowa; Northwestern University, and Western Reserve University. Our representative in this event is chosen in the local contest for the Frankenburger oratorical prize of \$100.00. This prize was created as a memorial to David B. Frankenburger, one of Wisconsin's most loved teachers, who had charge of public speaking activities from 1869 until his death in 1906, by the joint efforts of the late M. B. Olbrich, '02, Joseph E. Davies, '98, and William S. Kies, '99. This year fourteen students presented orations in the preliminaries. Of this number six were chosen to appear in the final contest March 2.

And what about the audiences? Do they still "pack them in" as was the case years ago? The size of the

audience at any one event may be smaller than at the turn of the century, but, when we consider the larger number of debates held each year, it is undoubtedly true that as many people attend at least one forensic contest each year as at any time in Wisconsin's history. And this in spite of the fact that our debates often compete with two or three other campus gatherings of various sorts that, in our complicated scheme of things, must be held on the same evening.

Nor do we believe that the value of debating is properly measured by the size of the audience. The student will do much of his thinking and speaking in the course of his professional duties before small groups of people, juries, committees, boards of directors, and the like. Only occasionally will he have the thrill of appearing before a large, cheering throng. We believe that the student can get training that is just as valuable, before an audience of a hundred interested students as before a larger group, many of whom are there from a sense of duty rather than from any real desire to learn.

We look upon the intercollegiate debate as an opportunity for the superior student to test his abilities with the best that the competing institution can offer. Many a student who could get high grades in his classes without exerting himself unduly, has been challenged to his best efforts by the intercollegiate debate. Debating, we believe, is training for leadership.

But do debaters become leaders? Is there any evidence that this training is effective, that it is given to the right people? Since half of Wisconsin's 126 intercollegiate debates have been held since 1910, many of the men and women who have represented us on the platform are not yet at the peak of their careers. But, in the first twenty years of intercollegiate debating an average of one each year has distinguished himself to the extent that his name has found a place in Who's Who. Others, equally successful, have entered fields not so commonly recognized by that publication. Nor is there any reason for assuming that the records of the second twenty years will be in any way inferior.

Of the 212 former debaters whose professions are classified in the records of the alumni office, 106 are lawyers. There are also 37 college professors, 19 business executives, 6 life insurance executives, 12 high school teachers, 2 college presidents, 2 bankers, 2 farmers, 2 dealers in real estate, 2 editors, 2 engineers, 2 ministers, and 2 social workers. Six of the women have married, abandoning temporarily at least, the professions into which they had entered.

The list of former debaters reads like a roster of Wisconsin's famous alumni. To mention some names and omit others is undoubtedly to discriminate unjustly. In the legal profession we find, among others,



R. B. STEWART, '26

Justice George B. Nelson of the Wisconsin Supreme Court; Joseph D. Davies, '98 former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; William S. Kies, '99 attorney and banker, now Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York; E. J. B. Schubring, '01, and William Ryan '02, of the Madison firm of Schubring, Ryan, Clarke, and Peterson; and Alvin Reis, '13 former member of the Wisconsin assembly, listed in the Badger as one of Wisconsin's famous younger alumni. The Wisconsin team of 1903, that discussed with Michigan the advisability of adopting a federal income tax, consisted of Seth Richardson '03, who was appointed Assistant Attorney General of the United States in 1929; George J. Danforth, '03, President of the Policy-holders National Life Insurance Company; and Arnold Gesell, '03, Professor of Child Hygiene in the Yale Graduate School. All three are listed in Who's Who.

Among former debaters who have entered the business field we find William J. Hagenah, '03, former chief

statistician of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission, and now Vice-President of the Byllesby Engraving and Management Corporation; M. J. Cleary, '01, Vice-President of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company; J. E. Baker '06, adviser on railway management to the Chinese government; Ray S. Erlandson '18, with the Columbia Broadcasting Company; Keats S. Chu '19, manu-



DR. ARNOLD GESELL, '03

factor and exporter, Pekin, China; and Robert B. Stewart '23, comptroller of Purdue University.

Ralph D. Hetzel '06, President of Pennsylvania State Teachers' College; Charles E. Allen '99, Professor of Botany at the University of Wisconsin; Ira B. Cross '05, Professor of Economics at the University of California; Edgar E. Robinson '08, Professor of American History at Stanford University; Howard T. Lewis '11, Professor of Business Administration at the University of Washington; Howard Jones '14, Professor of English at the University of Michigan; Sumner Slichter '13, Professor of Economics at Cornell University; and Wayne L. Morse '23, Dean of the Law School at the University of Oregon, are among our former debaters who have become leaders in the teaching profession.

Harold Groves '19, Assistant Professor of Economics and member of the Wisconsin assembly, is known for his studies of taxation and unemployment insurance. Edwin E. Witte '09, is chief of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library. George Blanchard '06, is a member of the Wisconsin Senate. Thomas Amlie '23, was recently elected to Congress from his district.

(Continued on page 166)



PROF. H. L. EW BANK  
*Chairman of the  
 University Radio  
 Committee*

# Will there be Freedom of the Radio?

What is the Future of Educational Broadcasting? Will the National Chains Hamper the Universities?

By KENNETH GAPEN

**A**RE WE who as a people are always justly insistent upon the rights to freedom of speech and freedom of press, to be denied the freedom of the radio?

This is a question which, whether we like it or not, and whether we recognize it or not, faces us today. For we realize that just as freedom of speech and freedom of the press have been bed rock foundations of this great democracy, just so, freedom of the radio may become more and more essential to our progress as a free people.

Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of the radio can be secured only when the use of the platform is not denied; when the right to publish is guaranteed and protected; and when a sufficient portion of the broadcasting opportunity is available to educational and public agencies without hindrance or commercial control. Education which is under commercial control—no matter how beneficent—is not independent and does not make for independence and for an independent people.

It is entirely natural, then, that education should be asking that it be given its rightful place on the radio. However, its claims are being disputed through a wide range of technicalities largely by those who would acquire for private advantage the use of the air and who, for the present, are willing to make many professions of high intent and alluring promises of service.

Radio development has come fast and furious. This has been scarcely less true in respect to its use in the educational field. We are coming to take more and more for granted the use of radio as a part of our educational system as a method of disseminating helpful information for the various agencies of the state, and as a general informational medium. It is no longer difficult to vision the radio as a vital part of the educational machinery of the state. This assumption leads naturally to the very proper claims being made for education for the right to a certain percentage of the 90 radio channels now set aside for broadcast purposes in the United States. In turn, this all seems fundamental to our theory of state's rights.

The Conference on Radio and Education which met in Chicago on October 13, 1930, recommended that the Congress of the United States enact legislation which would permanently and exclusively assign to educational institutions and to educational agencies of the state 15 per cent of all radio broadcasting channels which are, or may become, available in the United States. The conference desired that these channels be so chosen as to provide satisfactory educational service to the general public. Congress tabled the Fess Bill, during the last session, but became interested during the special session when it requested an investigation of radio advertising.

What the Conference wanted and what states and educational institutions are asking today is that the rights of sovereign states to a fair share of the radio broadcasting channels, in the development of education and other state projects, be protected.

Many of us may have questioned the technical possibilities of allocating every state within the quota asked for by the committee on radio education. It may be asked what will happen if one state is granted a wave length with sufficient power to cover effectively its area? Won't every other state also demand the same?

With a background of some 30 odd years experience in general radio and trans-atlantic radio communication, E. E. Bennett, chairman of department of electrical engineering and a nationally known radio engineer, recently said that in his judgment every state in the Union could be allotted a frequency within the 15 per cent asked and given enough power and time to enable the state radio station to reach its entire state without interference with other state stations.

At the present time, then, it is to be easily seen that legislation is needed to equalize the situation. Right along side of freedom of speech and freedom of press there is needed freedom of radio. It would seem that the very right to free speech which is guaranteed the American public should also be expanded to include the use of the radio.

If we are to retain freedom of speech it would seem desirable and necessary to parallel such right by securing and preserving freedom of radio for the state in which is vested



the educational policies of the public and the responsibility of serving the people of the state in an educational way.

Broadcasting has been classed as a utility and was considered as such when the radio law of 1927 was passed. The 1927 Radio Act proposes that licenses will be granted to stations only if proposed operations will promote the public interest. If radio broadcasting is considered a utility, a state educational program should be a leading reason for granting license to a state for a channel of broadcast communication. Service to the public should be sufficient reason for granting more power or an adequate frequency to a state station.

All this means that the business of a state would be seriously and vitally hampered by the failure of certain branches of the Federal government to recognize the use of radio by the state in its general educational policy.

The educational institutions of the United States and the various state stations together occupy only 23.16 units of the possible 400 units which are available to the United States, while two commercial chains alone occupy 268 units. About two-thirds of this allotment is given to the National Broadcasting Company and about one-third to the Columbia Broadcasting System. This was for about one year ago.

Someone has said that whoever controls radio will, in the end, control the development of the human race. It is unthinkable that it should be monopolized by private enterprise against education. A generous and fair division, a just and reasonable distribution are the safeguards to which we must look for freedom of the radio.

The question of state rights or business of a state in regard to radio does not end with allocation. The question is not answered by designating a frequency to a state or to an educational institution. The state must have broadcasting power to serve its people effectively. It is the business of the state to do anything effectively that is worth doing for its citizens. Why shouldn't there be an educational quota of power to meet sufficiently the needs of the population? There is a commercial quota for regions or states and one middle western state has several times its quota centered in one city while surrounding states are held under-quota, because of, and in spite of, this excess allotment.

Wisconsin wants to serve Northern Wisconsin people, as it does Southern Wisconsin people, piteously weak as that is. But they won't let it.

During 1930 as well as during the previous years, committees were appointed by various educational bodies to investigate the possibilities of obtaining power and allocation for education. These several committees, for the most part, have been able only to survey and recommend. Lack of general, nation-wide organization has handicapped education in its appeals to the Federal Radio Commission. And, of course, it is theoretically impossible for education to do as one of the chains recently did—buy up two government granted broadcast licenses for very large sums. The studios of one were junked. What was it that was worth more than one million dollars? The right to the licenses.

Individual state and land grant institution radio stations have been affected in various ways. Practically



all have come up to their full licensed strength and several have sought to obtain power sufficient and adequate to serve the people of the respective states.

Another peculiarity of these state or educational broadcast station licenses is the lack of uniformity in the conditions surrounding frequencies on which they broadcast. Certain stations divide time with other non-commercial or more frequently with commercial stations and others are on the typical regional channel with only daytime privileges.

In either case many programs of vital interest to state listeners might be broadcast, but arrangements must be made for this purpose with the commercial station or permission asked of the Federal Radio Commission for time on the air.

As yet the Congress of the United States has not passed legislation directing the allocation of channels and power to the educational stations. The Supreme Court of the United States may eventually assist in settling the question of the business of a state, the right of a state to use adequate radio facilities in its educational system. In the past, both Congress and the Supreme Court of the United States have aided in guaranteeing freedom of speech and freedom of the press and likely will do similarly in the field of radio. Several present bills before Congress and several Supreme Court decisions indicate opposition to attempts to monopolize radio.

In connection with the present radio situation, several pertinent questions may be asked and among them the following:

Can the Federal Radio Commission continue to exercise the right to revoke a station's license and then plead lack of authority to censor programs and to license educational stations for adequate power and allocation?

What will be the attitude of the Supreme Court of the United States towards the right of states to use radio in their educational systems and towards the radio manufacturing trusts? It has made four decisions against radio monopoly already.

Will the educational institutions permit the needs of the respective states to be neglected by having the squatter rights of yesterday become the property rights of today?

Does a station by the assignment of a wave length obtain a property right to that wave length of which it cannot be deprived under the 14th amendment?

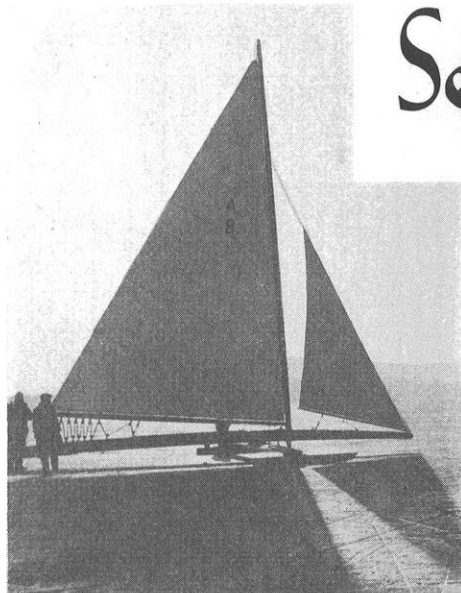
*(Continued on page 166)*

# Serving the University

Glenn Frank Tells New York Alumni  
What They Can Do for Their University  
at Round Table Discussion Meeting

by

FRED WITTNER, '31



**T**HE MOST important service an alumnus can render his university is to play the role of an intelligent and educated man," Dr. Glenn Frank told approximately 100 alumni from the Metropolitan area at a round table meeting January 8 at the Town Hall Club, New York City. The subject of the New York Association's meeting was "What Can Alumni Do for Their University?" and Dr. Frank was the centrifugal force.

The dinner and meeting preceded the Leipziger Foundation lecture delivered at Town Hall by Dr. Frank on "The Crisis of the Western Spirit."

Under the broad subject of alumni service, Dr. Frank also answered and parried questions on the Experimental College; the inadequacy of the college curriculum to fit men and women for the workaday world; athletic over-emphasis; the new curriculum at Wisconsin, and co-education at Wisconsin. One of the specific questions raised under alumni service was the need for an Alumni Institute at the university to give an outline of vocational experiences of graduates in Metropolitan areas.

Dr. Frank emphatically answered that the university would welcome such a service if it were carefully organized.

"Alumni help is quite as welcome to Wisconsin as it is to private institutions," he answered at the start. "And if you think it is only the private institution that welcomes gifts from foundations, you are mistaken. Wisconsin would very gladly welcome them, even with strings attached."

President Frank emphasized the necessity of having alumni understand not only the general problems of their university but the problems of the current year. Since the problem shifts every year, alumni understanding must be kept up to date.

The Alumni Magazine was cited as the ideal agency for maintaining direct personal contact and presenting the university's problems inasmuch as the president is unable to make suffi-

cient visits during the course of the year.

The alumni present at the meeting showed considerable interest in the results of the Experimental College. The majority of them labored under false illusions conveyed by sketchy reports in the Metropolitan press, and Dr. Frank spent much time on this subject.

"Universities are very much the creatures of inertia and tradition," he pointed out, "and many things which were started for good reasons have outlived their usefulness but are still retained because no one dares to kill them. The Experimental College was set up for a purpose and was a decided success, as much so as any experiment of a technical laboratory made for the purpose of determining facts on some important matter. The experiment is over, and we are ready to utilize its findings."

A book of 75,000 words is to be published by a New York book house showing the results of the Experimental College, according to Dr. Frank.

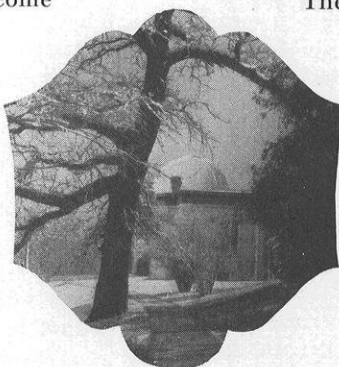
"The educational system of the present world will have to share the blame for the present depression," he declared. "The world for which most of us were trained was very different from that in which we must now work. Very few men trained under the older system are fitted for real leadership today. There is a tragic shortage of men in key positions able to think their way through in this huge, complex and swiftly moving world.

"The older conceptions of formal distribution of courses have broken down. One of the purposes of the Experimental College was to see whether it is possible to study a subject in all relations in such a way as will fit men better for life."

The inevitable question of over-emphasis of athletics was raised.

"Many think that at Wisconsin there is a definite under-emphasis," Dr. Frank parried, and the assemblage roared. But his face grew serious as he continued:

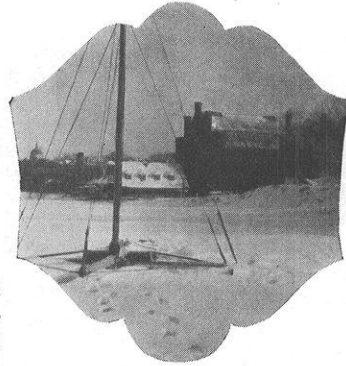
"I have never been one of those college presidents who grown hydrophobic over the so-called 'menace' of intercollegiate athletics. It has been my belief that if the educational pattern has been overshadowed by one



(Continued on page 162)

# First Call for Class Reunions

## Alumni Urged to Return to Campus for June Activities



## Thirteen Classes Scheduled To Celebrate This Year

**WOULDN'T YOU** like to spend several days walking down almost forgotten highways and byways, renewing friendships almost forgotten in the busy humdrum existence of the world today? Wouldn't you like to return once again to the favorite haunts where you lived many of the happiest days of your life? Wouldn't you like to return once again to the campus when it is most beautiful and there revel in the glories of the days that used to be when your cares were mostly final exams and unfinished topics?

Most everyone would grasp at this opportunity and you are no different from the rest of the world. The Alumni Association annually goes to great lengths to enable you to enjoy some of these delights and this year invites you to attend the forty-sixth annual class reunions at the University.

Each year it has become increasingly difficult to write a story inviting alumni back to the campus for their class reunions without repeating things that have been said time and time again and without becoming overly sentimental. But this year we're not going to try to be different.

June 17, 18, 19 and 20 have been selected as the days on which alumni will return to the campus to celebrate their class reunions and to witness the commencement week-end ceremonies. According to the "Dix Plan" of reunions, which was formally adopted by the Alumni Association several years ago, 1882, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 are scheduled to reunite this June. To date only 1889 has signified its intention of not reuniting this year and will remain on the five year plan of reunions. On the other hand, the class of 1902 will reunite this year under their five year plan, thus celebrating thirty years of alumni activity. The class of 1882, under the leadership of Dr. Louis Head of Madison, will return to participate in its fiftieth anniversary. Twenty-five long years since their graduation from Wisconsin will be celebrated by the members of the class of 1907 under the leadership of Albert Goedjen of Green Bay, Wis.

The class of 1926 is the only one of the four younger classes which has held a reunion before. However, due to the goodly amounts of money in the treasuries of these classes there reunions should be well attended. The Madison members of the class of 1928 have already held a preliminary meeting at which

fifteen members attended and all of whom agreed to push their reunion to the limit.

For the most part the classes have not started active work, but it is expected that with the beginning of the second semester various class organizations will send out letters to members and active work will begin at Madison.

Individual class activities will occupy most of Friday afternoon and evening. Saturday morning, registration and a general Alumni Association meeting will take place. In the afternoon, individual class activities and a band concert will be held. The annual Senior-Alumni banquet will be held in the Great Hall.

Below is the "Dix Plan" of reunions for the next nine years. The top line of bold figures indicate the years of reunions, the second line of bold face type is the twenty-fifth anniversary classes, and the bottom line, the fiftieth. It is easily seen that under this plan, classes which were in school at the same time are given the opportunity of reuniting together and thereby making for a more enjoyable time on the part of all the members.

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
1929	1925	1921	1934	1932	1928	1924	1938	1935
1928	1924	1920	1933	1931	1927	1923	1937	1934
1927	1923	1919		1930	1926	1922	1936	1933
1926	1922	1918		1929	1925	1921		1932
1910			1917				1920	
1909			1916				1919	
1908			1915	1913			1918	
			1914	1912			1917	1916
1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	1906	1902	1898	1910	1909		1901	1914
	1905	1901	1897		1908		1900	1913
1891	1904	1900	1896		1907		1899	
1890	1903	1899	1895		1906	1905	1898	
1889						1904		
1888						1903		
	1887			1894		1902		1897
	1886			1893	1890			1896
	1885			1892	1889			1895
	1884			1891	1888			1894
1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890

# Regents Propose Athletic Council Reorganization

**F**IVE STEPS in the reorganization of the University athletic department were taken by the board of regents on January 20. Measures taken included a proposal for a new athletic council, the acceptance of the resignations of George Little and Glenn Thistlethwaite as director of athletics and head football coach, the appointment of Irwin C. Uteritz as director of inter-collegiate athletics, and the tendering of the directorship of intramural athletics to Mr. Little.

No football coach will be appointed until the complete reorganization of the department has been effected, according to the report made by Regent Clausen when he presented the recommendations of the committee on athletics.

As recommended by Regent Daniel H. Grady, the proposed athletic council would have a membership of seven, having on its roster the chairman of the regents committee on physical education, one alumnus, the president of the student athletic council, and four faculty members. The faculty and alumni members would be appointed by Pres. Glenn Frank for a term of one year, while the other two members would be members of the athletic council as long as they held their other positions.

Strenuous opposition to the regents' taking the organization of the athletic council into their own hands was voiced by Pres. Frank. Declaring that while the regents had the power to do so if they wished, Pres. Frank stated that in his opinion it should be proposed to the faculty before definite action was taken on the measure.

"A dangerous precedent will be set, not only here, but in all the Big Ten universities, if you do not permit the faculty to consider the matter," Pres. Frank told the regents. "The council is, and always has been, a creature of the faculty, and its initiation is a faculty matter. I concur to the soundness of the proposal, but it is clearly a matter of procedure, and for that reason I propose as an amendment to Regent Grady's motion that the faculty be allowed to confirm the resolution."

The amendment was seconded and approved by the board, with the result that Pres. Frank will transmit the judgment of the regents to the faculty at its next meeting. Final action on the measure will be taken at the next meeting of the regents, scheduled for March 9. If passed, the new group will take immediate charge of athletics, and the present athletic council will be abolished.



UTERITZ  
*In*

The resignations of Thistlethwaite and Little and the appointment of Uteritz were approved without discussion. Fred H. Clausen, chairman of the regents' committee on physical education, was named to appoint a group to confer with Mr. Little to ascertain if he will accept the position tendered him. Final action on this matter was postponed until the next meeting. Time will be granted Mr. Little in order that he may fully consider the offer.

Outlining the general reorganization plan of the athletic department, Pres. Frank explained the set-up of the department as it was before the present reorganization got under way and as it will be when the shake-up is finally completed.

Formerly all athletics and physical education were under the department of physical education, under one director. Now, however, the work is divided into four units.

The first unit, the course in physical education preparing students to be teachers, has been placed in the school of education. The second unit, inter-collegiate athletics, will now be under Uteritz, and the third and fourth units, intramural sports and required physical education, are still in the process of reorganization.



THISTLETHWAITE  
*Out*

A committee composed of Professors Warren Weaver, Dr. H. C. Bradley, Ray Brown, and Frank C. Sharp presented a lengthy report on University athletics at the faculty meeting of January 18. They have been working on their report for the past year. Its most important recommendations were as follows:

1. Organization of a new athletic council of seven members, with only one from the alumni organization.
2. Permanent tenure of athletic coaches on the same basis as any other faculty member of similar rank, and with same salary scale.
3. A new and realistic definition of amateurism should be framed by the Western conference.
4. University athletic department should never return to "that extravagance of coaching and executive staff which is now understood to be in the process of curtailment."
5. Develop and extend progress of intramural sport and play.
6. No student to engage in more than two major sports in any one academic year or to engage in inter-

(Continued on page 164)

# Is a Winning Football Team Necessary at Wisconsin?

## A Symposium of Student Opinion

THE JANUARY issue of *The Wisconsin Engineer*, student publication of the School of Engineering, contained an interesting symposium of student opinion regarding the football situation at Wisconsin. Because we feel that student opinion on this much publicized subject would be of interest to alumni we are reprinting several of the opinions below.

### Wisconsin Needs a Winning Football Team

by Harold F. Smith, '32  
(Captain, 1931 Football Squad)

THE QUESTION at once arises as to just what is a winning team. What percentage of its games must be won in order to be considered a winner. Among people who know sports, a winning football team should be victorious in about seventy-five per cent of its games.

By winning games a college team puts its school prominently out in front. Alumni take pride in pointing to their school as a winner. Alumni have a right to be proud of their school, and, because of the fact that the football team is so conspicuous in university life, shouldn't it be one of which an alumnus could be proud?

A good football team arouses student interest. Students, too, are proud of a good team. Their interest should be rewarded with victory instead of apologies and alibis for victory.

Finally, when the matter is all drawn down to cold, hard facts, Wisconsin needs a winning football team to pay the athletic debt. Football pays the way for all other sports, and supports the intramural program. There is a large bonded indebtedness on the field house. Empty seats in the stadium will raise no money to support the program. Money must be made on football games, a winning team will do the trick.

### Can Produce Winners in Any Activity

by Francis D. McGuire, '32

IF WISCONSIN were to abolish intercollegiate football today, there is no doubt that the school would continue to be the same high caliber university it has always been. On the other hand, the school authorities would be constantly annoyed and, shall we say, "badgered" by the press, the influential alumni and the legislature.

The statement that college football of today is played for the purpose of developing character and sportsmanship on the

part of the players, and fostering friendly relations with other schools is greeted with a broad smile by most people. The real object of playing football seems to be to make money, advertise the school, and provide a good show.

At Wisconsin football does make money, though perhaps not enough to satisfy everyone. We do not need to advertise, and we do not put on a good show. The University of Wisconsin is said to be "one of the few really great institutions of learning in the United States." In all of our activities, classroom, research and extra-curricular, and in the quality of graduates, we prove this statement to be true.

With one exception our football teams of the last eight or ten years have not been truly representative of Wisconsin. It is true that these teams have shown defensive strength and the ability to fight against odds, but they have not had that spark, color, dash, or "cocky" attitude that should represent Wisconsin on the football field.

Wisconsin needs a couple of winning football teams, not just to quiet the knockers but to show Wisconsin supporters that this school can produce winners in any activity it undertakes.

### Students Need the Thrill of Athletics

by Perry R. Ferguson, '32

A WINNING football team is a necessity to the University of Wisconsin. By a winning team I mean one that wins the majority of its major conflicts and never gives up fighting even though hopelessly beaten.

There is a certain romance in going to a school such as Wisconsin when it has a winning football team. Students come here to one of the finest of universities to get an education, but coupled with the knowledge-getting process there should be a school spirit, something that would hold the student body together. This is best created by winning teams in the major branches of intercollegiate sports, especially a good football team.

Since time immemorial man has received delight and pleasure from watching athletic events between men who are masters to their art. All of us like to see a good scrap and we get a lot of pleasure in seeing two good teams fight it out on the gridiron, especially if our team is winning. Even though a person may receive the best mental and physical training that a large university can offer, it does not take the place



(Continued on page 167)



# Cagers Drop Three Games; Win One

Team Lacks Necessary Height and Experience; Shows Promise.

Lose to Purdue, Michigan and Northwestern; Beat Chicago

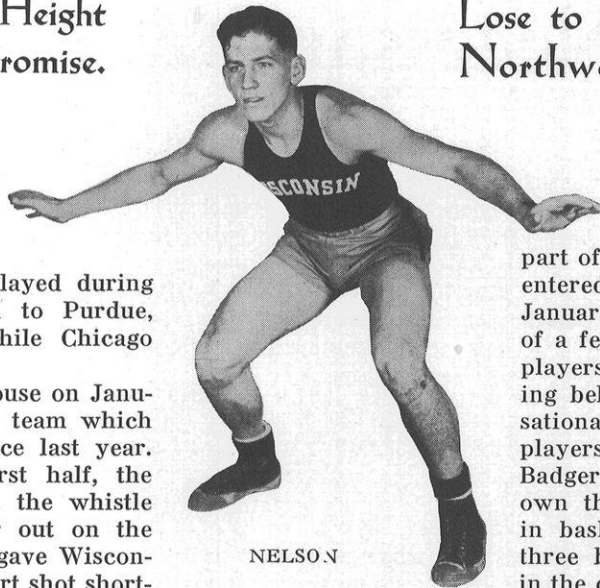
**S**UPERIOR height and reserve power spelled the doom of "Doc" Meanwell's basketball team in three of the four conference games played during January. Games were dropped to Purdue, Michigan and Northwestern, while Chicago was taken into camp.

Michigan invaded the Field House on January 9 with practically the same team which finished second in the conference last year. Battling gamely through the first half, the Badgers held a slim lead when the whistle blew. Beautiful shots from far out on the court by Capt. Steen and Poser gave Wisconsin a lead of 15-14. Netting a short shot shortly after the opening of the second half, when Nelson dribbled in fast to sink a short one, the Badgers were held scoreless from the field during the remainder of the second half. With the insertion of Garner, who tops six feet by a goodly number of inches, Michigan had little trouble in controlling to tip off. A tight defense by the Michigan back line prevented Wisconsin from getting in for the usual number of short shots, and those which were tried managed to roll out of the hoop into the hands of a Wolverine.

Two days following, Wisconsin traveled to Lafayette to meet defeat at the hands of Purdue. Although the score, 38-22, would indicate somewhat of a lopsided contest, it was not until Purdue began stalling at the close of the game and the Badgers came down the floor in an effort to get the ball, that the Boilermakers began accumulating a sizeable lead. Purdue's all-Americans, Eddy and Wooden, accounted for twenty-two of their teams total.

At one time during the first half Purdue was leading by a count of 16-3, but the Cardinal players soon rallied to end the half with the score at 18-12. With additional seasoning gained in intervening games, the Purdue scrap at the field house should be an interesting affair.

On the Saturday following the Purdue game, the Badgers invaded the new Chicago field house to cop their first conference victory. Ahead 15-12 at the half, the Badgers managed to garner a few more points and finally copped with plenty to spare, 25-18. Twenty-five fouls were committed during the game. Capt. Marv Steen of the Badgers was put out on four personals although the Wisconsin scorer and the press representatives had him credited with only three. The Chicago scorer had four chalked up for the captain so the officials had to abide by this. Poser, playing his usual steady game, was the star of the Wisconsin quintet.



NELSON

Anxious to avenge the one point defeat suffered at Patton Gym in the earlier part of the season, the Cardinal team entered the Northwestern game on January 18 fully primed. A matter of a few inches in the height of the players spelled defeat, however. Falling behind under a barrage of sensational shots by the Northwestern players in the first half, 16-11, the Badgers put on a scoring bee of their own that will long be remembered in basketball circles here. Scoring three baskets and two free throws in the opening minutes of the second half, Wisconsin led 19-16 and seemed

well on the path to victory. Something slumped shortly after and the Badgers couldn't make the ball go through the basket, try as they might. The removal of Oakes, rangy center, on a questionable foul took away much of the necessary height. After that Northwestern took the ball off the back-board at will and seemed to have almost complete control of the situation.

Although they have lost four of their five conference games, the Badgers are still in a position to make it tough for their opponents. Prior to the opening game, Dr. Meanwell predicted that his men would do well to win half of their games in the first semester. They lack height, reserve power and experience. Given a little more experience and an opportunity to get over some of their stage fright which was noticeable in the opening games, the boys are going to make it mighty interesting for some of the teams which figure on taking them into camp.

The box scores:

WISCONSIN (18)			MICHIGAN (24)				
	FG	FT	PF		FG	FT	PF
Oakes, c.....	1	0	1	Daniels, c.....	1	0	0
Steen, f.....	3	1	0	Petrie, f.....	2	0	0
Rewey, f.....	0	0	1	Eveland, f....	3	0	0
Tornowske, f..	0	0	0	Weiss, g.....	3	0	2
Miller, f.....	0	0	0	Williamson, g.	0	0	1
Poser, g.....	3	1	0	Garner, c.....	3	0	1
Nelson, g.....	1	0	1	Total.....	12	0	4
Total.....	8	2	3				

WISCONSIN (22)			PURDUE (38)				
	FG	FT	PF		FG	FT	PF
Steen, f.....	1	1	2	Kellar, f.....	2	2	1
Poser, f.....	2	0	2	Eddy, f.....	5	2	1

(Continued on page 167)

# ✦ Campus Events in Review ✦

by

Frederick J. Noer, '33

FOLLOWING the regular two-weeks annual Christmas vacation, students returned to the University to begin an intensive one-month study period before the close of the first semester and the coming final examinations. The two-weeks period saw very little activity on the campus, and only those students who lived too far away from Madison to return to their homes, kept the streets sparsely scattered and fraternity, sorority and boarding houses partly occupied. University student activities, which lay dormant during the interim, got under way with renewed vigor following the opening of the regular classes on January 5.

All speculation and guessing on the part of state newspapers has at last been quelled, at least on the part of the identity of the queen of the 1933 Prom queen. King Edwin J. Kinsley, '33, Elgin, Ill., has announced the selection of Miss Louise Dvorak, '33, Berwyn, Ill., as his royal partner for the brightest event of the University's social season, which will be held in the Memorial Union February 5. The announcement of the queen was made at the Pre-Prom dance held recently.

"The University traffic rules must be enforced." This edict went out from the office of Albert F. Gallistel, superintendent of buildings and grounds, and along with it came a list of more stringent rules, and the announcement that a traffic court would meet every Wednesday to try the violators picked up by the University policemen. Immediately following the first session of the court, which is composed entirely of faculty members, charges that any action it might take were unconstitutional were thrown at it by members of Phi Delta Phi, professional law fraternity. And the following day the legality of the court was upheld by the Gamma Eta Gamma law fraternity, and students did not know whether to accept the counselling offer of the former fraternity, or to take their fines and remain in school. The supporters of the court base their arguments on the statute which says that "the board of regents shall enact laws for the government of the University and all its branches." Those who attacked the legality of the court received a severe blow in the face at the second session of the court, when Judge Gallistel read a decision from Attorney General John A. Reynolds upholding the legality of his court, and the board of regents voted it into official existence.



LOUISE DVORAK  
*Her Highness — The Queen*

Additional evidence of the fact that the business depression has affected University social organizations and has brought them to a crisis was presented in the report of the dean of men, Scott H. Goodnight, on the annual fraternity and sorority inspection, which revealed that fraternity and sorority houses and dormitories are occupied to only three-fourths of their capacity. The fraternities have 30 per cent of their rooms vacant; the sororities have 27 per cent of their rooms vacant; and the dormitories and special interest houses have only 13 per cent of their rooms vacant, the report states. This is a substantial increase in vacant rooms over the number reported by the dean a year ago.

The houses are also inspected for cleanliness and orderliness, and the report states that there is a distinct increase in the ranking of the houses, with 79 of the 96 included in the inspection rated A and A-, as against 69 of last year.

More than \$74,362 was collected by the city of Madison in taxes from fraternities and sororities during the past year, it was revealed in a study made by a campus organization last month. These taxes were collected on a general property evaluation of approximately \$3,097,150 in general property of more than \$167,660. The publication of these statistics followed the report of the taxation committee of the Interfraternity council, which recommended individual action on the part of campus organizations to bring about a reduction of the taxes they pay. The committee reported that the charges were not unfair, and maintained that no group action could be taken on the matter.

Leaders of fraternities and sororities, in commenting upon the tax situation, were divided upon whether the action which should be taken should be individual or collective, but nearly all maintained that the personal property taxes were unfair. One of the fraternity presidents summarized the general condition, when he stated that "our furniture is not worth a fourth of its assessed value. The city simply has not taken depreciation into account." Over one-half of the sum paid into the city treasury on the general property tax is contributed by the fraternities, who have an assessed general property evaluation of nearly twice the sum of the sorority evaluation. The largest tax on any one fraternity is \$2,825.88, which is paid by Phi Gamma Delta on an evaluation of \$120,250.

(Continued on page 162)

# Badgers *You should know*

## Burgess Presented Science Medal; Announces New Brick Invention

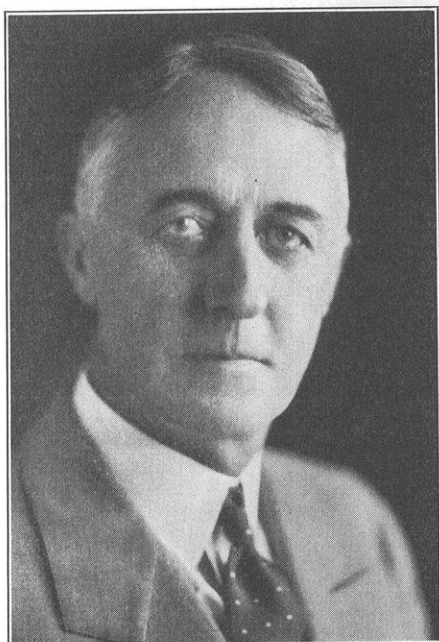
**D**R. CHARLES F. BURGESS '95, one time University professor, and now president of the Burgess Battery Co., and the Burgess Laboratories of Madison, recently demonstrated before a large gathering of practical chemists in New York, a brick lighter than water, porous, and strong enough to support its weight if built into a tower five times higher than the Empire State building. The brick, Dr. Burgess claims, requires only half the effort to lay that is needed for an ordinary brick.

Dr. Burgess was presented at the time of his demonstration with the Perkins Medal for 1932, which is awarded annually by the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. The presentation was made by Prof. Marston T. Bogert, of Columbia university.

"We have," Dr. Burgess stated, "a brick which is light, one-fifth the weight of an ordinary brick, of high heat-insulating quality, porous, yet resistant to the entrance of water, and of a crushing strength sufficient to support its weight if built into a tower five times the height of the Empire State building."

Dr. Burgess explained that it takes 65 seconds to lay one brick, and that it costs, on a time basis, four times as much to lay the brick as it does to manufacture and ship it. Dr. Burgess said "though the process of manufacture is still in the development stage, the outcome looks promising."

Dr. Burgess, who served the University of Wisconsin as a chemistry instructor for five years after his graduation, now lives in New York, but most of the research work that brought him world wide recognition was done in Madison.



DR. C. F. BURGESS  
*Awarded Perkins Medal*

While at the University Dr. Burgess established the first course of applied electro-chemistry in the United States. He won fame with his discovery of a method for sterilizing liquids with nascent chlorine, used in hospitals to treat infected wounds and by explorers to sterilize drinking water.

## Badger Scientist Selected to Study "Hover" Fly in U. S. and Canada

**T**O CHARLES L. FLUKE, Jr., '18, Wisconsin entomologist, goes the honor of being the first Wisconsin representative to be singled out by Sigma Xi, national scientific organization, to conduct a series of special scientific investigations. The entomologist was one of 11 to receive similar scientific awards during the past year. Fluke has just left on this study tour which will include six American and Canadian museums.

His particular job is to identify and study the habits of the fly known commonly as the "hover" fly, similar in appearance to a bee. Fluke has collected the finest group of specimens of "hover" flies in the country, outside those in the museums which he will visit.

"The 'hover' fly is of economic importance to man because many of its species feed on and destroy plant lice, one of man's insect enemies. New Zealand and several of the American states have recently attempted to introduce the beneficial forms of 'hover' fly, but we do not know enough about their habits to recommend this practice as yet," he says.

Fluke has worked out the life histories of many of the species, so necessary in making an exhaustive study of their habits. The Sigma Xi award makes it possible for him to study the collections at the Ohio State museum, Columbus; at the United States National museum, Washington, D. C.; at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City; at the Cambridge museum; at the Boston Society of Natural History; and at the Canadian National museum at Ottawa.

While some 40 scientists from other states have been awarded small grants of money by Sigma Xi during the past five years, Fluke is the first Wisconsin man to be chosen.

## Balthasar Meyer, '94, Dean of I. C. C., Plays Important Part in Railroads

**W**HAT is the present condition of the railroads in the United States? If you were to ask that question, there is probably no person in this country who is better qualified to give a complete and accurate answer than Balthasar H. Meyer, '94, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the past twenty years,

and whose reappointment was announced by Pres. Hoover on December 17, 1931.

Sixty-five years ago, he was born on his father's farm in Ozaukee county, Wis. Today he is dean in service among the 11 commissioners of the nation's great regulator of railroads, having served the interstate commerce commission since his appointment by President Taft in 1911. Between that first birthday and his latest, between Wisconsin and Washington, there are many interesting things to tell.

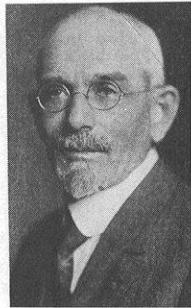
Mr. Meyer graduated from the Oshkosh Normal school, writing notes and items meanwhile for the Oshkosh Northwestern, a paper just one year younger than himself. Between normal schooling and private and summer school study, he taught at Mequon, Waukegan, and Port Washington. Then he went on to the University and from there back to his ancestors' home for graduate study at the university of Berlin.

Again in Madison, he served in turn as honorary fellow, University fellow, extension lecturer, instructor in sociology, assistant professor of sociology, and professor of political economy. He developed the first comprehensive course in transportation and was appointed by Gov. Robert M. La Follette as a member of the first railroad commission of Wisconsin in 1905, being granted leave of absence from the University. In 1914, he was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of laws by the University.

He was visiting in Germany with Mrs. Meyer at the time of his appointment to the Wisconsin commission, having been away from this country for six months, when a letter arrived asking him to accept the honor and the responsibility. And similarly surprisingly, he was notified of his appointment to the federal interstate commerce commission in 1911.

One night a press dispatch appeared in the newspaper stating that President Taft would send Meyer's name to the senate on Monday for confirmation as commissioner. Besieged by questioners, Meyer could only answer that it was probably a rumor, that neither the president nor any one else had approached him on the subject. But up went the nomination and following its confirmation, there came a treasured letter from Taft, stating that Meyer had been picked from all the men in the country as the one most suited to fill a vitally important post.

As a member of the interstate commerce commission, Meyer has fathered many important investigations and written reams of vital decisions. Prominent among his great cases are the western classification case of years ago, the antecedent of all later important classification controversies in western territory and a case that stabilized and balanced hundreds of different rates; the lumber investigation, in which he wrote a lengthy decision and an interesting concurrence; the recent highly important grain rate case of such value to farmers with its reduced agricultural rates now to go into effect on August 1; the O'Fallon valuation case, a test case involving in principle more than 20 billion dollars and centering about a tiny 15 mile road from the



B. H. MEYER  
Railroads

O'Fallon mine near East St. Louis to St. Louis; and last year he presided at the very important hearing on the general upping of freight rates.

He is chairman of the division of the commission which deals with valuation and of the division in charge of finance cases. When the commission moved from its old building on F street in the heart of the shopping district to its present leased 11-story building, it was Commissioner Meyer's doings as chairman of the building committee, and he is still chairman, planning an eventual move to the I. C. C.'s own building, not yet begun, in the triangle amid other government buildings.

In this busy life, he has found time to write—principally before he came to the commission,—learned monographs and books and pamphlets on railroads, education, economics and music, the mere list of which fills more than six typed-pages.



## Badger Writes on Present Day Russia

IN SEPTEMBER, 1911, with the founding of Wisconsin high school, old Wisconsin academy, recognized as one of Wisconsin's most advanced and progressive preparatory schools, died and left behind it a roll of graduates, faculty members and associates which has since become notable for the prominence to which many of those persons have risen.

Of the many well-known graduates of the extinct academy, one of the most interesting is Elias Isaac Tobenkin, '05. Tobenkin had a hard struggle putting himself through the academy and the University, hard because he helped his parents make brooms for a livelihood.

Tobenkin came to Madison from Russia as a boy, a fact which has peculiarly fitted him for his present work as a student of Soviet Russia's communistic society and a widely read author on Russia. He has just returned from his latest trip to Russia. In 1926, he served the New York Herald-Tribune as its Russian correspondent.



E. I. TOBENKIN  
*Russia Today*

After taking an M. A. degree at the University in 1906, Tobenkin began his long career as a journalist on the Milwaukee Free Press. He was employed at various times by the Chicago Tribune, the San Francisco Examiner, and the Hearst newspapers. Finally he served as a post-war European correspondent for the New York Evening Post and the New York Tribune. Tobenkin has written "Witte Arrives," "The House of Conrad," "The Road," and "God of Might."

At the present time, Mr. Tobenkin is writing a series of articles for American newspapers on the problems and interesting highlights of present day Russia showing how the "Five Year Plan" is working out.

# While the strikes the hour

**Restore Degree** The honorary degree that was awarded by the University to Count Johann Von Bernstorff, wartime German ambassador to the United States, but rescinded during the war, has been restored.

The University awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws to Von Bernstorff at Madison in 1910. When the war broke out and the ambassador was accused of having been the chief German spy in the United States and when war patriotism was at its height in 1918, the regents voted to cancel the degree. The present regents voted in executive session on January 21 to restore it.

The restoration is looked upon as a clearing of the decks for the Goethe centennial celebration that the University is to stage in March. The present German ambassador, Baron Frederich Wilhelm Von Prittwitz und Graffon, is to come to the University then to speak and receive an honorary degree.

It is believed that the regents did not wish to have the snub to Von Prittwitz's predecessor clouding the situation when they honor the present ambassador. They voted not only to restore Von Bernstorff's degree but to expunge all resolutions born of wartime excitement from the records.



**Dean of Women Praises Co-eds** Few disciplinary cases come before the dean of women at the University, Mrs. Louise Troxell, dean of women, stated in a recent interview.

"I am under no illusions as to what goes on around the campus, however," Mrs. Troxell said. "In a community this size, it is inevitable that there should be things done that could not be countenanced by parents or the University faculty."

Mrs. Troxell, far from being the average person's idea of a disciplinarian ready to expel every woman who enters her office, confesses that most of her work is taken up with advising girls who wish to "talk things over."

"A policy of restraint and good taste will go much farther than commanding and dictating," she said.

"I am increasingly impressed with the way students have a good time in a pleasant way and yet go about their studies in the business-like manner they do. People from the outside get the impression that the students are a giddy and irresponsible lot because they only get to read about the disorderly conduct which is played up in the newspapers."

The University needs dormitories for women, Mrs. Troxell affirmed.

"A finer atmosphere could be attained if all freshmen women were housed together and supervised by selected senior women. Nine out of 10 freshmen women need and want supervision."

**Vitamin D Imparted in Fresh Milk** Through the discovery of Dr. Harry Steenbock, professor of agricultural chemistry, who gave the world a process for irradiating foods to install vitamin D content, a plan has been evolved to vitamize milk in its formative stages and soon the milkman may be delivering "bottled sunlight" to your door.

If the experiment works out economically—and there is every indication it will, authorities say—babies can gurgle happily over their usual bottle of milk, containing the "hidden hunger" element now derived from direct sunlight or from the cod liver oil bottle.

Steenbock, who with his modern magic of the sun-lamp several years ago discovered that by treating certain foods with light rays he could enhance vitamin content into foods, is responsible for the milk vitamizing experiment process.

The vitamizing of milk is a development from Steenbock's original discovery. If you can change the vitamin action within a food by light, why not feed cows light-treated food and maybe they would give milk abundant with transferred vitamins?

In theory, the experiment was simple. It was merely the feeding of irradiated yeast to cows and transferring the vitamin content of the yeast to the cow's udder.

The Brookhill dairy, Genesee Depot, Wis., claims its experiments along the line have been successful. Dr. Harry L. Russell, head of the Wisconsin Alumnus Research association which controls the Steenbock process, said within a short time a non-exclusive license will be issued to permit the dairy to produce irradiated milk.



**Students Supply Most Blood** University students supplied their blood in the majority of the 400 blood transfusions which were given at the Wisconsin General hospital during 1932, according to Dr. William E. Bayley, instructor in clinical pathology at the hospital.

Friends and relatives of patients are next in importance in the list of blood donors, Dr. Bayley said.

"Internes at the hospital are habitual blood donors, and are favored whenever their blood matches that of the patient because they are less excitable and are quickly available in emergencies. In rare instances the surgeon himself must give his blood to a patient."

Vigorous young adults are preferred as blood donors, and men are favored over women, as the former are as a less excitable and their veins are more exposed.

"The better the donor's general health, the greater is the value of his blood to the patient. The blood should have good clotting properties and should be rich in red corpuscles.

"Repeated blood donations are not as a rule harmful, although in a very few cases it may lead to anemia. With the loss of about a pint of his blood, the donor feels practically no discomfort. Some claim they feel better after the donation, and there is sometimes a tendency to gain weight. With the normal man it takes an average of three weeks to recover from the loss of a pint of blood."

#### 44 States Plant Babcock Memorial Hollyhock Gardens

Hollyhock gardens, to serve as memorials to the nation's most revered dairyman, will be planted in at least 44 different states on the grounds of the colleges of agriculture and agricultural experiment stations.

The seed for these gardens was gathered this fall from the back yard of the beloved inventor of the butterfat test which bears the name of the noted Wisconsin scientist, Dr. Stephen M. Babcock.

In Ohio, the Babcock hollyhock garden will be planted under the direction of Dean Alfred Vivian, a native of Iowa county, Wisconsin. The Colorado Babcock hollyhock garden will be started by E. P. Sandsten, who, when he attended the University of Wisconsin was a student of Dr. Babcock. In Oregon, Dean William A. Schoenfeld, '14, and in Massachusetts, Director F. J. Sievers, '10, will start Babcock hollyhock gardens; while in North Dakota, H. L. Walsted, a former resident of Sauk county, will make the planting.

Officials of the University of Goettingen, Germany, where Dr. Babcock completed his training, are planting a Babcock garden in his memory, as are the directors of Tufts college at which the great scientist spent his under-graduate days.

#### Plan \$10,000 Credit Union

A credit union with assets of not less than \$10,000 was visualized as the actual need of the University by Mrs. Anna Campbell Davis, treasurer of the University Faculty Credit Union at the first annual meeting of shareholders held recently.

The credit union now has assets of nearly \$1,800 contributed by 75 members. This money is constantly loaned out and more than a thousand dollars in approved loans are waiting. When the Credit Union had to choose between making a \$500 loan on security to a professor and ten fifty dollar loans to the younger members of the faculty, the Board of Directors chose to make the ten loans.

The organization is in no sense a charity, Mrs. Davis emphasized, because the borrowers pay a good rate of interest but the board felt that a credit cooperative should serve the greatest number of members.

A report prepared by the credit committee, of which Prof. C. W. Thomas is chairman, revealed that there are 22 borrowing members ranging from professor to office boy with an average loan outstanding of \$84.10.

The great majority of borrowers have salaries of less than \$2,000 per year. Only four receive more than that. The lowest salary received was \$500 as a part-time assistant and the highest was \$5,500 as a professor. Most of the loans were made so as to be fully paid up in June when the academic year ends.

New members of the board of directors elected at the meeting were C. B. Horswill from the business office; Prof. James H. Walton, chemistry and Prof. George S. Wehrwein, agricultural economics. The other members of the board are Harold M. Groves, Selig Perlman, W. G. Rice, Jr., Lelia Bascom, Anna M. C. Davis and R. S. McCaffery.

#### Establish Burr W. Jones Loan Fund

Acting as the nucleus for a permanent loan fund for law students, \$400 comprising the surplus of the Justice Burr W. Jones Memorial fund committee was transferred to the board of regents for acceptance at their next meeting.

The board will decide at that time whether this fund can be accepted and held in the same account in which other loan funds are held, so as to have the advantage of the arrangement which the regents have for drawing and holding notes, and making collections.

It is expected that about \$50 more will be available for this fund in the near future, and additions to the fund after that will depend upon the interested alumni and friends of Justice Jones.

This surplus is left over from a collection for a bust of Justice Jones, which was presented to the law school last year. In order to get an expression as to the feasibility of this project, letters were sent out to 48 former pupils of the justice, and an almost unanimous decision favored such a memorial.

Loans are to be made upon the recommendation of the dean of the law school, and each loan will draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum for the first term, and at the rate of 6 per cent per annum upon renewals.

#### Meiklejohn Criticized in Magazine

That Prof. Alexander Meiklejohn after being dropped by Amherst college, was picked up as director of an experimental college by a university always on the lookout for victims of this sort was the leading statement in the latest rehashing of experimental college affairs, appearing in the January issue of the National Republic.

The writer compares Prof. Meiklejohn's experiment with that of progress in Soviet Russia, and points out that both have had the same evident result. According to the article, the prime incentive in human affairs, disregarded by both experiments, is that of competition.

"Moreover, discipline, order and authority, which the Meiklejohn experiment was intended to prove unnecessary in an educational system, will continue to be essential parts of any educational scheme of real value to those who are trained by it. It is by such means, after all, that society is kept from a state of chaos.

"Primitive man could do about as he pleased, unless he happened to run into someone who was able to heave a bigger rock or wield a stouter club, but our complex modern world cannot be held steady except through some sense of discipline, some respect for experience, some yielding to authority; even a football team capable of scoring cannot be run without it.

"The world is going to have to worry along without the scholastic supermen who were going to be ground

out of the Meiklejohn mill. Students will still have to be annoyed with tests, classes and examinations. Since they are going out into a "show me" world, however, this may be all right for the present. Some day we may grow young folks who will become great scholars by walking and talking with Platos in the woods, but first, perhaps, we will have to grow some Platos."

**Test Wood Seasoning by "Blinker Machine"** An electrical "blink machine" perfected by M. E. Dunlap and C. G. Suits, engineers in the Forest Products laboratory to determine the amount of moisture and degree of seasoning of lumber, is the latest invention marketed by the government laboratory here.

Wood marketing industries will benefit by this new device, which will save these concerns time and money besides lessening the danger of using wood not properly seasoned for cabinet and fine art work.

The new instrument operates on a simple circuit using 180 volts direct current, and consists of a battery, a resistance unit, a condenser, a neon tube, and a switch. The approximate value of the moisture content and the seasoning of the wood is determined by using a sample of the wood as the resistor and counting the number of flashes in a certain length of time. This determination of the wood sample is possible since there is a relationship between the moisture content and the resistance of the wood.

The patent rights for the new machine which is already on the market was taken out by Mr. Dunlap, head engineer at the laboratory, in the name of the United States government. The manufacturers of the new device have only one machine on the market now, but expect to produce more in the near future.

**Speech Department Aids Defective Persons** Seeking help for Wisconsin people afflicted with various defects in their speech, the department of speech is conducting speech institutes at the extension division center in Milwaukee as well as at the University.

Cases of speech defects from every part of the state are analyzed at these institutes, according to Robert West, professor of speech pathology, who is conducting these studies. He explains that the number of people wanting an opinion concerning their cases is increasing. The cases consist of people afflicted with stuttering, spastic paralysis, cleft palate, deformed larynx, and hearing difficulties.

Approximately 200 cases are studied yearly by the University speech clinic. Corrective educational procedure to help patients in their speech rehabilitation is now being carried on with 18 cases at the University. The rehabilitation work consists of special training, relaxation exercises, breathing exercises, exercise of the tongue, and voice training.

Prof. West last year attended the Washington conference on child health and protection. The problem of the child defective in speech, conducted by Prof. West as chairman, was one of the important subjects taken up at the conference, in preparation for which Prof. West's committee conducted a survey on speech defectives among school children.

This survey revealed that there are more than 1,000,000 speech defectives in the United States between the ages of 6 and 18.

"About four boys to one girl stutter, and as they grow older the difference in these figures increases, due to the fact that more girls than boys recover from this affliction," Prof. West said. "Stuttering is probably rooted in the disturbing function of the nervous and glandular system, about which very little is definitely known.

One cause, involves a large number of psychological factors, such as anxiety, fear, embarrassment, hysteria, and feeling of social inferiority, he explained. Thousands of people are troubled with these emotions and do not stutter, but many who do stutter are bothered with them.

**Greenskeepers Hold Short Course** For four and a half days, from Feb. 8-12, greenskeepers and members of greens committees from Wisconsin and adjoining states are meeting for a short course in greenskeeping at the college of agriculture.

Many problems are arising to confront greenskeepers this year caused by the drouth and insect pests of the past year. These are to be given special consideration at this time, states James G. Moore, chairman of the department of horticulture, in charge of the course.

Among the topics listed on the program are those pertaining to watering, drainage, fertilization, insect and rodent pest control, weeds and seeds, greens equipment, and landscape problems.

Greenskeepers from 20 Wisconsin counties as well as from the states of Illinois, North Dakota, and South Dakota, attended the course last year. Wisconsin counties represented were Brown, Columbia, Calumet, Dane, Eau Claire, Green, Jefferson, Kenosha, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Marathon, Outagamie, Portage, Walworth, Waukesha, and Wood.

**May Establish Police School** A University course in criminology for municipal and county police departments and directed by the University extension division as recommended by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor was approved by Dean C. D. Snell of the extension division as an efficient extension of the police schools now periodically conducted by that department.

The substitution for a state police force of the extension course in criminology and the holding of district meetings, which almost all police officers would be able to attend, was suggested by the general executive board of the labor organization.

Both the extension division work suggested by Dean Snell and a criminal detection laboratory at the University suggested by Prof. Joseph H. Mathews of the chemistry department and authority on crime detection, were recommended by these two men as efficient fighting measures against crime, but neither would express an opinion on the feasibility of these methods being substituted for a state police force.

The labor executive board declared that many police departments are inefficient and said in part that

(Continued on page 168)

# This and That ABOUT THE FACULTY

**P**ROF. WARREN WEAVER, '19 chairman of the department of mathematics, left the University at the close of the past semester to become director of the division of natural science of the Rockefeller foundation.

Although present indications point to Prof. Weaver's complete severance with the University, he will not offer his resignation to Pres. Glenn Frank, but will take a leave of absence of a year and a half, after which he will submit his resignation or return to the University as conditions decree.

Leaving Madison at the close of the semester, Prof. Weaver will go immediately to New York city to familiarize himself with his new duties before sailing for Europe on an extensive field trip.

**T**HREE members of the University faculty have been included in the series of broadcasts on "Aspects of the Depression," and "Psychology Today" which are being sponsored by the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.

Prof. John R. Commons, of the economics department, will discuss unemployment insurance in the April 9th broadcast over a 52-station hookup of the National Broadcasting company.

Dean Chris L. Christensen, of the college of agriculture, will speak on "Agricultural Stabilization Through Cooperation" April 23; while Prof. V. A. C. Henmon, of the psychology department, will discuss "Individual Differences: Their Measurement and Significances" over the network April 16.



JOHN R. COMMONS  
*Unemployment Insurance*

**D**R. LOREN C. HURD, instructor in chemistry, has been awarded a fellowship for study in Europe by the National Research council. The fellowship will start next fall and will continue for one year.

Hurd, who received his Ph.D. from the University in 1929, will continue his studies on rhenium. He will work either in Berlin or Hanover.

Prof. C. E. Mendenhall, of the physics department, is a member of the board which makes the awards. Fellowships are granted in physics, chemistry, and mathematics. The council awards as many fellowships as are financially possible.

**P**ROF. E. B. GORDON, who conducts the "Let's Sing" course on the Wisconsin School of the Air over WHA, has been selected a judge in the NBC orchestral composition contest. Professor Gordon has had wide experience in radio work. He is now conducting experiments in the teaching of rural group singing over the University station.

On the night of Feb. 21, 1932, the five selections which have been selected as outstanding work of American composers will be played over the air and the judges will rank them according to their opinions.

After the playing of the numbers Professor Gordon will wire his decision to NBC headquarters.

**P**ROF. E. A. ROSS, world famous sociologist sailed Feb. 2 for Tahiti, "where the mails are unsatisfactory" to spend four or five months in doing absolutely nothing and being as lazy as possible.

Professor Ross has been granted leave of absence for this semester, but plans to return for the summer school session. Health considerations were given as the reason for his voyage, which he plans to make alone unless he is lucky enough to encounter congenial company.

"I feel the need," he said, "of dropping out for a time, to get entirely away from the mass of correspondence, the requests for addresses here or there, and the streams of periodicals that come constantly to my desk. I'm going to rest."

He may, of course, take a few notes.



PROF. E. A. ROSS  
*Off for a Rest, and Perhaps a Few Notes.*

**E**LEVEN Madison men and women took part in the 16th annual convention of the National Association of Teachers of Speech at Detroit, Mich., during the Christmas recess.

Prof. Andrew T. Weaver of the University speech department, and editor of the Quarterly Journal of Speech, presided at the section meetings of the graduate reports on research.

Prof. Henry L. Ewbank, president of Delta Sigma Rho, was one of the leaders at the Forensic banquet held jointly with the teachers of speech, and also read a report at a sectional meeting. Others reporting at the sectional meeting on research were G. A. Kopp, Richard Phillips, and H. B. McCarthy, of the University Speech department.

Miss Gertrude E. Johnson read a report in the sectional meeting on interpretation and oral reading;

*(Continued on page 165)*



## Birge Reveals Strange Diet of Fish in Report on Summer Work

CADDIS and dragon fly larvae, fish, plant material, snails, and ants all constitute a part of the daily varied menu of various kinds of fish in Wisconsin lakes, according to the results of a study of the food content of the stomachs of 3,000 fish caught in various lakes of the northeastern part of the state during the last year.

The study of the stomachs of the fish is part of an exhaustive cooperative investigation of Wisconsin lakes and their animal and plant life conducted each year by Chancey Juday, professor of limnology, and Dr. Edward A. Birge, president emeritus of the University. The investigation is carried on in cooperation with the U. S. bureau of fisheries.

In addition to the information on the food content of fish stomachs, their report for this year contains material on the transmission of solar energy by lake waters, the chemical content of the lake waters as well as of wells and springs in the vicinity of lakes, the bottom fauna of the lakes, and on the internal parasites of fish.

That different kinds of fish have a hankering for certain kinds of lake foods is indicated by the stomach food content study. The diet of perch, for instance, is largely made up of the caddis fly larvae and fish, while the dragon fly larva constitutes a goodly share of the food which rock bass digest. Such a delicacy as snails also makes up part of the diet of rock bass, while blue gills seem to dote on plant material, snails, and ants.

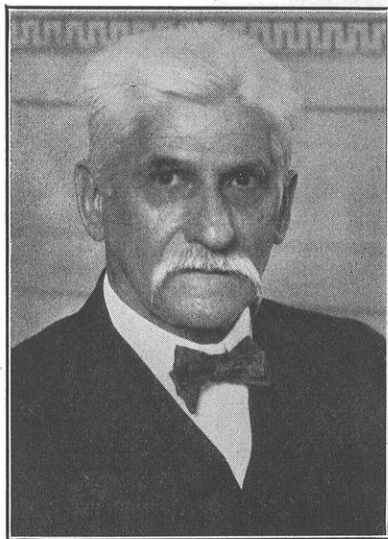
Through the use of an extremely sensitive reading instrument, observations on solar energy transmission through the lake waters were taken at much greater depths than formerly, the report points out, explaining that quality as well as quantity of the sunlight which filtered through the water was measured.

A number of the observations revealed that at different times during the last summer from 1 per cent to almost 4 per cent of the sun's energy delivered to the surface of the lakes penetrated to a depth of from 50 to 65 feet. These amounts of energy seem to be sufficient to enable moss at these depths to grow profusely in spite of the fact that the summer temperature of the water varied from 45 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

Chemical analyses made for the purpose of obtaining a comparison between the quantity and quality of the substances held in solution by the ground waters

and those found in the neighboring lake waters revealed that the ground water is "softer" than that of the lake in some instances, while in other cases the two are about the same or the opposite is true. The report declares that further analyses must be made before any definite conclusions can be drawn from these data.

During the summer 2,643 fish from the various lakes were examined for internal parasites, according to the report which revealed that perch, rock bass, blue gills, and small mouth black bass all yielded a high percentage of parasites in some lakes, while in others the percentage was comparatively low. The food eaten by the fish and the chemical content of the water was found to be responsible for the degrees of parasitic infection in the fish, the report explained.



DR. BIRGE  
*Still Active*

## Professor M. V. O'Shea, 1866-1932

*By Prof. Frank L. Clapp*

THE University lost one of its best known and most loved faculty members when Professor M. V. O'Shea of the Department of Education died on January 14. He died very suddenly after being stricken with a heart attack on the steps leading to the Historical Library Building. He had not been well since suffering an attack of the flu in November.

At the time of his death Professor O'Shea was past sixty-five years of age. He had been a member of the University faculty since 1897. During his life he held but three college positions—the first in the State Normal School, Mankato, Minnesota, the second in the Buffalo, New York Teachers College, and the third at Wisconsin.

As a writer, an editor, and a speaker on educational topics Professor O'Shea was known all over the United States and in European countries. For many years he gave his two famous courses—Mental Development and Social Development, both of which attracted large numbers of students.

By many former students he will be remembered as a delightful host in his beautiful home on the shore of Mendota. He found one of his greatest pleasures in mingling with students, listening to their ideas and opinions, and expressing his own as though he were one of them. Perhaps no other member of the faculty had the students' point of view more clearly than did he.

Professor O'Shea was successful in handling his private business affairs, leaving an estate of about \$200,000. He was an enthusiastic golfer, holding a membership in the Maple Bluff Country Club. During his entire life he took a keen interest in local affairs and contributed generously to many different causes. His courses in the University will be taken over temporarily by various members of the Department of Education.

At the funeral services which were held in the Congregational Church on Sunday afternoon, January 17, brief addresses were given by President Birge and by President Elliot of Purdue University. Interment was in Forest Hill Cemetery.

# Alumni BRIEFS

## Engagements

- 1921 Vivian G. Sweet, Monroe, to Bruce M. BLUM. No date has been set for the wedding.
- 1921 Rosamond ALLEN, Brighton, Mass., to Charles R. Stringer, New York.
- ex '25 Sallie MAXWELL, Milwaukee, to Joseph E. Roberts. Mr. Roberts is a graduate of the Stevens School of Technology.
- 1927 Constance Calvert, Los Angeles, to Leonard Hicks, Denver.
- 1928 Dr. Bernice IZNER, Milwaukee, to Dr. Irving B. Shulak, Detroit. Dr. Shulak is a graduate of the University of Michigan and Rush Medical college.
- 1928 Martha J. Humphries, Milwaukee, to Charles F. TRAYSER. The wedding will take place in the summer.
- 1929 Jane FIZETTE to Dr. Hall W. Wilkinson, Hartford, Conn. The wedding is planned for the late spring.
- ex '29. Kathryn Schuette, Manitowoc, to James E. GODFREY, Wauwatosa.
- 1929 Isabel M. OLBRICH, Madison, to Benjamin R. TEARE, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y. The wedding will take place in the early summer.
- ex '30 Reba EATONNE, Wausau, to 1921 Spencer LUCAS, Madison.
- 1927 Eleanor L. JONES, Madison, to 1928 Jack E. ROE. Mr. Roe is associated with the law firm of LaFollette, Rogers and Roberts, Madison.
- ex '31 Betty GOFF, Waukesha, to Donald Newhall, Minneapolis. Mr. Newhall is a graduate of Princeton.
- 1934 Ouitelle REED, Monroe, La., to George R. Edmondson, Madison.

## Marriages

- ex '19 Helen M. NIELSON, Pasadena, Calif., to Edwin R. Parker, Long Beach, on December 21. At home in Riverside, Calif.
- 1921 Sophie A. DEHLER to Dr. T. D. Griffiths. At home at 611 3d St., Albany, Ga.
- 1923 Ruth Keliher, Madison, to John P. ROCCA, on December 26 at Madison. At home at 107 N. Randall ave.

- 1924 Agnes Stenger, Green Bay, to George HOLLMILLER, on January 2 at Green Bay. At home in that city, where Mr. Hollmiller is with the Wisconsin Public Service corp.
- ex '24 Dorothy I. PRESCOTT, Madison, to Edwin L. SCHUJAHN, Buffalo, N. Y., on December 30 at Chicago. At home in Buffalo, where Mr. Schujahn is sales manager of the Washburn Crosby co.
- 1924
- 1925 Elizabeth STOLTE, Akron, Ohio, to Joseph Woodlock, Chicago, on December 19 at Akron.
- 1925 Harriet Stephens to Curtis BILLINGS, on June 20 at Chicago. At home at 5631 Kenwood ave., Chicago.
- ex '25 Vivian White, Sussex, Wis., to Cutler SAVAGE, Union Grove, on January 2 at Sussex. At home at 2711 Meinicke ave., Milwaukee.
- 1926 Dorothy Wyeth, Terre Haute, Ind., to Dr. Otis WILSON, Wausau, on December 24 at Terre Haute. At home in Wausau.
- 1926 Mary E. PIDCOE, Madison, to Earle Powers, Philadelphia, on December 31 at Marlton, N. J. At home at Meadow Lane farm, Marlton.
- ex '26 Jane L. MARSH, Stevens Point, to W. Carl Torpey, Kellogg, Idaho, on December 25 at Spokane, Wash. At home in Kellogg.
- 1927 Sally Kessenich, Madison, to Kenneth E. CORLETT, on December 11 at Rockford. At home at 420 W. Gorham st., Madison.
- ex '28 Marjorie G. RAUH, Chicago, to Melvin E. Guggenheim, on January 1 at Chicago. At home in that city at 1765 E. 55th st.
- 1928 Ada F. Hardt, Philadelphia, to Dr. Thomas F. FURLONG, Jr., on January 30, at Philadelphia. At home at the Town House, Spruce st. at 19th, Philadelphia.
- 1928 Marguerite L. Market, Elkhart, to Calvin D. ALBRECHT, Indianapolis, on August 12 at Elkhart. At home in that city at 1225 Lusher ave.
- 1928 Isabel C. Greenlee, Terre Haute, Ind., to Stuart W. SCOTT, on January 3 at Chicago. At home in Terre Haute.
- ex '29 Mary A. Lapham, Worcester, Mass., to John J. FITTON, on November 26 in Waukegan, Ill. At home at 610 Jackson st., Green Bay.
- ex '29 Lillian PLOTKIN, Appleton, to James Mackesy, Jr., on December 24 at Green Bay. At home in Appleton.
- 1929 Lillian Kyndberg, Waukegan, Ill., to Carence M. GWIN, Madison, on November 20. At home in Madison. Mr. Gwin is a research assistant at the University.
- 1929 Margaret TWOHIG, Chicago, to LeRoy D. Connell, Homewood, Ill., on November 7, at Chicago. At home in that city at 1809 East 71st st.
- 1918 Mary LITTLE Drips to John B. Bowen, on December 30 at Pasadena, Calif. At home at 2211 Howard st., Omaha, Nebr.
- ex '30 Evelyn A. Becker, West Allis, to Donald C. DANA, Waukesha, on January 12 at West Allis.
- 1930 Lila M. Neill to Frederick F. HILLYER, on December 31 at Madison.
- 1930 Helen S. ECKSTEIN, Chicago, to Harry L. Esserman, on September 21, 1930. At home at 4515 Maryland ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1930 Dorothy J. POOLE, Milwaukee, to Lewellyn Humphreys, on January 1 at Madison. At home in Milwaukee.
- 1930 Rubye E. NOTH, Menomonie, to Garland E. STRANDT, Tomah, on December 27. At home after April 1 in Tomah.
- 1930 Margaret E. Hagan, Madison, to Richard F. LEIBLY, on January 23 at Madison. At home at 1148 Erin St.
- 1930 Joyce WILLIAMS, Madison, to 1927 Carl J. LUDWIG, Milwaukee, on December 31. At home at 2305 N. 57th st., Milwaukee.
- 1931 Jane S. Devine, Madison, to Robert J. HOGAN, Princeton, on December 24 at Westport. At home in Princeton.
- 1931 Ada COOPER to R. G. Cawsey, on August 14. At home at Haddow Hall Apts., Pomona, Calif.
- 1931 Idella M. Gillette, Black Earth, to Robert M. ERICKSON, on December 21 at Rockford.
- 1931 Marie O. LAUERMAN, Milwaukee, to Alexander M. Kasper, Chicago, on December 28 at

- Chicago. At home in Chicago at 2457 Orchard st.
- ex '31 Charlotta HULTQUIST, Alcoa, 1931 Tenn., to Kenneth C. HEALY, on December 31 at Madison. At home in Manitowoc.
- 1931 Susan Capaul, Madison, to Alvin L. PILLER, on January 2 at Madison. At home at 1530 University ave., Madison.
- 1931 Olive VAN VUREN, Bonduel, 1925 to George A. PIPER, Sharon, on December 24 at Bonduel. At home in Reedsburg, where Mr. Piper is teaching.
- 1931 Esther HINGIS, Kiel, to Lewis M. Towers, Albert Lea, Minn., on December 25 at Kiel. At home in Minneapolis.
- ex '31 Estelle K. WIEPKING, Milwaukee, 1931 to Wesley A. MILLER, Chicago, on January 9 at Milwaukee. At home at 4234 DuBois blvd., Congress Park, Ill.
- 1931 Betty BIESANZ to Max A. Conrad, Jr., on July 23 at Winona, Minn. At home at 120 West Sanborn st. in that city.
- ex '32 Gertrude LANDSWORTH to John Fredendahl, on December 31 at Belvidere, Ill.
- 1933 Mary B. CLARKE, Fort Atkinson, 1933 to Richard UPSON, Madison, on May 15 at Rockford.
- 1934 Elvira TAYLOR, Madison, to 1934 Frank W. CONNOR, Bethesda, Md., on January 2 at Chicago. Both are continuing their work at the University.
- ex '33 Janet MEYER, Fredonia, to 1932 Don IVEY, La Crosse, on January 2 at Milwaukee.
- ex '33 Gertrude W. Bossenbroek, Waupun, to Henry VAN DEELEN, Waupun, on December 30.
- ex '33 Margaret RAHR, Manitowoc, ex '30 to John S. HAMILTON, Two Rivers, on January 4 at Manitowoc. At home at Hayer, Ariz.
- 1933 Lucille STOLPER, Plymouth, to 1933 Richard KADE, Sheboygan.
- ex '34 Margaret Scanlon, New Jersey, to Craig SCOTT, in Chicago. At home in New York City.
- ex '34 Donna SMITH, Milwaukee, to Edgar Thompson, on January 15 at Woodstock. At home at 1024 E. Ogden ave., Milwaukee.

### Births

- 1919 To Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Posgate (Helen B. SMITH) a son, Robert Austin, on December 20, at Whittier, Calif.
- ex '22 To Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Little (Ruby BLACK) a daughter, on January 2 at Washington, D. C.
- 1919 To Mr. and Mrs. David J. 1921 BLATTNER (Frances E. TUCKER) a son, Robert James, on August 6.

- 1921 To Mr. and Mrs. Adolph 1921 TEGKEMEYER (Helen McCARTHY) a daughter, Helen, on January 20, at Evanston.
- 1921 To Mr. and Mrs. Carl J. SEIFERT a daughter, Susanne, on May 1.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. Seymour F. PERCHONOK a son, Frederick Gale, on December 7 at Milwaukee.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. O. B. HERBENER a son, Mark Basil, on January 2.
- 1924 To Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. 1924 GUNDERSON (Helen D. WINKELMAN) a daughter, Patricia Ann, on December 17, at Evanston.
- 1927 To Mr. and Mrs. Willard I. Deniston (Bessie GUSTAFSON) a son, David Willard, on January 15, at Snyder, N. Y.
- 1929 To Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bowman (Ludwina NELSON) a son, Eugene George, on November 24 at West Duluth, Minn.
- ex '29 To Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. KROFF a son, Richard William, at Milwaukee.
- ex '29 To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Jaster (Helen MEIER) a son, on December 23 at Dallas, Tex.
- Faculty To Dean and Mrs. Chris. L. Christenson twin sons, on December 31.

### Deaths

A. E. SCHAUB, '80, died at his home in Oconto Falls, Wis., on January 15. He was superintendent of the Ripon, Wis., schools for many years. Following this he acted as principal of the Clinton, Hudson, Berlin, West Allis, and Oconto Falls schools. He retired from teaching about twelve years ago and became supply pastor for the Methodist churches in the northern part of Wisconsin. He was 82 years old when he died.

MRS. MARION MITCHELL OCHSNER, widow of the famous Dr. Albert J. Ochsner '84, died at her home in Chicago on January 4. Although not an alumnus, Mrs. Ochsner was well known to many alumni through her husband's wide association with Wisconsin graduates. Dr. Ochsner died about six years ago.

AMBROSE B. WINEGAR, '88, Madison manager of the Employers Mutual Liability Insurance co., died suddenly of heart disease at a Janesville, Wis., hotel on January 5. He had been in ill health for several months and his death occurred on a business trip. He had been a resident of Madison for the past thirty years.

WALTER T. ARNDT, ex-'96, secretary of the Committee of One Thousand, former legislative correspondent for the New York Evening

Post, and an encyclopedia contributor, died in a New York city hospital on January 1 from injuries received in an automobile accident on Christmas Eve. He was 58 years old.

Arndt was a member of the class of 1896 for three years, during which time he served as managing editor of the Daily Cardinal, Editor in Chief of the Daily Cardinal, served on the Badger Board and the Junior Prom committee for the first Prom held at the University, and was one of the editors of the Aegis, the literary magazine of those days. He dropped out of Wisconsin at the end of his junior years and finished his work at Harvard.

He joined the staff of the New York Sun in 1899 and remained with that paper for two years. From 1901 to 1903 he was assistant editor of the International Yearbook and was a member of the editorial staff of the Encyclopedia Britannica from 1905 to 1908. From 1906 to 1913 he was political editor of the New York Evening Post. He was active in the State Constitutional convention in 1915 and was secretary of the State Reorganization committee created by the former Gov. Al Smith.

During his career, Mr. Arndt had been secretary of the Municipal Government association; director of publicity for the National Hughes Alliance; legislative secretary for the City Club of New York, and secretary of the Citizens Union of New York City.

DE WITT F. RIESS, '08, vice-president of the Vollrath company of Sheboygan, Wis., died suddenly at a business conference in Chicago. Death was caused by a heart attack. He was 45 years old. Mr. Riess had been connected with the Vollrath company since leaving the University. He was extremely civic minded and was responsible for many municipal programs in force in Sheboygan. He was also known to be a philanthropist to the nth degree. He was largely responsible for the building of the Vollrath bowl, a beautiful outdoor amphitheater in Sheboygan. He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta social fraternity.

T. M. PRIESTLY, '01, LL.B., '03, was found shot to death in his home in Madison on January 18. He had been preparing to take a hunting trip in an effort to recover some of his failing health. According to friends he had evidently been cleaning his gun and it accidentally discharged. After graduation from the Law School, Mr. Priestly opened offices with several other men in Mineral Point, Wis. He served as district attorney of Iowa county for several terms and was city attorney of Mineral Point for many years. In 1923 he came to Madison and opened law offices under the name of Mason and Priestly. He was

twice elected vice-president of the State Bar association. He was 52 years old and is survived by his widow and two daughters.

KARL T. SCHWEIZER, '14, passed away in Phoenix, Ariz., on December 27 following a severe attack of pneumonia. While in the University Mr. Schweitzer was a commodore on the varsity crew. Following graduation, he joined the Ingersoll Watch company and for a time was general manager of their Canadian branch at Montreal. In recent years he has been located in Phoenix where he has been managing a real estate and insurance business.

AARON J. HELFRECHT, '15, chief engineer of the Burgess Battery co., of Madison, died at a Freeport, Ill., hospital on January 23. He had been ill about ten days. After his graduation from the University, Mr. Helfrecht became associated with the Burgess company doing metallurgical and battery work. Since 1917 he has been in the engineering department of the company and at the time of his death was one of the directors. He was recently transferred to the Freeport plant but maintained his home in Madison. He is survived by his widow and three children.

MRS. AGNES BOEING ILSLEY, '15, widow of Spencer Ilsley, prominent Milwaukee banker, was found brutally murdered in her home in Middleburg, Va., on January 12. At the present writing, the criminal has not been apprehended. For a time after her graduation, Mrs. Ilsley did community work for the Tomahawk (Wis.) Land co., and later worked for the North Dakota university extension division. For several years before her marriage to Mr. Ilsley in 1927, she was a buyer for Cheney silks and a writer for fashion magazines.

RUFUS B. FELTON, '23, former star athlete in Milwaukee high schools and at the University, died at Phoenix, Ariz., on January 15. Mr. Felton had gone to Phoenix several months ago in an attempt to cure an infection resulting from gasoline burns received five years ago. He was formerly track coach and manual training teacher at South Bend, Ind., high school. A book on original patterns in manual arts and the teaching of manual arts was published by him recently. He was 37 years old when he died.

MISS ZILLA E. WISWALL, '25, M. A., '28, principal of Central Junior high school, Madison, died in a Madison hospital on January 3. She had been ill for nearly two months. She was a prominent figure in Madison school circles, having served as principal of two of the grade schools before assuming charge of the junior high school.

MRS. ELIZABETH EDWARDS NELSON, '26, died in a Madison hospital after giving birth to a daughter. For a year after her graduation she taught school in Menominee, Wis. She is survived by her husband, Russell Nelson and two daughters.

RALPH H. TODD, ex-'26, died in Tucson, Ariz., on January 11. He was manager of the Madison Burroughs Adding Machine company office until ill health forced him to resign some months ago.

CHALMERS BAYLESS, '33, died at a Madison hospital on December 28 following a long illness. He was registered in the College of Engineering and was a member of Aca-cia fraternity.

DR. F. E. CHANDLER, '86, mayor of Waupaca, Wis., for the past six years and father of W. S. "Bill" Chandler, former Wisconsin basketball star and now basketball coach at Marquette university, died at his home on December 5, following a heart attack. Dr. Chandler graduated from the Rush medical school in Chicago where he practiced medicine until 1916 when he moved to Waupaca. While in the University, Dr. Chandler was a pitcher on the Varsity baseball squad and for many years was acclaimed as one of the best amateur ball players in the state. He is survived by his widow and six children.

ELEDA WILLARD, '29, who suffered a nervous breakdown a few months ago, committed suicide at New London, Conn., on December 14. She was employed as librarian at the Connecticut College, a woman's school in New London.

MRS. MARY ALEXANDER WHEELER, '22, M. S. '23, died at Chicago on December 19 following an operation. Mrs. Wheeler had been employed for many years in the railroad commission of the State of Wisconsin prior to her marriage to Mr. Wheeler in 1924. She is survived by her husband and a daughter. She was 32 years old when she died.

CAROLYN ELIZABETH HUMPHREY, '26, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. George C. Humphrey of the college of agriculture, died at her home on December 17. She had been in ill health for several months. After her graduation from Wisconsin, Miss Humphrey, known to her friends as Beth, became a student dietitian at the University of Michigan Hospital at Ann Arbor. For three years she served as dietitian in the department of Dormitories and Commons, in charge of Chadbourne and Barnard halls. Last fall she was appointed to the faculty of the state college at Pullman, Wash., but illness prevented her accepting the post.

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# In the ALUMNI World

## Class of 1881

On January 4 Marshall K. Snell was host at a dinner at which were present sixteen pioneer attorneys of Tacoma, Wash. The occasion was his birthday, and the guests were the surviving members of a company of more than 90 attorneys who were practicing law in Tacoma November 11, 1889, when the territory of Washington was admitted to the Union as a state. Mr. Snell went to Tacoma in 1883. He was one of the first members of the Chamber of Commerce and worked in the law office of Gen. James Ashton and Judge W. O. Chapman, who were general counsel for the western division of the Northern Pacific railway. Later he was attorney for Nelson Bennett, builder of the N. P. from Ellensburg to the coast, including the Stampede tunnel, and with him was instrumental in securing the largest lien ever known in the west, 176,000 acres in Idaho.—Emma GATTIKER writes: "I am confident we all feel grateful to Howard Smith for writing the obituary which appeared in the December magazine of our friend and classmate, Fredric S. White, and grateful also to Mrs. White for sending to Howard a copy of the latest photograph of Fred which looks so like him I think his friends will treasure it. Which reminds me; I believe from something Mrs. White wrote me, that she will be glad to hear from any of Fred's friends who feel inclined to write to her: 1448 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago. I wish also to quote a helpful suggestion in the last letter I had from our former secretary. 'My idea is for you to exhort everyone to send you some personal article, to help fill our space.' Please consider yourselves exhorted and react to Fred's suggestion. I had thought that by now I might have a message to report from Howard and Mrs. Smith, who left California for Hawaii some time ago. Before sailing they saw

Margaret ALLEN Woods who is making her home at 310 W. Broadway, Long Beach, Calif. To set you a good example along the lines of a personal article, I will say that your secretary, who is spending a part of the winter at the summer resort, Bemidji, Minn., finds attractions even at this time of year. The place is named after Chief Bemidji of the Chippewas. Carved in wood, he stands looking out over the lake which is some 16 miles in circumference, girdled by an excellent road, which was proved to me on December 25. The Mississippi River, which rises about 30 miles south of here, mingles its waters with those of Lake Bemidji. After leaving the lake it starts on its long southward journey. In summer the drives through pine and white birch woods are attractive. The Birchmont is a fine summer hotel on the shore of the lake, where also are found many cottages owned by people from various states as well as by local people. A fine golf course offers sport for those who do not take all their relaxation boating, swimming, and fishing."

## Class of 1883

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. MCGILTON of Omaha, have changed their plans, and instead of going to Hawaii they will spend the rest of the winter at Corpus Christi, Texas.

## Class of 1885

In the death of Mrs. A. J. Ochser, on the 4th of January, the class of 1885 lost a loyal friend. She has been present often at our reunions. Her home in Chicago has been open always to members of the class; and she has been the close personal friend of some of us. On Sunday, January 10, there were in Madison five women of the twelve who graduated from the University 47 years ago next June. They were: Rose SCHUSTER Taylor of Berkeley, Calif., Elizabeth WATERS of Fond du Lac, Grace CLARK Conover, Anna BURR

Moseley, and Bertha PITMAN Sharp of Madison. Miss Waters came for a regents' meeting. Mrs. Taylor had been in New Orleans where she read a paper on "Kansas Pioneers in Ornithology" before the American Association for the Advancement of Science—Bertha Pitman Sharp.

## Class of 1886

Otto J. SCHUSTER has an article entitled "The Daughter of Mother Earth" in the January number of *Popular Astronomy*, published by Carleton College. It is an interesting story as to the origin of the moon, its life history, and present characteristics. Written in popular style, it is of interest to the lay mind as well as to that of the scientist and student of astronomy.—Sarah GALLET Smith lives with a daughter at 109 N. 46th st., Seattle, Wash.—Mildred Forsythe's address is 436 S. Madison St., Pasadena, Calif.—Frank HOBART, with Fairbanks, Morse Co., as chief engineer of the Beloit plant, was retired this June with the rank of consulting engineer, "with some duties but more freedom and little of the burden." He remained as chief engineer for two years after the company's retirement age of 65.—Letters for our 45th reunion were received from Wm. H. Hallam, attorney in Portland, Ore. This letter was signed by W. H. Adamson and Luther Wise, who were in the office at that time. L. R. ANDERSON, 1042 Main St., Stevens Point, Wis., also sent greetings, as did Anna WOOD O'Connor, who could not be with us on account of her husband's illness. Carroll A. NYE, Moorehead, Minn., Howard Greene of Milwaukee, Edwin H. PARKS, attorney in Denver, Colo., and Florence GRISWOLD Buckstaff of Oshkosh, all sent their best regards to reuniting classmates.—Emma NUNNS Pease.

## Class of 1889

Jessie HUTCHISON writes: "Florida is a lovely spot in winter with

its gorgeous flowers, mocking bird songs, beaches, and sunshine. Our trip south by bus was comfortable and full of novel sights. We spent several days at Tarpon Springs, the largest sponge exchange of America, to attend the 29th celebration of the Greek Sponge Divers at Epiphany, January 6. A religious ceremony of several hours was followed by a parade in native costumes, candles and chants to the water's edge, where a gold cross was tossed in and divers sought it. The victor received a special blessing and a white dove was released, after which the waters were blessed. The harbor was filled with 122 of their strange craft."

### Class of 1896

A. O. BARTON, historian of the class, has recently published a pamphlet of his poems entitled "Lincoln Kissed Her." Many of the poems are written about University people or the country about Madison.

### Class of 1898

Christine R. WRIGHT of Baraboo is spending the year with her aunt in Edinburgh, Scotland.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lloyd JONES entertained at dinner on the evening of December 29 at their new home, Westhope, for Dr. C. A. Lane, president of the Geological Society of America, and Professors Winchell and Leith of the University. The Russell KNAPPENS, '15, and Amy COMSTOCK, '09, were other Wisconsin guests. Mr. Knappen, one of the vice-presidents of the Gypsy Oil Co., was general chairman of the convention committee.

### Class of 1899

Frances STAVER Twining of Portland, Ore., is the author of "Bird-Watching in the West" which was published several months ago. Mr. and Mrs. Twining have a charming place of several acres at Gleumorie, close to Portland. Mrs. Twining has made her place a refuge for birds and has been able to study them at first hand.

### Class of 1901

Justice Oscar M. FRITZ of the Wisconsin Supreme Court has placed his nomination papers in circulation for re-election at the April election.

### Class of 1903

Seth W. RICHARDSON has been chosen to make an investigation of crime conditions in Hawaii. He is an assistant attorney general.—At the annual banquet of the American Association of University Instructors in Accounting, the annual Beta Alpha Psi award for the most notable contribution to accounting literature was conferred upon William B. CASTENHOLZ. The book which won the award is entitled "The Control of Distribution Costs and Sales." Beta Alpha Psi is the national accounting honor fraternity, with chapters in 19 of the leading American universities. The award is made on the basis of votes cast by students, members of the fraternity, teachers in accounting, and accounting practitioners throughout the country.—O. LAURGAARD, city engineer of Portland, Ore., has now held that position for nearly fifteen years. His son, Glenn, is a sophomore in the Civil Engineering course at the University.

### Class of 1906

Gad JONES is serving as county judge of Waushara County, Wis.—Philip A. KNOWLTON is editor of the educational department of The Macmillan co., New York City.—Edward M. MCMAHON, a vice-president of the Chase National Bank, New York City, spoke on the NBC network on January 20 on a Thrift Week topic.—Alfred U. HARPER is vice-president of the glee club of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

### Class of 1907

Walter LACHER has been promoted from western engineering editor of the *Railway Age* to engineering editor of that publication, with complete charge over the engineering editorial staff of the *Railway Age* and *Railway Engineering and Maintenance*.

### Class of 1910

Walter B. SCHULTE, an official of the Burgess Battery co. in Madison, has moved to Freeport, Ill., with a branch of that business.—In recognition of his work as chief surgeon of St. Vincent's Orthopedic hospital-school of Billings, Mont., the decoration, Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, was awarded to

Dr. Louis W. ALLARD on January 6. Knighthood in the Order of St. Gregory is a rare honor. It is conferred only on laymen for "outstanding contributions to the civil or military affairs of their country."

### Class of 1912

Raymond F. PIPER, professor of philosophy at Syracuse University, sailed on January 28 for a trip around the world. He plans to be gone for eighteen months.

### Class of 1913

William J. TRUS, chief engineer of the Indiana Highway Commission, writes: "The Construction division of the Commission handled \$13,750,000 of state road and bridge work in the past year in addition to supervising \$2,000,000 of county road and bridge construction."—Cal C. CHAMBERS is now permanently located in St. Louis as treasurer of the Wrought Iron Range co. and secretary of the Board of Trustees of Culver Military Academy. His home address is 7 Wydown Terrace.

### Class of 1914

Judge Helmuth F. ARPS recently completed his eighth year as county judge of Calumet county, Wis. He has retired from public life and is following his private practice.—The Wisconsin Club of Atlanta, Ga., recently honored Walter POWELL for being selected as an official for the annual Rose Bowl games of 1931 and 1932. The club presented Powell with a silver cake dish with the following inscription, "as evidence of our pride in your selection as an official for the Rose Bowl games."

### Class of 1915

Marguerite SLAWSON is the director of physical education at Tudor Hall School, Indianapolis.—O. A. FRIED of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, and Asher HOBSON, director of the College of Agriculture, were delegates to the joint meeting of economic and sociological associations which was called at Washington during the Christmas holidays to discuss pressing social and industrial problems.

### Class of 1918

Paul MEHL, senior economist in the U. S. department of agriculture,

recently addressed the Taylor-Hibbard club of the University on the subject, "Economics on Future Trading, and Speculation on the Market."—Marion NEPRUD is the executive director of the Y. W. C. A. International House in Milwaukee.—Karl FRICK, port engineer for the Black Diamond Steamship company, spent the Christmas holidays at his home in Janesville.—Harold P. MUELLER is general chairman of the Tenth Anniversary Home Show to be held in Milwaukee March 12 to 19. Last year Mueller was vice-chairman of the exposition.

### Class of 1919

Helen SMITH Posgate and her husband are planning to move to Lemoor, Calif., near Kettleman Hills, the big new oil field where Mr. Posgate is engineer with the Kettleman North Dome Association.

### Class of 1920

Edward O. PRINGLE is a stock broker in San Francisco.—Eric ENGLUND, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was one of the speakers on the program of the joint meeting of leading economic and sociological associations in Washington during the Christmas holidays. The meeting was called to discuss pressing social and industrial problems facing the world today.

### Class of 1921

Since October 1, Walter VOSKUIL has been connected with the Illinois State Geological Survey at Urbana as a mineral economist.—C. H. RAY was elected president of the Milwaukee alumni of Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity.—Irene BRADLEY is physical director of Student Nurses at the Denver General Hospital and Medical Students of Colorado University.—O. C. STINE is president of the American Farm Economic association, which was one of the group of leading economic and sociological associations which met in Washington during the Christmas holidays to discuss pressing social and industrial problems facing the world today. Julius C. MARQUARDT, '17, had charge of the arrangements for the meeting of the farm association, and L. C. GRAY, Ph. D. '11, was a member of the committee for nominating the 1932 officers of the association.—Charles T. SCHRAGE is

doing personnel work with the American Telephone and Telegraph co. in New York City. He is living at 10 Boulevard, Glen Rock, N. J.

### Class of 1922

John M. WILLIAMS was recently appointed vice-president in charge of the magazine division of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, New York City.—Earl J. HESEMAN has been appointed district sales manager of the Minneapolis territory of General Foods Sales co., Inc.—Manley H. CLARK is the western manager of the LeRoi Co. of Los Angeles. He is living at 2529 N. Marengo ave., Altadena, Calif.—Thomas N. SCHULZ is manager of the production department of the Akers Mek. Verksted, Oslo, Norway. The concern is constructing ships and diesel engines and employs about 1100 men.

### Class of 1923

Martin P. PAULSEN has moved from Racine to Milwaukee and is now associated with the law firm of Shaw, Muskat and Paulsen.—Eleanor J. FLYNN is on leave of absence from Pennsylvania College for Women and is spending the year in Chicago. Her address is 6128 Ingleside ave.—Margaret GRIFFITH is teaching history and social science in the high school at Cambridge, Wis.—Helen K. BELL is located in Franklin, Pa., where she is painting after three years of high school teaching and having studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.—Seymour PERCHONOK is teaching mathematics in the Custer High school, Milwaukee.—William A. OAKLEY is purchasing agent for the U. S. Gypsum co. of Chicago. He is living at 340 N. Lockwood ave.—Louis G. ADAM is with the American Telephone and Telegraph co. in New York City.

### Class of 1924

W. W. WITTENBERG has recently been made manager of the Minneapolis office of Halsey Stuart & co.—Marjorie COVERT is spending the year in France.—Vaclav STRELA is studying at the University of Prague.—Charles A. CAREY is a salesman with the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago. He is living at 710 Ridgewood, Davenport, Iowa.—Yusuf ZIA is the technical director of municipal affairs at Istanbul, Turkey.

### Class of 1925

Fred H. KNOWLES has built a new home and is living at 72 Eighth st., Hinsdale, Ill.—Glenn S. BARTLESON is with Pearse, Greeley & Hanson, engineers, in Chicago. He and Vera HARRISON Bartleson are living at 1730 Juneway Terrace.—Curtis BILLINGS is a staff member of the Public Safety Division of the National Safety Council, Chicago.—Mr. and Mrs. Elton HOCKING (Clara RUEDEBUSCH) have returned after a year spent abroad. Mr. Hocking is teaching French and Italian at Northwestern University.—Beatrice WADLEIGH is teaching French in Riverside High School, Milwaukee.

### Class of 1926

Oscar W. TECKEMEYER, who was formerly with the Austin-Western Machine co., has joined the sales force of the Hunter Machine co. of Milwaukee, and is now in charge of their Madison office.—Ralph TIMMONS is working for the Strauss Printing co. of Madison.—Don DEAN is serving as treasurer of the Two Rivers Rotary Club.—George TYLER is working with the University Extension Division, organizing classes in Madison and surrounding cities.—Cordula KOHL is an assistant in medicine at the Medical School of the University of California. She is living at 53 Parker st., San Francisco.—Jerome C. ZUFELT is water works superintendent at Sheboygan. He supervised the construction of the plant and was selected to supervise its operation.

### Class of 1927

Chester RUMPF is an accountant with the Central Public Service corp. of Chicago. He is spending several months in Mobile, Ala., for the company.—Dorothy J. DODGE is teaching physical education at Thornton Township High school at Valparaiso, Ind.—Florence MAHONEY is an instructor in physical education at the University of Minnesota.—Evelyn FOSSUM Erikson is managing Cooley's Cupboard Tea Room in Evanston.—Glen BAKER is doing graduate work at the University.—Leota COLE Pyburn is teaching in the Emerson School, Madison.—Floyd MacGREGOR is in the Boston office of the Federal Hardware and Implement Mutuals. He was transferred to the eastern of-

rice in October, 1930, and likes New England very much.—Dorothy BOLTON Ratcliffe of Madison won a \$500 prize in a contest sponsored by the Buick Motor co. recently.—Walter FORTIER is manager of the Davy Supply business of Monroe & Cressell, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah.

### Class of 1928

Charles DOLLARD has been elected president of Alpha Kappa Delta, honorary sociological fraternity.—Mr. and Mrs. William T. SCHROEDER (Edith GERRY, '29) are living in Manila, P. I. Mr. Schroeder is with the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet co.—Art C. ANDERSON has gone into business for himself.—Alta AHBENS spent the last two years abroad. She has returned to this country and is teaching in the Dalton School, New York.—Delbert GIBSON is teaching French at Oberlin College.—Charles CADDOCK is back at the University after spending a year in France, where he had a "poste d'assistant" at the Ecole Normale d'Instituteurs, Auteuil. He taught last summer in Chautauqua, N. Y.—Edith LIEBERMANN is a social worker with the Joint Emergency Relief Committee in Chicago.—Kathro KIDWELL is an instructor in physical education at Mount Holyoke College.—George H. STANLEY is a chemist with the Victor Chemical Works of Chicago Heights, Ill.—M. Virginia ELLIS is an assistant physical education director at Sacred Heart Academy, St. Louis.—Caroline BUCK Reeves is living at 70 Morningside Drive, New York City.—Edythe SAYLOR is an associate professor of physical education at Alabama College, Montevallo.—Ruth RUBIN is with the Indiana Loan co. of Terre Haute, Ind. She is living at 925 S. 5th St.—Ruth MULLEN is teaching in Pittsburgh. Her residence address is 728 Sheridan ave.—Arthur J. ANDERSON is working for the C. M. St. P. & P. Railroad with headquarters at La Crosse, Wis.

### Class of 1929

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Tull (Dorothy GALE) have moved from Oak Park to Madison and they are living in the Winona apartments.—Merrill MURRAY is an instructor in the department of economics at the University and is also serving as secretary of the Wisconsin Commission on Unemployment Reserve Legisla-

tion.—Herbert ERDMANN is back at the University and is taking graduate work in agriculture.—Gerhard DOKKEN is a district sales manager with the Northern Paper Mills.—Daniel KRAUSE is a metallurgical engineer at the Brillion Iron Works, Brillion, Wis.—Roland HARTMAN is editor of the Poultry Tribune at Mount Morris, Ill.—Victor WEGNER is a chemist with the Flintkote corp. of Atlanta, Ga.—Elizabeth SEXTON Wilson is living at 6219 Forest ave., Hammond, Ind.—Carolyn McCANAHAN is teaching physical education at Iowa State College, Ames.—Alvin SPEVACEK is a statistician with the State Industrial Commission at Madison.—Waldo KESTER is with the Commercial Credit co. of Springfield, Ill.—Helena OLESEN is teaching physical education in Des Moines, Iowa.—Irene BARSTOW is teaching science in the Clark Branch of the Crane Technical High School, Chicago.—Jean TRATHEN is the librarian in the high school at Beaver Dam.—Theodore ZIEMANN is teaching in the high school at West Allis.

### Class of 1930

Carl F. BOERNER is practicing law in Oshkosh with J. L. KELLEY, '07.—Helen M. KNOSKER, who is the director of English courses at White-water State Teachers college, was elected national historian of Sigma Tau Delta, professional English fraternity.—Alice FLUECK is teaching physical education in the high school at Brainerd, Minn.—Gilbert WILLIAMS recently announced the unique location of the Little Theater guild of Miami Beach, Florida, of which he is director. The actual theater building is being constructed on top of a Miami Beach hotel and will have facilities for over a thousand guests.—Susanna EDMONDSON, who has been teaching at Bryn Mawr College, won the award in an essay contest during the past summer and was given a trip to the Colonial Exposition in Paris.—Eleanor KILBOURN is teaching physical education at Grand Rapids, Mich.—Katherine THIELEN is teaching at Western State Teachers college, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Evelyn Spindler is a teacher in the Oliver High school at Canton, Ohio.

### Class of 1931

Orrin B. EVANS has been forced to withdraw from Yale Law School

because of ill health, and he is now confined at River Pines Sanatorium, Stevens Point, Wis. He would appreciate hearing from any of his former classmates.—Jack HAYWARD is with the Dictaphone Sales corp. of Minneapolis. He is living at 3513 Blaisdell ave.—Walter BRUMMOND is in the legal department of the American Lutheran Insurance co. at Appleton.—Harry CARLIN has joined his father in construction work at Marinette.—Clarence BISTLINE is working for his master's degree in electrical engineering at the University.—William SIMPSON is in the engineering department of the Buffalo Forge co. of Buffalo, N. Y.—Richard FITCH is a research pharmacologist with the National Institute of Health at Washington.—Lester BARTSCH is a junior engineer with the U. S. Bureau of Reclamations at Denver.—Rudolph FRIEDRICH is a minister at Eudora, Ark.—Eugene ELKINS is an instructor in French at the University.—Edward S. BEADLE is spending the year in France where he is an "assistant d'anglais" in the Ecole Normale d'Instituteurs at Valence.—Olive DUFFY is in the library at St. Mary's College, Notre Dame.—Alpheus GREEN is an assistant in French at the University of California, Berkeley.

Gordon JONES is living at 704 N. Main st., Oshkosh.—Helen MARTIN is in the advertising and promotion department of the Marshall Field co., Chicago.—Alex COWIE is a graduate student at the University of Michigan.—Norbert STECKER is a fellow in the graduate school at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.—Walter BOURKLAND has been with the Wisconsin Highway Commission since September 1 as chief of party. His present address is 1119 State st., Eau Claire.

HAVE  
YOU PAID  
YOUR  
DUES  
??



## Serving the University

(Continued from page 142)

of its subdivisions it is time to grow concerned over the pattern rather than the subdivision.

"If intercollegiate athletics provided the major topic of conversation in fraternity houses and dormitories during the last five years, it is to be deduced that the university courses for the students were too drab to hold their interest and attention.

"However, I have noticed a decline in the interest of college students toward intercollegiate athletics, football in particular. It is to be hoped that the day will come when study will become the important undergraduate activity."

It is Dr. Frank's belief that athletics, like any activity, should flower from education and not grow apart.

"I think that when the artificial line separating intercollegiate athletics and the educational structure is removed the former will return to its proper place in the set-up," he declared. As an example, he pointed to the activities of the Experimental College.

"When the students studied Greek civilization during the first of the two-year period and came to the Greek tragedies, they staged the various plays. This is what I mean when I say activities, athletics included, must flower from education.

"In concluding, he brought out a significant point. "Granting that an attempt to 'de-emphasize college athletics', as it is called, is taking place, it is hard to see how this can come about readily, what with the stadiums and fieldhouses already constructed, most of them depending upon gate receipts for the next thirty years."

With this succinct statement, he summed up much of the problem. The tidal wave of sports that inundated college campuses five years ago may have subsided, but it has left impressions that will not easily be cleared away.

Asked specifically as to whether the university would welcome alumni advice in such matters as revision of courses, personnel counsel on selection of a vocation while in college, President Frank said that Wisconsin would emphatically welcome such help. It was suggested by some alumni present that college students got very little real help in planning their life work and that leading alumni in different fields might be recruited to visit universities at stated times, give lectures, hold conferences, and in other ways help students wisely to choose their vocation.

## Campus Events in Review

(Continued from page 147)

One of the outstanding meetings of the past semester was the debate on socialism, capitalism, and communism which was staged in the Memorial Union by the Union forum committee. Norman Thomas, socialist, Scott Nearing, communist, and Prof. Don D. Lescohier, capitalist, presented the opening debates, while the open forum which followed the triangular debate offered an opportunity for students to question the speakers. Agreeing that something is wrong with matters at present, the three speakers presented different views on the future in general and the place of youth

in particular. These ranged from the "private initiative" defense of Prof. Lescohier, to the socialization-of-industry plan of Norman Thomas, and to the planned world economy achieved after a social revolution and by means of a dictatorship of the proletariat which Mr. Nearing envisaged.

That the majority of the student body does not favor compulsory military training in colleges and universities was evidenced recently by a more than four to one vote in a poll conducted by the University Y.W.C.A. Despite the fact that the ballots did not favor compulsory military training, 395 of the voters did not favor the abolition of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. The majority of the questionnaires received by the committee more than a 50 per cent reduction of armaments, should all nations join hands in formulating a disarmament program. The majority also balloted in favor of the United States setting an example for the rest of the nations by reducing expenditures upon armaments.

Clarifying the effects of the raised probation standards on the status of University athletes, Prof. J. F. A. Pyre, chairman of the athletic council, has stated that athletes, whether on probation or not will be allowed to participate in intercollegiate athletics, providing they maintain passing grades in all their subjects. He asserted that they would not be breaking a conference rule if they allowed students to participate in athletic contests while on probation, because probation rules are not recognized by the conference. Dean Scott H. Goodnight, chairman of the faculty life and interests committee, declared that no inconsistency exists between the collegiate and athletic standards. "And don't forget," he added, "that the .8 standard is higher than seven of the colleges with which we compete."

The first intercollegiate debate of the school year proved a successful one for the University affirmative team, which defeated the University of Illinois negative team in Bascom hall recently. The Wisconsin team advocated compulsory control of basic industries to eliminate the cut-throat competition of present industrial life and to bring stability out of chaos.

Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, Nobel prize winner in 1923 and professor of physics at the University of Southern California, spent two days on the University campus during the first week after the close of Christmas vacation, and in two lectures, explained some of the latest developments on the scientific forefront in connection with research on the nature and origin of cosmic rays. The discovery of this new ray, called cosmic, in the scientific investigation of the past decade, has brought physicists to a new phenomenon taxing the knowledge of science to the utmost for the development of an acceptable explanation of the origin and nature of these rays. Dr. Millikan has developed an hypothesis which postulates interstellar space as the seat of origin of the rays and the building up of atoms as the source of energy of production of the rays. He was brought here by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

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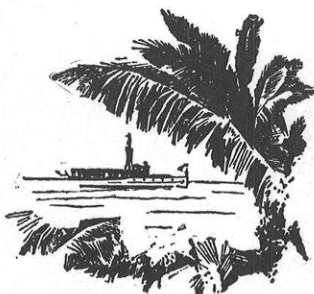
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**March 8 and 22**—18-day Escorted tour-cruise to Mexico, Havana to New York. From Chicago.....446

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The appeal of these tours is by no means limited; all are welcome who are interested in the purpose and aims of these unusual travel offerings. Here is an opportunity long awaited by alumni, advanced students and all intelligent travelers—a pleasant summer in Europe combined with intellectual and esthetic pleasures and benefits.

**1. Music Lovers' Tour**... Educational Director, Prof. V. Moore, University of Michigan... Sail on "Olympic" July 1, return on "Homeric" Aug. 24... price \$798.

**2. Education Study Tour**... Director, Dr. Thomas Alexander, Teachers College, Columbia University... Sail on "General von Steuben" June 30, return on "Europa" Sept. 7... cost \$760.

**3. Social Welfare Tour**... Director, Dr. Thomas Alexander, Teachers College, Columbia University, assisted by Mr. John W. Taylor of Raleigh Public Schools... Sail on "General von Steuben" June 30, return on "Europa" Sept. 7... rate \$760.

**4. Agricultural Tour**... Director, Dr. C. E. Ladd, Cornell University... Sail on "Olympic" July 1, return on "Pennland" Sept. 4... price \$800.

**5. European Industries Tour**... Director, Prof. N. C. Miller, Rutgers University... Sail on "Westernland" July 1, return on "Lapland" Aug. 29. 7-day extension tour to England, re-

turning on the "Baltic" Sept. 5. Cost \$681 for main tour, \$88 for English Extension.

**6. Architectural Tour**... Director, Prof. W. M. Campbell, University of Pennsylvania... Sail on "Conte Grande" June 28, return on "Statendam" Sept. 3. Price \$882.

**7. Art Tour**... Director, Prof. Charles Richards, Oberlin College... Sail on "Olympic" July 1, return same steamer Aug. 30... rate \$775.

**8. Psychological Residential Study Tour**... Director, Prof. Henry Beaumont, University of Kentucky... Reside in Vienna one month and attend University. (Lectures in English.) Sail on "Westernland" July 1, return on "Majestic" Sept. 6... cost \$645.

**9. Anthropological Tour (To New Mexico)**... Director, Prof. Paul H. Nesbitt, Curator, Logan Museum, Beloit College... Tour leaves Kansas City Aug. 1, returns to that city Aug. 22. The cost ranges between \$440 from Kansas City, to \$502 from New York.

(Write in for individual tour booklets, giving all necessary information)

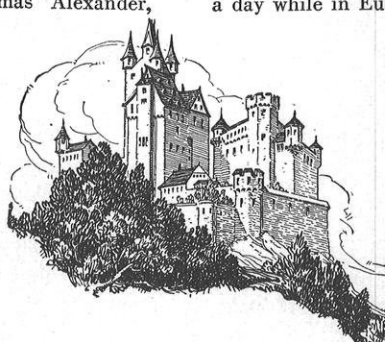
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## Regents Propose Athletic Council Reorganization

(Continued from page 144)

collegiate football and basketball in the same year except with the express consent of the council.

7. Disapproval of inter-regional athletic contests requiring long absence of competing students from class rooms.

On January 19 the legislative investigating committee presented the following report to the legislature which was accepted:

"The committee held several conferences and public hearings, at which it interrogated various individuals having a connection with athletics at the University of Wisconsin, including: President Glenn Frank; George Little, Athletic Director; Glenn Thistlethwaite, Football Coach; George Downer, Director of Publicity; Robert Foss, Director of Publicity Asst.; George Levis, Business Manager of Athletics; H. R. Schwenker, Business Manager of Athletics Asst.; Prof. J. F. A. Pyre, Chairman Athletic Council; Prof. Otto L. Kowalke, Faculty Member Ath. Council; and Harold Smedal, Student Member of Athletic Council.

"While the time at the disposal of the Committee for the investigation during the special session was limited, nevertheless the evidence obtained convinces it that there is sufficient ground for a reorganization of the athletic department.

"We, therefore, recommend that the board of regents of the University be urged to launch a thorough investigation into all the athletic activities at the University, and particularly the items we have listed below together with our comments: Athletic Council, Administration, Coaching, Business Management, Publicity, and Tickets.

"*Athletic Council:* Attention is first directed to the fact that the administration of athletics at the University is in the hands of the athletic council, which at present is made up of six members of the faculty, three alumni and one student, and that the majority of the faculty members have served on the council for a good many years.

"Up to 1929 the council was composed of seven members—five faculty members; one alumnus and one student—but in that year the alumni representation was increased to three. When this was done, at the request of Prof. Pyre, an additional faculty representative on the athletic council was appointed by the faculty, making the present ratio of six faculty to three alumni and one student.

"From this it is apparent that the athletic council has always been overwhelmingly faculty-controlled, and, therefore, many of the difficulties that have prevailed in the athletic department must be laid at their doorstep.

"In order that a recurrence thereof may be avoided in the future, the Committee recommends that the regents give serious consideration to the adoption of a rotating scheme with reference to faculty representation on the athletic council.

"*Administration:* The Committee feels that the success of the entire athletic program at the University is dependent, to a great extent, upon the athletic director and his ability as an administrator; and he should,

therefore, be given considerable freedom of action in conducting the affairs of the department. The athletic council should be the policy-determining body, but full responsibility for the administration of the athletic department should fall upon the director.

"*Coaching:* It is the opinion of the Committee that the students at the University are entitled to the best coaching that the University can provide, and that reasonable financial considerations should not stand in the way of obtaining such coach.

"In the interests of economy the Committee suggests the possible desirability of the adoption of a policy of obtaining the services of a first-class head coach and the avoidance of a multiplicity of high-priced assistants.

"*Athletic Business Management:* The Committee is convinced that real economies in the athletic business management end can be effected by placing all these functions under the jurisdiction of the business manager of the University.

"*Publicity:* The Committee is also certain that economies can be effected in this division. While it is probably true that some phase of this athletic activity is necessary, in view of the fact that all other universities engage in it, still the present salary cost is entirely too high.

"Serious consideration should be given by the regents to the utilization of the school of journalism in connection therewith, which should result beneficially both from the standpoint of economy in administration and profitable practicable experience to the students enrolled in said course.

"*Tickets:* Another subject which the Committee did not have sufficient time to investigate in detail, but which presents opportunities for further economy and increased receipts, is the matter of tickets for all University athletic events—both the complimentary variety and those sold.

"A definite policy should be formulated at the same time that the reorganization herein referred to is being effected; having in mind price uniformity to all in connection with the sale of tickets with the exception of those purchased by students.

"The board of regents of the University may be in a position to unearth other subjects that require attention, but the above are the direct result of the Legislative Committee's deliberations.

"The Committee wishes to state further that all its records are ever at the disposal of the Legislature and the Board of Regents of the University.

"Respectfully,

W. J. RUSH, Chairman,  
CONRAD SHEARER, Secretary,  
C. T. YOUNG,  
OSCAR J. SCHMIEGE."

The following Joint Resolution was passed by the Legislature on January 20:

"Whereas, The University of Wisconsin is one of the oldest and most highly regarded institutions of this state; and whereas, while the citizens of this state have always been able to point with pride at the progress that the University of Wisconsin has made along academic lines, the varying fortunes of some of its intercollegiate athletic teams have been a source of great disappointment, not only to the state at large,

but to the thousands of loyal alumni throughout the United States; and whereas, the recent legislative investigation of the athletic situation at the University has disclosed the fact that one of the principal causes of the failure of the intercollegiate athletic teams of the University of Wisconsin to be on equal footing with the teams of similar institutions, is due to the present personnel of the faculty members of the athletic council, a majority of whom have been members for nearly twenty years and have failed to recognize the necessity for progress along athletic lines; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, that the members of this legislature as the chosen representatives of the citizens of this state do hereby request the University Board of Regents to take such action as is necessary to reorganize the athletic council of the University of Wisconsin so that the department of physical education will be able to keep pace with the modern trend in intercollegiate athletic competition; and be it further

"Resolved, that a typewritten copy of this resolution be delivered, by an assembly messenger immediately upon its adoption to the Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University for presentation at its meeting now in progress and that properly attested copies be thereafter sent to each member of the Board of Regents and to the President of the University."

Assemblyman Krez, who was unable to partake in the preparation of the regular committee report, submitted the following supplementary report which was adopted by the members of the Assembly:

"The undersigned, a member of the committee appointed pursuant to Special Session Joint Resolution No. 14, A., herewith makes a report supplemental to the report signed by all members of the committee but himself. It is the feeling of this member of the committee that the Athletic Department of the University of Wisconsin is greatly over-staffed. By this he refers not only to coaching but to every phase which bears on intercollegiate and intramural athletics.

"Apparently, few of the high priced coaches do anything except a few hours of coaching work a day, and that for only a few months during the season of his sport. Apparently, only in a few instances are these coaches used in instruction in other branches of physical education. There is at least one coach who draws a salary of \$5,000 or over, who does not average two hours a day throughout the year. He does nothing during the rest of the day. Any business that had as many high priced specialists, who did so little as the majority of the coaching staffs of all sports, would soon fail. Perhaps that is one reason for the present low ebb in Wisconsin athletics.

"For this condition, the Athletic Council cannot escape responsibility merely by asking, and getting, the resignation of Mr. Little. Not one appointment was made by him without their approval. No sum of over two hundred dollars could be spent by him without the council's approval. It is a significant fact that none of the faculty members of the Council, who appeared before the committee, were able to state what the various members of the personnel of the department actually did with their time. The sole excuse that any of them had in giving reasons for the hiring of various members of the personnel was that "other

schools in the Big Ten have them." Nobody, whether a council member or a coach, really seemed to be able to tell how the members of the athletic staff really spend their time or what many of them actually do.

"The responsibility for this inefficiency must be laid directly at the feet of the faculty members of the Athletic Council, for it is they who are really close to the situation and who should be able to see what is going on. It is no wonder that with as little attention shown by the governing body (and by that I mean the faculty members of the council) that Wisconsin athletics have suffered.

"Not only have the faculty members been lax in putting a check on these useless expenditures, but this committee member feels that they have not always exhibited a sympathetic attitude towards intercollegiate athletics. In this, I believe, they reflect the attitude of a very substantial part of the faculty. The idea is widespread throughout the state, whether true or not, that Wisconsin is unfriendly to athletics and toward athletes and so discourages many fine boys from coming to Wisconsin. It is this member's opinion that the faculty members of this council have been on it too long and have outlived their usefulness as such. The opinion of the people of the state at large is that the chairman is most responsible for this condition, and whether this is right or wrong, the state at large and the alumni will have no confidence in the council as long as he remains.

"This member further feels that the best coaching talent available should be given to the teams in Wisconsin and believes that if the money now paid to a multiplicity of coaches who apparently are so numerous that they do nothing but get in one another's way might be paid to one outstanding man and better results obtained.

"This member further desires to state that he had no opportunity to review the report of the committee before it was submitted to the legislature, and for that reason submits this supplemental report.

"Respectfully submitted,  
FREDERICK W. KREZ."

## This and That About the Faculty

(Continued from page 153)

Miss Gladys L. Borchers, on the problems of secondary school curriculum; and Prof. Robert W. West, spoke on the treatment of stammering before the general session.

Prof. West and Miss Lavilla O. Ward are among the councillors of the national association.

PROF. A. N. WINCHELL of the geology faculty, was elected president of the Mineralogical Society of America and vice-president of the American Geological society at the joint conventions of those organizations in Tulsa, Okla., on December 29.

Winchell has been a member of the faculty here for 25 years and is the author of several books on mineralogical and geological subjects. He formerly taught at the Montana School of Mines.

## Will there be Freedom of the Radio?

(Continued from page 141)

Will the fact that public opinion seems to be changing from disinterest to interest and restlessness as to the type of radio programs and amount of advertising heard make any difference as to the advancement of educational radio broadcasting?

The question will arise sooner or later as to which shall be given preference—state or private enterprise.

We believe that it is the business of a state to serve its people with a general educational program and that the right of the state to exercise this privilege as its needs dictate should be recognized by the Federal Government. I have already pointed out that this is true in every other phase of education and communication; why shouldn't it be true with radio broadcasting? A system of state-owned and operated radio stations serving the various states might properly be guided, assisted and supplemented by the Federal Government. The different habits, traditions, ideals, and topographical conditions of the several states seem to point to a state system of educational radio stations. The many reasons for this fact are evident.

Already there has come to our attention too many instances of encroachment of advertising upon education. A state educational institution accepted courtesies from a commercial broadcasting station until attempt after attempt was made to censor radio talks in the interest of the advertiser rather than in the interest of the farmers of the commonwealth which that institution is supported to serve.

Right now commercial stations the country over are cultivating the educators. The commercial group are under attack and if they can show a fine service to the educators, they can use this as an argument that education needs no channels of its own but can be adequately served by existing commercial stations. If the educators are lulled into a false sense of security by these gestures and once are retired from operating their own broadcasting stations, then programs will likely be arranged to suit the plans and policies of the commercial group. This censorship will inevitably cause educators to retire entirely from appearing before the microphone and one of its most promising tools will be lost to education.

Doesn't all of this clearly indicate that largely stations and chains would, in the end, allow educational institutions to broadcast only at such times as meet their own convenience and only such subject matter as might be acceptable to their advertisers?

We have stated the American educational radio situation as we sincerely see it as a vital part of the state's business. In a later issue, we will show how radio history was made at the University of Wisconsin, its progress and its present dilemma.

## Wisconsin on the Forensic Platform

(Continued from page 139)

Were space available, we could cite a long list of our former intercollegiate debaters and orators who have risen to positions just as distinguished as those whom we have mentioned. We could also give evidence to

show that our recent graduates are made of the same stuff that distinguishes their predecessors.

Intercollegiate forensics at Wisconsin train men and women who afterward become leaders. The work is still going on. We who are in charge of these activities are deeply appreciative of the enthusiastic assistance, both financial and otherwise, that we have received from our former debaters, and pledge our best efforts to keep Wisconsin forensics worthy of their support.

## New York Skyscraper Detention Home Has Badger in Charge of Work

"A JAIL should be a type of school. Not only should it teach its inmates how to return to their communities better fitted to be useful citizens. Upon their release it should strive to get them jobs, with the cooperation of community agencies, so that they can have the chance at self-respect which comes from honest self-support."

That is the modern ideal behind the most modern and best equipped penal institution for women in the world, the new \$2,000,000 skyscraper house of detention for women, which opened in New York last month. Miss Ruth Collins, '13, America's outstandingly successful woman prison administrator, has been secured as superintendent.

Ever since graduating from the University all of Miss Collins' working experience seems to have pointed up to this responsible job.

Starting in New York as factory inspector, her first job of any social import, she learned much of the working conditions that make for underprivileged citizens. From that work she went into social work, in the department dealing with family relief cases. Here she saw some of the other side of the prison problems, the difficulties of families left by husbands and fathers who have felt the hand of the law.

Next she went into children's work, this time in Kansas City and later, in Chicago, working for the Juvenile Protective association. During this period, living at Hull House as she did, her knowledge of the problems of delinquency and what to do to solve them, ripened. From this position, she seemed the logical person for the Detroit Children's Aid, when they needed an expert, so she left Chicago for Detroit. There, for three years, she worked for the Children's Aid, being promoted from that position to take charge of the women's division, Detroit house of correction, and to do social work for the whole institution.

There she made such a national reputation in her wise, constructive work, that she was called to Washington, D. C., to head the social service division of the department of justice. This organization oversees all penal institutions in the whole country, and Miss Collins had a staff of 18 men and one woman. In this capacity she traveled through many states studying the various penal institutions, speaking in many cities, completing her already extensive knowledge of the best and most modern ideas of penology and prison administration. From this important Washington post she went back to New York to assume her present position.

## Is a Winning Football Team Necessary at Wisconsin?

(Continued from page 145)

or the pleasure of seeing a master athlete at work.

In condemning a football team, we are sometimes prone to overlook the pleasure, spirit, and color that it installs into otherwise drab college days.

There is also a financial gain brought about by the crowds that a winning football team draws. An income from this source, if handled properly, will go far in providing athletic instruction and intramural sports for the student body.



## Wisconsin Resents Mediocrity in Any Line

by Harry C. Dever, '32

**WHY** SUCH a clamor of protest from students and alumni of Wisconsin when she suffers a poor season in football? Are they poor losers? The answer is, yes, and the reason is two-fold.

First, those who have affiliated themselves with Wisconsin have, with few exceptions, done so because they believed that Wisconsin was the best and finest university that they could attend. They are proud of the school and proud to be known as part of it. It is nationally renowned for its beauty, for the high-caliber of its graduates, for being a splendid institution of learning, and, over the length of its life, its athletic records are as enviable as those of any other school. The Badger State and University is noted for progressiveness; our motto is "Forward" and we like to feel that, "If it can be done, Wisconsin can do it!" This is why a losing football team hurts. It evidences inferiority and the pride of those connected with our school do not want to see such a condition prevail.

The second reason, unlike the first, is in no way sentimental. It is largely based upon dollars and cents and cold facts.

Wisconsin's athletic program, including intercollegiate activities and an extensive intra-mural sports program, is almost entirely supported by the receipts of football games which seem to be the only contests that interest the public or the students. Poor teams result in lowered gate receipts which means a curtailment of all of the university's sports, with a possible exception of basketball, which is more or less self-supporting.

While the University is primarily engaged in increasing the intellectual capacities and mental development of those who come here, it realizes that a healthy body is an asset to a healthy mind. A super-mind in a weak body is like a high-powered, finely tuned engine in a light chassis that cannot withstand the vibration of its own motor. This is why a "Sports for All" program has been instituted here and in universities elsewhere. Until other provisions for supporting these activities can be obtained at Wisconsin, football gate receipts must be kept as great as possible. On this basis, the most effective tool is a winning football team.

## Cagers Drop Three Games

(Continued from page 146)

Oakes, c-----4	0	3	Stewart, c----2	1	3
Nelson, g-----0	3	2	Wooden, g----4	2	3
Wichman, g--0	0	2	Parmenter, g--2	1	0
Rewey, f-----2	0	0	Total--15	8	8
Total---9	4	11			

### WISCONSIN (24)

	FG	FT	PF
Steen, f-----0	4	4	
Rewey, f-----0	0	0	
Swan, f-----0	0	3	
Hausman, f--0	1	0	
Oakes, c-----2	0	2	
Poser, g-----3	4	0	
Nelson, g-----2	1	2	
Total---7	10	11	

### CHICAGO (18)

	FG	FT	PF
Stephenson, f_0	2	2	
Rexinger, f--1	3	2	
Evans, c-----2	2	4	
Parsons, c----1	1	1	
Wein, g-----1	0	1	
Porter, g-----0	0	4	
Fraider, g----0	0	0	
Total---5	8	14	

### WISCONSIN (24)

	FG	FT	PF
Steen, f-----3	1	1	
Swan, f-----1	3	2	
Miller, f-----0	1	0	
Rewey, f-----0	0	0	
Oakes, c-----0	0	4	
Wichman, c--0	0	0	
Poser, g-----1	3	1	
Nelson, g-----3	0	1	
Total---8	8	9	

### NORTHWESTERN (28)

	FG	FT	PF
Reiff, f-----3	4	2	
Johnson, f----2	2	3	
McCarnes, c--2	0	1	
Farber, g-----1	0	2	
Smith, g-----3	0	2	
Total---11	6	10	



**WISCONSIN** played an important part in a joint meeting of leading economics and sociological associations called at Washington to discuss pressing industrial and social problems facing the world, in a three day session during the Christmas holidays.

"Progress Toward Unemployment Compensation in Wisconsin," as reported by Assemblyman Harold M. Groves, of the Economics department, figured prominently on the program of the American Association for Labor Legislation, while Paul Raushenbush of the Experimental College faculty was invited to take part in a discussion of unemployment reserve funds.

Harry Jerome, Professor of Statistics, spoke on, "The Measurement of Productivity Changes and the Displacement of Labor," at the session of the American Economic association;

"Language and the Newspaper," was the subject discussed by Kimball Young, sociology professor, at the session of the American Political Science association;

Prof. B. H. Hibbard, of the agricultural economics department, presided at the meeting of the American Farm Economics association, to discuss adjustments in agricultural production, taxation and credit.

At the session of the American Economic association, another, Prof. W. H. Kiekhofer, led a round table meeting on "Institutional Economics."

Prof. John H. Kolb, also of the University, gave a paper on the "Sociological Implications of Rural Local Government."

"The Farm Family," was presented by E. L. Kirkpatrick, professor of rural sociology, to the American Sociological society.

## Experimenting in Agriculture in Wisconsin for Better Crops

IT WAS IN 1883 that the Wisconsin Legislature created the experiment station and charged it with the responsibility of aiding the state's most important industry—farming. In its early years the station had but meagre financial support, so that only a few workers could be employed, and these men were handicapped by the lack of suitable quarters and equipment. But the genius of W. A. Henry, who was dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the station, overcame all obstacles and made possible the accumulation of a small faculty of gifted scientists who were destined to have their achievements written large in the agricultural history of the nation.

Among these early workers were the late S. M. Babcock who invented the Babcock milk test; F. H. King, who developed the King system of ventilation, and Dean Henry himself with his Animal Husbandry treatise, "Feeds and Feeding", that for thirty years has been the most widely read and accepted book on any agricultural subject.

More recently other men of science at the Station have won renown for the institution in some of the newer fields of agricultural research. There was E. V. McCollum whose discoveries of the role of vitamins in human and animal nutrition have changed the food habits of the nation and thrown much new light on the intricate problems of animal production. Harry Steenbock has carried forward these vitamin studies, and recently startled the world with the announcement that he had perfected an artificial method of forcing vitamin D into foods by the use of ultra violet light. E. B. Hart through years of patient study has shown the role of minerals in the diet of animals and has explained many baffling nutrition problems such as leg weakness in young chicks.

In other fields of agricultural research equally important contributions have been made. L. R. Jones is recognized as the dean of American plant pathologists, and his studies of the hidden causes of plant diseases have resulted in immeasurable benefit to the farming industry. The development of the "yellows" resistant strains of cabbage, to cite only one example, saved the cabbage growing business in southeastern Wisconsin and in many other regions of the United States as well. R. A. Moore, B. D. Leith, and E. J. Delwiche have perfected pedigree varieties of barley, oats, wheat, rye and peas that have increased crop yield, given much superior quality, and have won recognition and adoption, not only by the farmers of Wisconsin, but throughout the world. The sun never sets on fields planted with seed of Wisconsin pedigree grains.

Today the Experiment Station has a staff of over 100 persons who are giving a part or all of their time to research. Over 150 active research projects are under way. These deal with greatly diverse problems—from vitamins in home canned tomatoes to the tax problems of the cutover counties in northern Wisconsin, from studies on the improvement of ice cream to the development of disease resistant varieties of string beans, from control measures to combat cut worms

attacking tobacco plants to tests of fermented feed for livestock.

Of late more and more attention has been given to the social and economic sciences, particularly cooperative marketing, farm taxes, land utilizations and the factors affecting the home life of the farmer—his social opportunities, and his farm organizations. The Experiment Station recognizes that farming has become a business, not just a domestic vocation. It also realizes that the farmer and his family mean more than the farm—hence the present studies on the rural standards of living, and of the avenues of recreation open to the members of the farm family.

From this new search in the field of economics and sociology it is hoped may develop definition principles that will contribute towards larger farm incomes and a happier rural population.

## While the Clock Strikes the Hour

(Continued from page 152)

"the police officer and detective are no more exempt from the necessity of continuing their education and keeping abreast of their profession than is the craftsman, the teacher, and the lawyer or statesman.

Police schools have been conducted in Madison in the past, said Dean Snell, in commenting on the suggestion of the federation of labor, but comparatively few officers have been able to attend them. District meetings under a course in criminology where most of the men could be in attendance would materially improve the standards of law enforcement in the state, he said.

Prof. Mathews declared that an efficient way to cope with crime in the state would be a crime detection laboratory in connection with the University for cooperation with district attorneys in solving crime, and that the state will come to that some time in the future.

**No Fire Sorority houses are kept in better condition Hazards than fraternity houses, though both average Here high in cleanliness, fire protection and general orderliness, the annual report of city inspectors to Dean S. H. Goodnight reveals.**

A general improvement in the condition of almost all group houses adjoining the University campus was noted in the report which is made each year by an inspectress and a fire inspector who then rate each house on various points.

All of the girl's houses rated either "A" or "A-" while 67 per cent of the men's houses registered that high.

State inspection of Chadbourne and Barnard girls' dormitories and of Tripp and Adams halls was asked by the city fire inspectors, who feel these structures to be outside their proper jurisdiction.

Glenn Frank Jr., young son of the president of the university, recently heard his father extolled over the radio by Frazier Hunt. Members of the family revealed that, at the conclusion of the broadcast, the boy chuckled and announced, "Well, well! I'd hardly recognize the old man myself!"