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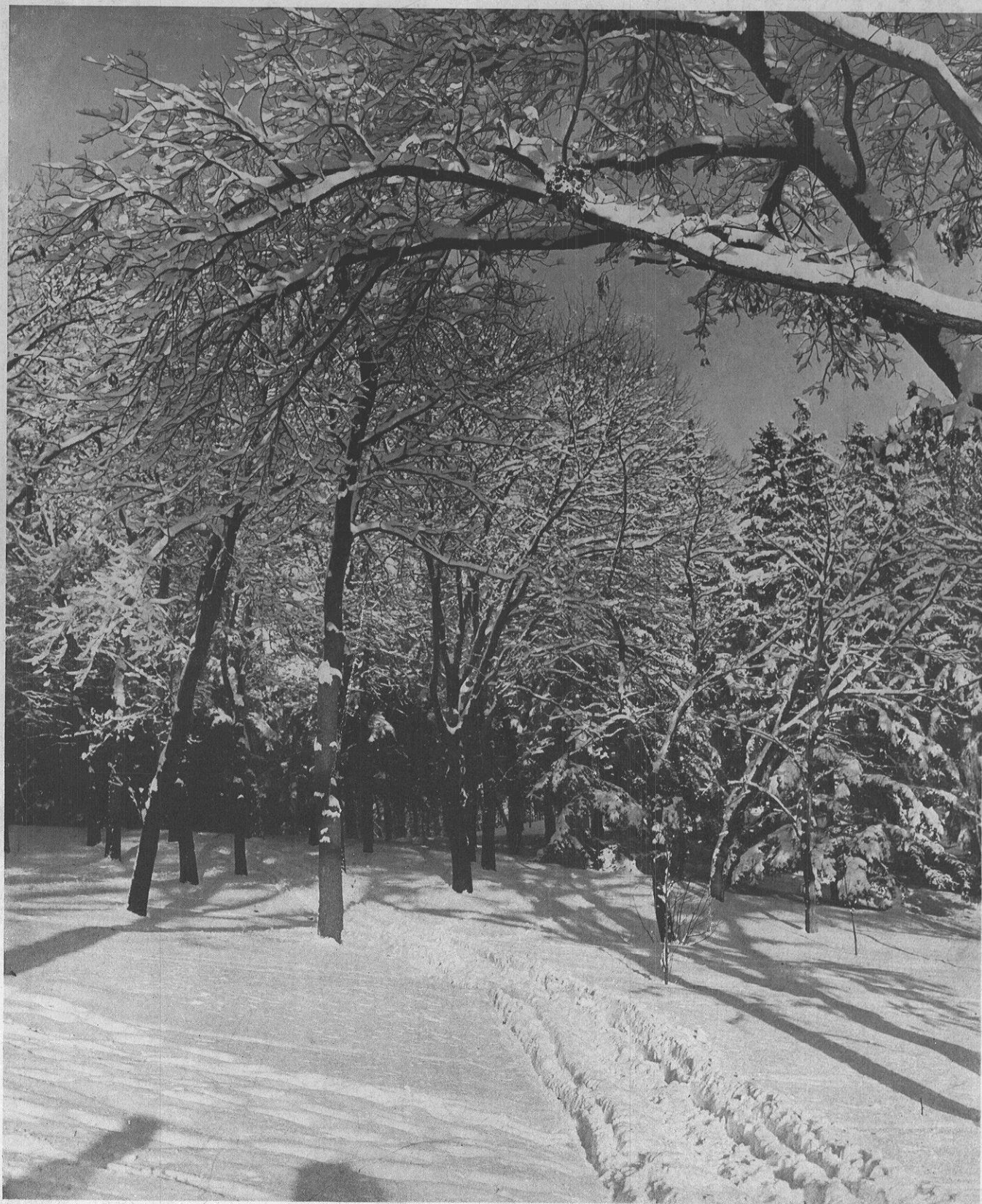
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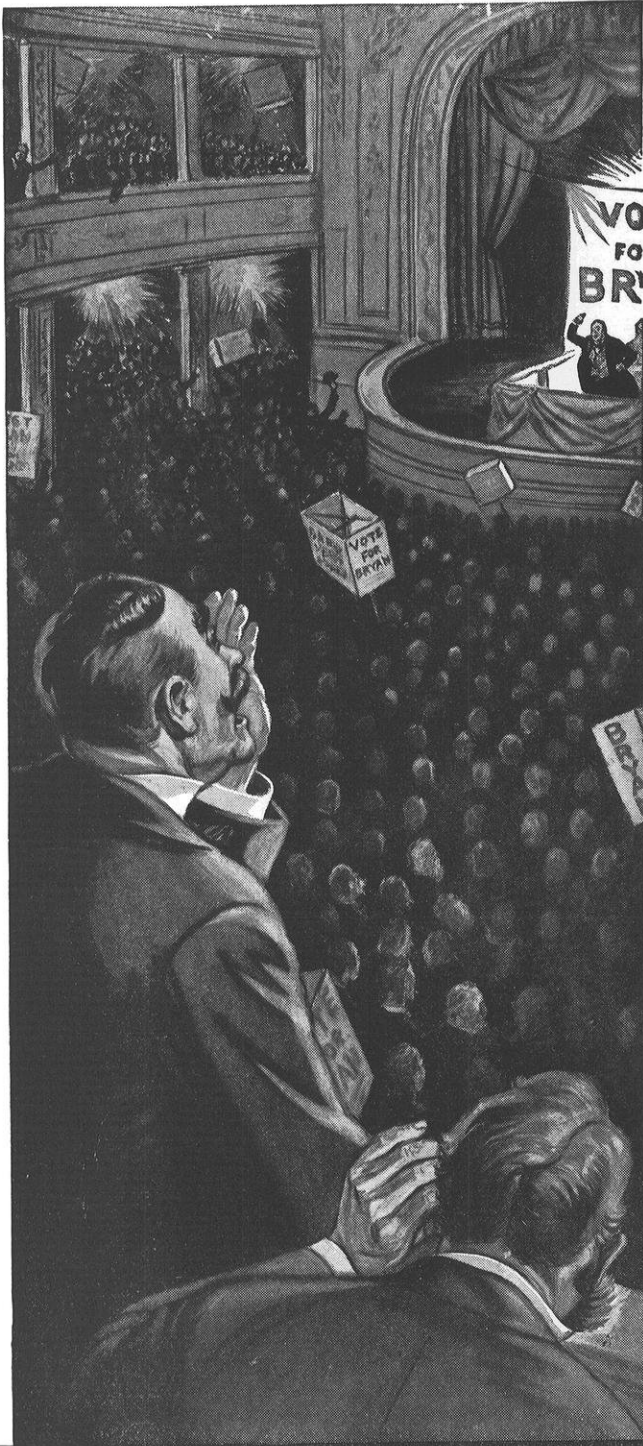
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# The Wisconsin Alumni MAGAZINE

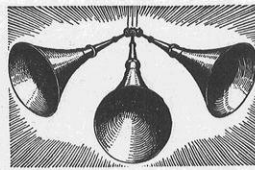


JANUARY, 1931





**“Louder...  
louder!”**  
*--- a cry of the past---*



Straining forward to hear the speaker they were all ears and he was all lungs—but still they couldn't understand him. No wonder

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## *Western Electric*

*Makers of your Bell telephone and leaders  
in the development of sound transmission*



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*For easy hearing, the Western Electric Public  
Address System makes every seat a front seat.*

# The Wisconsin Alumni MAGAZINE

Published by The WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, Madison, Wisconsin

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VOLUME XXXII

JANUARY, 1931

NUMBER IV

## Authors

BERNICE DODGE, M. S., '23, has been in charge of the Home Economics practice cottage for some years in the past. She came to Wisconsin in 1919. She received her Ph. B. from Chicago in 1906 and her B. S. degree from Columbia in 1916.

EVERY Journalism student who has attended the University is well acquainted with "Daddy" Bleyer who has been head of this school since its inception in 1905. He is an outstanding leader in his field.

A FORMER general secretary of the Alumni Association, Bart E. McCormick, '04, is now secretary of the state teachers' association. Miss Hintgen, '20, of whose plan he writes, is well known in this part of the country as a leader in vocational guidance work.

TAKING over the reins of coaching the Varsity after "Dad" Vail passed away two years ago, Frank Orth, '28, Law, '31, later stepped down to make room for Coach Murphy. Frank has been through the mill and knows whereof he speaks concerning the crew situation.



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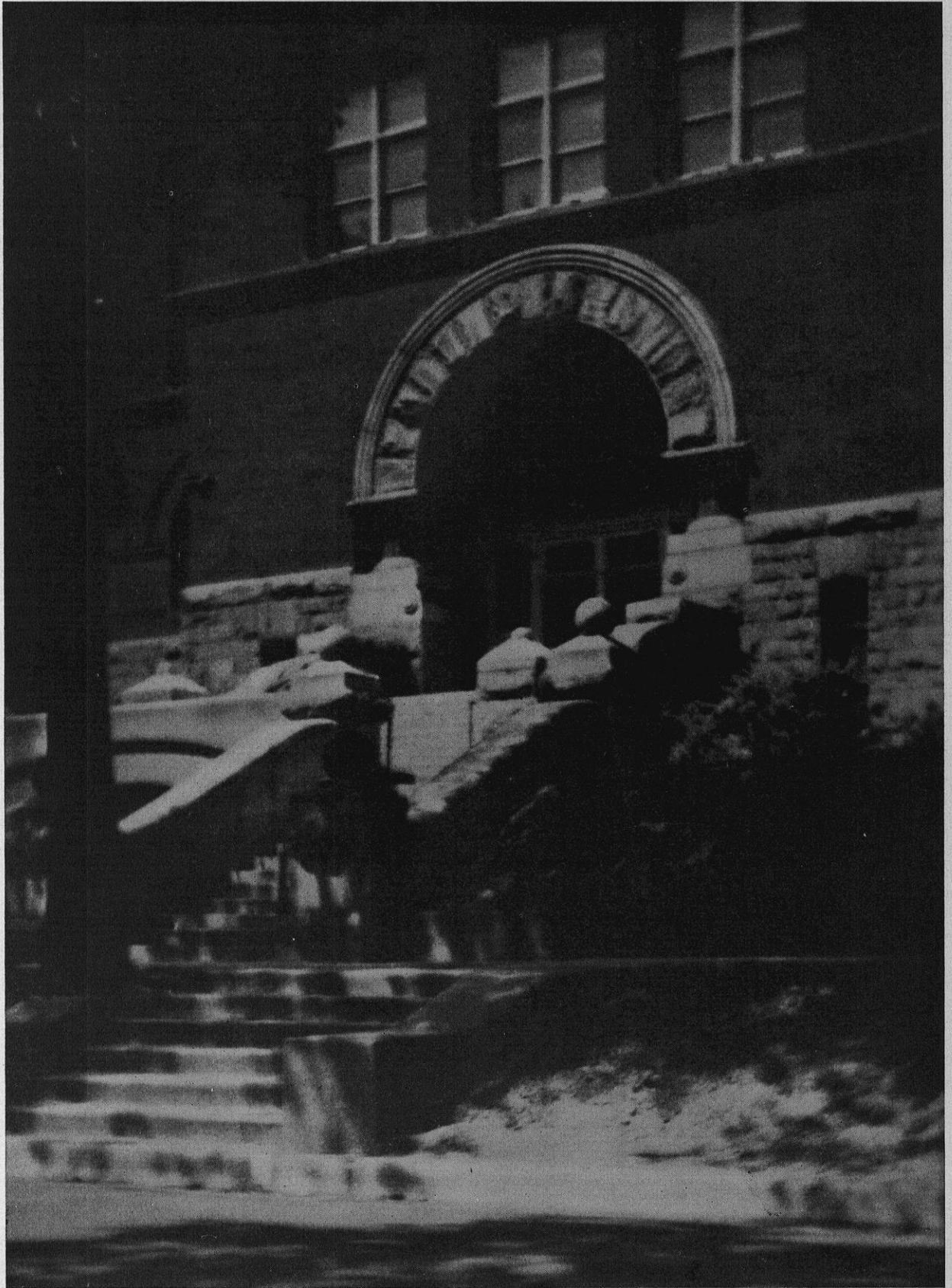
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Science Hall Entrance



# Tea for Two? † †

Theories Are Put to a Practical Test  
in the Home Economics Cottage

by

Bernice Dodge

(Associate Professor of Home Economics)

**N**EARLY twenty years ago, soon after the organization of the Home Economics Department, the University took over the little white cottage at the foot of the hill between Agricultural Hall and the present Home Economics Building, remodeled it slightly, and assigned it to the use of Home Economics classes. It rapidly became one of the busiest laboratories on the campus, and today it is full to overflowing with interesting activities. Last spring, it was moved a block west, to the corner of Lorch Street and Linden Drive, to make way for the new Children's Hospital, and it was turned to face the campus, so in the future the returning alumna may have to look twice to find the familiar house. It now has a beautiful wide-spreading tree on the east side, a spacious yard on the west, with shrubs, and flag-stone walks, and a delightful view toward Agricultural Hall and the campus.

The students who come to the cottage to live in the fall semester are Senior girls who are taking the course in House Management. They have completed their elementary work; they have had courses in cooking, buying, meal planning and dietetics; they have studied art and design and house decoration; they have studied textiles and learned about materials and fabrics used as table linens and as draperies; they have learned in physics classes about the different fuels and their use; in bacteriology, they have studied the need of sanitation and hygiene. In addition to these technical courses, every girl has taken some courses in English, in languages, in history, in sociology, in art or music, which have deepened her appreciation for beautiful things, and which should make her a more interesting person to know. All these courses have been class room and laboratory work, and in the sense theoretical rather than practical. Even the course in House Management itself, which discusses budgets and finances, and other problems of the management of the household, would be equally theoretical without a house in which to try out these theories.

And so the girls come to live at the Cottage for a week, to make of it their home for that brief time, a home as well managed and as efficiently planned as a home should be. They bring to the problem all this previous class room training, and endeavor to make it

function in actual living. It is a crystallization of all these theories in one week of intensive activity. It serves to clarify their ideas on many points; it helps them to see various activities of the home in their relationship to each other; and needless to say, it brings to light a good deal which they find they did not know.

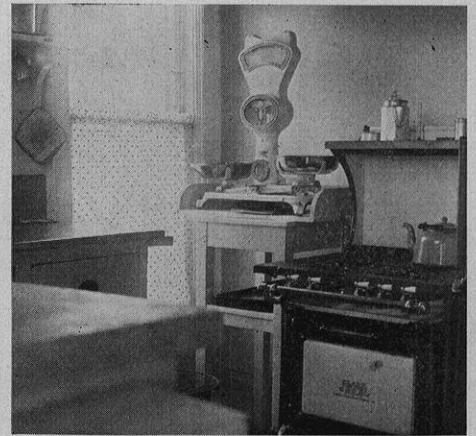
The first problem, on the Saturday preceding the week of residence, is to launder the table linen. The girls learn to manage a washing machine and an ironing machine; they also appreciate the loveliness of nice linens, carefully laundered. Time and cost studies are made in connection with this work, as they are for the duties of the succeeding week. The gas, water and electric meter readings are taken, and the amount and cost of the fuels computed.

When the girls come to live, on Monday, they rearrange the furniture in the living-rooms and dining-room, according to their own interpretation of the principles studied in the House Decoration course. There is a little extra furniture and a few extra pictures, so there is a choice of ways to secure the desired effect.

After the arrangement is complete, and each effect of grouping of furniture, placing of rugs and decorative touches, has been justified, then the girls live with their own arrangement for the week, thus proving its desirability or uncovering any impractical phases.

Meals are planned according to various standards of cost; one day a study is made of the cookery of some one foreign country, and meals are served in accordance with its customs; the girls are hostesses at dinner one evening, when usually one of the professors and his wife are their guests, and again at tea on Friday afternoon, when they are at home to their personal friends, quite informally. Friday evening is reserved for the family group to have an evening at home together. There are rarely outside guests at that time; it is usually just the members of the family with the opportunity to play together.

The week is closed with the weekly cleaning on Saturday morning; the accounts are balanced, the records are brought up to date, and the last meal together is luncheon on Saturday, a problem in the use of "left-overs" so that no food is wasted. This is often the best



A MODERN KITCHEN



REAL HOUSEWIVES

(Continued on page 170)



# What Schools of Journalism Are Trying To Do

by

Prof. Willard G. Bleyer

SIX YEARS ago the Council on Education for Journalism formulated some principles and standards for academic preparation for journalism, which were at that time adopted by both the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism and the American Association of Teachers of Journalism. The first of these general principles reads:

"Because of the importance of newspapers and periodicals to society and government, adequate preparation is as necessary for all persons who desire to engage in journalism as it is for those who intend to practice law or medicine. No other profession has a more vital relation to the welfare of society or to the success of democratic government than has journalism. No other profession requires any wider range of knowledge or greater ability to apply such knowledge to current events and problems than does journalism. Adequate preparation for journalism, therefore, should be sufficiently broad in scope to familiarize the future journalist with the important fields of knowledge and sufficiently practical to show the application of the knowledge to the practice of journalism."

As this statement was unanimously accepted by representatives of the leading American schools and departments of journalism at their annual meetings six years ago, it is fair to say that it expresses their belief as to the justification for university education in preparation for journalism, as well as to the character and scope of that education.

Will this statement of their beliefs stand the test of critical analysis?

In the first place, are newspapers and periodicals of sufficient importance to the success of democratic government and to the welfare of society to warrant state and privately endowed universities in providing adequate preparation for young men and young women who desire to take up some form of journalism as a career?

Ever since the earliest prototypes of the modern newspaper appeared in Europe three hundred years ago, governments of all nations have held that the press influences the ideas, opinions, beliefs, and morals of persons who read them. All governmental restrictions on the unlimited liberty of the newspaper to publish whatever it pleases bear witness to this belief. Government censorship, the laws of libel, statutes against obscenity, and official propaganda in times of peace and war are all concrete expressions of the general consensus as to the influence of the press. The use of newspaper advertising publicity and propaganda by all kinds of public and private interests affords further evidence of the wide-spread belief that the contents of newspapers

and periodicals affect both public opinion and private action. Critics of the press in all periods of its history have deplored the publication of vivid descriptions of crime, scandal, and vice, because they held that such news tends to exert an unwholesome influence on human conduct. Newspapers may be excluded from the mails if in the opinion of the postal authorities any portion of their contents tends to exert an immoral effect on readers. Defenders of the press, on the other hand, maintain that fear of newspaper publicity acts as a deterrent to persons who may be considering the commission of criminal and vicious acts. Finally, guarantees of freedom of the press in the federal constitution and in all state constitutions give the highest official recognition to the importance of newspapers in a democracy.

Because of this generally accepted belief that the press influences the opinions, morals, and actions of readers, would not both state and privately endowed universities be neglecting an important duty to the state and to society if they failed to provide adequate preparation for young men and young women who desire to become writers and editors? No newspaper or periodical can be any better than those who make it.

Are journalists less important to the welfare of society and to the success of democratic government than are members of the medical and legal professions? As it has been found necessary to protect society against ignorant, unscrupulous quacks and shysters, is it not equally necessary to protect society and government against immature, half-educated, unscrupulous journalists?

In the second place, is it true that no other profession requires a wider range of knowledge or greater ability to apply that knowledge to current events and problems than does journalism? On the average daily paper, a reporter is called upon to cover a great variety of events, to report almost any one of which requires some special knowledge on his part if he is to write an intelligent, accurate story. To cover the courts adequately, a reporter needs some knowledge of the law and of legal procedure; to do satisfactory work on the city hall run, he must know something about municipal administration; to report intelligently a meeting of a scientific society, he must know something about the basic sciences; to interview a banker on some phase of the Federal Reserve System, he requires some knowledge of money and banking; to obtain the view of some noted economist on the present business depression and un-



DEFENDS JOURNALISM



employment, he should understand the theories of production, distribution, and consumption.

In the third place, the question may well be asked, is any form of specialized education essential to train the student how to apply this knowledge that he acquires in a four-year college course to the practice of journalism? Some practical newspaper men and some authorities on higher education apparently believe that what they call the "tricks of the trade" of journalism can best be learned by actual practice in a newspaper office, rather than in the university class-room. If the preparation of the day's news in a palatable form is merely a trick, like the preparation of a meal by an experienced chef, then it can undoubtedly be learned by the apprenticeship system, not unlike that by which an expert cook learns his trade. By their very phrases, these critics of schools of journalism brand journalism as a trade, business, or game, rather than as a profession.

Let us therefore return to the question of the need of courses in journalism to show the student how to apply what he has learned in other subjects. I am willing to concede that if our high school and college courses of study developed mature, thoughtful young men and young women, capable of thinking straight about what they have learned and able to apply their learning to current events and issues, only a few courses in journalism would be necessary to prepare them for journalistic careers. Probably only courses in the history of journalism, in the newspaper as a sociological phenomenon, in the influence of newspapers and periodicals, and in the law of the press would be needed. But after thirty years as a university instructor, I am convinced that our college courses in subjects other than journalism do not result in developing in the average student the ability to think logically and to apply intelligently what he has learned to his work as a reporter, copy reader, or editor. Therefore, it seems to me that the function of most of the courses in journalism is to teach students how to think straight about what is going on in the world at large and how to apply what they have learned to understanding and interpreting the day's news.

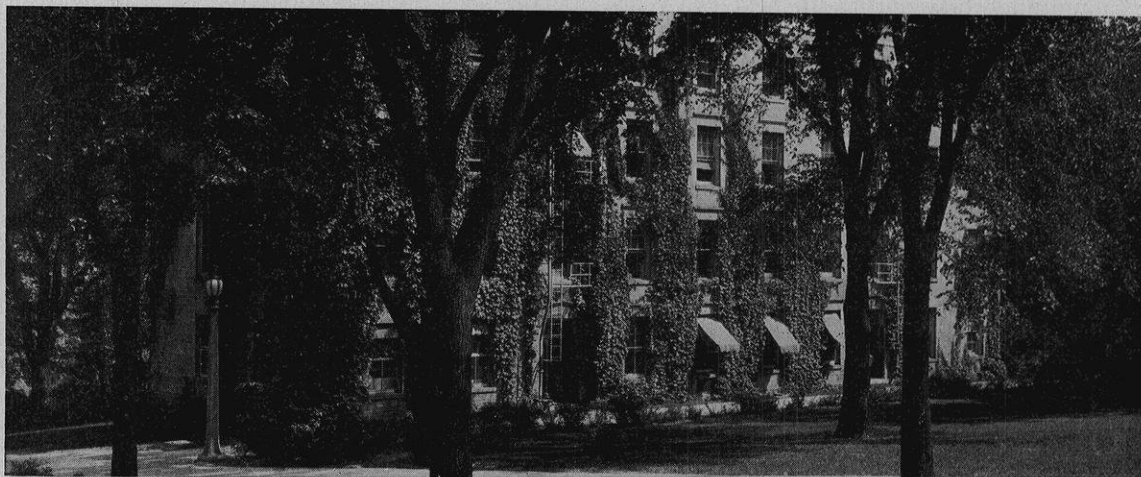
A well-organized course in newspaper reporting, for example, is not primarily concerned with the technique of news gathering and news writing. The course in reporting in a school of journalism is devoted largely to an intensive study of news and its significance. It includes an analysis of the organization and practical workings of

municipal, county, state, and federal governmental agencies, courts of all types, local industry, business, religion, education, etc.,. In short, a well-organized course in reporting involves a survey of the whole community and all its important activities, as a means of showing students how to discover and evaluate the news that they may furnish. Thus it serves to correlate the work of news gathering and news writing with what students have learned in their courses in government and politics, sociology, social psychology, economics, and similar subjects.

The course in copy reading, likewise, is not merely designed to give students practice in writing headlines and in correcting errors in copy. Its most important function is to teach students how to evaluate the news that comes from all parts of this country and from everywhere abroad, in the light of its significance to readers of a particular newspaper as citizens of the local community, of the state, and of the nation. It is concerned both with the day's news itself and with what is behind the day's news.

In pointing out what he considers the absurdity of including in a university curriculum some of the courses now offered at the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Abraham Flexner in his recent volume, "Universities: American, English, German," mentions the study of the principles of journalism as an example of a course that has no place in a university. Perhaps if he had taken the trouble to find out what the course deals with, he might have been much less critical about it. The course in the principles of journalism as I have given it at Wisconsin for a number of years, undertakes to lead students to consider what influence the newspaper may exert on the opinions, morals, tastes, and standards of living readers. It concerns the manner in which attitudes, opinions, beliefs, and habits of thought and action develop in the individual, and what part various agencies, including newspapers and periodicals, play in this development. It considers the nature of public opinion and its relation to individual private opinion. Thus it seeks to apply what the students have learned in individual psychology and social psychology to newspapers and periodicals as influences in the formation of individual and public opinion. In a similar manner it takes up the problems of morality and the recent changes in moral standards, in an attempt to determine to what extent, if at all, newspapers influence the moral ideas

(Continued on page 173)



THE JOURNALISTS' HOME—SOUTH HALL



# A Bird's Eye View of The Budget

by Glenn Frank

(The following is an excerpt from President Frank's memorandum on the University budget for the coming biennium as prepared for members of the Legislature. In the February issue a resume of the building needs will be published in order that our alumni may realize what the housing situation is at the University. In order to fully understand the problems of your University you should be fully informed as to its financial need. We therefore hope that you will find this report of the president to be most enlightening—Editor's note).

THE biennial budget of the University of Wisconsin is necessarily a bewildering mass of details. The budget involves this mass of details, not only because the University is the State's largest institution, but because its services are so many in number and so varied in character and cost.

It is impossible to pass dependable judgment upon the soundness or unsoundness of so large a budget supporting so complicated an enterprise without considering independently and interdependently the various funds and divisions that make up its accounting structure. It is necessary to add to such financial analysis a functional analysis of the kind and quality of work each fund supports and each division administers. And it is important to the Executive and to the Legislature that the analysis shall show what part of the total amount involved in this budget is asked from the State and what part is expected to come from other sources, since under normal circumstances the taxpayers provide only about one-half of the total annual expenditures of the University.

The purpose of this statement is to suggest a guiding thread through the maze of budgetary details by presenting a broad outline of the total amounts requested for the major expenditures of the University, for its campus service, for its public service, and for its physical facilities, and by stating certain general considerations that have made necessary the requests involved in the biennial budget for 1931-33.

Broadly stated, in its biennial budget for 1931-33, the University is suggesting two things, viz:

First, that the Executive and the Legislature select from the list of building, moving, remodeling, equipment, service, and land needs presented by the University as many of these projects as, in their judgment, the State should undertake during the next two years.

Second, that the Executive recommend and the Legislature appropriate to the University for operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous capital the sums of \$4,528,721 for 1931-32 and \$4,608,485 for 1932-33, or a total of \$9,137,206 for the biennium of 1931-33. This total does not include the income from student fees, non-resident tuition, extension fees, and certain incidental receipts of the University. This total represents the amount in the proposed biennial budget of the University that would come from the State for operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous capital. It does not include such amounts as the Executive may see fit to recommend and the Legislature to appropriate for land, building, and service projects.

Broadly speaking, the total expenditures of the University are made for three major purposes, viz:

First, for running the University in Madison.

Second, for rendering various public services throughout the State.

Third, for erecting, equipping, and remodeling buildings.

This is a deliberate over-simplification of University finances, but a distribution of the total requests of the University in terms of these three major purposes gives a good bird's-eye view of the budget.

### For Running the University in Madison

For running the University in Madison, the State is asked to provide \$3,807,161 for 1931-32 and \$3,881,925 for 1932-33, or a total of \$7,689,086 for the biennium of 1931-33. This amount does not include the income from student fees, non-resident tuition, and certain incidental receipts, such as interest on certain funds, minor rental receipts, income from the sale of scrap iron, waste paper, cinders, and the like. This total represents the amount in the proposed biennial budget that would come from the State to finance the campus service of the University.

These amounts may be further broken up in terms of the three main channels through which expenditures are made for running the University in Madison viz:

	1931-32	1932-33
Operation.....	\$4,182,636	\$4,265,090
Maintenance.....	219,373	221,897
Miscellaneous Capital....	240,152	240,938
Total.....	\$4,642,161	\$4,727,925
Deducting Fees, Tuition etc.....	835,000	846,000
Amt. asked from State...	\$3,807,161	\$3,881,925

These requests for the three purposes of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous capital compare with previous appropriations for these purposes viz:

First, the amount estimated as necessary for the general operation of the University for 1931-32 is 3.9 per cent larger than the amount available for this purpose in the current fiscal year of 1930-31; the amount estimated as necessary for 1932-33 is 2 per cent larger than the amount requested for 1931-32. Taking the two years together, this is an increase of about 3.2 per cent for each of the next two years.

Second, the amount estimated as necessary for the maintenance of the buildings and grounds of the University for each of the next two years, when the increased size of the plant is considered, is relatively less than the amount appropriated for maintenance in 1925-26. This becomes clear if the amount available and expended for building repairs is related by percentage to the valuation of the educational buildings—excluding Dormitories and Commons, Stadium, Branch Stations, Heating Stations, and Tunnels and Grounds—over a series of years.



	Valua- tion	Repairs	Percent- age
1925-26-----	\$7,174,000	\$132,324.37	1.80
1926-27-----	7,320,000	110,732.13	1.39
1927-28-----	8,991,550	126,507.38	1.43
1928-29-----	9,824,750	121,093.11	1.23
1929-30-----	10,128,660	132,016.32	1.30
1930-31			
Estimated---	10,128,660	129,000.00	1.27

It is thus evident that every year since 1925-26 the funds available for the maintenance of the buildings of the University have been a lower percentage of the valuation of the plant than in 1925-26. The buildings provided by the legislature of 1927 and 1929 and now nearing completion will bring the plant valuation of the University—exclusive of the non-educational buildings mentioned before—for the next biennium to \$11,208,660. On this valuation, the amounts in the maintenance requests for the next two years designated for building repairs will provide a repair budget of only 1.47 per cent. Adequate maintenance of building is generally figured at 2 per cent of the valuation. The maintenance requests in this budget are clearly conservative. The increase asked is solely on account of the increased size of the plant.

Third, the amount estimated as necessary for books, apparatus, and kindred miscellaneous capital expenditures is only \$15,152 more for 1931-32 than has been available for this purpose in the current fiscal year of 1930-31; the amount asked for this purpose for 1932-33 is only \$786 more than the amount asked for 1931-32. For a long stretch of years, the miscellaneous capital fund has not been adequate to provide the working tools needed by the University in its rapidly growing operations. In particular, the books and apparatus of the University have not been kept efficiently adjusted to the growth of the institution. A University cannot make the maximum effective use of its operation fund unless it is adequately equipped with books and apparatus. To provide an adequate staff and then not to provide it with adequate working tools is not economy but waste. A review of biennial appropriations for the last dozen years shows that the miscellaneous capital

fund has markedly lagged behind the operation fund. In a rapidly growing institution, the more obvious pressure is for an adequate staff to carry the increasing load. It is understandable that operation funds should get first attention, but good administration will not permit the funds for books and apparatus to get too far out of balance with operation funds. For effective administration, the miscellaneous capital requests are much lower than they should be.

*For Rendering Public Service in the State*

For rendering various public services off its campus, state-wide services that Wisconsin has been a pioneer in developing, the State is asked to provide \$721,560 for 1931-32 and \$726,560 for 1932-33, or a total of \$1,448,120 for the biennium of 1931-33. This total does not include income from University Extension fees, State Soils Laboratory fees, or Hog Cholera Serum sales. This total represents the amount in the proposed biennial budget that would come from the State to finance the off-campus public services of the University.

The amount estimated as necessary from the State for the adequate rendering of these public services during 1931-32 is \$7,080 more than the amount available for this purpose during the current fiscal year of 1930-31; the amount asked for this purpose for 1932-33 is \$5,000 more than the amount asked for 1931-32.

It should be noted that, in so far as specific funds provided by the State enter into its support, one of the most important new public services of the University—the Orthopedic Hospital—is carried in the general operation fund in the budget of the Medical School. This represents approximately \$25,000 a year, or a total of \$50,000 for the biennium of 1931-33. This service is so budgeted because the staff of a hospital connected with a medical school is, in part, necessarily so interlocked with the staff of the medical school that it becomes virtually impossible to maintain a just and accurate division of the costs of certain staff members' services as between hospital and medical school. Aside from this, the Orthopedic Hospital will, of course, be supported by its own revolving fund.

This part of the budget relating to the state-wide

(Continued on page 174)



THE WEST END OF THE CAMPUS



# Blessed Is He Who Has Found His Work

by Bart E. McCormick, '04

**L**AST Friday in my estimation was a red letter day on the La Crosse High School calendar. I believe the students obtained more knowledge that day, at least in regard to their future, than any other day in their career." It was a student of Central High School speaking following the annual guidance conference of La Crosse junior and senior high school pupils held in September, at which some ninety to one hundred twenty-five local business, professional, and trade men and women of the city held conferences with twenty-five hundred boys and girls, discussed life's opportunities intimately with them; frankly pointed out to them the advantages and disadvantages of the trades, the professions, and business from hairdressing to preaching; explained to them the traits of character and the habits of usefulness necessary for success in each; answered personal and intimate questions frankly, conscientiously, and honestly; and inspired them to a keener self-analysis that they might provide for themselves to their best advantage and to the best advantage of society in which they live.

Back in 1915 the rapidly developing new social order impressed school officials with the necessity of a new deal in the upper grades and high school. The first step was the development of vocational information classes as a part of the course in English in the junior year of the high school. But since many boys and girls at that time never reached the junior year, it seemed advisable to start the work a year or two before the school-leaving age. In 1921 class work in occupational information was organized in the seventh and eighth grades under the leadership of Miss Josephine Hintgen, '20, an upper grade teacher. Since that time Miss Hintgen has acquired training at Wisconsin, Harvard, and Chicago, and today is recognized as one of the pioneers and leaders in the work. There followed in order the development of new activities, which have grown into what is one of the most complete courses in practical educational guidance in Wisconsin: a stay-in-school program, an accumulative record card, achievement and intelligence tests, occupational informational classes, reorganization of the school system on the basis of six grade elementary and junior and senior high schools, the establishment of exploratory courses, the educational guidance conference, character education, study helps, citizenship projects, and the reorganization of the high school course of study. In the latter the traditional academic courses based on college entrance requirements

**SOME fifteen years ago the La Crosse public schools, realizing that new responsibilities were being placed upon them through changing industrial and social conditions, took steps to adjust the school system to meet the new demands through new programs in education, new school organization, and new curricula. The climax of the new program is the annual community school guidance conference.**

were supplemented by practical courses which do not meet the college entrance requirements, but which, it is believed, prepare boys and girls who are not planning on college entrance for the serious problem of providing a wholesome living for themselves and adjusting themselves to the requirements of present day citizenship.

But this story has to do with the guidance conference.

Under the leadership of Miss Hintgen, the public schools, the vocational school, the normal school, the social service clubs, the College Club, the Women's Club, the Business and Professional Women's Club, the Mothers' Club, and the Parent-Teachers' Associations cooperate. Conference day is a city-wide affair. It is a great day for the boys and girls, and probably as great a day for the community.

"The plan is good for the students and teachers and good for the community," said one of the section group advisors.

The editor of the daily press, who was one of the hundred or more citizen leaders who were put on their mettle by the discriminating queries of the junior citizens of the city said,

"I don't know how much the students got from the efforts of their elders to try to show them the good and bad sides of the various jobs in the world. Not as much as they wanted, I am sure, remembering the eager faces that abashed me—but whatever they got was clear profit; insurance, however small, against taking the wrong turn at the beginning, which might wreck a life. We all, from our own experience, sweet and sour, owe these young people all the guidance we can give them. It is little enough at best."

The plan was originally instituted in 1925. It has been developed by the director, Miss Josephine Hintgen, to its present state of perfection as outlined in the following paragraphs:

### The Plan

1. The annual conference of junior and senior high school, vocational, and teacher training students with ninety to one hundred twenty-five business, professional, and trade men and women, in as many groups and vocations, is held in the fall each year. Each student may choose the group conference he wishes to attend.

2. There are well defined preliminary and follow-up programs.

3. There is a well organized program of community participation.

(Continued on page 171)



# Pathways to Success



"MR. SMITH? Oh, yes, he is a very successful financier. He is easily one of the outstanding men in his field." Granted that Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones or Miss Brown is successful in his or her chosen profession, what are the qualifications which enable him or her to maintain this enviable position?

Members of the New York alumni Round Table group met on December 11 in an attempt to answer the above question. The discussion, intended to be something of an answer to Abraham Flexner's ideas in his recent book, "Universities—American and European," in which he indicated that the cultural aspect of education was suffering from the emphasis placed upon specialization.

"What do you consider the main educational and personal qualifications of success in your field?" was the question considered by members of the group, which this time met under the able leadership of Arthur K. Schulz, '16, assistant comptroller of the Chase National bank of New York city, who has made a study of the fitness of college graduates for vocational work, and who is responsible for the very complete reports on these discussions which are sent to the Association office after every meeting.

Because of the many fields in which the members of the group were interested it would be impossible to fully discuss all of the arguments and statements brought forth. We shall, however, try to give some of the more interesting expressions regarding the field in which our readers are generally interested.

The central purpose of the discussion was expressed as an attempt to emphasize the fundamentals, many of which were common to all fields, but which in a broad curriculum such as exists in most of our larger universities, are likely to be overlooked by students, or at least inadequately emphasized. It was hoped that out of this discussion and by future discussions with the national leaders in these fields, that a set of useful facts might be evolved which would help some of the freshmen entering the University in the years to come.

Patent law was said to require, under educational qualities, engineering of some kind; broad legal training; experience in the field, if possible, with possibly some experience in the patent office at Washington. Personal requirements were said to include aptitude for legal work, probably born with a man, technique alone being inadequate because it wouldn't insure success; a poor memory might be an advantage, permitting a man to set aside the complicated facts of a previous case and take up the complexities of a new one, each requiring complete and undivided attention of the individual. The development of personality is largely an extra-

## New York Alumni Learn That There are Many Qualifications A Person Must Have Before Success is Theirs

curricular matter, because it rounds out and makes one more sociable who is going into a field requiring contact with people.

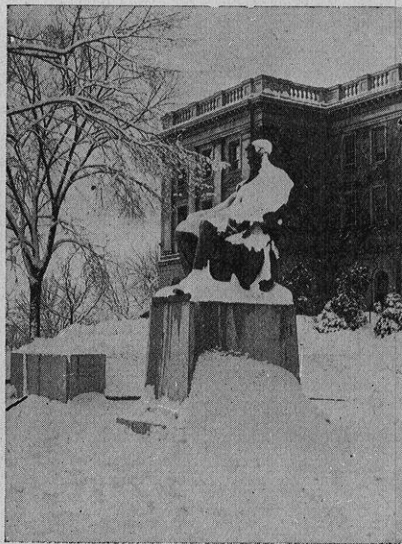
Law as represented in personal legal advice and guidance, was felt to require a good memory, but the requirements depend entirely upon the specialty, the legal fields being increasingly specialized, and necessarily so. The general practitioner was going, and while

the lawyer hadn't specialized as much as the doctor, he would have to soon. The speaker advocated four years of college, two years in general law and possibly two more years in one of the specialties in law. The brusque old lawyer is gone; one has got to be more human rather than forbidding as the lawyer seems to have been in the past.

A corporate law representative emphasized not training for public speaking, but training for speaking. In other words, the oratorical or public speaking idea must be made completely subservient to that of clear thinking and clear speaking in any presentation. He emphasized the old method of presentation of famous orations as contrasted with the new, whereby one works out a thought, puts it on paper, and then tears up all his notes, speaking entirely to his listeners without reference to paper. This point was

emphasized by one of our educators in that field, to the effect that Wisconsin had been doing substantially this for years and had been making real contributions in the field of speaking, which had been recognized as a pioneer endeavor, the present idea being to develop good speech from childhood, eliminating any psychic difficulties of the individual.

A graduate engaged in vocational service felt that whether one had a four-year cultural or a specialty course depended upon whether one had to make a livelihood immediately. The speaker's thought was that the courses at the university were too much specialized for one who wished to go on the hill for one subject. The subject chosen would have to be a specialty, also. For example, there were engineering students taking a year of poetry. Such a man should need an outline of literature, not necessarily poetry. So an engineer should have a good outline of economics, but not necessarily a course in public utilities or transportation. This young lady in studying history wanted an outline of it rather than a course which would stop for scientific



AFTER THE FIRST SNOW

(Continued on page 169)



# On Wisconsin



## A Brief History of the University from its Inception To Its Present Greatness

by  
Harry Thoma

**M**OST people believe the University of Wisconsin began with its incorporation on July 26, 1848. However, the foundation for this institution of higher learning was laid with the passage of the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio river, a century and a half before the University's incorporation. This ordinance, besides establishing a liberal form of government for the territory and the states to be later carved out of this region, contained a mandatory provision for popular education.

Eastern schools had received liberal endowments from congress prior to 1787 in efforts to further the educational activities of the newly born United States, and we have reason to believe that the leaders of the times intended to follow the same procedure with territorial schools and colleges in this newly formed territory. Twenty years later, 1807, Ohio received an endowment for a university when it was admitted to statehood. Other western states received similar grants when their admittance was determined.

By an act of Congress of April 20, 1836, the territory on Wisconsin was created. The territorial officers were sworn in on fourth of July in the same year. At the first meeting of the territorial legislature on October 26, 1836, Governor Dodge presented a request to Congress for the grant of one township of land for the support of an academy.

This recommendation fell by the wayside. The territorial legislature passed an act in this same session providing for the establishment of "Wisconsin University" at Belmont, the first capital. The project never developed beyond the naming of 31 trustees.

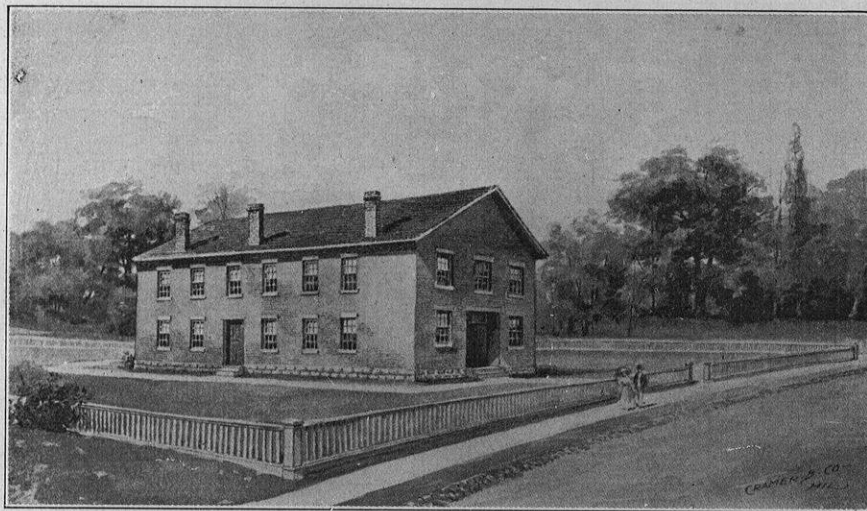
At the next meeting of the legislature, in 1837, Mr. Arndt of Green Bay introduced a measure providing for the establishment of the "Wisconsin University of Green Bay." This bill was passed and a school established which later became the Hobart college. On December 27 of the same session, Mr. Sheldon of Milwaukee introduced a bill providing for the establishment of

a university at "the city of the Four Lakes" in the vicinity of the capitol. This was passed by the House on January 5, but verbally amended by the council to read:

"That there shall be established at or near Madison, the seat of Government, a university for the purpose of educating youth, the name whereof shall be 'University of the Territory of Wisconsin.'"

This act was approved by the governor on January 19, 1838.

This University was to be governed by a board of visitors, not exceeding 31, to be composed of the governor and secretary of the territory, the judges of the supreme court, and the president of the university, and the remainder being named in the act. At the same time, the legislature instructed the territorial representative in Con-



THE FIRST CLASSES WERE HELD HERE

gress to request \$20,000 for university buildings and a grant of two townships. This request was ignored for the time being, but Congress finally made the land grant on June 12, 1838. This grant was to be used only "for the use and support of a university within said territory," the presumption being that this new commonwealth would provide the buildings and ground necessary for the establishment of such a university. This act also provided that the territory might select sections, 72 in number, out of any public lands within the territory "from which the Indian has been or may be extinguished."

At the only meeting of the Board of Visitors which convened in Madison on December 1, 1838, the legislature was requested to appropriate the land grant for the university at once, and a committee was appointed to select a site. From this time until the admittance of Wisconsin to the Union as a state in 1848, nothing of

(This brief history of the University will be run in serial form for the next three or four months. Because of the little space which can be given to it, many interesting but minor details have been omitted. It is hoped, however, through this sketchy and brief recounting of the happenings of yesteryear, our alumni will gather essential historical facts about the University and be more fully informed concerning its present day set up as well as its problems.—Editor's note.)

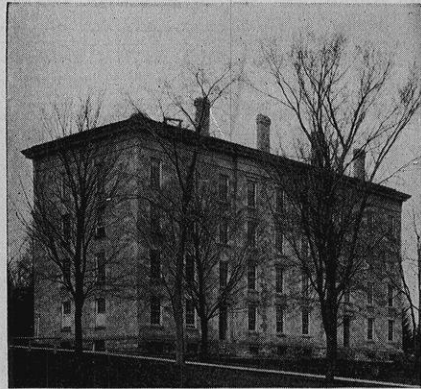


much account was transacted. The land grants were located, but the board of visitors, although holding office for ten years, held but one meeting, their first. The board, however, by its existence did hold alive, lethargic as it was, the idea of the institution of higher learning which later was to materialize.

When Wisconsin was admitted to the Union under the act of congress approved May 29, 1848, its constitution contained the following provisions in Section 6:

"Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university, at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same from time to time such colleges in different parts of the state as the

interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of the University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called the "University Fund," the interest of which shall be appro-



NORTH HALL—BACK WHEN

propriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university."

By an act of the State legislature, approved on July 26, 1848, the university was incorporated and the government vested in a board of regents consisting of 12 appointed members and the chancellor, or president of the university, who was to act as president, *ex-officio*.

Under this original plan the university was to be divided into four departments: "(1) The department of science, literature, and the arts. (2) The department of law. (3) The department of medicine. (4) The department of the theory and practice of elementary instruction."

One of the early questions to disturb the peace of this new governing body was the matter of appraisals of the land grants received from the federal government. Many believed the lands should be held until the inevitable rise in value was forthcoming, which was to some degree the spirit in which they had been given; whereas others felt these lands should be priced low enough to induce the swarms of immigrants who were migrating to the middle west to settle in Wisconsin and thereby cast the burden of university support on the future generations. The latter faction was victorious, and these choice lands were sold at the ridiculously low average of \$2.78 per acre. The board of regents realized the fallacy of this scheme and succeeded in raising the appraisal price of the lands, but only after the damage had been done. Michigan was the only state to hold on to its property until the value had increased sufficiently to warrant a profitable sale. Their land was sold at \$22.50 an acre and the sums received now net them approximately \$40,000 yearly.

Meanwhile, the regents were doing their best toward the establishment of a university. They held their first meeting in the library room of the capitol on October 7,

1848. At this meeting a number of resolutions were passed, (1) establishing a preparatory department to be opened on the first Monday of the following February with John W. Sterling in charge, his salary to be \$500 per annum, and outlining the requirements of this department; (2) appointing Regent Eleazer Root to investigate the method of organization of the university and the building need; and (3) appointing a committee to negotiate for the purchase of "College Hill" and surrounding land. At this same meeting, John H. Lathrop, president of the University of Missouri, was requested to become chancellor of the university at a salary of \$2,000 per year. Horace Tenney, Madison newspaper editor, was appointed to make a collection of "Geological and Mineralogical specimens and natural and artificial curiosities" for the cabinet of the university. Regent Clark was chosen the first librarian.

This accomplished, the regents set to work to organize the baby among educational institutions. Their first step was the establishment of a department of science, literature, and arts. To prepare students for the university work they set up the preparatory school in this department, thereby following the customs of several other institutions of the country. The tuition for this preparatory school was placed at "twenty dollars per scholar, per annum," which was believed to be sufficient to defray the expense of instruction.

The "College Hill" tract was enlarged by the purchase of the Vanderpool land, adjoining it and the plans for what was to be one of the most beautiful of all campus sites were laid. In their report to the legislature that year, the regents recommended an appropriation of \$3,500 for erection of the first university building on a site "intermediate between the capitol and College hill."

The newly elected chancellor, Dr. Lathrop, arrived at Madison in October, 1849, and appeared before the board of regents for the first time at their third meeting on November 21, to assume the office as *ex-officio* president, but was not inaugurated until January, 1850.

Although the regents had held their first meeting the previous January, this inauguration ceremony, held in the assembly chambers of the old capitol, actually opened the university.

It was not until February 5, however, that the first class in the university was held. This was a group under Prof. Sterling, which met in the Female Academy building, on the site of the present Central high school. There were 20 pupils, most of them coming from Madison. On February 22 the legislature approved all acts of the board of regents and the university was at last launched.



EDWARD SALMON  
GOVERNOR—1862-64

(Continued on page 176)



# Why Isn't Wisconsin Winning at Poughkeepsie?

Alumni Help Is Needed  
If Badger Crews Are To  
Be Successful In Future  
Contests

by  
Coach Frank Orth, '28

**D**URING this fall period when the major portion of alumni attention is centered around the football team, 75 freshmen and 25 varsity crew candidates have been daily practicing on the unusually calm waters of Lake Mendota. Many of these young men have been attracted to Wisconsin solely because there was an opportunity to participate in this, a most typically college sport. Students have come to row at Wisconsin from all over the middle west as well as from the east and far west where crew has long been established as one of the oldest and finest of university activities.

This year one of the most promising groups of young men ever to report for freshman crew has been assembled on the Wisconsin campus. There are five experienced men among them: Shapero (8), and Brettman (7), from the three years undefeated crew of St. John's Military academy crew at Delafield, Wis.; Emerson, stroke of Culver Military academy crew; Walz (thanks to the Bill brothers of New York City), star oarsmen of the Hunn School crew at Princeton, N. J.; and Maier (5), from the Wyandotte Boat club crew of Wyandotte, Mich. This group serves as a nucleus around which may be built an excellent freshman crew next spring.

Now we come to the point. The University of Wisconsin crews receive more than ten times the space in eastern and western newspaper publicity than any of the other University teams. Over 100,000 people line the banks, ride the observation cars, or stand on the gaily beribboned yachts on the historic Hudson river each June to watch what is considered in the east the biggest individual college event of the year. We are apt at times to forget that the Big Ten games do not assume the proportions elsewhere that they do here in the Midwest. The papers in Los Angeles and Seattle as well as in New York and Boston are vitally concerned with the outcome of these intercollegiate races—Freshman two miles, Junior Varsity three miles, Varsity four miles—of the representatives of nine of the leading universities in the country.

Through the finest kind of nation-wide crew news and

publicity any school can have, Wisconsin attracts these young men to its campus. They come with the greatest of hopes and expectations of winning their dual races and then in doing the thing a Wisconsin varsity crew has never succeeded in doing—winning the coveted first place trophy at the Poughkeepsie regatta. These energetic and enthusiastic freshmen are disappointed beyond measure by the equipment Wisconsin offers them. In three separate instances I have been told that the equipment was better at the preparatory schools from which they came. Under these circumstances the

boys work and struggle on through four years of competition—but the point is that they are well aware from the outset that they are facing almost insurmountable difficulties and it psychologically presents just another hurdle to leap.

I have heard some alumni say "Win at Poughkeepsie and we will buy you what you need." That is ridiculous. It is like asking the American soldier to fight the machine guns and the bayonets of the enemy with broomsticks, and then giving them the machine guns as sort of a souvenir for their victory.

In the minds of some of the older alumni, the question as to lack of equipment may seem strange because Wisconsin's record from 1898 to 1914 was a fine one—the Varsity having five second places and four third places to their credit and the

Freshmen winning first place twice, second place three times, and third place twice in a total of fourteen years they rowed on the Hudson. Dual races Wisconsin won from such schools as Washington, Syracuse and Pennsylvania. At that time the entire present boathouse was devoted to the Wisconsin crews and there was plenty of equipment in the way of shells, oars, barges and such personal equipment as suits and socks required. At the present time less than a third of the old boathouse serves the crew needs. That portion of the boathouse originally set off for a rowing tank has been cemented over and used for canoes and the shells are in bad shape. This old boathouse, built in 1891, is rotting with age and new shells hung in the damp and dingy interior soon warp out of shape and become practically useless for any efficient training or racing purposes.

Then in 1914 the faculty ban fell on rowing—supposedly because it was too severe a test on the college



Varsity Coach Murphy



man's strength and endurance. This ban on rowing as an intercollegiate sport lasted for exactly ten years, and crew was dropped to a sort of intramural or inter-class sport. The two hundred or so men who were candidates for positions in the shells were diverted to some other interest. In this ten-year period the shells were not kept in good repair, no new ones were purchased, and the money in the crew budget was turned over to other enterprises. However, it is singular that the other sports obtaining the additional funds and men did not produce a better record because of the money added to the sufficient sums already there.

The critics of rowing at the University had said that if there were no crews at Wisconsin the other sports would get the money and the men needed, and better records would result. From 1914 to 1924 it was shown that this was not true, and that those who blamed their poor position on rowing were no better off when rowing was discarded. In fact, if the records of football and crew are examined, for example, it will be found that almost without exception good crew records and good football records were hung up in identically the same years.

In 1924 Wisconsin returned to the Hudson and a great crew overcame all obstacles and beat all the Eastern crews, losing only to the superb Washington crew by a scant half length. In 1925 Wisconsin placed third and in 1926 went down to seventh again. The Badgers were absent from Poughkeepsie in 1927 and 1928. It was simply impossible to continue along with a good record under these circumstances and with the material here. The results of the last two years down east are only too well known to you and substantiate this statement.

What can we do to help the present situation? The Athletic Council has taken a permanent stand on paying for the running expenses of crew, including, coaches, salaries, the annual eastern invasion, and a new shell each year. The University Athletic Department has never asked the alumni for funds.

In other Big Ten institutions alumni have been asked to contribute to funds to build stadia and field houses and have responded nobly. At Ohio State, Minnesota, and Illinois more than a million dollars was contributed by alumni for athletic plant equipment in each school. At Indiana a substantial amount towards the stadium and other projects has been contributed by the Hoosier alumni. At two schools, Purdue and Northwestern, large individual contributions are responsible for the Ross-Ade stadium and the Patton gymnasium respectively.

Now the Wisconsin alumni body could, by small individual contributions, re-establish the permanent equipment so sorely needed at the present time. Once these articles are obtained, the Athletic Department can carry the current expenses as has already been pointed out.

Most of all, Wisconsin needs a rowing tank where the boys could develop their blade work and build up their shoulders for the spring practices. A tank was almost

ours in 1914 when the faculty ban spoiled the ordinary progress and now a reinvestment is required.

Figures show that the University of Washington, a university that has made rowing famous on the western coast, has such facilities as to attract 150-200 candidates each year. Running on a \$22,000 budget, which is entirely exclusive of all trips made during the year, this school accommodates a fleet of 20 shells in a large boathouse.

As a rowing tank is not necessary there because of the warm year around weather and conditions of the lakes nearby, the Husky officials have added six 8-oar barges and two 16-oar barges to this fleet. Three launches of high calibre are added to this flotilla.

California has the same number of men reporting for the crew sport each year and in their recently completed boathouse are lined approximately 20 shells, two launches, and a large group of barges for the yearlings. A boat builder and two full time coaches are also included on this staff. The Sunkist crews work on about the same budget.

Cornell, the school that sent the winning crew to the Hudson race this past season, works on a \$30,000 budget and carries a staff of two coaches and a boat builder. It has two launches, a huge indoor rowing tank, and 15 shells and barges.

Syracuse, coached by Ten Eycke, brother of the former Wisconsin mentor, has 125 men reporting. Equipped with the best indoor rowing tank in the country and 18 shells and barges, this school has been turning out champion eights.

Pennsylvania attracts 200 hopefuls to the oars each year. It has a beautiful boathouse, 25 shells, three launches, 25 rowing machines for indoor work and works on a \$35,000 budget.

The largest facilities for rowing in the country are found at Yale and Harvard. From \$50,000 to \$80,000, all taken from the yearly football receipts, is used to carry on this large sport. Yale has three boathouses with over a million dollar valuation which house 50 eight-oar shells and several single shells. Ten barges, four pair-oared tubs and one 16-oared barge complete the boating facilities for the candidates. There are four coaches' launches.

Harvard has two boathouses in which 50 eight-oar and 20 single shells are included under these roofs as well as 10 barges of the eight-oar style and the one 16-oar barge. A large tank, six launches and a training table accommodate the 600 men who turn out for the sport. Over \$40,000 is given to this sport by the athletic department.

Wisconsin has a small boathouse which has at the most three shells in working order and two eight-oar barges and one 16 oar freshman barge. Sixteen machines allow a small squad to work indoors during the winter months. Two coaches, one on full time and the other a part time man, take charge of the group. The budget is \$8,000.

It is up to the alumni to back this oldest and finest

(Continued on page 171)



FRESHMAN COACH ORTH



# Thousands Dedicate the New Field House

**A**DREAM come true. This thought was in the minds of most alumni when over 9,000 people swarmed into the recently completed field house to witness the dedication ceremonies and the dedicatory game with Pennsylvania on the night of December 18.

For those who had been forced to sit in cramped quarters in the little old red armory on Langdon Street for the past seasons the realization was a great one. Whereas the old gym seated only 2,200 (2,240, according to the fire commission ruling) the new field house will accommodate at least nine thousand in a pinch and has space available for the building of an additional balcony seating 3,000 more if necessary.

Were it not for the twin basketball floors in the center and the mass of seats on the side one would be led to believe that he was in the middle of a large dirigible when coming in the doors. There are girders and catwalks in every nook and cranny, with lights effectively placed so as to give the best lighting effects without producing unnecessary shadows. The first balcony seats are permanent while the seats on the main floor may be removed for track meets or indoor baseball practice.

John Callahan, State Superintendent of Education, spoke on behalf of the state and traced the history of the building. George Little, who acted as master of ceremonies, presented the field house to Wisconsin, and H. Jamison Schwartz, graduate manager of athletics at Pennsylvania, spoke for the visitors. He was high in his praise for the Badgers and said in part:

"We are proud that we are going to entertain your football and cross country teams and the basketball team next winter. You will find the latch key hanging out on the visit to Philadelphia. It will be our turn to repay you in some measure for the wonderful hospitality you have shown.

"The East knows of Wisconsin in basketball. The name and fame of your coach, Dr. Meanwell, is no longer confined to the boundaries of your state. He has truly become a national figure in the fastest growing sport there is.

"Tonight is as good a time as any to re-affirm our belief in intercollegiate athletics. In dedicating this building, we should dedicate ourselves to the task of making competitive athletics a fine and vigorous and wholesome influence on our future generation.

"May I again congratulate Wisconsin and those who worked so zealously to rear this great structure."

One of the high spots of the program was the presentation of a life size bronze relief of Coach Meanwell, executed by Mrs. Julian Harris, wife of a member of

the French Department. Little Margaret Meanwell, the older of Doc's two children unveiled the plaque. This work will be placed in the new field house as a memorial to the man who has made Wisconsin the outstanding school in the field of basketball. When Dr. Meanwell addressed the crowd to say that "it is a great compliment to a man after 16 years of service to find that his work has met with approval," he drew a tremendous round of cheers and applause.

Six prominent members of Middle Western coaching circles, who were present, were Major John Griffith, Big Ten Athletic commissioner; Robert Zuppke, Illinois football coach; "Fritz" Crisler, Minnesota football coach; "Dave" McMillan, Minnesota basketball coach; George Bresnahan, Iowa track coach; Harold Olson, Ohio State basketball coach; and Jay Wyatt, Missouri, Big Ten official.

Zuppke, Olson and Bresnahan are all former Wisconsin stars, in their respective sports.

Between halves, Fred Evans, former member of the Athletic department, introduced former basketball lettermen. They were:

Ralph B. Wackman, who played three years before graduating in 1925; Hugh Harper, star in 1906, 1907, and 1908; "Chick" McIntosh 1917 and 1918; "Bill" Chandler, 1916, 1917, and 1918; all-Western star in his last two years, captain in his final season, and at present basketball coach at Marquette university; Al T. Sands, star in 1912, 1913 and 1914; "Charlie" Nelson, manager in 1927; George Hotchkiss, star from 1926 to 1928; Harold "Bud" Foster, all-Western center from 1928 until the end of last season; "Chris" Steinmetz, '05, father of a member of the present basketball squad, by the same name; Ed Foley, '22; Maury Farber, star forward of 1929 and 1930; Louis Behr, midget ace in 1926, 1927 and 1928, and captain in his last year; "Rollie" Barnum, star in 1925, 1926 and 1927, captain in his final year, and one of Wisconsin's two nine letter men; and Russell J. Irish, star in 1921 and 1922.

Others present whom there was not time to introduce, included Carl S. Harper, who played three years before his graduation in 1914, was an all-Western player his last two years, and has acted as freshman coach both at Wisconsin and Pennsylvania; Harold Brock, '18; T. J. Floden, '15, "Charlie" Andrews, midget star forward in 1926, 1927 and 1928, and lightest man ever to win a "W;" and George Levis, who played three years before

(Continued on page 156)





# The Field House and The Future

by

Dr. Walter E. Meanwell

THE necessity for the field house to provide increased facilities for indoor sports was commonly recognized hereabouts for a considerable time. However, the difficulties involved in the project were such that it required the generous expenditure of much time and effort by many individuals to produce it.

To these friends of athletics and of the young men of the university, therefore goes the gratitude of the 1,400 student men enrolled in the intercollegiate and intramural basketball squads, the far greater number who participate in the game just casually and as a pleasant means of exercise and recreation, and last, of the thousands who, in the bleachers, enjoy the spectacle of intercollegiate games.

Among the many who devised ways and means for the erection of the field house without specific legislative appropriation for it, or who executed plans for its construction, we wish to thank the President and the Board of Regents; the Athletic Council and the Athletic Director; the Field House Advisory Committee, consisting of Madison business men; the Teachers' Retirement Fund Committee; the Business Manager of the University; the State Engineer and State Architect, who devised a thing of beauty where, otherwise merely a "muscle factory" might have stood; the Superintendent of Buildings; Mr. Shepard who designed and then "built himself" into the finest portable floor in the game; and so on through a list of many more.

The men in the Service Department, for instance, worked at top speed and overtime, in the closing weeks, to get us ready for the opening game. Everyone seemed more than willing to help the cause along as we neared the scheduled day. It certainly meant much more than just a day's work to them.

And to all these individuals—the men who planned and the men who executed—the daily spectacle of the many young men who will find wholesome pleasure and improved health in recreative, voluntary exercise here throughout the long Wisconsin indoor seasons to come, will be a constant source of gratification and reward.

Despite the erection of this beautiful building, however, with its wonderful lighting, heating, ventilating and other noteworthy characteristics, the field house would have fallen short of its present possibilities for the recreative play of large numbers had not the present two-court floor, 105 by 115 feet, been provided.

This provision for two courts was entirely a matter of athletic policy, the decision for which rested primarily

in the hands of the Director of Athletics. Therefore it was Mr. George Little's appreciation of the overwhelming ascendancy of the great team games—football and baseball out of doors, and basketball within—in the play of life of American youth, and his determination to provide as amply as possible for the sports most in need of expansion to meet present day popularity, that was mainly responsible for the outstanding basketball features incorporated in the field house.

The creation of two new field house basketball courts, together with those in the old gymnasium, increases the total number in the University to three of full size and two of less than regulation size. This is not an unusually large number, nor is it entirely sufficient for the hundreds of students who will engage in voluntary basketball. Neither is it comparable with the space provided for the game in many mid-western universities.

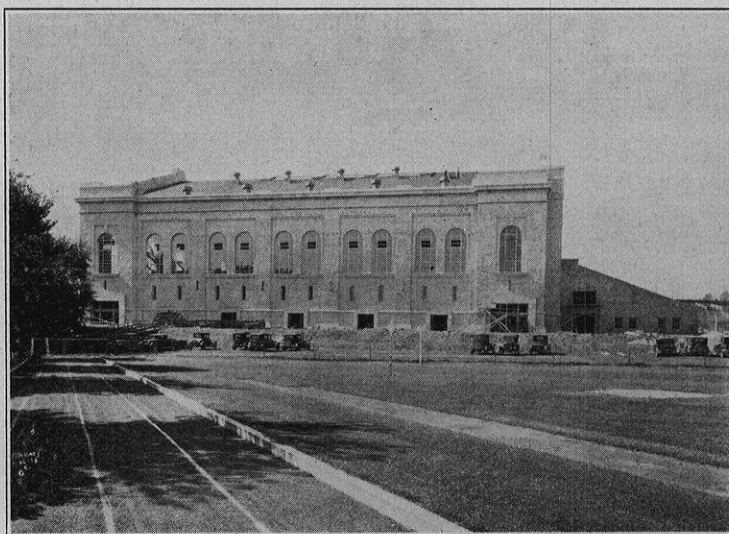
The new courts do, however, more than double the indoor game facilities and round out and somewhat equalize

the opportunities for participation in various sports. We now possess a total play equipment for football, basketball, baseball and track, of five football fields, three full-sized and eight smaller sized baseball fields, two outdoor and two indoor track and field areas.

Since 1904, and before Mr. Little's actions, no additions had been made in space, facilities, staff, or equipment for basketball at Wisconsin. In the country at large, on the other hand, since 1904, basketball has grown rapidly from its small beginnings to its present status as the most generally participated-in game in the United States. To illustrate, 93 per cent of all institutions in the country conducting athletics of any sort carry on basketball, compared to 62 per cent for the next highest activity.

Further, the investigations of Major John L. Griffith, Western Conference commissioner of athletics, show that more boys and young men play the game, by far, than actively engage in any other competitive athletic

(Continued on page 172)



AS IT APPEARS FROM THE SIDE



# "Doc" Meanwell

by  
George Downer

**A**LTHOUGH Wisconsin had played intercollegiate basketball for fifteen years before his arrival, the coming of Dr. Walter E. Meanwell marked an epoch in Badger athletics, for under his coaching, basketball was quickly established as a major sport and Wisconsin fives proceeded to compile a record of consistent winning never equaled by any university in competition so fast as that in the Big Ten.

Strangely enough, Dr. Meanwell never played on any college team, gaining all his experience in sports with athletic clubs. Yet he established an entirely new system of basketball play which has been widely copied and has profoundly influenced the game, even in teams which do not avowedly follow the Meanwell system.

Experimenting with a group of poor boys in a slum social settlement in Baltimore, Meanwell devised a new type of basketball play, emphasizing the short pass, the pivot and the short shot. At first this was a matter of necessity, due to the extremely small floor available, but when he came to Wisconsin, Meanwell quickly proved its adaptability to any sized court.

With his Baltimore youngsters, "Doc" won 60 games while losing but one in two years' competition. In 1911, Meanwell came to Wisconsin, and with his arrival, the Badgers at once became the outstanding basketball university of the middle west. In his first year, with but two men back from a .500 team of the previous season, he won Wisconsin's first conference championship and also produced the first 1,000 per cent team in the Big Ten.

Since that time, under his able coaching, Wisconsin has won a scarcely challenged title as the leading basketball university in the west. No coach in the country has equaled his record of ten championships in eighteen years. Eight of these were won by Wisconsin; two while he was at the University of Missouri. During the world war, Dr. Meanwell was in the service of the United States as a member of the army medical corps.

In all his long period of coaching his teams have but twice dropped below fourth place and only once fourth. Wisconsin won the conference championship in 1912, 1913, 1914, 1916, 1921, 1923, 1924 and 1929. It was runner-up in 1922 and 1930, and third in 1915, 1917, and 1928. The team of 1914, like his first one in 1912, was undefeated. His record in non-conference games is equally impressive.

Meanwell gave the University of Missouri its first championship fives while coaching there in 1917-1918 and 1919-1920, one winning 15 out of 16 conference games; the other 17 out of 18.

Meanwell-coached players have always won recognition on honor teams. The names of his men who have

## "Doc's" Record in Competition Is Unchallenged in the Big Ten

won All-Western recognition are almost legion and among them are some of the greatest who ever played the game. To mention some of them—Otto Stangel, Wallie Scoville, Johnny Van Riper, Allan Johnson, Gene Van Gent, Carl Harper, Ernie Lange, George Levis, Bill Chandler, Harold Olson, Mel Hass, Lyn Smith, Paulie Meyers, Cop Taylor, Rollie Williams, Gus Tebell, Les Gage, Marshall Diebold, Rolland Barnum, George Hotchkiss, and Bud Foster, were outstanding stars.

In short, "Doc" Meanwell's coaching record has no parallel in the field of college sports. Occasionally any team loses a game, but over a period of years, no team can challenge Wisconsin's record under "Doc" Meanwell.

Meanwell's success is not a matter of material—nor even of system. Wisconsin gets no better basketball material than its rivals and much less than several of them. "Doc" takes them as they come, with a preference for size, weight and rugged strength. Then he teaches them to play his game, which features the short pass, the pivot, criss-cross pass and dribble, backed by an airtight five-man defense. Yet inflexible as he is about perfection in the execution of fundamentals, as he teaches them, Meanwell varies his game tactics from year to year enough to keep far ahead of most of his rivals.

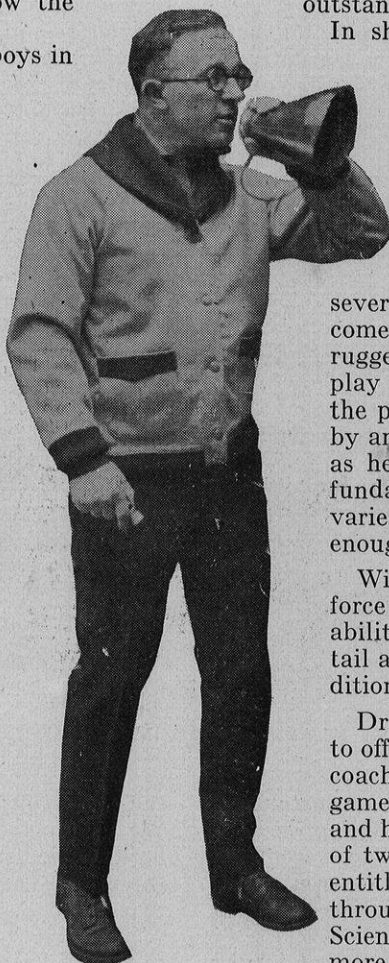
With a great system, Meanwell combines the force of a driving, inspiring personality, rare ability to teach, and exacting attention to detail and a splendid knowledge of physical condition.

Dr. Meanwell was the first basketball coach to offer intensive two weeks summer schools for coaches. In this field he taught the Meanwell game, to more than 6,500 university, college and high school cage coaches. He is the author of two books on his favorite game. The first entitled *Basketball*, published in 1922, ran through several editions. The second—*The Science of Basketball*, 1924—has been even more popular, and he has a third in preparation. Meanwell has also just published a little manual called *Training, Conditioning and the Care of Injuries*. Knute Rockne, famous Notre Dame football coach, who has also worked with Meanwell in all his summer coaching schools, collaborated with the doctor in this latest work, which is the last word in its field and should prove another "best seller."

Although the best known basketball coach in the country, with thousands who call him friend, only a few men know him intimately. Those who do swear by him.

Happily married and with two children, "Doc" lives in his beautiful home on the shores of Lake Mendota,

(Continued on page 178)





# What Is so Rare as A Day in June?

DO YOU remember the blinding blizzards that throw themselves upon Madison with all the fury at their command? There is just such a blinding storm raging today as I am writing this.

The wind, gathering momentum as it screams across the open stretches of Lake Mendota, is hurling the tiny snowflakes against the massive walls of the Union Building, as if seeking an entrance in every tiny hole or crack in the stone.

But furious and terrifying as the storm is, I cannot help but think of the beautiful days to come, for on my desk is a memorandum concerning the class reunions on the 19th and 20th of June. June—what a wonderful month that is in Madison. The campus has taken on its gorgeous verdant hue, the many flower beds scattered about the Hill are in full bloom, the cloudless skies smiling down on the entrancing waters of Mendota, the freshness of the heavy dew which covers the campus on mornings in late spring and early summer—the irrepressible *jolie de vivre* that fills our souls on a June day. Would that we could always be on the campus in June.

And this coming June, there is an extraordinary reason for wanting to come back, for are not the classes of '81, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '06, '11, '12, '13, '14, and '30 having their reunions?

What memories the mere mention of these class numerals arouse. '81 brings back Fred S. White and his class of good-natured and class-spirited fellow students. This class is coming to celebrate its fiftieth reunion. Think of the changes on the campus since then.

The classes from the nineties will bring back many of the University's first athletic stars, for it was in this period that intercollegiate athletics in western schools was gaining momentum. In their number will be the founders of the Daily Cardinal, which supplanted the Aegis in 1892, and the originators of the Junior Prom idea at Wisconsin, the class of '96.

Otto Kowalke, professor of Chemical Engineering, will lead his tribe of '06 in the celebration of their twenty-fifth anniversary.

And then, we come to the classes of '11, '12, '13, and '14. Who will ever forget the members of these classes? Such names as Eddie Gillette, '13, all-American back, Butler, '14, all-American tackle, "Hod" Ofstie, '14, "Al" Tormey, '14, Van Gent, '14, "Eddie" Samp, '13, and "Al" Tandberg will live forever whenever athletics at Wisconsin are mentioned. These men with their

## A Day in June?

### Especially When the Members of Twelve Classes Gather for Reunions

fellow players made possible the most successful year the University has ever had in athletics, three conference championships, two seconds at Poughkeepsie, and high ranking in every other sport—all this in 1912 and 13.

The athletes are not the only ones whose names will long be cherished, for there is "Bill" Aberg, '12, who was instrumental in the development of the Men's Union, Alvin C. Reis '13, who won the Northern Ora-

torical Contest medal, and who is now one of the political leaders of the state; C. C. Chambers, '13, who is class president and now superintendent of Culver Military Academy; Arthur Brayton, '14, a leader in journalistic endeavors on the campus, and now an outstanding editor in the Middle West, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

What a wonderful reunion will be had this year with all these luminaries of



THE 1895 FOOTBALL SQUAD

campus days returning to once again relive their exciting days on the Hill.

Just think of it (in case you chance to read this when the thermometer is flirting with zero, you'll probably curse the writer quite soundly) back on the campus where you used to live as a student. Back to the days when you used to study in gas lighted rooms in the old frame houses which surrounded the campus. You won't find many of these today, for most of them have been razed to make way for the bigger and more modern buildings which now house the student body.

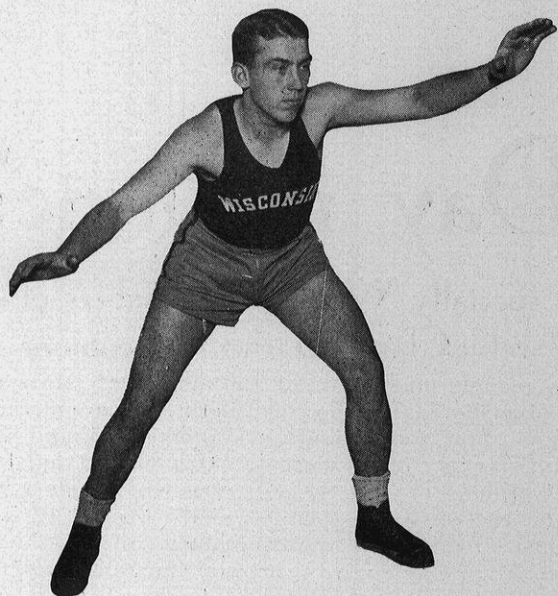
Back to where you and your classmates used to play pranks on other students, where you rolled a peanut up the hill with your nose as a Freshman, where you took part in a big lake party when the Sophs became too cocky.

Back to the scenes where you and Mary, if Mary chanced to be her name, used to drive a spirited team on Sunday afternoons. Where you had the best picnics ever held. Where you used to sit at night and marvel at the beauty of the moon on the lake.

All these pleasant memories are waiting for you to

(Continued on page 169)





CHMIELEWSKI

# Basketball

## Meanwell's Ponies Win Three and Lose One to Open Season

by

Fred Wittner, '31

**A** SMOOTH-FUNCTIONING Wisconsin basketball team, lacking only one asset to place it in the championship class—height, came through the pre-conference schedule of four games with three victories and one defeat, that at the hands of Marquette. Not since 1926, when little Franklin College in Indiana returned home with a 27 to 25 victory had the Badgers dropped a contest prior to the start of the official season.

Dr. Walter E. Meanwell, who is in the thick of his sixteenth year as director of Wisconsin's basketball, has, as usual, developed a team well worth watching—five clever ball-handlers, agile floor-men, all finely coordinated. The one discordant note in the picture, but the one that will probably keep the Badgers out of the first three places, is a distressing lack of height in the vital positions, center and forward.

When Bud Foster completed three seasons of all-conference basketball last year he took with him fifty percent of the Badger's offense. Rangy and fast, capable of using his height to the best of advantage, Foster was always driving in for rebounds. He was the focal point of Wisconsin's attack. So far, no one has come forward to replace him.

The traditional Wisconsin defense is present, probably better than ever, as the 12-point average for opponents in four games bears witness. That is due to the wizardry of Meanwell. Teaching players to shoot baskets is not the mechanical process such as teaching them to guard; they have to be born with an eye for the hoop.

Two easy victories over Pennsylvania and Missouri; a close one over Carroll College; and the setback by Marquette comprise the Badger record before opening the conference against Illinois at Campaign, Jan. 5.

Carroll's veteran quintet, champions of the Big Four last year and with only a Wisconsin defeat to mar its 1929-30 record, almost upset the Badgers. Despite the height handicap, Meanwell's ponies managed to come out in front by 17 to 14. It was the first game played in the new home of Badger Basketball after more than two decades in the cramped armory of Langdon Street.

The official dedication was with-held until the Pennsylvania game, Dec. 18, when a capacity crowd of 9,000 was present. The Quakers, however, provided as little competition on the hardwood as they did on the grid-iron earlier in the fall, bowing to the superior all-around play of the Badgers, 25 to 12. Up to the present writing no alibis have been heard from the Eastern sector as was the case following the 27 to 0 football defeat.

The University of Missouri, where Meanwell coached in 1917-18 and 1918-19, provided the next opposition for the Cardinal quintet. Following this game, Wisconsin's hopes for a successful season were raised skyward when the team completely smothered the champions of the Missouri Valley, 37 to 9. Only two goals from the field were made by the Tigers, while the Badgers hit the net with everything they attempted.

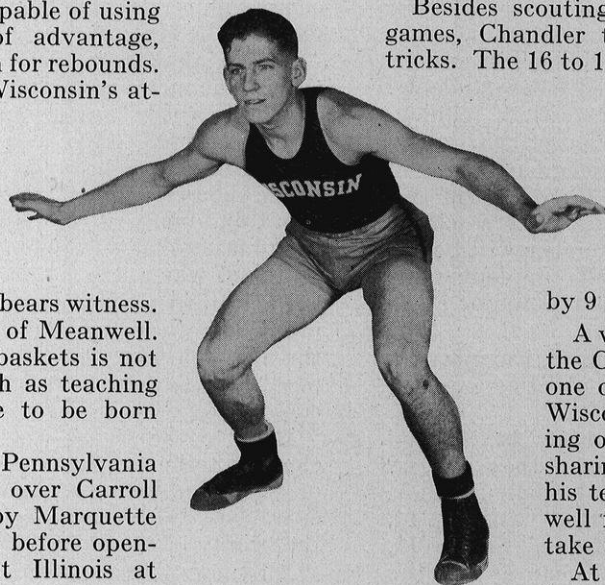
Few expected the Marquette defeat, following these three victories. The Hilltops, with a shifty, rangy group of players, were coached for the first time by a graduate of the Meanwell system, Bill Chandler, all-Western guard and center at Wisconsin in 1915-16, 1916-17, and 1917-18.

Besides scouting the Badgers in their preparatory games, Chandler taught his team all of Meanwell's tricks. The 16 to 14 victory was well-deserved, and the presence of a Cardinal alumnus in the coaching chair at Marquette served to ease the pang for Wisconsin men. It was only the second time in nine games with Marquette that Meanwell's team has been on the short side of the score. In 1922, the Hilltops won

by 9 to 8

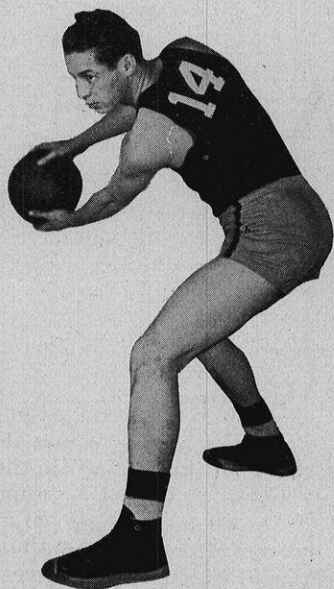
A word about the boys who are wearing the Cardinal this year. Ed Chmielewski, one of the best guards ever to play for Wisconsin, graduates in February, leaving open an important position. He is sharing the captaincy with Johnny Paul his teammate in the back-court. Meanwell is grooming young Bobby Poser to take Chmielewski's place.

At forward, a pair of juniors are showing good form. Russ Tornowske, a dark,



NELSON





PAUL

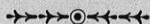
handsome lad, is the best of the shooters. His partner is Marvin Steen, a scrappy player reminiscent of Carl Matthusen. Doug Nelson, brother of Wisconsin's freshman coach, is jumping center. An excellent floorman, fitting in nicely with the Badger game, Nelson's effectiveness at the pivot position suffers because of his lack of height. He stretches only 5 feet, 11 inches, and will be towered over by other Big Ten centers.

Harry Griswold is seeing action at forward quite frequently, while Bob Fries re-

places Nelson at center. Other reserves are Ken Ryckman, Roy Oakes, Russ Rebholz, and Chris Steinmetz.

Although Wisconsin had held its early-season opponents to an amazingly low total, its scoring record was nothing to become exuberant over. The four-game offensive average showed only 24 points, hardly sufficient to sweep through such sturdy Big Ten opponents as Northwestern, Michigan, and Purdue.

Incidentally, the race this year should develop into a ding-dong struggle such as the past five years have not seen, with three teams standing out as favorites and at least three more with good chances to win. Northwestern, Michigan, and Purdue look best, while Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana are outsiders.



## Hockey Squad Looks Good In Season's Opening Games

MADISON weather, as fickle as a sailor's love, is keeping Wisconsin's hockey team from rounding into the best of shape. After making a Northern trip during the Christmas recess and engaging in three games with Minnesota and Ontario teams, the Badgers returned to Madison expecting to get in some hard licks before opening the conference season. At about the same time, however, the thermometer started going up, taking the ice along.

Coach Edwin (Spike) Carlson, who succeeded Johnny Farquhar this winter when the latter accepted the managership of the Chicago Shamrocks in the professional league, has the makings of the best puck team ever to represent the Badgers. Nine veterans, all skillful skaters and possessing the necessary weight, are wearing the bright Cardinal.

"No ice today"—is the bugaboo feared by the players, not Michigan, Minnesota, and Marquette. Last

year, after leading the three-team conference right up until the last two games against Michigan, the Cardinal puck-chasers were unable to practice for a fortnight before the crucial games when an early spring ruined the ice. As a result, they lost the championship by a single point.

Both the Gopher and Wolverine teams have indoor rinks to use whether the weather is warm or cold.

Although they lost all three games on the Northern trip, the sextet showed considerable promise. It had played together only three days before making the junket, and few of the men were in condition. Hibbing, Minn., city team won both games, 4 to 2 and 5 to 3, while the Fort Francis, Ont., Tigers, runners-up for the Allan Cup, the piece de resistance of Canadian hockey, eked out a 2 to 1 victory.

The team is captained by Bill Metcalfe, Winnipeg star, who is playing defense. Ed Swiderski, guard on the football team, is holding down the other defense position. Art Frisch, veteran goalie with two years of experience, is in the nets. Gordon Meiklejohn, son of the Experimental college director, who returned this fall after a year's study in China, is playing center. The wing positions are being handled by Art Thomsen and Howie Siegal.

Micky Bach, Jim Gallagher, and Leighton Ahlberg are veteran spares, while Roy Kubista and Gregory Kabat, star gridiron player, are sophomore spares.

At the present writing, hockey and basketball are the only two winter sports that have had any competition. The swimming, gymnasium, fencing, wrestling and track teams will soon swing into an active schedule of contests, however. All of these teams seem to be somewhat stronger than last year with the possible exception of the swimming squad. Joe Steinauer's sons of Neptune have been rather hard hit by scholastic ineligibility, but Joe can be counted on to round out a good squad that will make things interesting for their opponents.

For the first time in some years Wisconsin was not represented at the annual Lake Placid winter tournament. This was due to the lack of funds in the athletic budget as well as the dearth of material in the form of skaters, skiers and snow-shoe artists. We hope that the Badgers can be back in the middle of the fray next year.



METCALFE



FRISCH



# EDITORIALS

## Propaganda Will Not Solve Athletic Problems

WHEN the Board of Regents with the approval of the Director of Athletics provided for three alumni members on the Athletic Council, it thereby placed upon the alumni representatives a very real responsibility. This action also gave to our alumni, representation on our Council comparable to the representation enjoyed by alumni of other institutions on their athletic governing boards.

The alumni members of the Council have always held to the viewpoint that their first function was to present to the Athletic Council the viewpoint of the alumni and other friends and supporters of the University not directly connected with the institution. Representation was requested by the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association in order that this point of view might be brought before those in control of athletics in an orderly and authentic manner instead of through gossip and press interviews.

It has likewise been the view of the Alumni Association that there should be faculty control of athletics *in fact* and nothing that the Association or its representatives have done or urged has been based upon a different view.

The present publicity barrage over the football problem cannot be laid at the door of the alumni. The alumni representatives presented their views (and they were not held by the alumni representatives on the Council alone) to the Council in the regular way. While the Council was deliberating the whole question, the newspapers were filled with propaganda with the apparent purpose of attempting to influence the Council, and to discredit the alumni. Rumors of all kinds appeared, the most pernicious being that the alumni are dissatisfied because games have been lost. The fact is that the Alumni Association and its representatives have never subscribed to the view that the score board is a just criterion of football success. It is rather curious, furthermore, that in all discussion in the press those who are entitled to first consideration, the boys who give their time and energy to the game, do not seem to be considered at all.

Athletic problems are university problems, and the Alumni Association and its representatives will in the future as in the past, present their views to those in authority. The alumni can have full confidence in the alumni members on the Council, and they can rest assured that their representatives are seeking only what, in their judgment, is best for Wisconsin and best for football as a true college sport. There is no friction between the faculty and alumni members on the Athletic Council, and it is unfortunate that this impression has been created. Both groups have been dealt with unfairly, members have been credited with statements which they did not make, and one enterprising sportswriter has gone so far as to state how various faculty members have voted, and he made a poor guess.

It is high time that those responsible for the present stream of propaganda cease their activities if they have any interest in the future of Wisconsin athletics. The solution to these problems is not to be found in a referendum of manufactured opinion.



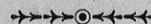
## Pacifism and Wisconsin

THERE has recently been circulated on the campus several petitions favoring the abolishment of compulsory military training in all land grant colleges of the United States. This move is acknowledged a part of a national lobby to secure the passage of one of four bills now pending in Congress, any one of which would wreck the scheme of National Defense adopted by this country in 1921. Wisconsin is at present the only land grant school in the entire country which has not compulsory military training, a thing provided for in the 1923 Legislature.

We believe that military training in colleges and universities is a splendid thing for growing manhood, and hope that the time will never come when this important phase of student life is abolished from the Wisconsin campus.

One of the petitions being circulated is decidedly malicious in its misquotation of certain paragraphs taken from an army training manual, and is absolutely false in its conclusion on the results of the teaching of military training in colleges. It is absolutely without foundation to contend that the thousands of Wisconsin alumni as well as alumni of other educational institutions who are graduates of R. O. T. C. courses are ardent militarists and are seeking war. Yet that is the contention of the leaders of this movement, the majority of whom, by the way, are not residents of Wisconsin but are from eastern sections of the country.

A full discussion of this subject would be too lengthy to state here, but we feel sure (and we say this after having talked to a large number of alumni) that alumni of Wisconsin are not in accord with any such pernicious move to disarm this country as is advocated by this campus group which is acting not on its own initiative, but on that of a group of avowed pacifists in the East.



## This Business of Reunions

ONE of the articles in this issue of the Magazine pertains to the class reunions this coming June. At this time of wintry gales and sub-zero weather the thought of making plans for spending several days on the campus under a blazing June sun may seem not one bit apropos. Not so, however.

There is much to be done between now and June 19 and 20, and the thorough co-operation of all interested alumni is urgently needed to guarantee the success of these annual class homecomings. Without such co-operation from each class the plans developed by the central committee of the association can do naught but fall short of success.



# Recommended BOOKS



Conducted by

MALCOLM L. WILDER

## A Novel of Distinction

*The Deepening Stream*

By Dorothy Canfield

Harcourt, Brace and Co.

Reviewed by Paul M. Fulcher  
Department of English

Dorothy Canfield's *The Deepening Stream* offers several pitfalls to this reviewer. One is that of over-enthusiasm, for I have a strong admiration for Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher both as a novelist and a person. Another comes from the fact that many of the scenes and their emotional atmosphere are familiar to me, and the pleasure of recognition may overwhelm judgment. The third is the danger, in so subtly complex a work, to over-simplify—a danger the author herself strenuously avoids.

On the surface, the story is that of a professor's family, the son, Francis, the two daughters, Matey and Priscilla, their childhood in various American college towns, their adolescence and marriage, their share in the years of the war and in the after-war readjustments, all placed against the illuminating background of contact with a French *bourgeois* family, all pointed toward their varying success in planting their roots in life. To Priscilla comes, mainly, frustration; to Francis, shallow material success and spiritual blunting; to Matey, from whose well of life many of the characters draw strength and solace in time of need, comes as nearly happy an adjustment, as complete a rooting, as a human being can attain.

Even more important, however, than this valuable and thoughtful study of development, is Dorothy Canfield's questioning of the nature of man, his waste of good, his capacity for evil, and the raising of the whole problem of the ethical nature of the universe. Two things bring this problem, these questionings, sharply to Matey's mind: the combination of misunderstanding and love between her parents, and the enigma of mankind in war.

As episode follows episode in an unhurried, measured, yet never retarded pace, one is held more and more not merely by the great vitality of character and the sustained interest in transaction, but by the mastery with which the theme is unfolded and illuminated. The conclusion reached is neither cheaply startling nor easily optimistic. It is not even specifically expressed in words, for Dorothy Canfield, like her heroine, Matey, avoids the "misshapen metaphors" that might fail to do justice to " . . . the might and majesty of the life current that had passed through her." But it is, I think, not straining the author's meaning to find in certain frequently recurring symbols an implication of the solution. The deepening stream from which the novel takes

its title is not only that of Matey's life; it is the flow of our groping, twisted human nature itself. And the field of golden broom in which the three little children are lost at the beginning of the story—each separate plant thorny and with only a poor flower or two, but, when viewed in perspective, a ". . . golden whole . . . miles and miles, of beauty, ever renewed"—seems a parable of man individual and mankind collective.

As this is written, the Pulitzer prizes for the past year have not yet been announced. In my opinion, no novel of the last twelve months so completely merits such distinction as *The Deepening Stream*.



## Small Town Stories

*The Bridal Pond*

By Zona Gale

Alfred A. Knopf. 1930

Reviewed by Russell H. Barker  
Department of English

The most recent volume by Zona Gale, like so many collections of short stories by well known writers, has to justify itself on the basis of three or four of the stories. The rest are negligible. In fact the good ones come so late in the book that not a little patience is required to get to them.

Miss Gale is still most concerned with and best understands the simple, inarticulate people of the small town. It is evident that in the course of her own life at Portage, Wisconsin, she has studied the community very eagerly and that out of her experience has come a rich fund of homely details to call upon in picturing her characters and their surroundings. From this study she has also acquired a real feeling for small town idiomatic speech. This feature of her writing is the more obvious because when she turns to the poverty stricken city dweller or deals with characters of foreign stock, their speech has an uncertain, artificial note.

The less effective stories in this group usually lack conviction because of complexity of plot structure. Seldom does Miss Gale succeed in fusing very striking and unusual incidents with the penetrating study of character of which she is capable. *Bridal Pond*, the title story, which has also appeared as an O. Henry Prize Story, is the most successful one of this type. In it strange coincidences and abnormal psychology are skillfully blended.

*White Bread* and *The Cobweb*, the two best stories in the collection, are simple in structure and deal with very universal and fundamental human emotions. Both are built around a search for values and involve lessons in self sacrifice at the expense of pride. In neither case does the story seem to be told for its moral implications



but rather because of the light the particular struggles throw upon the characters of the individual characters concerned. In the one story the secret recipe for white bread which Jane Mellish has guarded all her life and in the other the pride which Kate Bard takes in her house keeping abilities have each become a dominant symbol in the lives of the two women. For each of them the time comes when the symbol has to be sacrificed, and in the struggle which the sacrifice involves the souls of these two very ordinary women are revealed to the reader as truly as though love, death, honor, destruction, or any of the most heroic passions had been involved. Because these two characters achieve a reality that no others in the book approach, one wishes that more such figures had emerged from its pages.



## Cinematic Morality

*The Water Gipsies*

By A. P. Herbert

Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1930

Reviewed by Malcolm L. Wilder  
Department of English

1930 was within two days of being gone, when I happened on the novel that to me seems the most memorable of the entire year. And this is it.

If you happen to know Mr. Herbert's reputation as a humorist—he has long been a prominent member of the staff of *Punch*, English humorous weekly—don't let that mislead you into assuming *Water Gipsies* is nonsense, or any sort of attempt at sheer humour. Far from it. It contains humour, yes; but so do the lives of most of us, if seen from certain points of view—seldom our own. And the lives of the characters of this book, all but one of them members of the English lower middle class, canal boatmen, a housemaid, a credulous superstitious old musician in a movie palace, who regularly loses his money on the horses, a tavern-owning widow, these lives are anything but funny to the lovers of them.

The central woman character, Jane, is a pretty housemaid, daughter of the incorrigible hopeful gambler. She and her sister, Lily, never miss a movie, never fail to read the *Sunday Gazette*; from these sources they learn what life is, what romance is. They learn that virtue is always rewarded, and that a handsome and daring hero invariably rescues the charming heroine from something "worse than death," then marries her. But Jane never quite succeeds in making life fit the pictures. She has two admirers, Fred, the stolid, monosyllabic, boatman; and Ernest, Socialistic reformer, who talked widely of the millenium. But Jane chooses to fall in love out of her social sphere, with a young artist. She constantly thinks in terms of the movie captions. When the artist quite casually asks her to sit for him, there flashes through her brain "Lured to the Haunts of Bohemia, Estelle Falls in with Bad Company." However, she sits; and is disappointed that nothing happens.

The plot, while not exciting, seems as real as life. Each of the four or five chief characters have just the necessary relationships with the others to make their actions seem natural and inevitable. The descriptions of life as it is lived by a large mass of society, of the rivalries on the canals, of the excitement attending the skittle match, are the things that make the book vivid, un-

usual, faithful. If you like to read of human beings to whom you can feel tolerantly superior, yet recognizing that the author, at least, is not sure just how very different they are from yourself, this will prove a highly enjoyable book for several winter evenings.



## A Reflective Adventurer

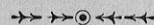
*The Lives of a Bengal Lancer*

By F. Yeats Brown

The Viking Press. New York: 1930

Reviewed by Macklin Thomas  
Department of English

This unusual autobiographical piece deals with two kinds of adventure—those of body and spirit. The author, a major in the English army, relates a series of episodes from his early life of training, fighting, and hunting, mainly on the northwest Indian border, mentions the beginning of an interest in Brahminic culture, describes his career as an air observer of the Arabian campaign early in the World War and his subsequent captivity in a Turkish prison, and concludes with a return to India. The physical adventures as such are exciting, though not always remarkable, and are told in a quick, visual style of photographic brevity. If anything, these sketches err on the side of incompleteness; they seem to have been selected from an excess of material and are consistently understated. Commenting on this part of his story, the author is of the opinion that English army affairs in India have gone for the worse partly because of a general mechanization of the system, which in other days was much more personal—a likely enough conclusion. But the other part of the story, the account of his acquaintance with the culture of Yogi, is the more interesting. Here he supplies in an amazing degree what stories of Indian adventure usually lack—an essential understanding of the scene, an internal point of view. During the account of his first skeptical interest, through his interviews with philosophical magicians—some of which sound at first like sheerest *abracadabra*, up to the point of his actual initiation in the mystery, he holds the reader with an entire conviction of his intelligent sincerity, of having actually penetrated, in a soberly critical mood, and personally known what to the ordinary observer, however keen, must remain unknown. This achievement makes the book a curious and eminently readable one.



## Thousands Dedicate the New Field House

(Continued from page 1/8)

his graduation in 1917, was an all-Western star, captain in his last year, and a high scoring record-holder.

A smoker held following the game, in the Memorial Union, attracted a number of other former Wisconsin stars, including "Shorty" Barr, quarterback in 1920 and 1921; "Bill" Juneau, who played with the Badgers in the nineties, and was coach of the championship basketball team in 1912; "Hal" Rebholz, former star fullback; "Slam" Anderson, "Slim" Lewis, "Arch" Richards, and Arlie Mucks.



# No-Credit Courses



by

Sam Steinman, '31

**R**ICHARD Orton, '30, Phi Kappa Tau, is the new president of the Interfraternity Council, which is now made up of house presidents as a result of the recent revision. Part of the program of the new body will be an effort to establish cooperative buying.



The Memorial Union was the scene of the Edgar Appleby-Ray Fessenden, National amateur 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament during December. Appleby won, 900-492. The Union will be the scene of the western tournament in February.



The Wisconsin Women's Self-Government Association will not join the national group of women's organizers as the result of a report by Miss Lee Fairchild Bacon, executive adviser, who attended the national meeting at New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, N. J. One of the chief reasons for Miss Bacon's opposition was that "most of the colleges are small eastern girls' schools."



Wisconsin students went in for charity in a big way this winter. The second annual campus goodwill chest campaign, sponsored by all student organizations, netted more than \$1,200. Half of this sum was raised at the special charity ball in the Memorial Union. Articles from the lost and found department were auctioned to the highest bidder by J. Robert De Haven, '29, Theta Chi, and David Willock, '31, Phi Kappa Psi, Haresfoot comedy team.



Prom committees still flourish in their oldtime grandeur. Robert Bassett, '32, Prom King, has named 80 juniors to 23 committees.



The Christmas spirit prevailed upon the campus. Einar Daniels, '32, Christmas festival chairman, provided a tree 22 feet tall for the hill. This was illuminated every night during the pre-holiday season. Five Christmas trees were scattered through the Memorial Union. And two capacity audiences were entertained at the annual Christmas festival in Music Hall.

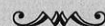


After a promising start, the Wisconsin debate teams have faltered. Two early victories were registered over Beloit, but the following week, both the negative and affirmative teams were forced to take second place to Minnesota and Iowa, respectively. The question for the first semester is: "Resolved: that the several states should enact legislation providing for compulsory unemployment insurance."



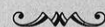
Who said that fraternities and sororities are interested only in social and athletic events? Forty groups entered the Wisconsin Players one-act play contest, which was won by Sigma Kappa sorority. Second and third went to Phi Kappa Tau and Alpha Phi, respectively. The

prize for the best actor in the tournament went to Frank Huston, '33, Phi Delta Theta. Ruth Mundt, '32, Alpha Phi, was chosen the best actress. Evelyn Walters, '31, who directed the Sigma Kappa play, won the prize for directorial work. Another contest of similar type was the intramural discussion contest. Out of a maze of unaffiliated and professional groups, a social fraternity and a social sorority emerged victorious. Phi Gamma Delta was the fraternity and Phi Mu, the sorority. They will argue the topic "Can Students Govern Themselves?" for the all-university championship this month.

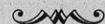


Joseph I. Edelstein, '31, Milwaukee, will edit the annual Sigma Delta Chi Prom issue of the Daily Cardinal. The chairman of the Gridiron banquet, annual men's roastfest, will be O. Fred Wittner, '31, Brooklyn, N. Y. They were recently elected by the journalism fraternity.

The Arden Club is sponsoring a contest for student poetical satires in an effort to uncover new talent on the campus. As the announcement goes: "Any contemporary phenomenon may be the subject-matter of the satire."



Students of the university joined with those of other lands in the observance of the centenary of the 100th anniversary of the death of Simon Bolivar, South American liberator. Prof. Isaac Cox of Northwestern University delivered a lecture in Bascom Theater as part of a program which included Spanish songs, dances, and skits. WHA, university radio, also carried a Bolivar program.



Has the Y. M. C. A. the Christian right to bring suit against a student to collect an outstanding debt? This is the question which was raised by a Madison newspaper when C. V. Hibbard, '00, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., brought suit against Ralph Lechause, a student in the medical school, in an effort to collect a two-year-old debt of \$118. The newspaper, in an editorial, said that the Y. M. C. A. was taking the wrong attitude.



Despite all the talk about students and hard liquor, the Memorial Union succeeded in rounding up the various students who participate in the various activities of the Memorial Union for a Christmas get-together party, where tea was the only beverage. The story books do exaggerate things just a bit.



The annual Christmas epidemic rumor of 1930 was that there were 100 cases of scarlet fever raging within the confines of various rooming houses. Perhaps the originators of the rumor had in mind the flu epidemic of 1928 when classes were dismissed several days early.



# While the CLOCK strikes the hour



**La Follette Questions The Budget** What may or may not be an indication of the recently elected governor's attitude towards the University, was revealed in an interview between Governor-elect La Follette and President Frank in the early part of December.

From the questions asked by La Follette, one is led to believe that any requests for increased appropriations for the University in the coming legislature will be met with stern opposition by the Progressive faction.

The entire affair was given considerable space by the local newspapers, as might be expected, but it is rather difficult to see how a person who has attended the University and been a member of its faculty for several years could be so nearsighted as to not realize the needs of the school.

The College of Agriculture came in for a severe criticism because of its decreased enrollment and increased expenditures. Much of the money has been used for very profitable research, however, as well as widespread extension work. The business office, the so-called "cake-eaters," and the actual service rendered by the University were also under fire.

As was stated before, it remains to be seen whether this barrage of questions by La Follette was an indication of his attitude toward the University or merely a means of informing himself more fully as to some of the details of its work and the coming budget request.



**One-Fifth of Students Are Self-Supporting** Nearly one-fifth of the students at the University of Wisconsin are wholly self-supporting according to statistics compiled by the university statistician.

In this group, which totals 1890, there are 1,450 men and 440 women. Graduate students, the smallest single classification in the university, have the largest number dependent solely upon themselves for their finances. Many of these graduates, however, hold part-time jobs on the university staff.

On cards which the students are asked to fill out when registering there are four classifications into which they may fit themselves. They are "wholly self-supporting, over half self-supporting, less than half self-supporting, and not at all self-supporting."

The total number answering the questions was 8,501. Of these, 3,524 said they were not at all self-supporting. The remaining 5,000 said they were contributing financially to their own education.

According to the figures given, 1,013 men and 254 women said they were over half self-supporting. This class totaled 1,267. The "less than half self-supporting" group included 1,433 men and 387 women for an 1,820 total.

It is interesting to note that there are nearly the same number of men in the university who are wholly self-supporting as there are men who do nothing financially to further their education. The total number of men who must furnish financial subsistence is 3,896.

**Seek Another Raise in Tuition Fees** Assemblyman John Grobschmidt, South Milwaukee, announced recently that for research funds received by the University of Wisconsin from foundations such as the general education board, a Rockefeller institution, he would substitute a higher non-resident tuition fee at the university or surtax large incomes. Of the two methods, he said, he prefers the former.

"I shall introduce a bill in the legislature against acceptance by the university of funds from these foundations, but it is not my thought to build a wall around the university by cutting out research work," he said. "We ought to keep our publicly supported university free from outside influences as a matter of sound policy."

"We have discovered in text books the propaganda of the waterpower and utility interests and we cannot be too careful about accepting funds which may have strings tied to them, although it might be a little difficult to see the strings."

"The present non-resident tuition fee of \$200 is little enough, and could be raised another \$100 by the next legislature and it could be raised again in the future if that seemed necessary. This money could be used for research instead of looking to outside organizations for money."

Personally, we wonder if Mr. Grobschmidt isn't taking too many things for granted.



**Revise Commencement Exercises** The class of 1931 will be greeted by a revised ceremony when it holds its commencement exercises in the new field house instead of the Camp Randall Stadium which has been the site in previous years.

The committee on public functions under the guidance of Prof. Henry L. Ewbank, of the speech department, chairman of the committee started to work on the new plans at the first committee meeting held recently.

The committee will consider shortening the ceremony and it is believed probable that the students will play some part in the exercises this year. Both Prof. Ewbank and Orrin Evans, president of the senior class, refused to make any statement regarding the tentative plans.



**Journalism Becoming More Popular** With 666 students enrolled in the 10 classes in journalism, exclusive of the 69 additional ones in advertising classes, the school of journalism has more students than ever before in its 26 years' history. There are 371 students in the four classes while there are 14 graduate students who are candidates for the degree of master of arts or of doctor of philosophy. The graduating class in June will be the largest to leave the school of journalism.

Thirty of the members of journalism faculties in other schools and departments have taken their bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree at Wisconsin, according to the directory of the American Association of



Teachers of Journalism just issued by Prof. H. H. Herbert, director of the school of journalism at the University of Oklahoma.

The colleges and universities in which Wisconsin journalism graduates are now teaching journalism include the state universities of Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana, Wyoming, Idaho, South Dakota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Florida, Georgia, Iowa State College, Temple University, Baylor College for Women, Coe College, and Ohio Wesleyan University.

**Wisconsin Eighth in Enrollment** According to the annual study made by Raymond Walters, dean of Swarthmore college, attendance at American colleges and universities showed an upward trend this year, approximating the percentage increase of post-war period. The report of Dean Walters was recently published in *School and Society*.

Wisconsin ranks eighth in full-time students and second in the number of co-eds enrolled in colleges. The American Council on Education reports show a grand total for Nov. 1, of 578,671 full time students, an increase of 3½ per cent over Nov. 1, 1929. Sixty per cent of these schools had more students this year than last.

The figures on full time attendance, estimated on a survey of 25 of the largest universities, show Illinois ranks third with 12,700, Minnesota fourth with 12,490, Michigan seventh with 9,431, Wisconsin eighth with 9,401, Northwestern 13th with 6,184, and Chicago 17th with 5,679.

Considering women undergraduates in coeducational universities, the size order of the five largest groups is California 5,724, Wisconsin 2,043, Minnesota, 1,995, Illinois 1,889, and Michigan 1,515.

**Union to Sponsor Forensics** Another step toward increased forensic activity at the university is seen in the appointment of a forum committee by the Memorial Union council.

Betsy Owen, '32, women's representative on the council, was appointed chairman of the new committee which plans not only to sponsor student forensics as a medium of developing student expression, but also hopes to bring leading speakers and debaters on public issues to the campus.

"The Union is entering the forensic field in cooperation with the speech department and the forensic board as the natural center for student discussion and debate," Betsy Owen stated. "In addition there is a historical background for the Union's interest in debating in the fact that the first union established was formed at Cambridge University in 1850 to be a 'union' of debating societies. The unions in England are still used largely as debating centers."

Pres. Glenn Frank will be asked to preside at the first discussion group which will be held in the Memorial Union in February to discuss the subject of the recently completed intramural contests, "Can Students Govern Themselves?"

**Societies Face Serious Problem** "Sorority houses show 14 per cent of their space vacant, fraternities 24 per cent unoccupied," according to a report of Scott H. Goodnight, dean of men, following the completion of the annual inspection of the physical condition of all fra-

ternity, sorority, and special interest houses made jointly by the office of the dean of men and an inspector from the Madison Fire department.

"This situation presents a serious problem which the fraternities and sororities should make every effort to solve," according to the report to the president and board of regents.

Only 84.2 per cent of the total space in women's houses and dormitories, sororities, and fraternities is occupied, the report reveals. Of the total capacity for 3,252 persons, room is occupied by only 2,741 persons. Women's houses and dormitories have 971 occupants of a total capacity of 1,021, or are 91.5 per cent occupied; sororities with 565 residents of capacity space for 653 are 86.5 per cent occupied; and fraternities with 1,205 occupants and room for 1,578, are only 76.3 per cent occupied.

Women's houses in general are reported in better condition than men's houses. Most of the women's houses are rated in class A, only four out of the 41 falling below that rating. Three fraternities fall below the B rating, an improvement over the six listed in the class last year

**May Open University In August** The possibility that the University of Wisconsin may convene late in August and finish the first semester before the Christmas holidays, was expressed by Prof. C. A. Smith, chairman of the faculty in a recent interview.

Prof. Smith admitted that the plan had been among the subjects of conversation in the two earlier meetings of the committee on Rooms and Time-Table, but stated that as yet the committee has no recommendations to make.

In the event that the plan is adopted, the classes would begin late in August. They would continue through until Christmas, at which time the first semester would be over. Following the holidays the second semester would be started, and this in turn would let out earlier in the spring, in May in fact.

In case the committee decided to recommend the adoption of this plan, then the plan will be drafted in recommended form and sent to the faculty for discussion. If acted upon favorably by the faculty members, it will then be presented to the board of regents at one of its semi-annual meetings.

The plan is at present working in California, where it is meeting with more than ordinary success. It is doubtful whether, in the opinion of Mr. Smith, the weather conditions of Wisconsin would lend themselves to the matter as well as those of California have.

**Suggests Abolishing Eligibility Requirements** Urging abolition of the minimum grade as a measure of whether an athlete should be allowed to participate in a school sport, Prof. C. E. Ragsdale, of the Psychology Department suggested as the only test of eligibility the effort the student makes to profit from his school work. Prof. Ragsdale spoke to Wisconsin city school superintendents, who met jointly with other schoolmen's groups in the Memorial Union Building last month.

"Though some athletes rate high both in physical and mental skill," Prof. Ragsdale said, "the correlation between physical and mental is low in reality, and many athletes lack aptitude in academic subjects."

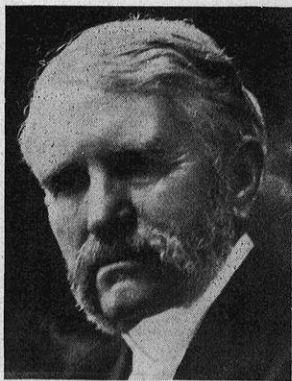
(Continued on page 172)



# Badgers *You should know*

## Law School Alumni Plan Fund With Which to Honor Burr W. Jones

**BURR W. JONES**, '70, LL. B., '71, M. A., '74, LL. D., '16, who was an outstanding orator on the campus in the late sixties and whose splendid argumentative powers made him one of the leading lawyers in the state and who was an associate Justice of the State Supreme Court for five years, is to be honored by alumni of the law school. Funds are now being raised for the execution of a bust of Mr. Jones which will be placed in the Law Building.



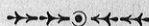
"IDEAL LAWYER"

A. W. Kopp, '00, chairman of the committee in charge of the fund raising, gave the essence of the motivating force behind this move when he made the following statement: "Mr. Jones is a type of man whom we all admire. His career as professor, lawyer, judge and friend has aroused such universal admiration that we will feel we will not only be honoring him, but ourselves and our law school by securing and presenting

this bust of him."

Prof. Oliver S. Rundell, acting dean of the law school, characterized Mr. Jones as "so typically the ideal lawyer that a bust of him would not only be a suitable tribute to him but would also, in a sense, symbolize the purpose of the law school."

Besides his legal work, Mr. Jones has long been active in state politics. He was a member of the 48th Congress and a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1896, the famous "gold standard" convention of that year. He was also a member of the law school faculty from 1885 to 1915.



## Ag School Journalists Making Splendid Records in Other Schools

**T**HAT Wisconsin graduates mold the form in which vital news is disseminated from agricultural colleges from coast to coast is seen in the large number of agricultural editors who received their training at Wisconsin, and who are engaged in college work the country over.

Andrew W. Hopkins, himself a graduate of the University with a degree of B. L., received in '03, is head of the department of agricultural journalism at the University from which no less than ten students have gone to direct the journalistic work in almost as many land

grant colleges and universities. Chas. D. Byrne, B. S. A., '22, M. S., '23, is head of the department of journalism at Oregon Agricultural College. C. E. Trout, M. S., '24, is agricultural editor at Oklahoma Agricultural

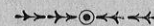


PROF. SUMNER

and Mechanical College and head of the department of journalism. His assistant editor is Carl Rott, Ag School, '24, B. S. A., '26, M. S., '28. Tracy W. Johnson, '24, M. S., '25, is associate editor at North Dakota Agricultural College. Edwin H. Rohrbeck, B. S. A., '24, M. S., '28, is extension editor at Pennsylvania State College. Grunow E. Oleson, Ag School, '23, B. S. A., '25, M. S., '26, is extension editor at Massachusetts Agricultural College. Gerald Jenny, B. S. A., '24, M. S., '26, is agricultural editor at West Virginia University. L. L. Longsdorf, '25, M. S., '26, is extension editor and radio program director at Kansas State Agricultural College. Van Rensselaer Sill, M. S., '28, is assistant agricultural editor at Ohio State University. W. C. Schnopp, ex '28 (summer session), is extension editor at West Virginia University.

"This is a surprisingly long list," says W. A. Sumner, associate professor of agricultural journalism at Wisconsin, "considering the fact that the first of these graduates dates back less than ten years. We had requests for five or six more the past year, but have not had majors for the purpose."

Duties of these agricultural editors include the editing of research and popular bulletins for their respective agricultural experiment stations and extension divisions, teaching of agricultural journalism, preparation and release of news matter concerning the work of their institution as well as the agricultural development taking place throughout the state, directing of publicity campaigns, and supervision of farm radio programs.



## Calculus Made Easy

**L**ONG years of watching men under him struggle with the intricacies of calculus in various phases of engineering design and research set John M. Barr, '99, to wondering if there were not some mechanical means of simplifying their tasks.

Three and a half years ago he began working on an idea that promised to accomplish that purpose. A few weeks ago he exhibited three odd-shaped flat pieces of celuloid which, he says, will eliminate the long, wearisome toil of reducing curves to equations which form



the basis of analysis of the information contained in the curves.

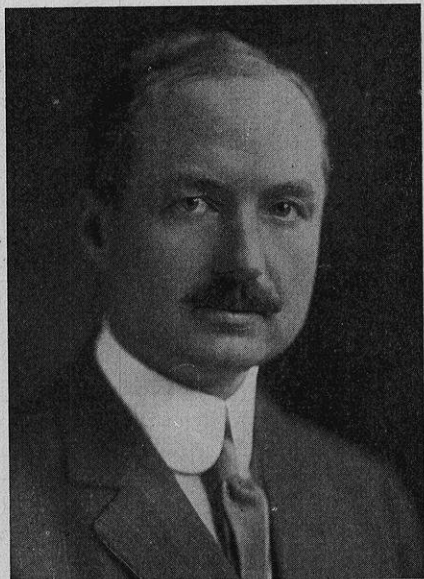
He expects his instruments known as an integrator, differentiator and Simpson's rule to make it possible for the average draftsman, or even a high school boy, to perform mechanically, integrations and differentiations that ordinarily must be left to the comparatively few skilled workers in calculus.



## A Master Mind in Steel Plants

**M**OST all of us have at sometime or other have been awe struck with the immensity of the steel mills in the vicinity of Chicago, Pittsburgh, and other steel centers. The great furnaces, casting their fiery glow high into the heavens, have intrigued us as we drove past them. How many of us have considered what master mind was responsible for the building of these gigantic furnaces and intricate rolling machines?

A Wisconsin graduate, George S. Thorpe, '91, is one of the men who decides where and how these great



STEEL PLANTS HIS HOBBY

plants shall be built. Following graduation, Mr. Thorpe worked in various mills, designing one for an independent steel company near Pittsburgh, until 1905 when he was called to Chicago to assume his present position as vice-president of the Illinois Steel Company in charge of the building of their mammoth Gary, Ind., plant.

To one who knows nothing about engineering, and by virtue of his position this must also hold true for those who are engineers, this ability of Mr. Thorpe is truly remarkable. Any man who can be shown an area of barren ground and be told to build a steel mill on it consisting of not only one building, but many, including the furnaces and all of the other necessary component parts, must know his chosen profession pretty well. That type of man is Mr. Thorpe, and we have a feeling that his former engineering professors are quite proud of him. At least an article praising his work appeared in a recent issue of the Wisconsin Engineer, the official magazine of the engineering college.

## Graduate Student Selected Rhodes Scholar for the Coming Fall Term

**O**NCE again the University has been accorded the honor of sending one of its students to Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar. This time the recipient of the honor is Van L. Johnson, '30, who is now taking graduate work in Humanities. He will enter the English university this coming fall.

Johnson has been active throughout his university career in extra-curricular activities. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Eta Sigma, and Phi Kappa Phi. Last year he was chairman of the student election board and a member of the student committee for revision of the curriculum. He is at present a fellow in Botkin house at Tripp hall.

Johnson was the only Wisconsin candidate at the Great Lakes convention held Dec. 13 in Chicago among the eleven representatives of the six states in the region. He was chosen as one of the four picked from this group to receive the recommendation to the Rhodes trustees.

The elections this year were conducted under a new plan, providing competition in every state instead of in only two thirds of the states as heretofore. The country was divided into eight districts of six states each. Each state was allowed to recommend its two best men to the district committee, and from the 12 men so nominated the committee chose, without regard to state lines, the four who seemed to them best qualified.

A Rhodes scholarship may be held for three years, and the stipend is fixed at about \$2,000 per year.



## Directors Hold Special Meeting

**A**SPECIAL meeting of the Board of Directors was held in Milwaukee at the Milwaukee Athletic Club on January 10. President Asa Briggs, '85, of St. Paul, Minnesota presided.

The following resolution was passed by those present:

"Resolved, that the president of the Alumni Association request the Athletic Council to meet with either the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association or with a committee to be appointed by him; which ever he determines upon and that such joint meeting should be held for the purpose of considering the athletic conditions and policies of the University, as discussed at the meeting of the Board of Directors held January 10th."

Members present at the meeting were: Walter Alexander, '97, F. H. Clausen, '97, Loyal Durand, '91, F. H. Elwell, '08, Lynn S. Pease, '86, Mrs. C. R. Carpenter, '88, Mrs. Sam T. Swansen, '98, B. E. McCormick, '04, L. F. Graber, '10, Earl Vits, '14, Charles L. Byron, '08, Ralph E. Balliette, '23, John S. Lord, '04, J. B. Cardiff, '18, Myron Harshaw, '12, Harry C. Marks, '13, Basil I. Peterson, '12, Ernst von Briesen, '00, John McCarter, '30, L. F. Van Hagan, '04, J. P. Riordan, '98, and Miss Marjorie Mueller, '26.



Alumni and students were very much agog recently when it was learned that Carl Russell Fish was considering an offer from a school in the far west. Carl Russell's devotion to Wisconsin plus an increase of salary kept him at Wisconsin.



# This and That ABOUT THE FACULTY

PROFESSOR and Mrs. Carl Russell Fish will sail in February for an European trip which will last until the beginning of the school year in September. They will go first to Italy, and then to England, studying in both countries. Prof. Fish will do historical research and Mrs. Fish will study singing in Italy and London.



PROF. ALBERICH BLANCO, formerly an instructor in the Spanish department, has achieved one of the most hazardous Atlantic ocean crossings ever undertaken in a small boat, only 37 feet long and having but three sails, Professor Blanco with his wife and small daughter, Evalu, crossed the ocean and landed at Vallcara, a sea-coast town in Spain, as calm and unruffled as if he had accomplished nothing more than a row across Lake Mendota.

Crowds swarmed the streets of Vallcara to welcome Senor Blanco, who had been absent from Spain for 22 years. Despite the honors showered upon him by the royal family and high officials, Senor Blanco remained humble and said little about the crossing. He spoke of the trip as dangerous at first and then monotonous.

Professor Blanco, now a citizen of this country, hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the boat as he drew near land. Later the flag of Spain was raised beside the American flag.

After leaving the University of Wisconsin, Professor Blanco went to the University of Iowa.



Thirteen members of the university faculty, in February, will resume their duties after a semester's leave, and 23 others will either begin or continue their vacations. Two department heads will return, Prof. Edward Kremers, director of the course in pharmacy, and Prof. R. A. Moore, chairman of the agronomy department.

Most of the faculty members who will not be here next semester will spend the time in study in other places. Prof. Philo M. Buck, chairman of the department of comparative literature, is continuing his foreign study in England, France, and Italy. He will later carry on some research in India. Prof. Bayard Q. Morgan, chairman of the department of German, is studying in the London Museum, while Prof. Pittman B. Potter, department of political science, is at Geneva, Switzerland.



PROF. ROE

Professors who have been granted leaves for the second semester include R. H. Whitbeck, geographer, F. W. Roe, department of English, and Carl Russell Fish.

Profs. P. A. Rauschenbush and J. B. Overton, and assistant professors Lewis H. Kessler, R. B. Mitchell,

Mary S. Reynolds, Samuel G. Rogers, J. L. Sellers, and W. R. Sharp will return.



"HITCH"

THE signal honor of being elected chairman of the Big Ten Wrestling Coaches Association has been given for the second time to George Hitchcock, Badger coach, who was chosen at the Chicago convention recently. "Hitch," the grand old man of Wisconsin mat activities, has hopes for a conference championship this year, and is sponsoring an all-university meet at the present time to acquire some varsity reserves and impregnate the Badgers in a contending position.



PROF. C. K. LIETH of the geology department is one of the 55 prominent Americans recently appointed by Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson to membership on the National Council for Intellectual Cooperation.

Heading the group is Ray Lyman Wilbur, former president of Stanford University and present secretary of the interior. The group will make up the representation of the United States in the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation which is in the process of formation.

The purpose of the institute is to mobilize the intelligence and culture of the Americas by organizing in each of the 21 republics a national council.

These councils will promote such policies as the interchange of students and research workers, the removal of prejudiced statements from geographies and histories, making available to everyone information on the resources of each country, fixing the monuments and remains of early American civilization, and the establishment of museums for educational and historical exhibitions.



GREATER income tax deductions for dependents and allowance of deductions for doctor bills were advocated by Harold M. Groves, professor of economy at the University of Wisconsin and assemblyman-elect from Dane County, before an accountants' meeting in Madison recently.

"Doctor bills are in the nature of incidental losses, most of which are now deductible," said Groves who will introduce a new tax bill in the 1931 legislature. "If the rich man can deduct a loss on the stock exchange, why shouldn't a poor man be allowed a deduction for the loss incurred when he has to maintain his wife six months in the hospital?"



# With the BADGER CLUBS

*S*it together, listen together,  
sing together, eat together,  
and you'll work together.

## Kahlenberg Talks To Racine Club

DEANS on campuses of average American universities are taking too much power into the office because of its long tenure, Prof. Louis Kahlenberg, member of the chemistry faculty of the University, charged at a meeting of the Racine-Wisconsin Alumni Club, at Meadowbrook Country club on December 9. He suggested that no dean's term in office should exceed two years.

Prompted by the present litigation between President Glenn Frank, of the University of Wisconsin and Deans Goodnight and Nardin, Professor Kahlenberg said the office generally is of such long tenure that the incumbents often take on the position of "monarchs of all they survey."

He suggested even salaries of professors and teachers are often regulated by the dean of men, and the dean of women on the average university campus.

Speaking on another problem of the university, Prof. Kahlenberg declared the American college seeks to fit the student to the courses rather than the courses to the student.

"Universities fail to consider the student's native gifts and abilities," he declared, stressing the fact that specific abilities may be inherited, and urging that something must be done along educational lines in this respect.

"Teaching is done best when the student is interested, and it is the duty of the teacher to first arouse interest and then to satisfy that interest. The great thing to do is to get the students to think, and the thing universities are now doing is to get the students to remember. Education today resolves itself into getting credits for graduation," he emphasized.

The next meeting of the Racine Club will be held Feb. 3, when Major Tom Fox, of the R. O. T. C. will speak on the "Lost Battalion," as well as on current issues at the University.



## Southern California Alumnae Club Hear Talk on Russian Conditions

THE November luncheon meeting was held on November 15, 1930 at the Tea Room of Mrs. Van Nostrand, who is a graduate of Wisconsin Home Economics Course.

After lunch, a business meeting was held with the President, Mrs. R. D. Samuels presiding. Following which, Mrs. Adams, a graduate of Stanford University, spoke on political and social conditions in Russia, and Mrs. Martha Buell Slichter presented some high lights on recent developments at the University of Wisconsin. There were twenty-two members present.

The meeting then adjourned until the third Saturday in January.

HELEN S. NIELSON,  
Corresponding Secretary

## Schenectady, N. Y., Engineers Listen In On Purdue-Badger Football Game

THE Wisconsin Club of Schenectady began its 1930-31 season with a luncheon meeting on December 1st. The club is largely composed of engineering alumni associated with the General Electric Company, and has been more or less active over a long period of years. During the last year under the guidance of Roy De W. Jordan, '27, as chairman, the club met regularly for a luncheon meeting on the first Monday of each month. Occasionally a short talk by an alumnus featured the meeting, but for the most part they were given over to the making of new acquaintances and the renewal of old friendships.

In addition to the regular luncheons several special meetings were held, a dinner and bridge-luncheon at the Edison Country Club in March, and in June a family picnic at Saratoga Lake. At a special luncheon in July the group welcomed Professors "Jimmy" Watson and D. W. Nelson of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Departments, who related recent campus events. On the afternoon of the Purdue game, October 25th, the Wisconsin Alumni joined the Purdue Alumni in leasing a wire to get play by play returns.

The Schenectady alumni club anticipates another season of activity and would be pleased to get in touch with any alumni in the Schenectady-Albany district who are at present not on the membership list.

B. RICHARD TEARE, JR.,  
Chairman



## Minneapolis Club Elects Officers

THE Minneapolis Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin has elected the following officers for the fiscal year 1930-1931: Al Kessenich, President; Oscar Gaarden, Vice-President; Milo Evans, Vice-President; E. M. Zwickel, Secretary; W. S. MacFadden, Treasurer.

Preparations are being made for the meeting on Founders' Day, as well as several other special events.



## Minneapolis Alumnae Cancel Meeting

THE December meeting of the Minneapolis-Wisconsin Alumnae Club to have been in the form of a Christmas party on December 17 at the home of the president, Mrs. H. O. Frohbach, was called off on account of the death of one of the members, Mrs. Walter Leary (Majel Buckstaff) on December 16.

AGNES R. BACHE-WIIG,  
Secretary



# W I T H Badger T H E Sports

## Hal Smith Elected Captain Of the 1931 Football Team

TO LEAD the 1931 varsity football team is the honor accorded Harold Smith, '32, of Freeport, Ill. The election took place at the football banquet on December 12.

While at Freeport, Smith played for three years as regular guard and was captain in his senior year. Coming to the university, he soon occupied a regular tackle berth on the freshman squad. Last year his doggedness in the face of rather painful injuries won him the respect of his team mates and of the spectators. This past season, Hal opened the year in his usual style, that of incurring some injury on the first day of practice. Such things don't bother him, however, and he boosted his playing ability several notches before the season was over. Next year should see him placed on several all-conference teams or better.



CAPTAIN-ELECT

Football is Smith's only sport. He enjoys all of the others, but feels that by concentrating on one he can better himself. He is an excellent student, despite the fact that he has had to work his way through school and spends much of his time at the lunch room where he works in the mornings and evenings.

Incidentally, Smith is the fourth lineman in four years to be elected captain. Not since Toad Crofoot lead his team in 1927 has there been a backfield man in the leader's shoes. Wagner, Parks, Gantenbein, and Smith are the four captains.



## Chicago Games To Be Played At Chicago For Next Six Years

FOR the next six years Wisconsin will play its final football game of the Big Ten season with Chicago at Chicago, A. A. Stagg, Maroon director of athletics and football coach announced after the annual coaches meeting in Chicago.

The agreement to play the Maroons at Chicago is partly due to the fact that more money will be raised for the Badger field house by playing in the Windy City than by playing at Madison.

Until 1927, Wisconsin has played its last game of the football season at Chicago for six years, but agitation on the part of Madison business men brought about a home-and-home arrangement which brought the Maroons here in 1928 and this year.

The announcement that Wisconsin will play at Chicago will leave Badger fans only two Big Ten games at Madison for the next six years. Usually Wisconsin played three Big Ten games here one year and two the next, alternating every other year, but with the erection of the field house, Wisconsin's athletic officials feel that the debt on the new structure must be paid as soon as possible and will arrange the football schedule accordingly.



## Track Team Loses Many Stars, Outlook For Coming Season Fair

WITH the obstacle of 13 lost letter men to hurdle, Coach Tom Jones is not too optimistic concerning his indoor track team's chances to repeat their performance of last year when it took first place in the Big Ten indoor conference meet. Some promising sophomores will partially offset the loss, although it is too early to venture an opinion regarding their value to the team.

Captain Glen Benson of the 1930 indoor squad heads the list of men lost by graduation. Levy, a consistent performer in the 440-yard dash, and Milt Diehl, dash man and broadjumper, also received their sheepskins last June.

Johnny Follows, one of the best distance men to represent Wisconsin in a decade, closed his career of intercollegiate competition with the conference meet last May. Steenis, Schultz, Folsom, and Ocock are other distance men who finished their three years of competition.

Edgar Ziese, the Badger's best bet in the hurdle races last season, is the only letter man lost in this department, but his loss will be keenly felt when the season opens. Shoemaker, in the shot put, and Johnny Mayer,



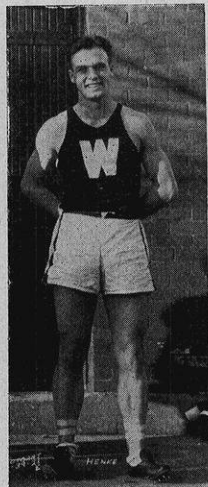
FOLLOWS

in the pole vault, complete the list of letter men lost by graduation.

Walter McGuire, speedy halfback on this year's foot-



ball team, heads the list of sophomore dash men upon whom Coach Jones is counting to plug the gaps in his riddled ranks. Von Eiff, a Milwaukee product, and Redick, a numeral winner of last year's plebe squad, will help Coach Jones solve the problem of rounding out his dash squad. Holdover lettermen from last year's squad include Captain Bill Henke, Davidson, Mihell and Gaffke.



HENKE

The graduation of Diehl leaves Coach Jones with no experienced men to compete in the broad jump. Harold Jones and Rice are the most likely looking candidates for a berth on the broad jumpers' roster. Lovshin, should his leg heal, as expected, can be counted on to strengthen this department.

Ted Shaw, conference boss in the high jump, will be back to defend his laurels. He is almost sure to repeat his record breaking performances of last year, and should

help Coach Jones considerably in his quest for the conference title. Sammy Behr, Murphy, Don McKenna, Donkel, and Peterson, the latter three sophomores, round out what appears to be a well-balanced squad of high jumpers.

Fox and Lunde are the sole men of last year's pole vaulters to return for another year of competition. They will be aided by Lemmer, Fox, and Lovshin, all sophomores, who performed quite creditably on the frosh squad last year.

Another conference king, Sammy Behr, heads the list of shot putters. Frisch, Gnabah, and Simmons, all experienced men, will heave the shot again this season. Greg Kabat, whose sterling line play won all-conference recognition on the gridiron this year, is the best of the new men. As a freshman last year, he frequently heaved the shot well over 40 feet, which is good enough to win a place on any conference squad.

In the distance races, Goldsworthy, and Bassett in the half mile, Thompson, Cortwright Kirk in the mile, and Bertrand and Wohlgemuth in the two-mile runs make up the list of veterans. An excellent cross country runner, Bob Wright, will add considerable strength in the half mile, while his brother, George Wright, also a talented sophomore, is counted on to round out the mile running contingent.



## 1930 Football Receipts Fall Below Those of 1929 Season

TOTAL receipts from this year's football games were approximately \$70,000 less than last year, George Levis, manager of ticket sales, announced after a final accounting.

The net receipts from 1930 are \$203,000, whereas those from 1929 totaled \$273,000. This was expected by the athletic department which estimated that this year's returns would be \$238,000, but even at that the estimate was \$35,000 short.

Nearly all of the other schools in the conference

noticed a decrease in receipts, however. The blame is placed on the present depression, which seemed to hit every school in the Big Ten except Purdue, which just barely made its estimate for the year. Ohio and Illinois showed deficits of nearly \$100,000.

Only one game of the season brought greater receipts than the athletic department had estimated. The Purdue game, which was expected to bring in \$15,000, produced \$23,000.

No other games met the estimate which had been set. The Ohio game was expected to net \$60,000 but only furnished \$40,000. The Northwestern game was estimated at \$60,000 also, but failed by \$2,000 of making the quota. The estimate for the Minnesota game was \$40,000, but all that the department got was \$28,000.



## Ernie Lusby Selected as the Most Valuable Player on Squad

"ERNE" Lusby was judged the most valuable player on the 1930 Wisconsin football team by his teammates who nominated him as the Badger candidate for The Chicago Tribune's most valuable player award, which was won by Wesley Fesler of Ohio State. Coach Thistlethwaite heartily endorsed the choice.

"Lusby is one of the finest athletes whom it has been my privilege to coach. He has an ideal temperament for the game, and is perhaps, the easiest player I have ever had to handle. He is always cool, level-headed and unflurried in a game, no matter what may occur. Ernie Lusby is essentially a competitor who rises to his finest heights of achievement when the going is hardest. His team spirit is perfect and he always made a distinct and valuable contribution to team morale," Thistlethwaite said.



MOST VALUABLE

Lusby starred at Hyde Park high school for two years after coming from Louisville, Ky., to Chicago. He has been a Wisconsin regular for three years; his first two years he played at a halfback post, but this fall he was shifted to fullback to strengthen the backfield.

As a punter no Badger back could outclass him. In the Northwestern game he gave an excellent exhibition of booting which kept the Badgers in the running even after the Wildcats flashed their superior power.

Easily the best passer on the squad, he was accurate at all times and never threw the ball away when he couldn't find a receiver. He played sensational ball at the safety post, where he never muffed a punt.

Milo Lubratovich, the great "haba haba" tackle, and Captain Milt Gantenbein were the two other players who deserved consideration for the trophy. Milo showed himself to be of all-American caliber in every game this fall both in point of ability and spirit.



# In the ALUMNI World

'70 Burr W. JONES was the principal speaker at the annual fall forensic banquet held in the Memorial Union on October 29. He discussed current problems in connection with the value of debate and speech in the modern age.

'79 Belle CASE LaFollette is living in Washington, D. C., and at the present time is engaged in writing a biography of the late Robert M. LaFollette. She will not be able to attend the inauguration of her son, Philip, as governor of Wisconsin.

'90 Howard BROWN, ever since his graduation, has been with the Southworth company which manufactures writing paper at Mitineague, West Springfield, Mass. The company manufactures exclusively the De Luxe Bonds water-marked by a special process invented by Mr. Brown, which produces a mark of distinction that stands out like shadow engraving. Mr. Brown's home is at 14 Wendoner road, Long Meadow, Mass.

'91 Dr. C. H. STODDARD was elected president of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis association at the annual meeting in Milwaukee in November.

'92 John M. NELSON was returned to congress for the thirteenth time when he was elected from the third district in Wisconsin in the November election.

'93 James C. HAIN is engaged in structural contract work in California. He is living at 15 Oak Knoll Gardens, Pasadena.—Dr. L. W. FALES is tuberculosis specialist at the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Livermore, Calif. Dr. Fales' daughter, Dorothy, was married to Keith de Kalb on September 27.

'95 Zona GALE Breese, Laura CASE Sherry, ex '93, and Thomas DICKINSON, '06, took a prominent part in the Little Theatre conference which was held in Milwaukee on October 29. The Little Theatre movement was organized in 1910 under the direction of Mrs. Breese, Mrs. Sherry, and Mr. Dickinson. During the past twenty-one years, the idea has been adopted throughout the country, but Wisconsin still retains the lead in the movement.

'97 Captain Wallace F. MACGREGOR sailed for South America in November. He will spend three months in southern countries as agent for a combined harvester and thresher company.—A. R. HAGER has sent us a copy of the *North-China Daily News* of October 6. The paper contained a short article on American football games played on October 4 and their results. At the head of the column containing scores was: "Wisconsin 28, Carlton 0." Mr. Hager is with the American-Oriental Finance Corp. in Shanghai.

'98 "Jerry" RIORDAN, agricultural agent for the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association, addressed members of the Saddle and Sirloin club of the University in November.—Dr. William B. FORD is assistant chief of the tuberculosis division of the Milwaukee Health department. He is also an associate professor of medicine at Marquette University, a staff member of two Milwaukee hospitals, and in addition carries on an extensive private practice.

'99 Charles M. BAXTER is a lawyer and food specialist with offices at 824 Joshua Green building, Seattle, Wash. In November he was elected president of the Wisconsin club of Seattle for the fourth term. The purpose of the club is to get and keep all former residents of Wisconsin in touch with one another.

There are about 6,000 in Seattle and many in other cities of the state.

'02 Oliver B. KOHL has been sales manager of the Superior Water, Light and Power company for the past four years. Before going to Superior Mr. Kohl worked in the engineering department of the Minnesota Power and Light Company.

'04 Solon J. BUCK is chairman of the joint committee on materials for research of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council.

'05 Ernst BORCHERT is the owner of a 50-acre orange grove known as "Broad Acres," located south of Anaheim, Calif. The December issue of *The California Citrograph* contains an interesting account of his experiences in establishing the orchard and making the venture a profitable one.—Homer H. SMITH is secretary of the Drummond Packing Co. of Eau Claire. He is living at 1226 S. River St.—Nester L. STILES is vice-president of the State Bank at Cherokee, Iowa. He is president of the local school board and a member of the American Numismatic society.

'06 John Earl BAKER, who has been actively engaged in the latest famine relief work in China, is now foreign advisor to the Ministry of Railways at Nanking, China.

'07 Thomas J. LUCAS of Wilmette, Ill., has gone to Russia to engage in work as a gas engineer for the Russian government.

'08 Rolf O. FALK is associated with W. A. Alexander & Co., at 134 S. La Salle St., Chicago.

(Continued on page 179)



# Alumni BRIEFS

## Engagements

- 1926 Alice E. LYON, Wausau, to Raymond H. Beech, Dixon, Ill.
- ex '24 Marie E. WISHART, Chicago, to Arthur L. Whiton, Evanston, Ill.
- 1927 Dr. Marcella R. STEEL to Dr. Homer A. Ruprecht.
- 1929 Eleanor H. Cunningham to Henry S. STEVENS, Tucson, Ariz.
- 1929 Katherine A. MCKEE, Milwaukee, to Elbert O. Hand, Racine.
- ex '30 Grace Te Selle, Sheboygan Falls, to Milferd G. DAMROW, Phoenix, Ariz.
- 1932 Celia SHERRILL, Evanston, to John R. ROBERTS, Chicago.
- ex '32 Dorothy BENGSON, Chicago, to Charles Spellman, Oak Park.
- ex '33 Alice M. Smith, Madison, to Rezin S. ex '30 Plotz, New York City.

## Marriages

- 1919 Betty WARD, New York, to Eugene P. Dailey, Los Angeles, on December 6 at Bucharest, Roumania.
- ex '20 Clara H. BEYER, Madison to Walter G. Hahne on November 6, at Madison. At home at 403 N. Brearly St., Madison.
- 1922 Victorine Day, Chicago, to John DOLLARD, Chicago, on November 28, at Chicago. Mr. Dollard is a graduate student of sociology at the University of Chicago.
- 1923 Edna L. SMITH, Madison, to Dr. Tomas F. Blanco, on November 15, at Bordeaux, France. Dr. and Mrs. Blanco will make their home in Madrid, Spain, where the former is engaged in scientific medical research.
- 1924 Carmen A. WHITE, Madison, to Richard F. QUAST on November 15, at Madison. At home at 714 Baltzell St., Madison.
- 1925 Florence KILLILEA, Milwaukee, to Dr. Michael H. Boley, on November 25, at Milwaukee. Dr. Boley is a graduate of Marquette University.
- 1925 Adeline H. DAVY, Watertown, to 1926 Raymond J. QUINN, Madison, on November 10, at Madison.
- ex '25 Hester Morall, Wauwatosa, to Howard W. DUMMER, Manitowoc, on October 25, at Milwaukee. At home in Manitowoc.
- ex '25 Olivia B. VAN EDIG, Ashton, to Roy ex '25 L. Andrews, Madison, on November 27, at Ashton.
- 1926 Ruth C. SHAW, Waunakee, to Kenneth E. WORTHING, Fond du Lac, on November 27, at Waunakee. At home at 96 Fifteenth St., Fond du Lac.
- 1926 Clara PETERSON, Madison, to Myron Kittleson, on November 27, at Madison. At home at 132 Plover St., Stevens Point, where Mr. Kittleson is with the Hardware Mutual Casualty Co.
- 1926 Elvira Mahoney, Maspeth, L. I., to Donald W. PRIDEAUX, on November 23, at the Little Church around the Corner, New York City. At home in Cleveland, where Mr. Prideaux is an illuminating engineer with the General Electric Co.
- ex '26 Margaret Abely, Madison, to Harold BERG, on November 11, at Pittsburgh. Mr. Berg is doing color photography work in Pittsburgh, where the couple is making their home.
- 1926 Ruth W. KRAUSE, Manitowoc, to Herbert F. Anderson, Chicago, on November 27 at Manitowoc. At home at 706 Sheridan road, Chicago.
- 1927 Olive Wangerin, Milwaukee, to J. Walter SNAVELEY, on November 7.

- 1927 Marjorie E. Earle, Janesville, to George H. BRUNS, on June 18, at Janesville. At home at 81 N. Bryant Ave., Bellevue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1928 Janet R. Beckwith, Milwaukee, to Charles W. MATTHEWS, on November 12. At home at 3273 S. Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee.
- 1928 Florence E. PIERCE, to Earl L. Kennedy, on October 20, at Wausau. At home in Rhineland, where Mr. Kennedy is district attorney of Oncida County.
- 1928 Carolyn SEARLES to John E. Flanagan, Chicago, on November 27. At home at Oak Park Arms, Oak Park, Ill.
- 1928 Marion HENSCHL, Wauwatosa, to Carl H. Hase, at Wauwatosa.
- ex '28 Katherine MELOY, Madison, to Wesley F. PETERSON, Chicago, on November 29, at Madison. At home at 961 Edgecomb place, Chicago. Mr. Peterson is with the International News service in Chicago.
- 1928 Emily DAWSON to D. R. Terry, in December, 1929, in China. Mrs. Terry has been a member of the faculty of Lingnan University, Canton, China. She and Mr. Terry will make their home in Princeton, N. J., where the latter will teach.
- 1929 Mary G. Rapp, Chicago, to Harold G. LAUN, on November 8, at Chicago. At home at 913 Elmwood Ave., Evanston, Ill. Mr. Laun has been associated with the Bonbright Co., a Chicago investment house.
- 1929 Myrtle BINZER, Wausau, to Lawrence Breitrick, on November 10, at Waukegan. At home in Wausau.
- ex '29 Lois WERNER, Davenport, Iowa, to Thomas J. Frank, on November 1, at Davenport. At home in that city.
- 1929 Audrey M. Simon, to David H. HOLT, Elkhorn, on November 10, at Sturgeon Bay.
- ex '29 Dorothy Myll, Detroit, to Maurice SMITH, Detroit, on October 14, at Milwaukee.
- ex '29 Janet M. SMITH, Rockford, to Ensign Emmet O'Beirne, U. S. N., on November 10, at Pasadena, Calif. At home in San Pedro, Calif., where Ensign O'Beirne is stationed on the U. S. S. Tennessee.
- 1929 Dorothy Dudgeon, New York City, to Perry FULKERSON, on May 2, at New York. At home at 100 Stuyvesant Pl., Staten Island, New York City.
- 1930 Jean DROPPERS, Milwaukee, to Alfred WEED, New York, on November 20, at Milwaukee. At home in New York City, where Mr. Weed is an entomologist with John Powell and company.
- 1930 Catherine E. WOOD, Chicago, to Genaro A. FLOREZ, Oak Park, on November 8, at Chicago.
- ex '31 Evelyn Brin, Milwaukee, to H. Franklin SWIMMER, Chicago, on October 23. At home at 4459 N. Oakland Ave., Milwaukee.
- 1931 Mary E. Schumaker, Beloit, to Orrin R. BUCHANAN, Viroqua, on November 14, at Rockford. At home at 406 N. Henry St., Madison.
- 1930 Nellie M. CHASE, Madison, to Arthur Grad B. ANDERSON. At home at 1514 Adams St., Madison.
- ex '31 Elva Gollhardt, Sheboygan, to Henry MARTENS, on November 15, at Sheboygan. At home at 1117 N. Eighth St., Sheboygan.
- ex '32 Julia ELLS, Milwaukee, to Frederick ex '31 LARSEN, Minneapolis, on April 4, at Belvidere. At home in Madison.
- ex '32 Iva Paykel, Sheboygan, to Abe GOLDIN, on November 23, at Sheboygan.
- ex '32 Marjorie E. HASKINS, Janesville, to Mandel A. BIRENHOLTZ, on November 12, at Chicago. At home at 2327 Farwell Ave., Chicago.

- ex '33 Elizabeth Greenabaum, Chicago, to Arthur Shires on November 10, at Universal City, Calif.
- ex '33 Margaret R. SWAN, Wauwatosa, to Richard W. Evans, Jr., on August 18, at Rockford.
- 1923 Theodora J. THOMPSON, Madison, to 1930 Harold T. MAECKER, New York, on November 17, in New York. At home in that city, where Mr. Maecker is with R. H. Macy and Co.
- Grad Rosella Simenson, Beloit, to T. Dwight WOOLSEY, Jr., on November 12, at Beloit. At home at 1810 Emerson St., Beloit.

## Births

- 1903 To Mr. and Mrs. R. C. MUIR, a son, on September 21, at Schenectady.
- 1917 To Mr. and Mrs. Paul T. NORTON, Jr. a third child, Frederic Thornley, on March 5, at Roanoke, Va.
- 1918 To Mr. and Mrs. K. L. HUSSISSIAN, a son, Vahan Aram, on November 19, at Chicago.
- 1919 To Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Borthwick (Ruth ROEHM) a son, Robert Bruce, on August 20, at Eau Claire.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. Raymond KRUEGER (Monona Mae GRABANDT), a daughter, Marjorie Ann, on November 9 at Wausau.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. O. B. HERBENER, a daughter, Ruth Elaine, on September 11.
- 1924 To Mr. and Mrs. Paul P. SMONGESKI (Ellen SWETIL), a son, Paul Peter, Jr., on July 10, at South Milwaukee.
- 1928 To Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. ROBERTS (Eva Mae MARTIN), a daughter, Georgia Ann, on October 21, at Milwaukee.
- 1928 To Mr. and Mrs. William L. LOWRY ex '24 (Florence WESTERFIELD), a daughter at Lamar, Wyoming.
- 1929 To Mr. and Mrs. William BERNHARD 1928 (Betty FAILING), a son, William Noyes, on November 13, at Philadelphia.

## Deaths

O. D. BRANDENBURG, '85, president of the Democrat Printing Company of Madison and leader in publication circles in the state for many years died at his home on November 30. He had been ill for some time and death was not unexpected.

Mr. Brandenburg's newspaper career extended from his college days 50 years ago until March 1, 1921, when the Madison Democrat, of which he was the editor, was absorbed by The Wisconsin State Journal.

Mr. Brandenburg's newspaper work started when he became editor of The University Press, formerly the college paper. After leaving the university in 1881, he became city editor of The State Journal, which was then published in the old Journal block, on the site of the present Washington building on East Washington Avenue.

He was promoted from the city desk to managing editor and remained with The Journal until 1890, when he bought an interest in the Democrat Printing Company, which published a morning paper. When Mr. Brandenburg became associated with the Democrat Company, the plant occupied the site of the present Monona hotel on Monona Avenue.

Mr. Brandenburg was prominent in athletics at the university. During most of his college days, he was captain of the university baseball team. He once held the world's amateur record for baseball throw, 384 feet and one inch, and was the oldest "W" man in Madison.

(Continued on page 181)



## Alumni Association Assumes Control Of Graduate Records Bureau

BY an action of the Board of Regents at their December meeting, the Alumni Association has again assumed control of the Bureau of Graduate Records. The Association had been in charge of this bureau until 1925, when the University assumed responsibility, believing that under University control they could be used to better advantage. However, the regents decided that with the Alumni Association in charge, the work could be done at a more reasonable cost and probably with some degree of greater efficiency due to a slight duplication of records and files.

A second thing which actuated the Regents in their changing the management of this office was the fact that they felt that the Association should be the single point of contact between the University and its alumni. With the Bureau of Graduate Records as a separate office, University news was being disseminated from two offices. Under the present arrangement all correspondence with the Alumni body as a whole is now centralized in the Alumni Association office.

John Bergstresser, '25, who had been in charge of the records office, has been transferred to the Hill as assistant director of the Bureau of Guidance. Mrs. Harold Knowles of the Association has taken active charge of the newly acquired office. The remainder of the personnel of the records office has remained intact.

The bureau of graduate records is more or less a reference catalogue, a biographic history of all those who have graduated from the university, having attended at least one semester or for three summer sessions. There are four files of records. The first is a year and degree file arranged according to classes and subdivided into the respective colleges. The second is a file containing some 70,000 cards, one for every student who has ever been here. This is called the basic file, and is kept accurate and up to date. Every time a graduate moves this is changed on the card. Also the year he graduated and the degree he received is noted. If he did not graduate, then the amount of time he spent here is stated.

There is the addressograph file which records on type plates the names according to states and cities; so that any number of names may be picked out and put on the addressograph machine for rapid addressing and mailing. This file is handy when thousands of invitations are sent out to alumni at commencement time or when football programs are mailed.

There is the folder file which gives as much information as possible about the student's personal life and about his activity after graduating. Clippings from current papers, any letters regarding him, or, in short, any information on his personal life is filed in these folders. This is used by alumni in seeking friends, student organizations, and by those who wish to notify groups about some affair of especial interest to them.

Finally there is the still incomplete military roll of honor which is being drawn up under the direction of Prof. Carl Russell Fish, of the history department. This is to be a military record of all those Wisconsin men and women and auxiliary organizations which took part in the Spanish, Civil, or World wars.

When completed this list will be recorded in some permanent form to be placed in the Memorial Union Building.

## 4 Dollar Eagle Was First University Seal

THE first seal of the University of Wisconsin was the eagle side of the American dollar. This bit of historical information is vouched for by Prof. Julius E. Olson, authority on Scandinavian languages, who recently sought to enlighten the students on just what the words "Numen Lumen" on the university seal meant.

On January 15, 1850, the regents of the university took up the questions of the seal and, since no satisfactory solution of the problem was immediately forthcoming, decided to adopt the eagle side of the American dollar for a temporary seal.

There is no record of the number of times that the likeness of the majestic bird was stamped on official documents, but on February 11, 1854, Chancellor Lathrop presented the following report:

"The Chancellor reports that in pursuance of a resolution of the regents at a previous meeting, he has designed and caused to be engraved a corporate seal for the use of the university, an impression of which is presented with this report, the device of which is an up-turned eye, surrounded by converging rays, with the motto "Numen Lumen," surrounded by the legend "Universitatis Wisconsinensis Sigillum."

No explanation of the motto was given in the report, nor is it recorded that Chancellor Lathrop ever explained his choice of the two words.

It was left to a professor of ancient languages at the university to provide the explanation for the motto. At first, that professor thought that Chancellor Lathrop might have originated the combination of the two Latin words. But later, while browsing about in the library he chanced upon the motto of the Earls of Balcarres: "Astra Castra, Numen Lumen," which meant Stars my Camp, Divinity my Light.

According to the accepted explanation the choice of the motto "Divinity my Light" was in accord with the intense religious and patriotic feeling of the time. The connection of the motto with patriotism may be seen in the story which is told concerning the meeting of one of the Earls of Balcarres with Benedict Arnold, the betrayer of his country.

Alexander Lindsay, sixth Earl of Balcarres, fought under Burgoyne in the American Revolution. Years later, the unstable George III introduced him to Benedict Arnold, then one of the royal satellites.

"What! the traitor?" cried Balcarres scornfully and turned his back.

Arnold challenged him to a duel. Balcarres received the traitor's fire unscathed, but refused to fire back.

"Why don't you shoot?" Arnold demanded.

"I leave your slaughter to the hangman," was the disdainful reply.



Contracts have been let and ground will soon be broken for two new buildings on the campus, the addition to the student infirmary and the new addition to the agronomy building. The infirmary addition will have a tunnel connection with the hospital for use in transporting students in inclement weather.



## Pathway to Success

(Continued from page 143)

reasons at 1880. She wanted to know what happened since, and wanted a course that would cover it.

An alumnus engaged in editorial work and publicity believed that the journalism course of Wisconsin was excellent, that it was a good background; that one couldn't get everything on the campus, life being a continuous educational process; that we must not make the mistake of thinking that the qualities required of the university were finished, because they were not.

Journalism was further represented by the assertion that a man might do better in journalism without some of the university courses. One needs particularly correct English; a knowledge of spelling and grammar; experience in typewriting; cultural courses like history and sociology, philosophy and economics. As to personal qualities, resourcefulness was emphasized above all others; also an interest in people; a knowledge of citizenship; and idealism, because one is likely to become cynical in journalism.

Personnel work requires experience in contact with people, a knowledge of organization, freedom from precedence, and a continuing interest in individuals, both as to their physical well being and success in their work.

An engineer of the work of estimating, emphasized the mistake which engineers make in ignoring cultural subjects. Columbia, he said, has made engineering a post-graduate course taking six years, and this might be the solution of it, because a man would have to get his cultural courses under that set-up.

An educator spoke of the equipment of the teacher. He should have a broad cultural training. There is a danger in too early specialization. Moreover, many instructors step directly from student to instructor. Experience is vital. A teacher should have all the qualities of the lawyer, doctor, and writer in one, which accounts for the dearth of good teachers.

A representative of homebuilding said that one who intends properly to handle a home with children must be skilled in agriculture, medicine, religion, and the arts. She should know something of plant life; first aid to cuts, bruises and the like, much of which is at present learned by the trial and error method; possibly there is no other.

The new mother with her first baby knows usually nothing, which is not so good for the baby. She must have health. She must be on the job seven days a week, and almost continuously.

Management in telephone administration brought out that lists are inadequate measures of personal and educational requirements, because one man may be peculiar and yet be a leader, and another may have a good rating on a card, with just one "D" rating, which might explain the whole picture, because people don't like him for this one fault.

A combination of qualities and not a list was what put a man over.

They test a man for six months and often suggest that another field might be better for him.

Personality was regarded as very important, but it was a question after all of strength or weakness, and that is what personality means. Five main qualities were emphasized, if a list was to be required:

(1) The desire for success—ambition; (2) Intelligence

of some type; (3) Health; (4) Character for the long ride, because a man without character cannot be in charge of many people; (5) Tact, possibly.

In advertising it was pointed out you would have to add the adjective "financial" to "success" if you want to determine what a really good advertising man is, because there are many of them in the field and scores of them making no money. They might consider themselves successful, but they are not.

Advertising has been too much in the hands of the college man who has had experience on the college paper and who covered his job in similar manner. The qualifications of a successful advertising man are the qualifications necessary for any successful man. In the order of importance they are: (1) Imagination; (2) Straight thinking. Many men are on hobbies which throw them off line. A man must be able to think straight to get to the bottom of a matter, which might open entirely new applications; (3) too much dreaming won't do; too much thinking won't do. In other words it is necessary to harness dreams; (4) Understanding of human nature, embracing psychology and the like; (5) Intelligence to sell one's ability; (6) Ability to write clearly; (7) Resourcefulness, with elimination of dogma; (8) Willingness to change. More business failures result from corporate old age than from anything else.



## What Is so Rare As a Day in June?

(Continued from page 151)

come back and relive with your classmates of yesteryear. Who knows but what the old quartet that held forth will all be on hand and you can once again break forth with the strains of "Sweet Adeline," and "Daisy," to say nothing of "Sweet Rosy O'Grady."

The following is a list of the officers of the classes holding reunions this year. It would be a splendid idea to get in touch with them right away, and make sure that *your* reunion is going to go over with a bang.

	<i>President</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
1881 (50th)	Emil Baensch Manitowoc, Wis.	Fred S. White, 1448 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
1892		J. T. Hooper, School for the Blind, Janesville, Wis.
1893		Julia Murphy, 612 Howard Place, Madison, Wis.
1894	W. L. Woodward, 105 Monona Ave., Madison, Wis.	Caroline Young, 103 E. Wilson St., Madison, Wis.
1895		Anna Griffiths, 131 W. Gilman St., Madison, Wis.
1896	W. G. Bleyer, U. W. School of Journalism	Mrs. Mabel McCoy Parkinson, Madison, Wis.
1906 (25th)	Otto Kowalke, Engr. Bldg., Madison, Wis.	L. W. Bridgman, 1910 Kendall Ave., Madison, Wis.



1911	E. D. Steinhagen, 270 Martha Wash. Dr. Wauwatosa, Wis.
1912	W. J. P. Aberg, Laura Johnson, 16 N. Carroll St., 111 E. Gorham St., Madison, Wis. Madison, Wis.
1913	C. C. Chambers, Alvin C. Reis, Culver Mil. Acad. 114 N. Carroll St., Culver, Ind. Madison, Wis.
1914	A. H. Brayton, Russell H. Carpenter, 1083 45th St., 16 N. Carroll St., Des Moines, Iowa Madison, Wis.



### Tea For Two?

(Continued from page 137)

meal of the week, and it is likely to be a jolly one.

In the spring semester, the girls who are in residence are juniors in the course in Dietetics. The meals for the group are carefully planned to conform to various nutritional standards on different days. The dietaries are calculated in detail beforehand; at the cottage, these plans are followed accurately, and the weighed diets are served. This gives the students a definite idea of how food values which have been calculated on paper will look and taste when translated into terms of actual meals. Such familiarity with weighed diets is invaluable to those girls who are preparing for work as dietitians. During this course, the housework is reduced to a minimum; no entertaining is done, no laundry work, no house decoration.

The most recent activity at the Cottage is the Nursery School. Eight children between the ages of two and five spend their mornings there, with a teacher and one of their mothers in charge. The purpose of the Nursery School is two-fold; to give the mothers and the Home Economics students an opportunity to observe and study little children in connection with their work in child training, and also to give the child the benefit of learning to work and play and eat with others of his own age, and to become more and more independent about taking care of himself. Since the care of young children is after all the most important phase of home making, it is a side of the Home Economics program which merits great encouragement.

When the Cottage was moved to its present location, it was possible to build a very dry, light basement, because the lot slopes down, leaving one end of the basement largely above the ground level, so the Nursery School has new quarters there. There is a large playroom, with many windows, and plenty of heat, with gay linoleum on the floor and a yellow painted wall; there is a kitchen, completely furnished, with colorful new equipment, and there is a dressing room, fitted out with plumbing fixtures adapted to the children's own height, so that small hands can be washed without anyone's help. The wide yard offers convenient play space, protected by shrubbery along the outside edge.

With all these activities going on at the Cottage, it is indeed a busy place. Every Home Economics girl becomes quite familiar with it in the course of her work at Wisconsin, and comes to feel that it is an integral part of her college home, full of happy memories for her when she has joined the ranks of the "alums."

## Students Honor Team at First Annual Football Banquet in Union

STAGING the first all-student football banquet to be held in a number of years, several hundred students met in the Great Hall of the Memorial Union building on December 12, to pay homage to their classmates who played on the varsity and "B" squads. Heretofore this banquet had been staged each fall by a number of town men interested in Wisconsin athletics. This year, however, the students felt that the team had been too far from the student body and that such a banquet should be student managed.

The class presidents, Union Board and the Daily Cardinal took the joint responsibility for arranging the details. The rather meager time allowed for preparations resulted in a rather scanty attendance. Almost half of those who attended were members of the three squads, Varsity, "B," and freshmen. What the banquet lacked in number was easily made up in enthusiasm of those who, as Prof. Cool so aptly remarked, "dared the anger of their loves to whom they would report late for their dates."

Prof. Guy Fowlkes acted as toastmaster and did a noble job of it. Speeches were given by the ever popular Prof. Cool of the Spanish department, Prof. Meiklejohn, Herbert Tschudy, editor of the Daily Cardinal, Coach Thistlethwaite, Capt. Gantenbein and Ernie Lusby. Lusby's speech far the most impressive of the group. In response to the award made to him as the most valuable player on the squad, Lusby told how happy he was, and then introduced his Dad, whom he idolizes. The pent up emotions and the sheer joy of it all was too much for him and Lusby broke into tears before he could finish his speech.

Capt. Bill Henke of the track team presented the awards to the members of the varsity and "B" squads, and Milt Gantenbein announced the election of the captain for the 1930 season, "Hal" Smith.



## WHAT DO YOU SAY?

**T**HERE is no unemployment in the Alumni Association office. We are busy sending out letters to those of you who have neglected to pay your dues.

**T**HERE really are other things that we would much rather do, things that will benefit you, so won't you please send in your check for four dollars.

## WHAT DO YOU SAY?





## Blessed is He Who Has Found His Work

(Continued from page 142)

### Preliminary Plans

1. The superintendent, principals of junior and senior high schools, and the vocational guidance director constitute a steering committee.

2. A questionnaire, in which pupils are asked to name occupations in which they are interested is submitted to them. Group discussions are arranged on the basis of information received through them.

3. Group discussion leaders are selected by the steering committee. This is probably one of the most difficult jobs. They are selected on the basis of (1) keen interest in the welfare of boys and girls, (2) the kind of appeal each is able to make, and (3) his own success in his job. In La Crosse it is recognized as an honor to be chosen as one of the speakers or leaders. More than three hundred individual citizens have participated as leaders during the past seven years.

4. Principals meet leaders assigned to their schools in personal conference. Leaders are given "guide sheets" (suggestions), to assist them in conducting their conferences. Principals also select a student for each conference group whose duty it is to meet the leader, conduct him to the conference room, and introduce him to the group on conference day.

5. All leaders are invited to attend a dinner meeting on the day preceding the conferences. Plans are again reviewed and the group is usually addressed by an inspirational speaker whose business it is to interpret guidance in terms of educational growth.

### Conference Day

1. In the morning junior and senior groups are addressed by an inspirational speaker on the necessity of a life career motive, and the value of the afternoon conferences.

2. In the afternoon regular school work is suspended and the conference substituted therefor. It does not exceed fifty minutes, except frequently groups refuse to permit leaders to leave, so intense is the discussion.

### Follow-Up

1. After the conference, the steering committee meets, discusses the program as it was carried out, and recommends changes for the next year. A definite program of follow-up is arranged such as a follow-up questionnaire to the pupils, trips to various industries in the city to see the work as it is actually done (which visits are conducted by the leader who talked about that activity in the conference), arrangements for personal contacts between leaders and students, and a follow-up questionnaire to the speakers.

2. The committee goes over the responses listed on the follow-up questionnaires. They show that both pupils and speakers feel that the work is valuable.

### Community Participation

1. Joint meetings of P. T. A.'s are held before the conference at which the parents' part in guidance is discussed.

2. An inter-club meeting of Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, the College Club, and the Business and Professional Women's Club, at which guidance is interpreted, precedes the conference.

3. Pupils in various schools emphasize, through class activities, in dramatics, and other ways, the value of a life career motive.

4. Catalogues of colleges and universities are on display in all schools, as are libraries containing information about vocations. They are available to students at all times.

Educational guidance in La Crosse is one project in which the entire community takes an active part. Yet it is only one phase of the program which carries throughout the entire school year. There is constant checking and rechecking with the students and by the students themselves. Tests, accumulative records, occupational information classes, exploratory courses, character education, and the selection of courses of study as the individual progresses through the school system, are all woven together in an effort to help boys and girls to analyze themselves and to help themselves prepare for a richer and better life, for, in the words of Thomas Carlyle, "Blessed is he who has found his work; he has a life purpose; he has found it, and will follow it."



## Why Isn't Wisconsin Winning at Poughkeepsie?

(Continued from page 147)

tradition of the University. Northwestern University, Minnesota, and Ohio State are planning to add rowing to their sports curriculum within the next five years and to have any of these schools take the glory from "Wisconsin where they row" would be little short of criminal.

Thus the fate of the future Wisconsin crews lies in the hands of the interested alumni. The Athletic Council cannot supply the permanent equipment needed, without it the crews are hopelessly lost and now we ask our alumni to help solve the problem. With the prospects for a return to prosperity much better at the beginning of this year than they were last, we hope that our alumni will be able to aid this sport in any way they see fit.

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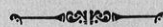
## MOTOR TOURS

**GREAT BRITAIN**—under the direction of Professor William A. Frayer, from Salisbury through Devon and Cornwall, the English Lakes, the Shakespeare Country, Scotland, the cathedral towns, London. 33 days.

**FRANCE**—with Professor René Talamon, from Interlaken and Montreux to Arles, Nimes, Carcassonne, the Pyrennes, Normandy, the Chateaus of Touraine. 36 days.

**CENTRAL EUROPE**—under the leadership of Dr. George H. Allen, in an area where cultural and scenic interest are concentrated as nowhere else. Many out-of-the-way places in addition to the great centers. Ilsenburg and Salzburg as well as Berlin, Dresden and Vienna. 48 days.

Send for special announcement



**BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL**  
112 Boyd Street      Newton, Massachusetts



## The Field House and The Future

(Continued from page 149)

activity. Basketball has become the national game, from the standpoint of the numbers actively participating in it.

A number of reasons for this popularity can be advanced. But little equipment or coaching—or even officiating—is needed for everyone engaged in the informal game to have a good time and a good “workout.” The game “plays itself,” much as does baseball, and our students play, score and referee their frequent “scrub” games by themselves, requiring officials only for the more formal contests.

All sizes, weights and varieties of physical make-up—good, bad and indifferent—play the game with an almost equal amount of fun and physical benefit. A lad whose eyesight or muscular coordination is so poor that an ordinary doorway presents a difficult target, or whose flat feet or weak knees preclude an exact imitation of Chmielewski's dribble, can make the “pick-up” team and have a pretty time at “standing guard.”

Basketball is “all things to all men”—ranging from a simple, pleasurable, easily learned and easily played game for the novice or the physically inept, on the one hand, to one in which the maximum of skill to be attained by a given individual or team is rarely ever achieved and even then is attained only by years of persistent practice and experience. This both requires and creates physical fitness. As one little lad expressed it: “This is a Heck of a game! I'm no good until I sweat, and when I sweat, I'm all in.”

The game is many-sided. It presents the openness, individual skill and technique of baseball with cooperative, combat and contact characteristics of football. Unlike the latter, basketball is free from the danger of severe injury, although replete with minor knocks and bruises, and it requires far greater stamina and condition.

The developmental effects of basketball on the circulatory and respiratory systems and—above all—the exhilarating, wholehearted fun to be secured from the play, makes it an ideal game for the average built, college type of young man. It is a pleasurable game, whether played by the representative varsity team or by the scrubs.

This fact is emphasized by the last report of Wisconsin athletic department's intramural activities, which shows—to quote—that:

“Basketball last season was the most popular intramural sport with no less than 42 teams and 897 individual players in the Fraternity league alone. The Dormitory league of 16 teams enrolled 253 men, while 144 more were members of the 12 teams of the Church league. In other words, 1,294 men played basketball in organized teams last year—for the sheer joy of competition.”

To promote more general participation in basketball I introduced the Inter-Fraternity tournament, about 1914. To further aid its growth, I shall henceforth carry on the practice of the varsity and frosh only in the afternoon—with rare exceptions, to be arranged. This will make available for intramural and scrub play, both the new and old courts, after 5:45 P. M. daily, and will double the playing space and more than double the possible playing time for the lads not on the varsity squads.

Last, and as another innovation, made possible by the additional courts and permanent spectators' gallery, I shall hold at least one open varsity practice every week, which everyone will be more than welcome to attend. This will familiarize the student body with the game and with the fine lads who play it with me. The game for which Wisconsin is so well known is going to be better known, henceforth, on the Hill—just as it is and has been in the City for years.

Increased interest and participation in vigorous play, especially during our long winter period, during which, in my observation and experience comparatively little use is made of the much talked of outdoor sports, will have decided import to student health and happiness.

Last—and as to the effect of the field house on varsity basketball—I am sure the two-court floor insures expansion and improvement in its character and personnel. How the game maintained itself and held a respectable position in intercollegiate competition, with all the restrictions of other days, is a mystery to me. There will now be a student interest and support on the Hill, in the bleachers and on the team. For years there have been thousands of students, normally interested in athletics, who never—or but rarely—saw the team in action, because of the difficulty heretofore involved.



## While the Clock Strikes the Hour

(Continued from page 159)

**Carl Beck Suggests Better Broadcasts** A plea for more color and fewer statistics in the broadcasts of college football contests was made by Carl Beck, '12, author of the words to “On Wisconsin,” in a letter to the students of five universities—Cornell, Princeton, Chicago, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, as well as to the national broadcasting company.

Irked by the annoyance of a technical review as he strained to hear the colorful cheers and songs between the halves of the Pennsylvania-Cornell game, Mr. Beck wrote this letter advising the universities to inject into the broadcasts of their games more of the collegiate spirit that holds the college game above the professional level.

Likening the game to drama, he complains that the whole effect is ruined by the omission of the inter-half band music, singing, and cheering which constitutes a high point of the entertainment. To many non-college people who eagerly listen in, this music is their one intimate glimpse of the stirring drama of college life.

“The technical, verbal review of the game between halves destroys the dramatic continuity and lets the hearers down, when, as a matter of fact, the band music singing, and other events give sustained interest to the drama.”

Although complimenting the announcers on their virile, dramatic ability, Mr. Beck says they can never accent the exciting plays and gains as do the cheers of the crowd.

He suggests that “it would be an aid to the broadcasting of each game if an official representative of each college playing were put along side the announcer to pass on detail information as to the exact college music or songs that are being played—who the leader of the band is—cheer leaders—and the nature of any special event between halves.”



## What Schools of Journalism Are Trying to Do

(Continued from page 139)

and ideals, as well as the conduct, of readers. The causes of crime are discussed, together with the possible effects of the publication of news of crime, scandal, and vice, in order to discover under what conditions such news may exert socially beneficial effects and under what conditions it may produce anti-social results. In this way the material in courses in psychology, sociology, ethics, and the history of morality is brought to bear upon the problems of the journalistic handling of news of crime, scandal, and vice.

In the course in the principles of journalism are discussed the changes in the standards of living in this country and the part that newspapers and periodicals have played both by their reading matter and their advertisements in changing and raising our standards of living. What influence, for example, is exerted on readers by departments in newspapers and periodicals devoted to home building, home furnishing, and home decoration; household management, including the selection and preparation of food; fashions in dress, jewelry, and similar accessories; health and beauty; radio and automobiles? What influence on our standards of living does advertising exert? What is the difference between desirable and undesirable advertising from the point of view of its effects on standards of living? In an attempt to find the answers to these questions, students are encouraged to use what they have learned in economics and in individual and social psychology. Even though Dr. Flexner condemns this particular course in the principles of journalism in one part of his book, he admits elsewhere that journalism is "a sociological phenomenon of immense interest and importance . . . deserves to be studied as such within a modern university."

If time permitted, I might review all of the other courses in journalism in order to demonstrate the same points that I have made concerning those in reporting, copy reading, and the principles of journalism. The course in the community newspapers, for example, another study that Dr. Flexner condemns, is based largely on rural sociology and economics. The course in the writing of special articles is concerned chiefly with the most effective means of popularizing scientific and technical material. If the results of research in science and various technological fields are to be of any service to humanity, they must be presented to the average reader in a way that he can understand and apply in his own life and work. Even though physicians and surgeons, by their code of ethics, are supposed to shun publicity, they have had to resort to popular articles in the press in their fight against tuberculosis, cancer, diphtheria, and other diseases. As to the history of journalism, since even Dr. Flexner admits that it is "a topic legitimate enough" for inclusion in a university curriculum, I will not pause to consider it.

One question remains to be discussed; namely, do such courses in journalism as I have outlined them belong in a four-year university course designed to give students a broad, liberal education? The managing editor of one of the Cleveland, Ohio, daily papers is reported in a recent issue of the Editor and Publisher to have told high school editors at the annual meeting of the National Scholastic Press Association in Cleveland,

that schools of journalism "take away four precious years which should be devoted to securing a liberal arts education." I trust that he was misquoted, for if he did make this statement, plainly he does not know what he is talking about. From two-thirds to three-fourths of the curriculum of the four-year university course required of students preparing for journalism consist of liberal arts studies, and not more than one-third or one-fourth of courses in journalism. Moreover even the courses in journalism in so far as they undertake to train students to think straight, to write clearly and effectively, and to apply what they have learned in other fields to the practice of journalism, are broadly cultural rather than narrowly technical. Instead of taking away "four precious years that should be devoted to securing a liberal arts education," as this editor contends, they aim to give greater significance to liberal arts studies, because they show students how to apply studies to the events and problems of today.

Unfortunately for too many of the students enrolled in our liberal arts colleges, lack of purpose and direction in their work, results, under the elective system now general in vogue, in a more or less haphazard choice of studies, with little effort on their part to think seriously about what they are studying in application to present day problems. A well-organized four-year course of study in preparation for journalism in which required and elective courses in history, economics, government and politics, sociology, psychology, science, and literature are being pursued at the same time that students are taking courses in journalism, gives purpose and direction to the students' work and shows them what these other studies mean in relation to the life and the work of the world. Personally I should be willing to pit the average journalism graduate against the average liberal arts graduate, not on the basis of his fitness to enter upon a journalistic career, but on the basis of his ability to think straight and to apply what he has learned to present-day social, political, and economic problems. That, after all, is the final test of the value of a college education, and that is a test that I believe the average school of journalism graduate is ready to meet.



A MACHINE invented by Prof. Clark L. Hull, former professor of psychology at the University, to correlate results of various psychological tests and indicate the tested individual's aptitude for various vocations, has been classed with phrenology, astrology, palm reading, and "witchcraft" by Dr. Harry D. Kitson, head of the department of vocational guidance and personnel, Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Dr. Kitson is author of several books on improvement of the memory. He described Dr. Hull's correlation machine as but another example of the "witchcraft" often used in so-called vocational guidance.

Prof. Hull is now at Yale University. He is author of a book, "Aptitude Testing," which describes his work with the machine in correlating results of tests to determine the aptitude of students for entering any one of 32 common vocations.



THE exterior work on the new Mechanical Engineering building has been completed and the interior will be finished in a month or two.



## A Bird's Eye View of the Budget

(Continued on page 141)

public services of the University supports such activities as the following:

(1) The carrying on of a carefully planned, carefully administered and carefully audited program of special investigations in the fields of pure and applied science, the objective of which is to throw new light upon, and to discover better methods of handling, problems that underlie the physical health, the economic prosperity and the social progress of the people of Wisconsin.

(2) The maintenance and progressive development of a University Extension service, the current objectives of which are viz:

(a) To make available to citizens of the State, who find it inadvisable or impossible to attend the University, the opportunity to pursue studies and to secure training in their own communities and while engaged in their regular trades or professions.

(b) To develop throughout the State local Extension classes and community services that will be particularly adapted to the special requirements of distinctive regions of the State, whether a region in question be predominantly agricultural or industrial.

(c) To provide special informational service and counsel to the occupational groups of the State, after the manner of the Wisconsin Retail Bulletin issued regularly to the merchants of the State, the medical clinics conducted throughout the State, and so on.

(d) To promote the interests of Adult Education for the citizens of the State who are beyond school age.

(e) To be, in general, the medium through which the results of studies and investigations made at the University may be transmitted to individuals and to groups needing the light and the leadership these research results may represent.

(3) The maintenance and improvement of The Agricultural department services, and the sustained prosecution of a comprehensive program of agricultural investigations, the purpose of which is to find and to aid in the application of workable solutions alike of the long-time scientific problems of raising the quality and reducing the cost of production and of the more immediately urgent economic problems of distribution.

(4) The maintenance of various service agencies established by the Legislature and placed by legislative direction under the University administration, such as the Hygienic Laboratory, State Toxicologist, State Soils Laboratory, Psychiatric Institute, and Hospitals.

The development of these state-wide public services, in most instances begun by the initiative of the Legislature, has made the University of Wisconsin unique among state universities, and represents a distinctive contribution that the State of Wisconsin has made to the theory and practice of modern state government. It is the obligation of the University to see to it that these services are efficiently administered, that they are kept intelligently adjusted to the current needs of the

people of the State, that none of them be allowed to lapse into mere ritual or routine, that such phases of these services as may from time to time become obsolete be discontinued, and that new phases be developed to meet new conditions and new needs. It is the obligation of the State adequately to support these services if the University administers them efficiently.

The Regents of the University presented to the 1927 Legislature a budget that requested approximately \$1,500,000 in excess of the operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous capital appropriations available for the 1925-27 biennium then closing. The Joint Finance Committee approved a budget carrying approximately \$1,200,000 in excess of the 1925-27 appropriations for the University. That is to say, the Joint Finance Committee approved all but about \$300,000 of the University requests. The 1927 Legislature approved the University appropriations thus recommended by the Joint Finance Committee.

This liberal action of the 1927 Legislature was dictated by a widespread conviction throughout the State and in the Legislature representing it that the time had come to make possible the beginning of a decisive movement of renewal and advance at the University. It was generally conceded that the time had come to catch up on the lag, both in the budget and in the services of the University, that had been inevitable during the war and in the immediate post-war years.

In presenting the University budget to the 1927 Legislature, it was stated that this period of reconstruction and renewal would take a few years during which the University would require further additional funds, but that, as rapidly as possible and as far as consistent with the extent and excellence of the services demanded of the University by the people of the State, the University budget should arrive at a figure at which it might be expected approximately to remain except for such additional funds as might be necessary, from time to time, to take care of such unpredictable factors as the following:

(1) A material growth in student enrollment. (2) A material rise in the salaries paid in comparable and competing universities. (3) A material rise in the union wage-scale. (4) The introduction of shorter working hours or of a shorter working week. (5) A material rise in the cost of materials and equipment. (6) New services that the people of the State might demand from the University in the future or new fields of research or service into which the leadership of State and of University might think it wise to go.

In other words, the University looked forward to the time when it could say to the Legislature that, for the load of work then being carried and under the conditions then existing, it was adequately staffed, its salary levels such that it could defend itself against unusual raidings of its staff by other universities, and that its physical equipment was adequate. Such a situation was the budgetary goal of the processes of reconstruction and renewal set going in 1925-26. Until the Uni-



THE SOILS BUILDING



versity reaches this point it is obviously impossible for good administration to effect this approximate stabilization of the University budget.

Two years later, the Regents of the University presented to the 1929 Legislature a budget that requested approximately \$1,350,000 in excess of the appropriations available for the 1927-29 biennium then closing. The Joint Finance Committee approved the budget carrying \$794,489 in excess of the funds that had been available for the 1927-29 biennium then closing. The Joint Finance Committee bill proposed, however, that only \$166,336 of this increase should come from State funds, the remainder to be raised by increasing both the incidental fees and non-resident tuition and by the normal growth in other direct receipts of the University. The bill that was finally passed by the 1929 Legislature provided approximately \$520,000 increase in the operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous capital funds available for the 1929-31 biennium that will end June 30 next. That is to say, the 1929 Legislature appropriated approximately \$830,000 less than the University requested for the biennium of 1929-31 that will end June 30 next.

In presenting the University budget to the Joint Finance Committee of the 1929 Legislature, it was said that the funds requested, approximately \$1,350,000 in excess of the appropriations for the preceding biennium, would bring the University appreciably nearer to the point of approximate stabilization of its budget for operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous capital. In short, it was said that the \$1,350,000 increase in

University funds then requested would make possible the measurable completion of the reconstruction program set going in 1925-26, a program of staff reconstruction for greater educational efficiency and of administrative reorganization for greater economy of operation. It was said that, with this \$1,350,000 increase in funds, this program of reconstruction could be measurably completed by the end of the 1929-31 biennium on June 30 next.

If the 1929 Legislature had granted the budget requested by the University for the biennium ending June 30 next, and had no materially new factors entered the picture, the University would have been able to bring to the 1931 Legislature a budget containing virtually no requested increase of funds. As it is, the proposed budget of the University for the forthcoming biennium of 1931-33 simply presents the unfinished part of the picture presented to the 1929 Legislature. That is to say, the total amount requested in the proposed budget for 1931-33 is approximately the same amount that was requested from the 1929 Legislature for the 1929-31 biennium that will end on June 30 next. In fact some new economies of operation here and there and certain drops in costs have enabled the University to reduce the total amount requested for the next two years by something more than \$100,000 below the total amount requested for the last two years. That is to say, the 1929 Legislature appropriated some \$830,000 less than was

requested and, in the judgment of the Regents and the administrative officers of the University, necessary for placing the University on the basis of educational efficiency that the best interests of the State require. The proposed budget herewith presented requests, however, only \$723,117 in excess of the appropriations made by the 1929 Legislature. In other words, the University simply presented to the 1929 Legislature the unfinished part of a reconstruction program upon which the 1927 Legislature set the seal of its approval, and it now presents to the 1931 Legislature the unfinished part of the picture left by the 1929 Legislature, reduced by some \$100,000 due to economies of operation and drops in costs.

It should be noted that the carrying out of the program of reconstruction has been made doubly difficult, not only by the postponement of material parts of the budget requests by the 1927 and 1929 Legislatures, but by the fact of an unpredictable and unprecedented growth in the student body. In 1925-26 the student enrollment during the regular two-semester year was 8,343; in 1929-30 it was 10,077, an almost 21 per cent increase in five years. For the present year the enrollment promises to remain practically at this figure, but all this five-year increase carries over in the sense that it is a university with something over 10,000 students rather than a university with something over 8,000 students with which we have to deal.

Since the University budget was presented to the 1929 Legislature salaries have risen sharply in the large private univer-

sities from which Wisconsin finds its severest competition for able men. For good or for ill, Wisconsin must compete with Harvard, Yale, Chicago, Columbia, and other private universities, even more than with her sister state universities, in getting and holding able men.

The Regents and the administrative officers of the University appreciate the fact that in any given session of the Legislature, whether the last session or this session, there may be factors affecting the financial income of the State that may lead the Executive and the Legislature to think it necessary to go more slowly on an institutional program the essential rightness of which they may not question. Such considerations are, however, primarily and finally the responsibility of the Executive and of the Legislature. It is the duty of the governing boards and administrators of the institutions of the State to present to Executive and Legislature a responsibly considered picture of what the institution they direct needs to enable it fully to serve the purposes for which the people created it.

It seems important to the Regents and administrative officers of the University, however, to point out that undue delay in the execution of a reconstruction program, such as the program now under way at the University, may nullify the real effect of the program and make it impossible to realize the fullest results from the increased funds already spent on its furtherance.



THE CHEMISTRY BUILDING



## On Wisconsin

(Continued from page 145)

The regents in their second report to the legislature at the time of Dr. Lathrop's inauguration, had presented a proposed building plan for the campus, but money was scarce and the plan for the most part had to be curtailed.

It was decided that but one building could be erected at that time. An appropriation of \$25,000 was asked of the legislature. This money, which should have been a direct appropriation was loaned, using the University income as security, to the University, and as a result, North Hall, costing \$19,000 was built. This combined dormitory and classroom building was opened to the use of the preparatory school and the first two collegiate classes on September 17, 1851. The fourth floor contained classrooms while the lower three floors contained 23 studies and later a mess hall. Incidentally, the chancellor in his report stated: "It is believed that the expenses of the table need not exceed eighty cents per week to each member of the association."

Up to this point, everything seemed optimistic. However, at the close of 1851, because of the mismanagement of funds, only \$25,000 had been received from the sale of lands received from the federal government and a loan, which should have been a direct appropriation, for this amount was due to the state. The income which should have been devoted to the purchase of books and equipment had to be used in payment of a note. The university was supposed to consist of several departments with six professors, but actually the preparatory department, and the freshman and sophomore classes were but one department and only two chairs occupied. Dr. Lathrop and Professor Sterling acted as professors and O. M. Conover was general tutor. In 1850 Mr. Conover was appointed professor of ancient languages and S. H. Carpenter assumed the duties of general tutor.

This was the composition of the faculty, when on July 28, 1854, eight years to the day after the incorporation, the first two degrees were granted by the board of regents to Levi Booth and Charles Wakeley.

Natural science was first taught in 1854, but S. B. Lathrop, the instructor, died in December and the position was left open until the following year when Ezra Carr took over the duties. Daniel Read and John Fuchs were added to the Staff as professors of English and modern languages in 1854.

South Hall was completed in the fall of 1855 for the housing of the normal department. This building was built out of a loan of \$15,000 received from the state, thus further curtailing the finances of the struggling school. As yet, the regents had not been able to buy the much needed books and equipment. By this time the weekly board bill had been raised to \$1.72, while the members of the faculty paid \$3 per week.

Late in 1854, Congress had appropriated 72 additional townships for use of the university. The lands were located in surrounding counties where prevailing prices were held at \$10 to \$20. Previous blunders evidently entirely erased from their minds, the parties in charge sold these new grants at the ridiculously low price of \$3 per acre. Thus the second land grant to the state totaled only \$138,240. Not satisfied with the meagre sale prices, these funds received were recklessly invested in insecure loans on mortgages—a third costly blunder, for much of the money disappeared into thin air.

While this was going on, the university was struggling along as best it could. Attacks by jealous legislators, and some newspapers in the state led to the introduction of a bill early in 1855 calling for a repeal of the charter and dividing the income among the denominational colleges in the state. This move failed, but did elicit an attempt for a reorganization from the struggling regents. The plans for the departments of law and medicine were still only on paper, there being insufficient funds to support them in material form. As yet, the university had received no appropriation from the state but only two loans.

In 1857, the legislature again granted the university a loan, this time of \$40,000 for the building of University Hall to be completed by September, 1858. Delay in releasing the funds postponed its opening until 1859.

Meanwhile the storm clouds were gathering about the university. Criticism was levied at the impracticability of the education, the size had failed to grow rapidly enough, extravagance was prevalent, the instructors were not keeping in step with the latest development, and countless other brickbats were being constantly hurled at the board of regents. They were not without their side of the story, however, their funds had been foolishly wasted, the legislature had not given them a cent, little or no co-operation had been secured, and insults had been free in the press and the legislature. A bill had been introduced providing for a reorganization, but failed because the hour for final adjournment arrived before final passage could be effected.

Although the bill failed in its passage, a plan for reorganization was adopted by the regents which provided for abolishment of the preparatory course within five years and the setting up of only one other department, that of science, literature and arts, and a limitation on faculty salaries.

As the brunt of all attacks on the university, Chancellor Lathrop tendered his resignation, to be effective in January, 1859, which was accepted by the board, and he was elected professor of ethical and political science, but soon resigned to return to his old school, Missouri. Henry Barnard was chosen chancellor to steer this young university through the tempestuous seas.

Dr. Barnard's reputation as one of the outstanding teachers of his time, caused untold enthusiasm when his election as chancellor of the university was announced. These great expectations went for naught when Barnard became ill shortly after his election and a full year passed before he was able to be installed on July 27, 1859.

It so happened that in addition to his duties as chancellor, it was provided that Barnard should act as a sort of general agent of the board of normal school regents in the reconstruction of the state's common school system. The difficulties of this added task were such that most of the time his feeble health permitted him to spare was devoted to the building up of the common school system. He was thus unable to perfect the details of the reorganization as had been expected of him when his election was announced. He suffered a severe nervous breakdown in 1860 and tendered his resignation in July. The regents held out hope for his recovery that would enable him to take up his duties, but this was impossible, and they accepted his resignation in January, 1861.

In June, 1860, it was clearly seen that a second reorganization would be necessary. Professor Sterling, as dean and vice-chancellor, had been holding the university together, largely through his own efforts. Distrust



and dissatisfaction were prevalent. The board of regents at this time was indebted to the state to the extent of \$62,510 occasioned by the construction of the three buildings. Because of this, it had been impossible to expand materially the educational scope of the university in accordance with the original plans. It is remarkable that the institution was able to maintain the feeble status it did.

With this in mind, the board decided on a second reorganization in June, 1860. Naturally, considering the state of finances, the first reorganization was in the matter of salaries. Five professors and one tutor were to constitute the faculty. Salaries were to range from \$600 to \$1,000 per year.

While this was going on, war clouds were gathering over the entire country. Students were restless, waiting to enlist at the first opportunity if war was declared. Dr. Barnard's resignation was accepted in the midst of this, and upon Professor Sterling's shoulders fell the duties of acting chancellor. With the opening of hostilities, most of the male student body dropped their text books in favor of muskets. In 1863 all but one of the senior class was serving in the army, and consequently no commencement exercises were held. In the following year, the attendance returned to almost normal with 306 students enrolled, 169 men and 137 women. The majority of these, all except 41, were enrolled in the preparatory course, however. Hampered as it was by lack of students and a chancellor and despite the prevailing excitement of the time, the university did make some progress during this period.

The normal department, which had been provided for in the original charter, had not been established until 1857, only to be dropped for the two years following because of Dr. Barnard's illness. In 1860, however, Prof. C. H. Allen revived the department and for several years this course flourished; six women graduating from it in 1865. Professor Allen resigned, and there was talk of combining the normal and preparatory departments because of the insufficient funds for both. Professor J. C. Pickard, continued the normal instruction through 1865-66 and then this department was abandoned until 1885 when a chair of pedagogy was established which eventually led to establishment of the present school of education.

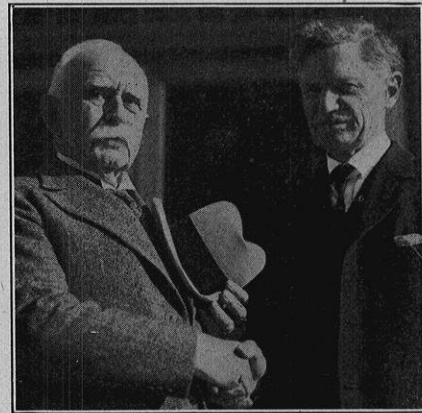
There had been much opposition to this instruction from the start because it brought female students into the university. With Professor Allen's revival of the department in 1863 there were 119 women students enrolled. A remarkable thing for educational institutions at this time. It was but a short time before these women students emerged from the normal department and entered the other university courses.

Early in 1854, the assembly committee on agriculture and manufacture had recommended a course in agriculture at the state university, but nothing had come of their plea. In May of the same year, S. P. Lathrop was employed to become instructor in chemistry and natural history where he continued to discharge his duties until the following December. His chair was intended to form the nucleus for the agricultural department. In 1855 the regents engaged E. S. Carr as Dr. Lathrop's successor. Carr taught "agricultural chemistry and the application of science to the useful arts." Here we have the germ of the beginning of our present large school of agriculture.

This rather meager instruction was continued until 1862, when Congress passed the famous Morrill act, pro-

viding for a grant of 240,000 acres of land to the state of Wisconsin. The income from this land was to create a fund from which the support of a college of agriculture was to be maintained. It was also in this act that the provisions for maintenance of a department of military science were made. To retain this income, the universities benefiting must maintain departments wherein military science is taught. This money could be used only for instruction purposes and the like, and could not be used for the erection, maintenance, or repair of any buildings.

This grant was accepted in 1863 and the governor appointed two commissions to take care of the locating and the sales of these lands. Once again mismanagement prevailed and although the lands were located in highly desirable agricultural communities, they were sold for a paltry \$1.25 an acre. Cornell University also located their lands in Wisconsin, due to the wise policy of waiting for appreciation, sold their lands to assure themselves an income of approximately \$350,000 annually; whereas Wisconsin now receives only about



W. P. POWERS '60 AND DEAN F. M. PORTER '81

\$12,000 from the funds received for its sales of this grant. So it is seen that the present generation is being taxed higher than it should be today through the mistakes of its predecessors.

Through the mismanagement of these funds, the university now faced severe financial stringency. They had a loan of \$89,000 on which the annual interest amounted to about \$7,000, leaving them only about \$10,000 a year to take care of the sinking fund provisions required by law and of current operation expenses. The report of the regents for 1861 strongly urged that the legislature take the burden of the building expenses from the capital fund rather than from the funds available for current expenses. The 1863 legislature believed it was doing the university a good turn when they freed it of the debt for the building of Main Hall and by taking the remainder of the university's accumulated debt from the principal fund instead of current income. What they actually did, was to take this money from the funds received through the federal grants and thereby lose this amount to the university forever.

In 1865 the regents reported expenditures in excess of income by \$2,800, but felt happy over the fact that they had instituted a neat economy in discontinuing the furnaces in the dormitories and installing stoves instead,



for which the students had to furnish their own coal. Such minor economies were not sufficient to save the institution, and accordingly, in 1866 a third reorganization was instigated to evolve a more extended plan which promised more material aid from the state.

This reorganization of 1866 provided for establishment of (1) the college of arts, (2) the college of letters, and (3) the establishment of such scientific departments as might be necessary from time to time and the enlargement of these departments into colleges when the time was ripe and co-education was distinctly provided for. The government was to be vested in the board of regents, two to be appointed from each congressional district and three from the state at large, all to be appointed by the governor. The head of the University was to be called the president, the secretary of state and the state treasurer were to be secretary and treasurer of the board. Support of the university was to be received from three sources: (1) the income of the university fund; (2) the income from the funds received from the sale of the 240,000 acres federal grant; and (3) "all such contributions to the fund as may be received from public or private bounty."

The entire income so derived was to be placed at the disposal of the board of regents. In order that the proposed College of Agriculture could be founded immediately, the board was to make arrangements to secure suitable lands for establishment of an experimental farm. The Dane county board of supervisors was empowered to issue \$40,000 worth of bonds to provide the necessary funds. The county issued the bonds and the board of regents purchased 195 acres directly west of the university grounds and there set up the first agricultural experiment station. The university now had 235 acres of land in one tract for its use, giving it one of the most beautiful sites in the country.

In 1865, the old board of regents had tendered the presidency to Prof. Pickard, who refused. The new board repeated the procedure, but due to a misunderstanding this offer also was refused. The board, a year later, offered the position to Dr. Paul A. Chadbourne of Williams College, but he also refused. The entire difficulty seemed to be in the provision for co-education at the school. In 1867, the law pertaining to co-education was revised to give the control to the regents and Dr. Chadbourne then accepted the presidency.

The name of the normal department had been changed to the Female College and all the women students were housed in South Hall while the men resided in North Hall or where they could find room at higher prices. The regents reported that South Hall was not fitted for women residents and urged construction of another building to house them. The Female college thus installed was placed under Miss Elizabeth Earle as preceptress with an assistant preceptress and an instructor in music and one in drawing and painting. Later, it was provided that the women were to receive such degrees as were appropriate and still later they were granted the degrees received by the male students. Up until this time, however, separate commencements were held for the women.

Until June, 1871, the women students were required to recite in separate classes, adding a large burden on the instructional staff at that time. This course was frowned upon by the regents as an unnecessary waste of time and money, so in 1871 both sexes recited together and all competition for honors was open to both men and women. Ladies Hall (Chadbourne) was opened

in this year, and it was with great pride that Wisconsin pointed to the efforts being made for the women, a matter in which her sister states had been rather backward.

In 1874, the last separate graduation for women was held and beginning the following year, the women were entitled to and received all the privileges of co-education. Separate classes had been done away with and the graduates received the same work and the same degrees as did the men.

The progress being made by the university in educational lines, however, was far surpassing the progress in its finances. Ex-governor Salomon, and Gen. Thomas S. Allen, both delivered vigorous protests against the manner in which the state had spent the money rightfully belonging to the university, and through their efforts on April 6, 1867, the first appropriation, \$7,303.76 per annum for a period of ten years, was granted to the university. This was the exact sum of interest which the university would have received had the buildings been built out of the proper funds rather than funds given for maintenance of the school. The university had in reality not cost the state one cent. This step with the election of Dr. Chadbourne to the presidency in June, forecast the dawn of a new era for the university.

Military science instruction had been provided for under the Morrill act of 1862, but nothing definite had taken place until 1868 when Col. Pease was sent by the war department to become professor of engineering and military science. The department was provided with uniforms and this form of instruction remained essentially the same until the passage of the national defense act of 1921.

The law department, although attempted in 1857, was not established until 1868 under direction of J. H. Carpenter and William Vilas, with Justices Dixon, Cole, and Paine of the supreme court giving gratuitous lectures when their time permitted. This remained more or less of a separate school, holding meetings in the state capitol.

At the close of the college year 1869-70, President Chadbourne, actuated by ill health and private interests, tendered his resignation to the board of regents.

(To Be Continued)



## "Doc" Meanwell

(Continued from page 150)

several miles from Madison, where he has the fullest opportunity to gratify his love for outdoor life, write his books, study his coaching problems and keep himself fit.

Near the house he has an outdoor gymnasium, equipped for handball, boxing, and wrestling. For three years he was the national amateur champion lightweight wrestler of Canada, as a representative of the Rochester Athletic club, of whose baseball and basketball teams he was also captain. This explains one of his hobbies which is to teach boxing and wrestling to growing youngsters. From all of which it is clear that Meanwell and Wisconsin basketball are so nearly synonymous that it is impossible to think of one without the other.

It is worthy of note to mention the fact that "Doc" meets four of his former pupils this season who are now acting as coaches, Bill Chandler of Marquette, Rollie Williams of Iowa, Craig Ruby of Illinois, and Harold Olson of Ohio. Nels Norgren of Chicago is also a former student of Doc's.



## In the Alumni World

(Continued from page 166)

'09 Mabel ELLEFSON Kleven has moved from Minneapolis to Northfield, Minn. She is living at 1110 St. Olaf Ave. Her daughter, Elsie, is a freshman at St. Olaf's college.—E. C. STOCKER, formerly secretary of the Whangpoo Conservancy board, is now with the construction department of the Texas Co. in Shanghai, China.—Robert W. BRIDGMAN is sales manager for the Denoyer-Geppert Co., Ravenswood, Chicago. He is living at 1502 Hinman Ave., Evanston.—Homer A. WATT is a co-author with Oscar Cargill of "Highways in College Composition" published by Prentice-Hill, Inc., New York. Professor Watt is on the English staff at Washington Square College of New York University. Mrs. Watt was Effie WHYTE, '07.

'10 E. J. MATHIE is teaching sociology and economics at Soldan High School, St. Louis, Mo.—Louis E. REBER, Jr., is located in Jerome, Ariz., with the United Verdi Copper Co.

'11 James F. MALONE was elected city attorney of Beaver Dam, Wis., in 1928 and is now serving his second term.—Dr. Stanley K. HORNBECK, chief of the far eastern division of the state department, was a guest at two interesting affairs during November. The first was given by the ambassador of Japan and Mme. Debuchi in honor of Prince Tokugawa, president of the house of peers of Japan, who made a brief visit to Washington. The second was given by the minister of Siam, Major General Prince Amoradat Kridakara, in honor of the king of Siam's birthday.—Emma BECKER is in Washington on the staff of Congressman John M. NELSON of Madison.

'13 R. A. ANDREWS has been appointed head of the City Welfare department at Pontiac, Mich.—James G. BEATTIE, agricultural agent for Walworth County, Wisconsin, has been named as one of the outstanding agents in the country.—Maurice C. PIERCE, who has been in the diplomatic service of the United States since 1914, is on leave from his foreign post and has been visiting

in Washington. He has been consul at Stuttgart, Germany, for some time, but has been ordered transferred to Buenaventura, on an island off the coast of Columbia. Mr. Pierce has no desire to go to Buenaventura, and is hoping that his assignment may be changed before his leave of absence expires in January.—Hugh J. REBER is with the Griffenhagen Associates, management engineers. At present he is located in Trenton, N. J., where he is helping with a survey and report of the financial situation of New Jersey.—Marshall R. SCOTT is secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Barlow & Seelig Manufacturing Co., at Ripon, Wis.

'14 Arthur H. BRAYTON is president of the Des Moines, Iowa, Advertising Club. He addressed the Madison Advertising club in November.—Hermann E. KRANZ is vice-president, in charge of engineering, of the Grigsby-Grunow Co. and Majestic Household Utilities Corp., Chicago, manufacturers of "Majestic" radios and refrigerators, respectively.

'15 Fred W. PFISTER is with the G. L. Ohrstrom Company, Milwaukee. His address is 425 East Water St.—Marguerite BALDWIN is financial investigator for Milwaukee County. Her headquarters are at the county general hospital, Wauwatosa. She is living at 4061 Downer Ave., Milwaukee.—Charles D. HOAG is a salesman and assistant manager of the railway supply department of Hibbard, Spencer Bartlett & Co. He is living at 45 Dover St., La Grange, Ill.

'16 Irving W. JONES is educational administrator with the General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota.

'17 Herbert HOWE is on the staff of the *New Movie* magazine.—E. V. ALVORD has resigned as confidential secretary to Andrew W. Mellon and will join a private law firm in Washington.—Sarah VANCE Dugan, director of the Bureau of Foods, Drugs, and Hotels of the State Board of Health of Kentucky, was recently elected president of the Ohio Valley Food and Health conference.—Fred N. SCHUSTEDT is the

outdoor lighting specialist with the General Electric Supply Corporation of Chicago.—Bertha DUNN Burroughs has taken over the supervision of the Civic League Social Service Department at Bay City, Mich. Before going to Bay City, Mrs. Burroughs was in charge of both the social service and the nursing service division of the Spokane Social Service Bureau.—Clarence H. LICHTFELDT has been engaged to do tax work for the Wisconsin Bankshares Corporation. Previously, he was head of the income tax division. Under his direction, that unit of the tax commission was completely reorganized, eleven certified public accountants were added, and court actions instituted against delinquent corporations.—Francis D. STONE is manager of the Twin Ports Dairy Association of Superior, Wis.—Mabel E. GRISWOLD is the private secretary of Senator John J. Blaine in Washington.

'18 Charles L. WARNER writes: "With my wife, Rosa BRIGGS, '17, I drove from Cresson, Pa., to Columbus to see the Ohio State game. To wait thirteen years to see the Badgers play, and then be served with a scoreless tie was a disappointment. But it was a team to be proud of. They should have won."—Harold V. ROHM is the Detroit representative for the Briggs & Stratton Corp. of Milwaukee. His office is located at 4-252 General Motors Bldg.—Capt. Lloyd M. GARNER, who has been stationed at San Juan, Porto Rico, has been transferred for duty with the fourth motor repair battalion at Holabird quartermaster depot, Baltimore.—Dr. Harry A. SHEARER, who has been associated with his brothers in the Shearer Clinic of Edgerton, Wis., has taken over the practice of Dr. Clyde Smith at Beloit.

'19 Joseph R. FARRINGTON, who is managing editor of a newspaper in Honolulu, Hawaii, is the author of an article on "league husbands" in the November issue of the *Junior League Monthly*. Mrs. Farrington was Betty PRUETT, '18.—Dr. Louis WANN, professor of English and literature at the University of Southern California, has been elected to edit the Western Coast volume of an "Anthology of American Literature" to be published by



the Macmillan Co. He is one of the five scholars to receive the honor. The work will necessitate several trips through the Bret Harte and Mark Twain localities. Dr. Wann is the author of "Century Reading in the English Essay."



'20 E. Leonard MORAN and his brother, M. Emmett MORAN, '24, are operating Moran's Inc., a department store in Superior, Wis.—Elton MORICE is the representative for the New York Life Insurance Co. in Morgantown, W. Va.—Alva S. GAREY, director of the Wisconsin Bureau of Personnel, gave an address on the bureau over the radio on November 17.



'21 Kathryn HORNIBROOK, who has been in charge of the Kaukauna public library for two years, has gone to Neillsville as librarian in that city.—Beatrice MCCONNELL has been appointed director of the Bureau of Women and Children in the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. She is living at 1921 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg.



'22 Since his graduation, R. H. HERRICK has developed many intricate appliances and phone equipment while in the employ of the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co. At present he is interested in the development of radio apparatus for aircraft. A special 14-passenger Ford plane is at his disposal for the work. The craft is considered the finest aerial laboratory in the world.—William F. UHLIG is an engineer in the employ of the Semet-Solvay Engineering Corp., New York City. He is living at 31 Newfield St., East Orange, N. J.—Benjamin ZELONKY is a civil engineer and general contractor with offices at 259 East Wells St., Milwaukee.—The Rev. Alfred E. WILLETT is pastor of the Union Community Church in Union Township, New Jersey. It is his ambition that when he leaves the community it will be with the knowledge that he has done something for the betterment of the township. With this in mind, the male members of the congregation, under the leadership of the Rev. Mr. Willett, are constructing a new building for the church.—Frances M. SAWYER, who has been engaged in chemical research at the

Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., left there on August 1 to take charge of the literature research department at the A. O. Smith Corp., Milwaukee. Miss Sawyer and her mother spent four months this spring on a Mediterranean cruise. They witnessed a performance of the Passion Play in May.



'23 Leah YABROFF is studying at the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University this year. She is taking the training for high school library service.—William H. GARDNER is a partner in the law firm of Longstaff & Gardner, Security National Bank Bldg., Huron, S. Dak. He is living at 730 Illinois Ave., S. W.—Mark CHILDS is one of the associate editors of the Sunday magazine section of *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.



'24 Sandy DUCKET and Blanche MCKEEVER Ducket are living at 1133 S. Jackson St., Green Bay. Mr. Ducket is an electrical engineer with the Wisconsin Public Service Co.—Byron H. THOMAS has been appointed chief of animal chemistry and nutrition work at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and professor of animal husbandry at Iowa State College, Ames.



'25 Elliott W. GUILD writes: "While I am teaching on the sociology faculty of San Jose, Calif., State College, and working toward my Ph. D. at Stanford University, my wife, Pearl WEAVER Guild, ex '26, is teaching music at the Los Gatos elementary school, and our daughter, Marilyn, is attending the nursery school of the San Jose State College"—Dorsey A. BUCKLEY is in stock brokerage with Jenks, Gwynne & Co., 1516 Locust St., Philadelphia. He is living at 2031 Locust St.—S. Norman MOE is in Washington, D. C. working in the Senate Office Building. He is also studying law at Georgetown University.



'26 Myrtle NETZOW has opened a dress shop known as the "Open House Shop" at Appleton, Wis. Miss Netzow is conducting a similar shop at Janesville.—Fay B. MCCONKEY is an assistant secretary to Senator John J. BLAINE in his office in Washington, D. C.

'27 Leah E. DIEHL, who has been the reference librarian at the Fond du Lac Public Library, has accepted a position in the State reference library at Madison.—Hamilton BEATTY returned to Madison recently after spending two years abroad. He studied in Paris for a year under M. Le Corbusier, distinguished leader of modern architectural style, and spent a year in study at the University of London.—William H. DARROW is president and manager of the People's Ice and Coal Co. in Superior.



'28 Eleanor N. PFLUKE has left Detroit and is now at the Crouse Irving hospital, Syracuse, N. Y. Elsa FRANKFURTH is a dietitian at the Passavant hospital, Chicago.—A. J. ECKSTEIN is employed in the research department of the Briggs & Stratton Corp., Milwaukee.—Carol BIBA is managing editor of *The Bookshelf*, published by The Womans Press, New York City. Ceona CULLMAN is teaching mathematics at Burlington, Wis.—Lucille D. GEFFERT is art supervisor in the high school at Ottumwa, Iowa.—Dorothy FAY Phillips is principal of the Pt. Agassiz school at Pt. Agassiz, Petersburg, Alaska. She writes: "I have taught three years since graduation, one in Barber College, Anniston, Ala., and two in Alaska. I spent the summer of 1929 in Europe with the family of Professor Giese. I was married on May 6, 1930, in Juneau, Alaska."—Anne E. SNODGRASS is taking the training for high school library service in the School of Library Science at Western Reserve University.—James E. BAMBERY, for the past two years in charge of a water power survey in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin, has recently been transferred to the Appleton office of the U. S. Eng. dept., in the capacity of field superintendent of construction of all government work on the Fox River. The work consists mainly of rebuilding the government locks and dams on the lower Fox River.—A. A. CUNEO is enrolled in the test course of the General Electric Co. at Schenectady.—Herbert ROBERTS is with the Wisconsin Telephone Co. in Milwaukee.



'29 Ruthella O. DODGE is with the William Berger Furniture Co. of Milwaukee. Her address is



743 N. Astor St.—Beatrice E. THOMAS is in the department of physical education at the University of West Virginia, Morgantown.—Otto SIGNORETTE has been with the Western Electric Co. in Chicago for the past year and a half, doing time study work. He is first aid instructor on the Hawthorne Club staff.—Russell MORHOFF, who formerly played with the University band and orchestra, is now playing with Ben Bernie's orchestra at College Inn, Chicago.—Carson ROBERTS has left the marine service and is now on aviation duty in Hampton Roads, Va.—After a brief visit at home, Ted FROST has returned to Turkey where he is teaching in an American School near Constantinople.—Eleanor McEVILLY is engaged in unit control work at the Boston store in Milwaukee.—Henry S. STEVENS writes from Tucson, Arizona: "Last year I received high honors for the second year law class at the University of Arizona. Reports of four below zero at Madison make our daily range of temperature seem pretty good. We seldom get below 40°, although it has gone down to 27° this fall. Prof. and Mrs. Caster, for some time teachers at Wisconsin, live next door; Wisconsin people are everywhere."—Howard FELTON is employed in the engineering department of the Harnishfeger Corp. of Milwaukee.—Olive SMITH and Janet SMITH, '30, have been traveling in Europe for several months.—Sallie DAVIS is in New York, writing the fashion copy for the Vogue Pattern Book, a Conde Nast publication.—Gwendolyn M. WITMER has accepted a position as branch librarian of the West Racine Branch Library at Racine. She has been children's librarian in Mishawaka, Ind., for the past year. Alice C. FIELD, who has been in the circulation department of the Public Library in Ann Arbor, Mich., is now branch librarian at Kenosha, Wis.—Eunice A. HORN has been appointed home demonstration agent for Clay, Union, and Yankton counties, South Dakota.—Dorothy G. SMITH has left Rochester, N. Y., and has accepted a position in the state tuberculosis sanatorium at Cedarcrest, Hartford, Conn.—Virginia PORTER is assistant director of home economics with Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago. She is living at 530 Arlington place.—Perry FULKERSON is an industrial engineer for Proctor and Gambel Mfg. Co., Port

Ivory, N. Y. He is living at 100 Stuyvesant Place, Staten Island.



'30 Aloysius F. GASSNER is with the Public Service Co. of Chicago. He is living at 1843 Asbury Ave., Evanston.—Kittie MITCHELL is women's editor of the Bay City (Mich.) Daily Times.—Dorothy C. SMITH is working at the University Ticket Office as secretary to George Levis, business manager, and Dr. Meanwell.—Dorothy PAGE and Katherine GARY will sail for Europe on February 11. They will land at Naples and spend some time traveling in Italy. Their itinerary is indefinite, but they expect to spend some time in France and perhaps Greece and Constantinople. They will return in May or June.—Margaret JOSLYN is doing free lance writing in New York City. Two of her special articles appeared on the woman's page of a recent issue of the *New York World*.—John M. PETERSON will open a law office in Owen, Wis., on January 1.—Edna LAUMANN is in Washington as assistant secretary to Senator John J. Blaine. She is living at the Bellevue Hotel.—Allen TENNY is living at 206 Main St., Towanda, Pa. He is the Towanda correspondent for the *Sayre* (Pa.) *Evening Times*.—Margaret L. CUSHING is teaching speech in the high school at Oconomowoc.—Helen C. BRAND is studying at the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, this year.—J. G. VAN VLEET is enrolled in the test course of the General Electric Co. at Schenectady.



## Alumni Briefs

(Continued from page 167)

JUDGE EARL F. HENSEL, '00, died at his home recently from cancer. The judge had undergone an operation at a Madison hospital, the second within a year, six weeks before, but was removed to his home the last of October.

Judge Hensel was elected county judge in 1920, taking office on January 1, 1921. He served continuously since that time. On July 3, 1909, he had been appointed county judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge R. S. Cowie, and at that time remained in office until 1930.

He played an important part in the political and public affairs of Trempeleau county for many years, serving as a journalist, attorney, public speaker, district attorney and judge.

SAMUEL A. STIVERS, '05, for 18 years principal of the Detroit Street School, in Milwaukee, died recently after an illness of three years. He had been retired since his illness.

Mr. Stivers was born at Necedah, Wis., and was graduated from the Milwaukee State Normal School in 1898 and from the University in 1905. After his graduation he taught school at Friendship, Wis., and was in charge of the high schools and grade schools in Weyauwega, Wis., for a short time. Before

coming to Milwaukee in 1910 he was principal of the Garfield School at Racine, Wis.

J. W. RILEY, '12, was almost instantly killed when he was struck by an automobile in Madison on November 28. A coroner's jury was impanelled to investigate the accident, but returned a verdict in favor of the driver of the car.

Mr. Riley was born in Richland County in 1875. After his graduation from the University he taught school and entered Y. M. C. A. work overseas during the World War.

In 1918 he received the degree of master of arts from the University and resumed teaching, leaving the superintendency of Roswell, N. Mex., schools about 1920 to take up real estate work with the Paul E. Stark Company in Madison. Last February he opened his own office.

MRS. FOREST M. KILGORE, '12, wife of the president of the Kilgore Printing Co., Madison, died at her home in Maple Bluff after a brief illness. Mrs. Kilgore was prominent in Madison's music circles and had devoted much of her time to welfare work.

Before her marriage she was Miss Ann Heller, Waunakee. She was a member of Alpha Chi Omega sorority.

MISS HELEN D. GUDE, '23, died recently at Trudeau sanitarium, Saranac, N. Y.

Following the completion of her studies at the university she accepted a position as secretary to Dean Hellman of Northwestern university, where she stayed until forced to retire because of ill health.

She is survived by her parents and her brother, J. Arthur Gude of Jacksonville.

FULTON C. BARNES, '27, son of Prof. and Mrs. John Barnes was killed at Austin, Minnesota recently, according to word received by Madison friends. Details of the death are lacking. Barnes entered the employ of a packing company at Austin following his graduation, and was working there at the time of his death.

He was well known in Madison and was a member of Delta Chi fraternity while in school. His father was a professor in the University of Wisconsin, department of speech. Two years ago he accepted a position at the University of Iowa, and this year is teaching in some Missouri college.

KENNETH BOWSER, ex-'27, was instantly killed in an automobile accident near Bloomer, Wisconsin on November 13. He was en route to a meeting of an insurance company's agents of which he was one. A companion in the car with him suffered a broken collar bone.

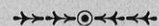
Mr. Bowser's home was in Superior, Wis. While at the university he was a member of Phi Kappa Psi social fraternity. Prior to his coming to the University he attended Superior State Teachers College.

DR. ALFRED L. DENNIS, a member of the faculty from 1906 to 1920 died at his home in Worcester, Mass. on Nov. 14. He was 56 years old.

Professor Dennis was born on May 21, 1874, in Beirut, Syria, while his parents were residing there temporarily.

During the World War Professor Dennis was with the Military Intelligence Division of the United States Army General Staff, and held the rank of Captain. In the year following the armistice, he was an assistant military attache of the American Embassy in London, his duties keeping him in constant touch with the Peace Conference at Paris. The British Military Cross was awarded to him.

After taking his Bachelor's degree at Princeton in 1896, Professor Dennis spent four years in post-graduate study at Heidelberg, Harvard and Columbia, receiving a Ph. D. from the last university in 1901. He began his teaching career at Bowdoin, where he remained from 1901 to 1905 and advanced from instructor to Professor of History and Political Science. During the next year he lectured on history at Harvard, and then began a fourteen-year association with the University of Wisconsin. He resigned this position to engage in research.



The enrollment at the University this semester is approximately the same as that of last year. This year is, however, the first since the World War that a large gain over the previous year has not been recorded.



# ❖ EMPLOYERS ❖

Through our employment service we are in a position to furnish histories and to recommend to you graduates from practically every college of the University.

This employment service is free of charge to both employers and employee. It is maintained with the hope that through it Wisconsin graduates may find positions in their field and that employers may find the individual suited for the positions available.

If you are in need of a Wisconsin graduate in your concern, fill out this blank and mail it to our office.

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Will you pay traveling expenses to place of employment? .....

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**The Wisconsin Alumni Association**

770 Langdon Street

Madison, Wisconsin