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The Wisconsin Alumni

MAGAZINE

March

1933



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London In A Day

THERE IS a trite saying among Englishmen that in Trafalgar Square in London you will meet everyone you have ever known, provided of course, you have time on your hands. And while it would not be advisable for the visitor who has only a day to spare in which to make a hurried survey of London to spend it standing in the shadow of Lord Nelson or his column 142 feet above the street level, it is nevertheless probably the very best place to commence a tour of the world's largest and probably most cosmopolitan city.

Numerous coaches leave Trafalgar Square daily, and a comprehen-

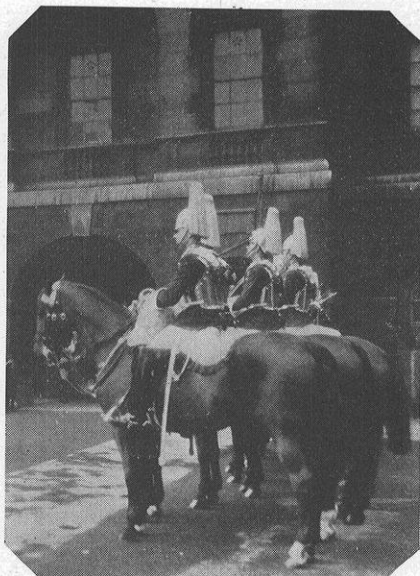


Photo United States Lines

THE HORSE GUARDS

"Changing of the Guard" draws thousands to Whitehall. It is one of the picturesque customs that thrill and excite the imagination of even those who see it daily.

sive itinerary is followed at a very nominal charge.

The route they usually follow is along Thames Embankment, erstwhile resting place of genius; to Queen Victoria Street, into the city proper via Cannon Street and by the Monument, which commemorates the great fire of London of 1666 to famous old London Bridge, opened in 1831, and the busiest bridge in the Empire. The route then leads to the Tower of London nearby, Tower Hill, Trinity Square, All Hallows Church, Barking, Mansion House (the Lord Mayor's official headquarters), Royal Exchange, Threadneedle St. and the Bank of England.

Thence on through the "City of London"—(the "city" is only a very small area actually) stopping to view St. Pauls Cathedral, Ludgate Circus, Fleet Street—"the street of ink", the Royal Courts of Justice, Lincoln's Inn Fields, (immortalized by Dickens in Martin Chuzzlewit and many of his other master-

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pieces) and thence out of the City into Whitehall, the renowned Horse Guards and Downing St., the Cenotaph, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace, Hyde Park and several of the most famous museums in the world. The tour generally ends in Oxford Street, the principal shopping center of London.

There are so many things to do in the evening that it would be difficult to give general advice. There are many evening trips to the Limehouse district and of course there are theatres and night clubs galore.

Highlights on this trip are St. Pauls, the Tower, the Horse Guards, (best seen at 11 A. M. when the historic ceremony of the changing of the guard occurs) Westminster Abbey and Buckingham Palace and of course the Bank of England. If these are thoroughly inspected the day will be well worth while.

Why Not Try Bronc Busting This Summer

THERE'S ONE place to get a vacation literally a mile high and it's the Rocky Mountain Northwest where buckaroos still bust bronchos and Indians still practice the arts of mixing war paints and fashioning feather headgear.

It's still the cow-branding, calf-roping, steer-wrestling country with

equipped with not only the necessities but also with the modern comforts of living.

To the West's fundamental appeal—adventure and the freedom of the frontier—has been added more recently the indorsement of fashion. Park Avenue and the Gold Coast have put their brand on this traditionally American type of vacation and a steadily increasing number of those who recognize the essential things are hieing West each Summer for their vacations.

There are approximately one hundred fifty Dude Ranches in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, which now supply accommodations ranging from a personal saddle horse to a room with bath.

Many of these ranches are located in or near National Forests set aside

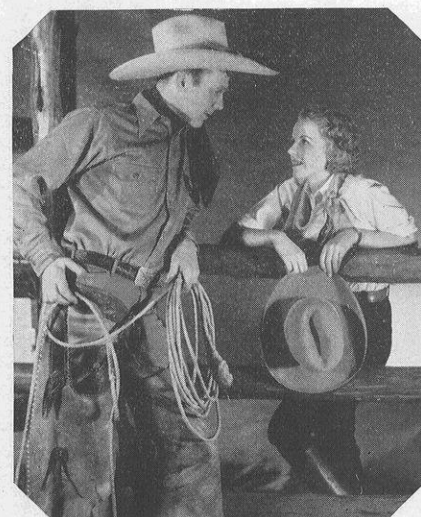


Photo-Northern Pacific Railway

"It's been a great vacation". An outing on a Dude Ranch in the Montana-Wyoming Rockies is different from anything you've ever experienced. Dude Ranch vacations are becoming increasingly popular every year.



Photo United States Lines

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

These historic buildings really mark the heart of the great British Empire. Legislation enacted here has world wide significance.

romance in the saddle and the big outdoors a-calling. From being a country that vacationists could merely look at and pine for a few years ago, this great region has now become easily accessible as well as

for recreation and the preservation of duck, grouse, bear, elk, moose and deer for annual limited hunting seasons. Everywhere around them there is scenery, snow-streaked mountain peaks, tumbling trout streams, endless pine forests. Other ranches occupy picturesque sites in the foothills and look out on the hard-riding plains across painted landscapes of sagebrush and buffalo grass.

Activities include horseback riding, hiking, swimming, boating, trout fishing, ranch occupations, mountain climbing and a variety of other sports. Restfulness and ease are at their best as the ranches are many miles from the honk of traffic and the pressure of metropolitan life.

Railroad fares still lower than in preceding summers and reduced living expenses in the West more than ever enhance the appeal of a ranch vacation in 1933.

The Wisconsin Alumni MAGAZINE

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VOLUME XXXIV

MARCH 1933

NUMBER VI

Comments

ON ANOTHER page of this issue, readers will find an advertisement urging them to make use of The Graduate Travel Service, the official travel agents for the Alumni Magazine. In a short time cards will be mailed to all subscribers requesting that they make known their travel intentions to this bureau. This card is designed to help you in whatever travelling you might do this year or next. The use of it will not only be of benefit to the Magazine in the form of increased advertising from travel agencies, but will assure you of a well planned and comfortable trip wherever you may go. Use the travel bureau reply card to make known your travel intentions.

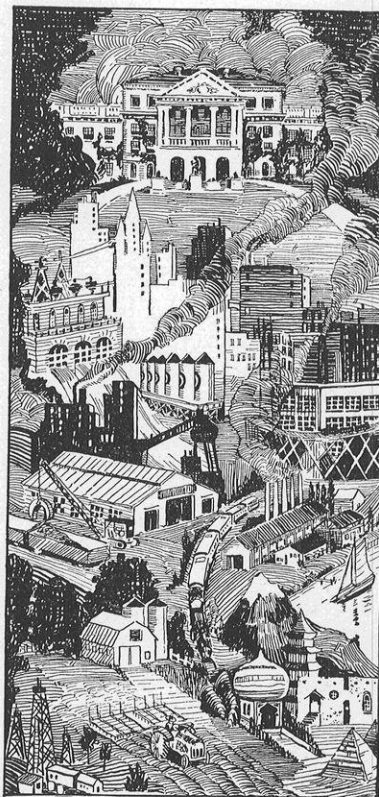


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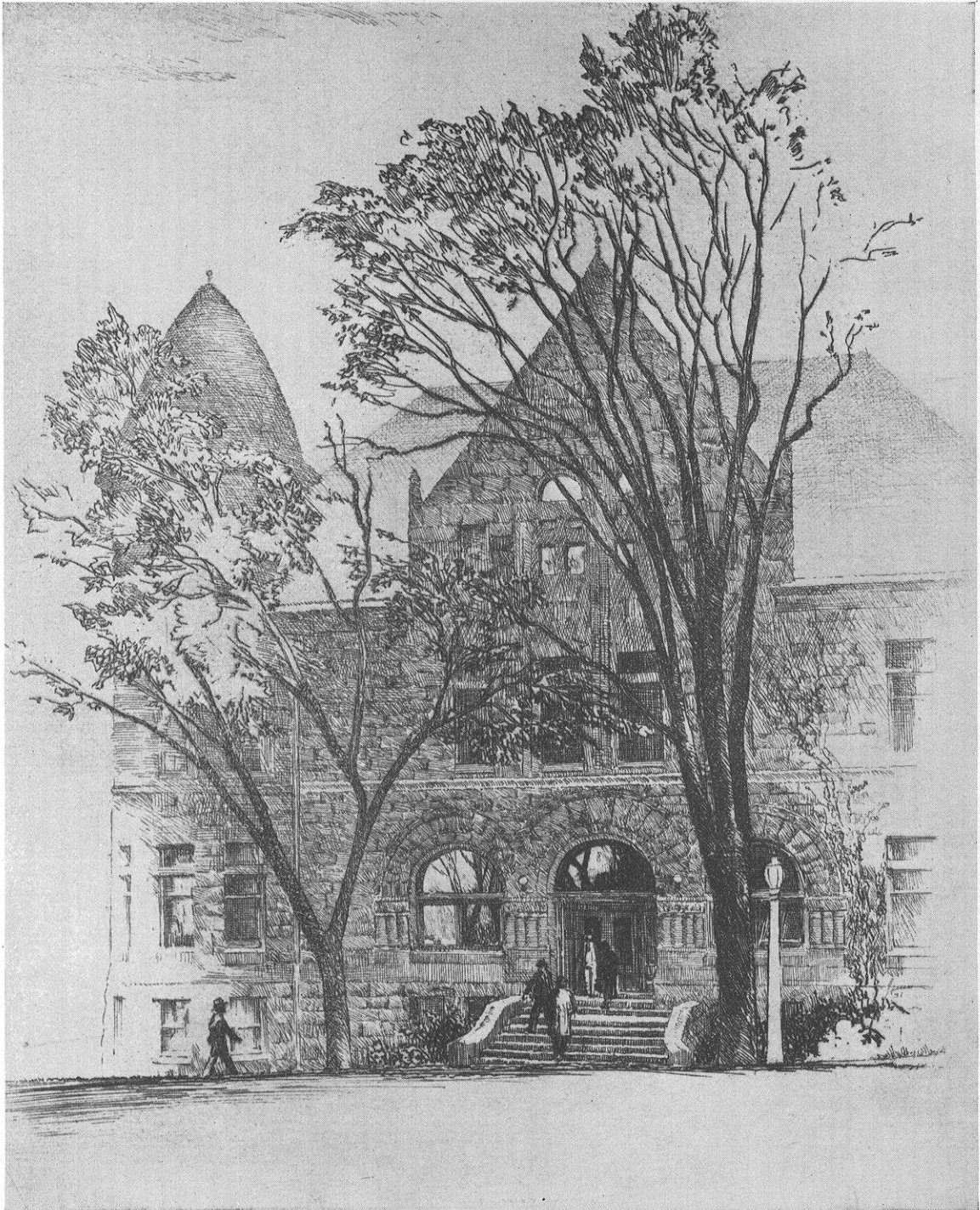
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W



Did you ever sit on these steps and shout lustily across the hill to your friends on the opposite side, "Crawl in your holes, you sewer rats!"? If you attended the law school, you did. Or maybe you recall the many times when a poorly aimed snowball was sent crashing through one of the well polished windows. This etching is just the thing for your law office to show your contemporaries where you went to college. The price? Ten dollars.

Budget Facts

University Administration Slashes Budget Requests to Minimum in Effort to Co- operate with State Program

HEREWITH is presented in part a statement President Frank made to the Joint Finance Committee of the state legislature regarding University finances and the depression.

"The Regents and administrators of the University appreciate the extremely difficult financial problem confronting the Governor, the Legislature, and the taxpayers, and they ask me, at the outset, to express their earnest purpose to do everything within their power to help meet this problem intelligently and efficiently. And evidence of the sincerity of this purpose lies in the record of extensive retrenchments they have already made in University expenditures.

"The biennial budget which, by direction of the Regents, I presented to the Governor on December 13 was, for all specific funds, derived from state appropriations and student fees, \$2,486,379 less than the University received from the 1929 Legislature, \$1,402,942 less than it received from the 1931 Legislature, and \$774,821 less than the amount actually available to the University for last year and this year after all reductions, due to cuts made by the Emergency Board, by shrinkage in receipts from fees, and voluntary economies, had been made.

"Translated into percentages, this meant that the University had so adjusted its program and personnel, in the light of economic conditions, that it requested from the 1933 Legislature 21.6 per cent less than it received from the 1929 Legislature and 13.5 per cent less than it received from the 1931 Legislature.

"I bring these three bienniums—the last biennium of 1929-31, the present biennium of 1931-33, and the forthcoming biennium of 1933-35—into the picture in order to give a report of the retrenchments that have been made in University expenditures through the whole period of the depression which got under way in the fall of 1929 shortly after the 1929 Legislature had made its appropriations.

"The figures for this six year period indicate clearly that the budget of the University has been kept responsive to the changes that prosperity and depression have, in turn, made in the load of work the University has had to carry. Expenditures have risen when the load of work has increased. Expenditures have been brought down when the load of work has decreased.

"This is as it should be. The budget of any state institution should be flexible so that it can respond to changes in its load of work, expanding when the work expands, contracting when the work contracts. There are three rough tests of the flexibility of a university budget: (1) the increase or decrease of the student enrollment, (2) the increase or decrease of the teaching staff, and (3) the increase or decrease of the total expenditures. If the student enrollment leaps dramatically up, the teaching staff must be increased if the quality of student instruction is not to suffer, and if



THE PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE

the teaching staff is increased, the total expenditures must be increased. The reverse is true. If student enrollment drops, some decrease in teaching staff should follow, and if the teaching staff is reduced, total expenditures should show a drop.

"For the period of this depression, by careful and continuous adjustment of its procedures, the University has been able to keep its total expenditures in an almost literal relation to the fluctuations in its student enrollment.

"The last three years have seen a shrinkage in university enrollments generally. Since the peak year of 1930, student enrollment at the University of Wisconsin has dropped 16.7 per cent, the size of the teaching staff has been reduced 17.5 per cent, and total expenditures, as reflected in the budget presented to the Governor in December, have been reduced 21.6 per cent.

"It will be seen that the drop in teaching staff and the drop in total expenditures have both been greater than the drop in student enrollment.

"Since 1930, student enrollment has dropped from 10,001 to 8,345, the teaching staff, including all ranks from assistants to full professors, has been reduced from 996 to 821, and the total biennial budget from state funds has been reduced from the \$9,269,085 voted by the 1929 Legislature to the \$7,356,810 stated in the budget presented to the Governor in December.

"Most of the drop in enrollment has been in non-resident students, and every non-resident student loss means a loss of \$224 to the operating income of the University, whereas a Wisconsin student pays, in comparison, only \$24. In 1931, the drop in enrollment of Wisconsin students was only 1.8 per cent, while the drop in enrollment of non-resident students was 18.4 per cent. In 1932, the drop in enrollment of Wisconsin students was only 4.4 per cent, while the drop in enrollment of non-resident students was 22.7 per cent.

"This great disparity between the drop in non-resident enrollment and the drop in resident enrollment is due to two causes: (1) the general tendency of students, in a period of depression, to go to schools as near their homes as possible in an effort to cut the cost of their schooling, and (2) the fact that the University of Wisconsin charges the highest non-resident tuition in the United States, among state universities.

"One added fact will further indicate the extent to which the expenditures of the University have been kept adjusted to the rise and fall in its load of work. The enrollment in 1925 was almost exactly the same as the enrollment for the present year—8,343 in 1925 and 8,345 for this year—and the specific funds requested from the state, in the budget presented to the

Governor in December, for each of the next two years were about \$90,000 a year less than the total specific funds the state provided for the University in 1925.

"Broadly speaking this extensive reduction of the University budget has been accomplished in the following ways:

"(1) By leaving vacancies unfilled wherever it has been possible either to drop the work or to redistribute and absorb the duties of the positions vacated; (2) By refilling vacant positions that have had to be refilled with younger men at a lower salary level; (3) By decreasing the staff through educational readjustments and administrative reorganizations; (4) By eliminating or consolidating services and courses; (5) By requiring rather generally the carrying of heavier schedules of work; (6) By reducing expenditures for business items to a radically low level; (7) By stringently restricting miscellaneous capital expenditures for books, apparatus, and the like; (8) By deferring less vital maintenance; (9) By postponing minor improvements for physical plant and equipment; (10) By eliminating all requests for new buildings or land acquisitions for the coming biennium; (11) By returning to the General Fund of the state minor sums accumulated in certain non-lapsable funds; (12) By returning to the General Fund of the state a material sum from income of the Wisconsin General Hospital in excess of operating needs; (13) By returning to the General Fund of the state virtually all special capital appropriations and special capital balances; (14) By reducing salaries through a system of waivers ranging from 3 per cent on the lowest salaries to 13 per cent on the higher salaries.

"The general lowering of the salary scale took place in the present biennium. That it did not take place earlier was not due to any reluctance or unwillingness on the part of the University staff to share in any sacrifice that unavoidable economic necessity or the welfare of the state might dictate. It sprang rather from the honest conviction that, if we are to safeguard the highest possible quality of teaching and guidance for the sons and daughters of Wisconsin taxpayers in the future, the standard of remuneration of their teachers should not be shattered until every other defensible means of retrenchment had been pretty thoroughly explored.

"But, having gone as far with retrenchment in other directions as seemed feasible at the moment, without real injury to the service of the University to the peo-

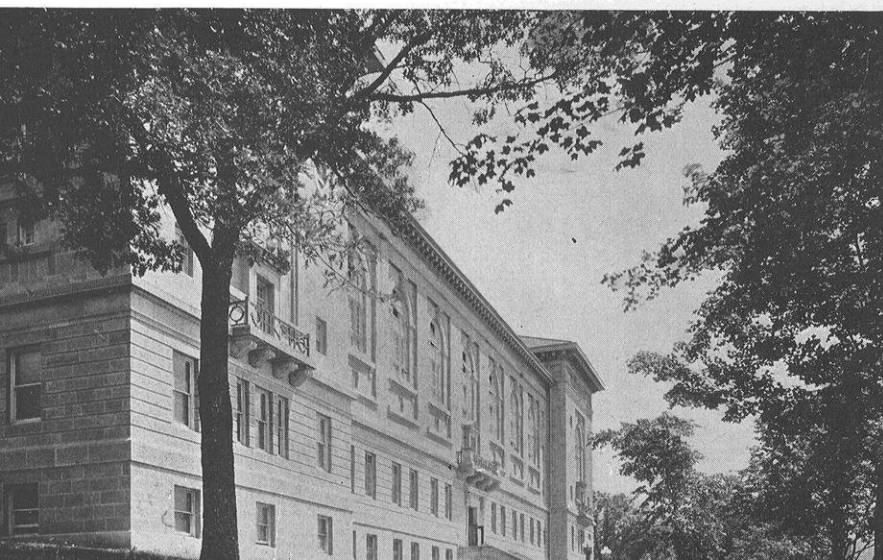
ple of the state, the Regents and administrators, for the last year of the present biennium, turned to a reconsideration of the salary and wage scale. And, in the 3 to 13 per cent reductions which they made at that time, the higher salaries in the University were reduced from 50 to 60 per cent more than at any other point in the state service, in so far as I have accurate information. Some sense of the extent of this reduction may be gained from the fact that, whereas in 1930 there were 33 members of the teaching staff receiving salaries in excess of \$6,000, to-day there are only 10 members of the teaching staff receiving salaries in excess of \$6,000, and seven of these only slightly in excess. In comparison to the 12½ per cent reduction on salaries of \$6,000 in the University, I find reductions on like salaries elsewhere in the state service ranging from no reduction at all to 3¾ per cent, 4 per cent, 4½ per cent, to 8 per cent, 8¾ per cent, and 8¾ per cent as the highest. In other words, while rumor always runs hottest about salaries in the University, the fact is that, in this period of depression, the University has lead, not lagged, in the matter of adjusting salaries.

"If a state really desires to maintain a high standard of capacity in the men and women to whom it entrusts its sons and daughters for their university training, the salaries of the relatively few outstanding teachers, whose presence or absence makes or unmakes the greatness of a university, is a matter that cannot be arbitrarily determined in disregard of the salaries paid such men elsewhere. The plain fact is that there are not enough truly great teachers to fill the positions clamoring for them, although mediocrity is a drug on the market. The result is that if Wisconsin wants a creditable number of outstanding men in its University it must at least keep within hailing distance of the compensation available to them in other leading universities. At no time in the more than seven years of my administration has the salary scale at the University of Wisconsin been above a conservative middle position among the universities with which it must compete for superior men.

"The drastic cuts already made in the budget of the University have pretty thoroughly exhausted possible means of retrenchment other than by further salary and wage reductions. Unless it should prove possible to increase the direct receipts of the University from sources other than state appropriations or unless it should be decided wholly to shut down important sections of the program and services of the University, virtually all of the further drastic cuts recommended by the Executive would have to be taken out of the salary and wage scale.

"The total reduction recommended by the Executive approximately equals all of the reductions made to date in the University. But many of the avenues of retrenchment then open to us are now closed. There are no LATHROP HALL longer any capital appropriations to give up. The budget for business items has been reduced to bedrock already. There are no longer any accumulated non-lapsable funds to which we may look for even minor relief. We have already reduced

(Please turn to page 187)



Some Things We Know About the Weather

By Charles F. Marvin

Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau



WEATHER

An old fashioned northern snow

RELYING ON the dictionary definition of the word weather to mean the condition of the atmosphere as regards temperature, pressure, sunshine, cloudiness, rain, snow, wind, blizzards, etc., it is proper to say that the ultimate cause of all terrestrial weather is the heat received from the sun, especially the effect of the continuous inpouring of heat in unequally warming the surface of the earth, so that the equatorial regions are maintained continuously at a relatively high temperature, whereas the polar regions become perpetually snow-covered and cold. In the language of thermodynamics and mechanics, this causes the earth's atmosphere to become a mighty engine, by which the heated portions of the atmosphere in the equatorial regions tend continually to change places with the colder portions of the polar zones. Thus we have the winds of the globe.

Here, briefly, is the ultimate cause of weather. If the daily inflow of heat from the sun were somehow completely cut off, it is certain our earth would cool down rather rapidly, and the sequence of wet and dry, heat and cold, cloudiness and sunshine, would soon cease.

If it were possible to write out a detailed theory of the performance of this mighty engine, meteorologists would soon be able to predict the weather possibly much after the fashion of the astronomer in predicting eclipses. While a very general theory of the behavior of the atmospheric engine has been formulated, vast details of the interaction are only vaguely understood, consequently exact predictions of the weather are more or less impossible, or at the best are limited to comparatively short periods of time in advance, and for definite areas.

Curiously enough, one of the factors that complicate the circulation of the atmosphere is the revolution of the earth on its axis. Air in the equatorial regions is naturally carried around the axis of the earth at the velocity of the earth's surface at the equator. When this air moves to higher latitudes where the surface

revolution of the earth is much slower about the axis than at the equator, the northward moving air tends to overrun; in other words, the deflective influence of the earth's rotation brings about a very definite obstacle to the direct flow of warm air from the equator to the polar regions, or the direct flow of cold polar air to the equatorial regions. Out of this complication comes what meteorologists recognize as a general tendency of the atmosphere especially in the temperate zones to move to the east and not to the west. Also, the motions of the atmosphere take place in great systems which meteorologists call cyclones and anticyclones. The cyclones are great regions over which there is a deficiency of atmosphere, that is, the pressure is low, and in the anticyclonic regions there is an excess of atmosphere, the pressure being high. From all around these regions the air tends to flow inward to the region of low barometric pressure, and to flow outward from the region of excess of air. In the Northern Hemisphere these motions are counter-clockwise, inward, in the cyclone, and clockwise, outward, in the region of high pressure or anticyclones, the motion being exactly the reverse in the Southern Hemisphere. These motions from regions of excess to regions of deficit are compelled to be indirect and circuitous wholly because of the deflective influence of the earth's rotation.

NOW IN THE broad sense, rainy and disagreeable weather occupies regions of deficient atmospheric pressure, and wind velocities depend on the intensity with which the pressure changes from one region to nearby regions. In other words, the greater these contrasts of pressure the greater the velocity of flow. Similarly, regions of high atmospheric

(Please turn to page 185)



MORE WEATHER

An oasis in the torrid Sahara

[EDITOR'S NOTE:—"The man whom four presidents couldn't get along without" is a good sobriquet for Charles F. Marvin, chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau. Appointed to that position by Woodrow Wilson in 1913, Mr. Marvin tendered his resignation in turn to Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. Not only did each refuse, but, four years ago, Mr. Marvin was exempted from compulsory retirement at the age of 70, being one of 49 government workers so honored.]

Mr. Marvin's record has been an honorable and productive one. In 1884, the year following his graduation from Ohio State University, he was made professor of meteorology in the Weather Bureau. His Alma Mater last spring conferred upon him the honorary doctorate in science in recognition of his achievements. These include: invention of a number of instruments for forecasting weather; experiments on which are based the tables used by the Bureau for deducing moisture in the air; instruments for measuring and automatically recording rainfall, snow-fall, sunshine and atmospheric pressure.

He is the proponent of the proposal to improve the Gregorian rule for leap years by omitting four leap years in 500 years, which will keep the reckoning accurate for 10,000 years. He was co-author of "Moses, the Greatest of Calendar Reformers."

He was the first secretary on meteorology of the International Geophysical Union organized at Brussels, Belgium, in 1919, and has been a member of the National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics of the American Research Council.]

Every Student Should Work A Year Before Entering College

A physician gives a different slant on our educational system. He believes its products would be greatly improved if students were to regain practical experience before admission to college.

By Edward H. Oschner, M. D., Chicago, B. S. '91

THAT THE PERCENTAGE of failures in life, the result in part at least of our present system of education, is nothing short of appalling must be evident to anyone who has dealt extensively with the products of that system. There are, of course, many reasons for this state of affairs, but there are a few generally overlooked defects in our educational system which as a doctor I think could easily be remedied.

The great majority of children are constantly being overtaxed both mentally and emotionally. They are urged to learn things with great mental effort at one age period that they could acquire with relatively little exertion when they were a few years older. This is a conclusion I reached when teaching school many years ago. Since then I have had an opportunity to prove the correctness of this theory.

At my suggestion three children were kept out of school until they had passed their ninth birthday, that is, until each was fully eight years old. At the end of two years of schooling the eldest of these three children entered the fifth grade and a year later it was difficult to restrain the principal of the school from pushing that child ahead of her classmates of the same age. The child graduated from the grade school at the head of her class, about two months before she was fourteen years old. I did not encounter much opposition on the part of the school principal with the next two children, although on several occasions I had to insist rather firmly that they should not skip a grade. All three children did about equally well, each graduating at the end of his fourteenth year. By the time all three had graduated both the teachers and the principal agreed that the system worked well.

Most parents are not economically able to keep their children out of school until they are eight years old but the educational system could partially meet the situation by reducing formal education to the minimum until the child is mature enough to comprehend what he is studying instead of learning by rote. Play, singing, drawing, writing and other forms of manual exercises could be substituted for such subjects as spelling and arithmetic. What children learn in these two subjects with much effort at the ages of six and seven years, they can learn in a few weeks after they are eight years old, if they are taught properly. It took the medical profession a long time, and the good

mothers of the world much longer, to learn that a baby must reach a certain age before it can digest and assimilate certain foods. Our educators do not seem to have learned this lesson in reference to intellectual foods, or, if they have, they do not profit by it.

The manner in which children are now being "pressed" both intellectually and emotionally causes too much wear and tear on their nervous systems. This is one of the reasons for the prevalence of functional nervous disorders. I have had a number of patients who had been "pushed" through elementary school, high school, and the university, graduating from the last at the age of eighteen years, who were complete nervous wrecks by the time they graduated. These patients are in an almost hopeless condition; only an occasional one can be salvaged. I could report on a considerable number of such cases but shall cite only one.

A YOUNG WOMAN twenty years of age came to me with the history of having been extremely nervous for almost four years. She had graduated from high school at the head of her class at the age of fifteen and from a Midwestern university when she was eighteen years old. For the past two years she had been unable to concentrate or to do any mental or physical work—in fact, she was a chronic invalid. During the last two years she had been under constant medical supervision by competent general practitioners and specialists without gaining relief. She was well nourished, apparently no organic trouble existed and there was nothing in her past life, except the mental and emotional overstrain, to account for her condition. After some two years of treatment without marked improvement, she drifted into other hands. Even if she did ultimately recover, at least six years of this young woman's life had been miserable, and for four years she had been useless to herself and to society.



AN EVEN WORSE feature of this "pressing" is that it has a tendency to make the student blasé. It robs him of his zeal and of his enthusiasm for learning, and impairs his imagination and his capacity for a creative and purposeful life. It is apt to dull his wits and make him less capable

of adjusting means to ends. The following illustrates this point. One morning in 1909 I read in a daily paper that X, aged eleven years, had the day previously delivered a lecture on the fourth dimension before the mathematics faculty of Harvard University. I clipped the article and made the following marginal notations: "It is evident that an inordinately vain father and an unwise or thoughtless faculty are doing their utmost to ruin an unusually bright and intellectually precocious boy." On the morning of January 9, 1924, there appeared in the Chicago Tribune the following news special from New York: "Mr. X has become a resident of New York, though a rather obscure one. At twenty-six the boy prodigy of 1909 has become a cog in the workaday world of 1924. He is working for \$23 a week as a clerk in the statistical division of an uptown office." The news dispatch stated further that when Mr. X applied for this job he insisted upon being given work "that did not require too much thinking." I have been unable to learn what became of Mr. X since 1924.

Higher education alone is not an adequate preparation for life. Sound judgment, which is so essential to real success in life is rarely acquired solely by formal education. Practical experience and self-education on the basis of intelligence were sufficient to insure success in the early years of our country. The immediate past in industry, business and medicine, has been dominated mainly by those individuals who acquired both practical experience and book learning early in life. With competition as keen as it is today the time is fast approaching when engineers, architects, lawyers, teachers, and clergymen who have not had some practical experience in life will find it difficult to find employment. Even today one of the first things an employer asks is not what degrees the applicant holds but what practical experience he has had. In my opinion the leaders of the future will be the young men and women who acquire in nearly equal proportions practical experience and scholastic training as they proceed with their education.

LAST SUMMER, I made an interesting observation in connection with this particular problem. A recent graduate from one of the leading military schools of this country was employed to trim some trees on a country estate. He was supplied with a new set of tools and was given detailed instructions on how the work was to be done. One of the directions was to return the tools to the tool room every evening after work. One night there was a severe rain storm. The next morning the young man discovered he had forgotten the tools and when he came to pick them up they were all rusty. He then spent fully an hour of his employer's time trying to undo the harm done by his forgetfulness with, of course, only partial success. The tools were irreparably damaged.

The school man will say, "Any one can forget; besides, forgetting is no crime and after all this is but

an isolated instance." My answer is that this is one of scores of similar occurrences that have come to my attention. Recent high school and college graduates generally have fairly good memories for dates, facts, and general theories but when it comes to practical matters their memories are very poor. Employers seldom are altruistic and with many of them their margin of profit is so slight that they cannot afford to overlook the value of practical experience. The college graduate without practical experience is bound to make a considerable number of unnecessary mistakes, some of which prove expensive to his employer. When employment is slack men with little education and less than normal intelligence, but with practical experience, are able to land jobs ahead of the college graduate. These facts explain in part why so many college graduates are unable to secure positions or to hold them when they do get them, and why so many of them become hopelessly discouraged and ultimately disgruntled individuals.

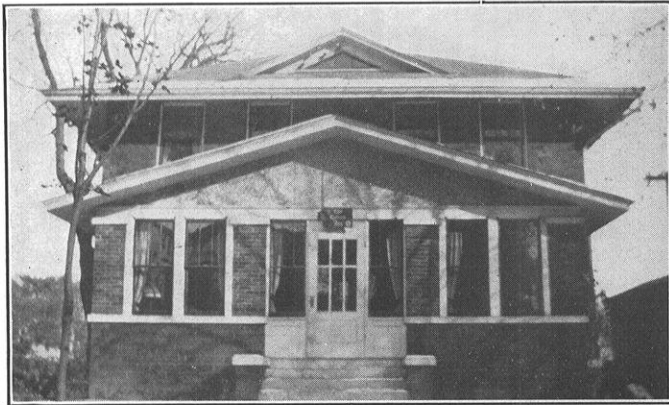
The difference between men who have and those who have not had practical experience in their youth is well illustrated by the lives of two farmers whom I knew well as a boy. The one came to this country from Switzerland at the age of twenty-six. He possessed a strong body, a keen mind, an elementary school education, a few hundred dollars in cash and considerable practical experience in the hard school of life. By hard work, frugal living, careful planning and by making good use of opportunities as they presented themselves, he was able to raise five children and give them all a high school education, besides acquiring

ing a competence by the time he was sixty years old. The second farmer, a man of about the same age, came from Germany about the same time as the first farmer. He bought a farm of approximately the same size, the same degree of fertility and in the same neighborhood as that of the first farmer. The second farmer had a good mind, a healthy physique, a university education, several thousand dollars in cash, which was a considerable fortune in Wisconsin in 1850, but he had had no practical experience. The second farmer raised two children neither of whom finished grammar school, and by the time he was sixty-five years of age, he had lost his farm and was practically penniless. This is only one illustration, to be sure, but it is one that could be duplicated over and over again.

If an accurate survey or census could be taken of all the men and women who have graduated from American colleges and universities during the past fifty years some interesting facts would come to light. In the first place, I am confident that it would show that the percentage of partial and complete failures is high; in the second place, that the percentage of failures among those who had had no practical experience when they graduated is much higher than the percentage of failures among those who had acquired practical experience before they graduated from or,

Have you ever wished that you had worked a year before entering Wisconsin? Many people have. Dr. Ochsner, a prominent Chicago physician, here presents his contentions on why every child should work a year before being permitted to enter a university or college. Do you agree with him?

We believe that this is a highly provocative article and would appreciate receiving your reactions to it. Just send your letters in care of the editor. —Editor's Note.



TABARD INN

WHEN THE WORLD WAR was draining the resources of the country and the cost of living was steadily mounting, young women everywhere were struggling for college educations in the face of great financial difficulties. Men in similar positions could help themselves and even earn all their expenses by working while going to school. For women such a course then was impossible.

To help the Wisconsin co-eds solve their economic problems, the establishment of a co-operative house was urged by the dean of women at the University, Mrs. M. B. Rosenberry. With the aid of the Chicago Alumni Club, Mortar Board House, the first co-operative house on the campus, was started in the fall of 1915.

By managing the house themselves, sharing the work, and employing as little outside labor as possible, these pioneers in co-operative living realized a substantial financial saving and enjoyed homelike living. So successful was the enterprise that during the next two years two more such houses were opened. Blue Dragon House was started by girls in the class of 1916, while the Association of Collegiate Alumni, graduates of various colleges in this country who were then residents of Madison, established the A. C. A. cottage.

All of the groups were housed in University buildings and paid nominal rents. Consolidation of the three into Tabard Inn took place in 1919 when the space occupied by their first houses was needed for hospital buildings. In 1925 a permanent home was purchased on the land contract plan. Under this system a large initial payment was made with the provision that the remainder would be paid in monthly instalments. All of the equipment from the original three houses that could be used conveniently was placed in the new house. Stored in the attic of one of the University buildings, the remainder was later absorbed by other co-operative houses. At Tabard Inn we are still using silverware with the A. C. A. monogram and a sewing machine given to that house shortly after it opened by the Madison chapter of the American Association of University Women. By 1928 there were five such houses for University girls: Andersen, Charter, Fallows and Catherine Cleveland.

TWO TO THREE hours of work a week is required of each girl. Naturally, every resident of the house is expected to care for her own room since the girls hire only a cook and janitor. For cooking the meals, keeping the kitchen clean and washing the pots and pans, the cook receives her meals and from \$65 to \$75 a month, depending on the number of girls. The janitor, usually a student, is paid with his board

Making Dollars S-t-r-e-t-c-h

Three Girls' Co-operative Houses on Campus Help Solve the Problem of Lean Pocketbooks for Many Co-eds

By Eleanor Kratzer, '34

for tending the furnace, cleaning the basement, shoveling the walks in winter and doing odd tasks around the house such as putting on and taking off storm windows and screens.

Perhaps the most important duties in the house fall to the lot of the stewardess. She is elected from among the girls and agrees to do all the buying for the house and keep the books in return for her board. It is she who knows just how the house stands financially and where economies can or must be made. In some groups, notably one of the men's co-operative houses, the steward figures up the cost at the end of each month and divides it among the residents. We find it more convenient to state a price per month so that the stewardess will know just how much money she has to use for running expenses. In all the women's co-operative houses the monthly rate for room and board varies between \$28 and \$35.

Budgets, made out by the stewardess, sometimes with the aid of friendly advisers from the offices of the dean of women, are ordinarily the bases of expenditures. At Cleveland House in 1931 when there were 17 people to feed the following budget on an income of \$465 a month proved successful:

Rent	\$189
Dairy	40
Meat	35
Groceries (vegetables, staples, fruit)	35
Payments on furniture, dishes, etc.	15
Bread	10— 15
Cook	65
Canned goods	20
Coal	30
Water	6
Light and gas	12— 15
Total	\$457—465

The budget does not include incidental expenses such as hauling away ashes and repair work of various kinds. In place of rent the amount due on the land contract plan is substituted in the case of those houses that are buying their homes—Tabard Inn, Charter and Andersen Houses. It is possible, however, by buying economically to reduce the actual expenditure for any of the items listed in the budget. During the year the above budget was in service at Cleveland House, the stewardess went bargain hunting once a week, usually

Saturday, and was thereby able to cut the expenditures particularly for fruits and vegetables.

Planning meals is another duty of no small import that goes with the title of stewardess. In order to vary the menu she frequently asks the girls for suggestions and favorite dishes. To keep even a small group of university students well fed on balanced diets with changing menus is a task that would tax the ingenuity of the most versatile caterer.

THE REST OF the work that must be done in any home is divided among the residents. At the beginning of each semester all the girls sign up to wash and wipe dishes for certain meals. At Tabard Inn there are two persons on each day. They are expected to take care of the lunch and dinner dishes. Breakfast at Tabard is served cafeteria style and each one washes her own dishes. Lunch at noon is an informal meal, but at dinner it is necessary for the dishwashers to serve—that is, see that the dishes of food are replenished and clear the tables between courses. Each of the houses has its own method based on this same principle of division of labor.

Besides her own room every girl is assigned by lot to housework such as cleaning the porch, parlor, hall, bathroom or dining room or helping the cook just before dinner. When the household duty is drawn the exact nature of the work is specified as: Parlor—Clean thoroughly once a week. Dust every day. Keep the papers picked up. Wash the windows when they need it. Inspectors are appointed to see that the work is done properly.

Regular meetings are held to talk over house business. The stewardess presents her monthly report at this time. Each co-operative house has the usual officers—president, vice president and secretary-treasurer. Many have a log book chairman to keep the log book up to date, an intra-mural manager to organize house teams for women's intra-mural athletic contests, an alumnae secretary to keep in contact with the girls who have at any time lived in the house, and other specialized offices created by the needs of the house.

Although there is no special scholastic requirement for entrance into a co-operative house, recommendations from responsible people as to the character of the applicant and a certificate of good health from a doctor are required. For the first semester of residence new girls are called probationers. At the end of the semester, however, if their grades are satisfactory to the University, they may be both informally and formally initiated into the house. An integral part of the organization is the chaperon who acts as hostess and undertakes to see that all University rulings are observed. In return for her services the chaperon is given her board.

WHILE THE primary reasons for the existence of co-operative houses were financial considerations and a desire for homelike living, there is an additional function of good fellowship. Almost every holiday is made

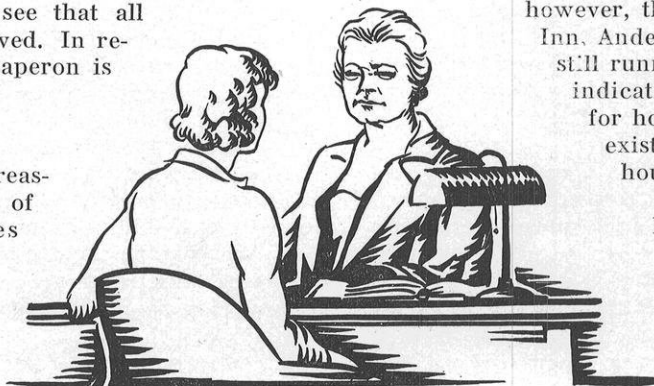
the occasion for a party. First comes Hallowe'en with its ghosts and pranks, then Christmas and its familiar carols, then Valentine's day with its hearts, and so on throughout the year.

Dancing is the most frequent diversion. Almost every evening the rugs are rolled up and we enjoy dancing with one another for an hour to music supplied by a radio or piano. On special occasions, two or three times a year, we take out the furniture, hire an orchestra and have a formal or informal dance from 9 until 12. Many times we play cards in the parlor—anything from an exciting though nerve racking game of four-sided solitaire to a staid and profound rubber of bridge. Young men may be entertained downstairs until 10:30 on all nights but Friday and Saturday when the doors are open to callers until 12:30 a. m.

Satisfying that special hunger for a 9 or 10:30 snack is simplicity itself in a co-operative house. Kitchen equipment is always at the disposal of the girls, but raw materials must be signed for in a notebook and are added to the monthly bill of the girl who used them. Kitchen privileges are among the most coveted advantages and homelike characteristics of co-operative living. Somehow such privileges seem to fill a definite need in the student's life.

CO-OPERATIVE living has many advantages. No girl in a co-operative house has unlimited money to spend and for that reason no one feels that she must outdress or outspend another. While it might be said that the necessity for working together and living together quite intimately gives too ample opportunity for difficulties to arise, there is a spirit of co-operation in such houses that overcomes these problems more readily than in other groups. Selfishness is outlawed; the co-operative house is founded upon the willingness and ability of a group of girls to work together harmoniously for a common purpose. Advantages, both social and intellectual, strikingly similar to those offered by a sorority, are achieved in a co-operative group but at a lower cost.

When the co-operative house was started, living expenses were high. Now, due to the depression, they have been lowered considerably. For that reason there is less need for co-operative houses now than there was in 1928, and two of them have had to "give up the ship." Catherine Cleveland House, the baby of the family, and Fallows House, named for the bishop who was among the first to urge co-education at Wisconsin, had not purchased homes and were therefore in the best condition to close. The very fact, however, that the oldest houses, Tabard Inn, Andersen and Charter Houses, are still running and are almost full is an indication that the need and desire for homelike living at low cost still exists and that the co-operative house fills a purpose.



Next month we will publish an article on the splendid co-operative project which has been of great benefit to students in the annual Short Course in Agriculture.



WICHMAN

Cagers Finish Season in Second Division

*Other Winter Sports Meet With Mediocre
Success; Track Team Prospects Only Fair*

By George Downer

BY DEFEATING Chicago, 28-16, the Wisconsin basketball team finished its season with a record of four conference games won and eight lost.

Including all non-conference tilts, the team scored eight victories in twenty games. In the conference race, they finished in eighth place.

Coach Meanwell, at the start of the season, ventured the prediction that, "if we lose none of the present varsity squad, Wisconsin should finish in the first division." In the light of subsequent events, the qualification in regard to losing men is important. After winning three of their first four games, the squad was sadly riddled by second semester ineligibilities.

Stan Rewey and Ken Ryckman, veterans who had been used in practically every game, became ineligible, as did Mario Pacetti and Nick and George Deanovich, all three of whom joined the squad at the close of football season. This left Coach Meanwell with a sophomore first team and practically no capable replacements. This probably was the direct cause of losing several games, notably those with Ohio State and Northwestern, in which the scores were, respectively, 30-31 and 28-30, and with Indiana, 28-29, in an overtime battle.

Wisconsin scored but 306 points in 12 games and allowed a total of 354 points by all opponents. Poser was the leading Badger in individual scoring with 74 points, which gave him sixteenth place among Big Ten players. Other individual Wisconsin totals were Smith, 56; Hamann, 54; McDonald, 45; Knake, 35. All are sophomores.

The second semester's campaign opened with Loyola of Chicago at Madison and a Wisconsin victory by a score of 28-26. This game might well have served as a "tip-off" on what was coming later, as the Badgers ran up a long lead, early in the game, only to tire badly at the finish, due to lack of reserves. As it was, they just managed to stave off a late second half rally by Loyola.

Three days later came Ohio State and one of the best games of the year. Ohio was leading the Big Ten with an undefeated record and a great team. The Badger sophomores started fast and were soon leading, 6-2. Then Ohio's undeniable "class" asserted itself and a

Buckeye rush tied the score. At the half, Ohio led, 16-13. The big Buckeyes continued to score, despite the Badgers' desperate play. Early in the second half, Ohio led, 22-15. With two and a half minutes to play, the score was 31-24. Undismayed, the Wisconsin youngsters staged a final desperate drive which netted six points, and just before the final gun, Tommy Smith let go a heave from far out which rolled around the rim, only to drop outside, a second before the gun ended the game.

Then came road games with Illinois and Iowa, both defeats, the scores being 25-38 and 25-31. Back home, February 18, they dropped another heart breaker to Indiana, 28-29, in overtime. In all these games, the Badgers were able to keep within easy hailing distance of their opponents during most of the game but the usual strong finish of Meanwell teams was lacking. Again, capable substitutes would have been a material aid.

In the next game with Illinois, one of the roughest of the year, Ray Hamann and "Chub" Poser went out on personal fouls with 12 minutes still to play and the Illini leading, 18-14. Right after that, Froschauer of Illinois ran wild, scoring seven points. The final count was 29-15.

THEN CAME the great game with Northwestern and another defeat, though the Wildcats won only through the uncanny skill of Joe Reiff, who rang up six free throws in addition to his five field goals. Wisconsin outscored Northwestern in field goals, 12 to 10.

The remaining conference games were divided—a defeat by Ohio at Columbus, 20-37, and a victory over Chicago, 28-16.

Because of the general falling off in receipts, the conference permitted each school to add two games to the usual schedule and, solely for financial reasons, Coach Meanwell took on Stevens Point Normal in the Municipal field house at Wisconsin Rapids and a return game with Loyola at Chicago. Both ended in defeat, the scores being 28-24 and 30-24. These two games brought in \$1,628 and as that was the only reason for scheduling them, the enterprise may presumably be considered a success.

Track athletic prospects have suffered, in common with other sports, through ineligibility losses which, coming on the heels of the graduation of 15 letter men last June, leaves Coach Tom Jones with the weakest squad in a number of years. To make matters

worse, Greg Kabat, who was a certain point winner in the shot and discus, withdrew from college in February.

At this writing, the team has participated in dual meets with Marquette and Minnesota at Madison, and in the quadrangular with Chicago, Purdue and Northwestern at Evanston. Marquette won their first dual meet from Wisconsin since the teams have been meeting, the final score being 48 to 38. Encouraging in this meet was the partial return to form of Captain Ralph Lovshin, who cleared 12 feet in the pole vault, and George Wright, who won the mile in good time. Wisconsin finished behind Chicago and Purdue in the quad meet and ended the home indoor season with a decisive victory over Minnesota, by a 61-43 score. Wright won both the mile, in 5:28.8, equalling the field house record, and the 2-mile in 9:50.6. Other good Wisconsin performances were Roden's 65 yard low hurdles in 7.3 seconds; the 6 feet 2 inch winning high jump by Bertrand Smith; Lovshin's 13 feet in the vault; and Earle's half mile in 2:01.6.

Wisconsin's hockey season was the most disastrous in recent years, due chiefly to warm weather, lack of ice and consequent inability to do any real practicing. The sextet's best showing was in holding Marquette, which was also dependent upon natural outdoor ice, to a 2-0 score. Minnesota smothered the Badgers in three games and Michigan in two. Both those teams had the advantage of daily practice on indoor rinks.

Gymnastics, wrestling and swimming teams all present uniform records of defeat. The gymnasts lost to Iowa, Minnesota and Chicago; the wrestlers to Northwestern; the swimmers to Northwestern, Iowa and the Kenosha Y. M. C. A. The fencing team to date has presented the most favorable showing, winning over Chicago, Iowa and Northwestern.

Tennis Schedule Announced

A VISIT TO Madison by the Ripon team on April 22 will open the schedule of the 1933 Wisconsin tennis team. One week later, the Badgers will travel to Ripon for a return match. The first conference competition will come May 3, when Chicago is taken on at the Windy City. Iowa's team will journey to Madison May 6 for a series of matches, and the Badgers will go to Evanston May 10 to meet Northwestern. Negotiations are now being made for a match May 13 with Purdue but definite arrangements have not been concluded as yet. The Western conference tournament May 18, 19, and 20, will conclude the season's activities.

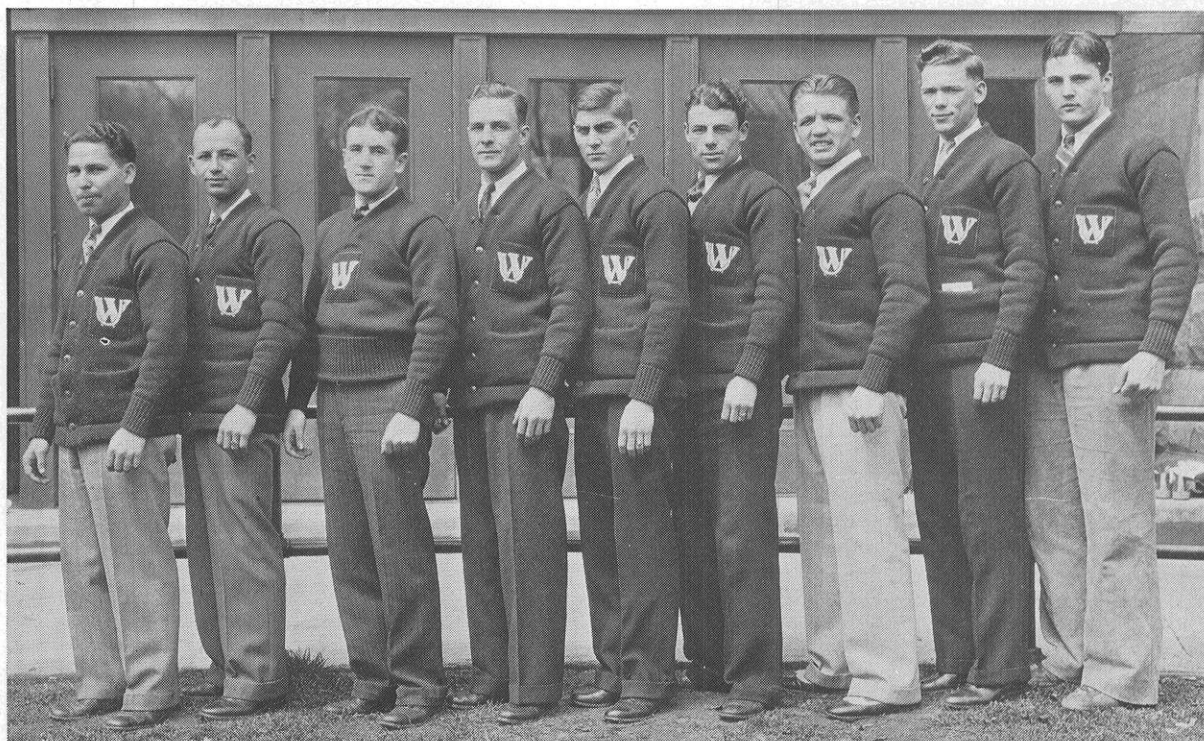
In the absence of a paid coach, Kernjack, as captain, will be in charge of the team. The vacancies on the team caused by the graduation of Gordon Meiklejohn and Bill Erler will prove difficult to fill.

Badger Shorts

THE UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin claims to have built the first university field house—meaning a large building with a dirt floor, designed primarily to afford indoor training facilities for outdoor sports like baseball, football, track and field athletics. It was called the Gymnasium Annex and was opened for use in December, 1911. It is still in daily use by Badger teams.

* * *

The intramural athletic department, which annually enlists from 50 to 60 per cent of all male students in recreational athletics, was first organized by Dr. George W. Ehler, director of athletics and physical education, in 1911. Dr. Ehler was not a college man.



LAST YEAR'S BOXING CHAMPIONS

Left to Right—Dave Horwitz (118 lbs.), Abe Rutell (112 lbs.), Phil Canepa (126 lbs.), Van Ness Hall (135 lbs.), Carl Gerold (140 lbs.), William Dorrans (130 lbs.), Max Knecht (heavy), Louis Dequine (147 lbs.), Nick Deanovich (175 lbs.).

Wisconsin and Marquette Lawyers Agree to Compromise on Bar Exams

AFTER 20 years of controversy, the University of Wisconsin and the Marquette university law schools have agreed upon a compromise concerning the admission of graduates from both institutions to the state bar. A committee of the Wisconsin Bar association, with the assistance of Dean Garrison of the Wisconsin Law school, prepared a report on the suggested compromise which met with success at the annual meeting of the Association last month.

Members of the committee have prepared a bill for the state legislature, which body must approve the recommendations of the association, which, if passed, will make Wisconsin the first state in the Union to take such a step in legal education. Dean Garrison declared that three-fourths of the University law school faculty was in favor of the compromise while all the others were divided in their opinion.

Under the compromise agreement, all students now attending the University law school will be admitted to the bar without examination, but hereafter only the best students either at Marquette or at Wisconsin will be admitted without examination, provided they have taken at least six years of college and law work. The existing law provides that all Wisconsin law graduates shall be admitted without examination and all graduates of Marquette and other law schools must pass the regular bar examinations.

If this bill becomes law, Marquette will raise its requirements for a degree from five to six years to correspond to the present Wisconsin requirement.

Members of the committee which prepared the report explain the logic of the recommendation as follows:

"In any first class law school there is a large group of upper ranking students as to whose intellectual capacity there can be no reasonable question. There is, however, another group in the bottom portion of the class as to whose capacity there may be a reasonable doubt, even in the minds of those teachers who for one reason or another have given them passing grades.

"It seems proper that this group should be required to pass a further examination by an independent body of examiners."

Advantages of the new plan, according to the committee are that there would be less tendency to "cram" students for bar examinations, the work of the board of bar examiners would be reduced, and exemption of high ranking students would encourage all students to lift themselves into the exempted class.

Provision would also be made for admitting high ranking students in out-of-state law schools without examination, the committee stated.



DEAN GARRISON
A compromise after 20 years.

Directing Society's Winter Sport Playground Is Work of George Martin

DURING THE past few months sport and society pages of the nation's newspapers have been filled with the events taking place at New York's famous Lake Placid. Something seldom mentioned, however, is the name of the party responsible for the construction of the splendid ski slides and trails, the bob sled courses and most of the winter sports program. The major domo of these famous winter sporting events is none other than our own George Martin, '20, former coach of Wisconsin winter sports teams, who became sports director at Lake Placid in 1927.

Last winter he was in charge of all 4 of the ski events on the Olympic Games program. As Chief of Course for the 18-kilometer and 50-kilometer ski races the responsibility for their success or failure depended very largely upon him. The weather at that time made his work difficult in the extreme. Much of the planning and careful work of the preceding three years was set at naught. Faced by such conditions most men would have given up and called the conditions 'impossible', and would have had popular support in such decision. But Mr. Martin didn't give up. He re-routed the course at the last minute, put men to work on the 'impossible' sections so that they became usable, and by his intimate knowledge of every foot of trail in this section and his will to accomplish the task he had undertaken succeeded in setting the stage so that the races were held according to schedule. Previous to the games he had scouted and overseen the cutting of 75 miles of ski trail over the surrounding mountains, in cooperation with the Conservation Department of the State of New York.

As Tournament Director Mr. Martin had charge of the Olympic ski jumping contest and the jumping for the combined ski event.

When the Lake Placid Club bob sled run was built to introduce the sport of bobsledding to this country, while legal controversy delayed the building of the Olympic bob sled run, Mr. Martin was one of the first to drive a sled down the twisting course. As pilot and captain of the Lake Placid Sno Birds team he won the try-out races and the right to compete in the first International Bobsleigh races ever held in North America. At Murray Bay in Canada his team won the 4-man race and thus the first North American championship cup. During the return-meet races at Lake Placid Club that same winter of 1930 his 2-man team was the winner. He was therefore a winner in the first three bobsled races ever held in North America. He is a member of the National Amateur Athletic Union Bobsleigh committee.

George Martin is well known throughout the country for his activities in promoting swimming. He is a member of the National Amateur Athletic Union swimming committee, and is an American Red Cross special examiner of life savers. He organized and held the first of what are now annual Swimming Meets at Lake Placid Club and for the past two summers the National Junior Championship diving contests from the 10-foot outdoor board have been an integral part of these meets. Previous to his coming to the Club Mr. Martin was for three summers and one winter assistant physical director and instructor in swimming and diving at Culver Military Academy.

University Theatre Presents Movies

ON FEBRUARY 7 three hundred guests attended the opening of the University Theatre's newest project—the showing of foreign talking pictures. The film was the famous Russian "The Road to Life," a picture that had been produced under the supervision of the Soviet Republic. Fully equipped mechanically for the service, the University Theatre has since been rapidly winning student and Madison patronage by exhibiting in Bascom theatre at a low admission price, the best foreign talking pictures brought to America. In February Rene Clair's "A Nous la Liberte" and the German film "Zei Menchen" were shown; an Italian picture "Terra Madre" (March 7-8); "Potempkin," Russian, (March 14-15); and another Rene Clair work, "Le Million" (March 21-22) will be shown in March.

The language departments of the university have joined with the Theatre in making the foreign picture venture educational as well as entertaining.

On February 25 the Wisconsin Players completed a week's presentation of the Kaufman-Connelly comedy-satire "Beggar on Horseback," directed by Prof. William C. Troutman and staged by Fredrick A. Buerki. For three days (March 9-10-11) a series of plays written by Wisconsin students will be staged as the fifth major presentation on the Wisconsin Players playbill. A similar program of student initiative in drama last semester proved popular enough with Bascom theatergoers to warrant an additional performance for that series.

During the week of March 28 to April 1 the Wisconsin Players will present Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra." They will follow with Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella," during the week beginning May 9, to close the major playbill.



Rambling Through German Unions

IF IN YOUR future travel tours you should come to a German university town, you will find there a student house which will call up familiar memories of your own Union at Wisconsin. You may have trouble finding it—there is no very distinct campus at a German university and the student house is likely to be an inconspicuous made-over commercial building some distance away—but ask any student and he can take you there. Probably he will not only take you there but devote the day to your entertainment besides. Many German students remain at their University during the summer term solely for the purpose of escorting visitors on short tours. This is a regular service provided by the student house.

When you see the "Studentenhaus," as it is called, you will recognize the familiar large dining room, the library, the writing room, the offices, the small lounging rooms, and possibly the meeting hall of the typical American Union. But you will soon see that many things are different. Students are in the house for the serious business of eating cheaply, studying their courses, reading the latest newspaper political reports,

or getting their shoes and clothes repaired. There is no music, art exhibitions, or games or dances.

The German student house exists primarily to minister to the material economic needs of its students and it does its job well. It serves 3,000 to 4,000 students at a meal and the average cost is about 12c. In some cases the house has its own vegetable gardens where students work to earn their way and at the same time provide cheap food for the mensa, or dining hall. Associated organizations in the house handle employment problems for students, raise loan funds and administer them, conduct a cooperative book exchange and repair and press shops, and provide hospitalization and sickness insurance.

The German student house has taken this particular direction because it was born of the acute economic necessities that followed the war and because it was born into Universities which largely knew nothing of the material services which we take for granted in the American university.

The American Union does many of the things that the German student house stands for. At Wisconsin, for instance, the Union is now providing students with meals at 53c a day, it has developed a cooperative book exchange, and it sells students

many of their supplies at cost. But it is distinguished from the German house in that it considers one of its main objectives to be the provision of facilities for leisure time activities and the instruction of students in how to use their recreational time best.

Concerts, tournaments, dances, forums and discussion hours, moving pictures, and art exhibitions are as yet a very small part of the life of the German student houses, but they too see the problem of directing leisure time as one of paramount importance, and, given more time and money, they will probably emerge as institutions very like our own. Meanwhile, as the economic stress becomes more acute in the life of American students, the American unions are emphasizing more and more the material services that the German houses have developed so well.

* * *

One of the enterprises which is fairly well known in Germany but which only the Wisconsin Union has adopted in America is the student workshop. Organized and directed by Sally Owen, '30, the Union workshop gives students opportunities to repair their own clothing, books, and other personal belongings, and to earn money through any handicraft talent that they may possess. In this little shop, occupying the second floor of the Old Union, or President Birge's old residence, countless posters are made, decorations are designed and manufactured for Prom and other parties, Christmas cards are done on the etching or wood-block presses, jewelry is manufactured, leather is tooled, books are bound, lamp shades repaired, and films are developed. The more able students assist the beginners, and there are now large classes in figure drawing and pewter handicraft.

The old Union building is also used by the Haresfoot club, the student employment office and the Y. W. C. A. There are also several meeting rooms available.



THE UNION WORKSHOP
Sally Owen, '30, selling student handicrafts

With the BADGER CLUBS

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

George Little Talks on Athletics Before N. Y. Round Table Group

GEORGE LITTLE, former director of athletics at the Wisconsin, who now holds a similar position at Rutgers university, told Wisconsin alumni at the January meeting of the New York Alumni Round Table group that control of athletics should be centered on the campus, adding that he would not exclude alumni from some participation in direction of athletic affairs.

Speaking on "Ethics in Athletics," Mr. Little laid down rules of "fair play" for aiding athletics to work their way through school. He condemned the purely athletic scholarship as "unfair" but declared athletes should be eligible for scholarships on their grades. To provide work for athletes in school and to provide them with jobs for the summer he considered perfectly legitimate activity for alumni, providing the athlete performed every duty for which he was paid. In this connection, Mr. Little pointed out the high standards of scholarship required of athletes at Madison and declared that there could be no dealing "through the back door" in recruiting material at Wisconsin.

In calling for the centering of control of athletic affairs on the campus, Mr. Little described the ideal set-up, which would include an expert director, accountable to a strong president. A little later in discussing the rise and fall of football mentors, he said that football "serves as war in time of peace," giving rise to heroes and the toppling of kings.

Detroit Alumni Honor Founders

THE UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin Women's Club of Detroit held their monthly meeting, January 21, at the home of Mrs. John Danhoff. Bridge and tea were the order of the day. Plans were well under way at that time for the Founders' Day banquet which was to be held during February but which the secretary has not yet reported. Miss Alice Shoemaker of the Summer School for Workers in Industry at the University and Dr. William Habar of Michigan State College were to speak at the latter affair.

New Orleans "Big Teners" Stage A Real Party for Big Ten Alumni

THE BIG TEN University Club of New Orleans held its annual banquet December 10 at La Louisiane Restaurant, the consensus of opinion being that it was the best party we've ever had. Informality was the keynote of the gathering as planned by the committee in charge. After the first serving of punch in the reception room, the groups began to go into huddles and

give their college yells and songs. After that the ice was broken, and the crowd got acquainted in no time. In fact we had a hard time getting them into the banquet hall where we were served one of those good La Louisiane dinners. Mr. A. B. Nicholas, our president from Michigan, welcomed the members and then turned over the meeting to the toastmaster, Mr. Paul Brosman of Indiana, Illinois (and Yale), a professor of law at Tulane University. And how he kept that crowd going, especially when he read greetings from our alumni secretaries and "prexies" at home!

Finally, after much fun, and a fine program of entertainment arranged by Dr. Wm. Lurie of Chicago, we arrived at the piece de resistance of the evening, a speech by Mr. Clayton Rand, prominent editor and speaker of Gulfport, Mississippi. Contrary to all notions of banquet speakers, his speech didn't last half long enough. His subject "The Collegian's Viewpoint in the Present World's Confusion" brought an inspiring message to all, as Mr. Rand aptly introduced the Yuletide thought of "Peace on Earth, Goodwill toward Men."

We were wonderfully successful in getting donations of punch, flowers, and attendance prizes (45 of them!). One of our witty members offered the remark that the only thing he couldn't understand was how we didn't get the dinner free!

We closed a big party with a bigger thought, by taking up a contribution for our local Doll and Toy Fund.

The new officers for the year 1933 are Leonard Lea, Northwestern, president; Paul Hoots, Illinois, vice-president; Emma S. Dodd, Ohio State, secretary; Joseph Cornell, Ohio State, treasurer; and Robert Usher, '07, Wisconsin, custodian.

We extend you greetings for the year 1933, and a cordial invitation to drop in at our monthly luncheon, the first Monday of each month, at the Monteleone Hotel, in case you come to New Orleans.

Dean Garrison Discusses Budgets With La Crosse Alumni Body

UNIVERSITY finances and means of improving the law school were discussed by Lloyd K. Garrison, new law school dean, at a meeting of the La Crosse Wisconsin Alumni association and members of the La Crosse bar at the Episcopal church on February 18.

"The board of regents has asked the legislature for an appropriation of a little more than \$7,000,000 for the next two years," Dean Garrison pointed out, "a sum 13½ per cent less than the appropriation for the last biennium.

"But the governor recommends the amount be cut to \$6,500,000. Savings estimated by the board of regents have been largely due to salary reductions, and

a further cut will have to fall on salaries, unless whole departments are thrown overboard, and faculty members who have served faithfully many years turned adrift.

"Only 10 of the 821 faculty members receive more than \$6,000 a year, and only seven receive substantially in excess of that amount. The cost of living has increased faster in the past generation than teachers' salaries, and it was not until 1930 that salaries were in the same relation to living costs as in 1900."

With regard to the law school, the dean pointed out that it excels other university law schools in respect to faculty. Yet, he declared, "we have with two exceptions the smallest faculty in relation to the number of students of any law school in the country."

Such a situation, he pointed out, has prevented instructors from giving individual attention to the students. Without increased appropriations and a larger faculty, such attention may not be given, he said, mentioning several means whereby the school is endeavoring to give practical experience to students outside the classroom at the present time.

Dean Garrison recommended organization of a law school alumni association which might provide a loan fund for needy students and fellowships so that the best graduates could return for a fourth year in law school.

In a short business meeting before Dean Garrison's speech, the alumni chose Mrs. George Ruediger, '26, president for the coming year, and elected Mrs. R. R. Stone, '25, vice president; Frank Schneider, '32, secretary-treasurer; Miss Elizabeth Schon, '22, Larry Engelhard, '27, and Mrs. Fred Steele, '21, directors.

An entertaining sketch of university fashions of the Nineties was presented under the direction of Miss Helen Dyson, '22. Amusing song numbers were offered by Mr. Engelhard as the dean, and John Bunge and Robert Brody, ex-'35, as Juliet and Romeo, respectively.

Nine Graduates Teach in Hawaii

IN CASE YOU are planning to visit Hawaii in the near future you will be interested to know that there are nine former Wisconsin students who are now on the staff of the University of Hawaii in Honolulu and who would be glad to see you while you're on the islands.

Louis A. Henke, who received the M. S. degree in 1923, is at the head of the University of Hawaii agricultural department. He is the author of several agricultural bulletins, including "Survey of Livestock in Hawaii." Dr. Oscar N. Allen, Ph. D., '30, is assistant professor of bacteriology and plant pathology. He was an instructor in bacteriology in the University of Wisconsin in 1929-30. He is the author of several journal articles. Dr. Carroll P. Wilsie, B. S., '26, is assistant professor of agronomy and genetics. He is also an agronomist for the Hawaii Agricultural Experimental Station. Dr. Wilsie received his Ph. D. degree from Michigan State College in 1931.

Dr. Francis E. Peterson, M. A., '16, is an associate professor of education. Before going to Hawaii in 1931, Dr. Peterson was president of the Park Region Luther College for 14 years. He received the Ph. D. degree from Columbia University in 1932. Dr. Christopher J. Hamre, Ph. D., '30, is assistant professor of zoology. Before going to Hawaii, he was an instructor

in zoology in St. Olaf College and in the University of Wisconsin. He is a member of Sigma Xi. Charles M. Bice, B. S., '27, is assistant professor of poultry husbandry. He is the author of several poultry bulletins. Bice is a member of Alpha Zeta.

Mrs. Etta Radke Washburn, B. A., '16, is director of the extension division. In 1925-27, she was assistant editor of the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine. Alice E. Davis, M. A., '26, is an instructor of English. N. B. Beck, who attended the 1928 summer session, is assistant professor of English, coach of debating, and director of the university news service.

The University of Hawaii is the youngest land grant university in the United States. It has a research and teaching faculty of 200 members. Its student body of 1400 is drawn from many foreign countries, 21 states and the Hawaiian Islands.

Prof. Moore Honored at Farm Week

THIRTY-EIGHT years of continuous and productive service to the state of Wisconsin was climaxed on February 2 when farmers, friends, and associates paid tribute to Prof. Ransom A. Moore, veteran field crops breeder, "Daddy" of the Short Course in Agriculture, and Father of the 4-H club movement in Wisconsin. The occasion of the gathering was the designation of the agronomy building on the campus of the College of Agriculture as Ransom A. Moore Hall and the placing of a plaque and portrait of Moore upon the walls of this structure.

Born on a farm near Kewaunee, Wisconsin, Moore's character was molded by the hardships of pioneer life. In the winter months he trapped for furs and tramped for thirty-two miles to Green Bay, the trading post, to sell them. By the light of his father's lime kilns, which he tended, he read and studied the books of history and civics which his grandfather gave him. Only six months was he able to spend in the country school, yet through his self-education he passed the examination and was granted a teaching certificate when he had reached his majority. For eight years he taught in the country and graded schools and was then elected superintendent of schools in Kewaunee county, an office which he held for six years. Dean W. A. Henry of the College of Agriculture heard of him and in 1895 he induced Moore to join him in building the Short Course in Agriculture. In return Moore made the Short Course one of the most prominent institutions of its kind in America.

In order to widen the opportunity for Short Course men he began to breed pure bred grains and disseminated them among the Short Course graduates after they had been organized in 1901 into the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association. This work grew to wide proportions. Today Wisconsin has the highest standards for the seed industry of any state in the Union and the basis for this accomplishment has been the work in which Moore assumed leadership. Wisconsin is known far and wide for its superior pure bred seeds and the demand from other states and foreign countries has given Wisconsin a splendid income for seeds of these superior varieties.

Moore was prominent in developing the Boys' and Girls' club work in pioneer days beginning this type of work as early as 1892 when he was superintendent of schools in Kewaunee county.

While the CLOCK strikes the hour



L & S Faculty Refuses Credit for R. O. T. C.

Voting non-concurrence in a recommendation approved by the general faculty several weeks ago, the faculty of the College of Letters and Science recently decided not to grant two credits per semester during the second year to students taking work in the Reserve Officers' Training corps, the University's military department.

The recommendation was suggested to the general faculty by the board of regents more than a month ago when the two-year compulsory requirement in physical education was reduced to one year. In reducing the physical education requirement, the regents suggested to the faculty that credit be given for second year work in the R. O. T. C.

The general University faculty approved the regents' suggestion, but before it could become effective, the faculties of the various divisions of the University must give their approval. The College of Agriculture faculty gave its approval to the recommendation, but by its vote of non-concurrence, the letters and science faculty turned down the proposal, which also provided for the granting of one credit per semester to students in the University band during the sophomore year.

Dedicate New Ski Jump

Several thousand spectators were on hand, February 11, to witness the dedication ceremonies of the new ski slide erected by the Wisconsin Hoofers club. Prominent ski riders from all parts of the country were on hand to try for the prizes offered. Miss Johanne Kolstad of Norway gave several exhibition jumps, executing some spectacular and beautiful jumps in which she outclassed most of the male contestants in form and distance. The visitors took the major share of the laurels.

The dedication of this splendid new jump marks the reincarnation of the winter sports tradition which prevailed several years ago. Madison has a combination of lake and hill facilities unrivalled in the middle west and for many years winter sports were on a plane with the popular and informal summer aquatic sports. The erection of the new ski slide marks the beginning of a new era in the sports program for students.

It is the hope of the Hoofers club that the ski slide can be followed by the reconstruction of the toboggan slide, the creation of a flooded skating rink on the lake and the mapping of central Wisconsin for cross country skiing with refuge huts established. Ultimately Madison can become the leading sports center in the middle west and every student and Madisonian given facilities for winter sports activity.



High above the crowds, a ski rider zooms into space at the dedication of the new slide.

Faculty Rules End to "Hell Week" Practices

Humiliating, brutal or indecent practices by fraternities during future pre-initiation periods will cause offending organizations to be penalized by the committee on student life and interests. This decision was made recently after a sub-committee on fraternities submitted its report on "Hell Week" practices. The sub-committee, of which Prof. C. E. Allen of the botany department is chairman, in its report, agreed in full with the earlier statements of the student committee and the freshman deans.

The exact wording of the regulation adopted by the committee is as follows: "Whenever initiation or pre-initiation practices on the part of any social organization shall be found by the committee on student life and interests to have interfered with the scholastic work of initiates or active members or to have been humiliating, brutal or indecent, the offending organization will in each instance be penalized by the committee at its discretion."

In its report a few months ago, the freshman committee stated:

"Resolved, that 'Hell Week,' in those fraternities in which it survives, is, from every point of view, a thoroughly unworthy feature of campus activity; and that its undignified pranks, its disproportionate demand upon student time and energy, and its occasional excesses render it altogether unwarranted and indefensible."

Farmers to Honor Gov. "Jerry" Rusk

It was just 50 years ago this spring that Governor Jeremiah Rusk signed the act creating the Wisconsin agricultural experiment

station. Under normal conditions the event would likely have been suitably observed in appropriate ceremonies by the farmers of Wisconsin. Because of prevailing economic conditions the occasion will be observed by combining the annual Farm Folks' Field day, on Saturday, June 3, with a very modest recognition of the event.

This will be done largely by the voluntary attendance and cooperation of farmers and their leaders interested in the teaming together of farm science and farm practice. Already Eugene Davenport, former director of the Illinois Experiment station, and W. O. Thompson, former president of Ohio State University, have sent word that they are planning to be in the state at that time in order to join with Wisconsin farmers in observing the occasion.

Wisconsin was one of the first states to establish an experiment station. The only states preceding her in

the movement were California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Ohio. Alabama will have the opportunity of joining Wisconsin this year in celebrating its fiftieth birthday event. All of the states now have established experiment stations, but few equal Wisconsin's in the splendid constructive work accomplished since the founding by Governor Rusk in 1883.

Attempt to Halt Book Stealing By adopting a recommendation of its library committee which provides for the placing of a guard at the entrance to the University library's book "stacks" the faculty recently took its first definite steps to put an end to the stealing of books from the library.

The recommendation was submitted to the faculty as part of a report in which the general problem of the illegal removal of books was taken up in detail. In making the report the committee declared that librarians have been conscious of the problem of book stealing for many years, and have already made several practical attempts to remedy the evil.

The report also estimated that the number of books lost at the main library each year is about 700, some of which are irreplaceable. The committee pointed out that responsibility for the disappearance of books must be shared by the faculty and students alike. The chief loss of books occurs in the seminar rooms, main reading room, and the stacks, the report revealed. It is expected that a large part of the book-stealing will be done away with by placing the guard at the entrance to the stacks.

There is only one catch to this proposal, there are no funds available at the present time with which to enforce this new plan.

Dedicate New Student Chapel Students cannot "lock their spirits in quarantine" and escape religious influence while obtaining a college education, President Frank told a group of students, faculty members and townspeople at the dedication of the new Presbyterian Student Center building on February 12. Students may cast aside many things considered religious and yet be religious, or they may retain many things considered religious and still be profoundly irreligious.

The new building completed and with furnishings will have cost \$125,000. It is situated on the corner of State and Murray streets, opposite the lower campus. The type of architecture is Tudor Gothic. The Gothic tower stands approximately ninety feet in height, and is constructed for installation of chimes at some future time. The building, one of the most beautiful in Madison, is constructed of Lannon stone, trimmed with Bedford limestone, and consists of two parts—a chapel

with seating capacity of 400, and a club house with large rooms for student activities on the first floor.

On the second floor of the club house are offices, an assembly room and class rooms. The basement has a commodious kitchen and large dining room which can be used for lectures and entertainments. In the front part is an attractive three-room apartment with kitchenette and bath, living quarters for Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Walker who, under the direction of the board, are conducting religious work among men and women students.

Loan Funds Get Help It seems that students attending the University this year just can't help making money on the various projects they undertake—even if it is a year of depressed circumstances from a financial point of view. And the best part of it is that the profits are turned over to needy and deserving students who need the cash to continue their education at Wisconsin.

The latest student project to show a substantial profit was the annual Junior Prom. A profit of about \$800 was realized on this merry climax to the year's social calendar of the students, and the total amount was turned over to the student loan fund committee to be loaned to students in need of financial aid.

Last fall, the students held their annual elections, which were so well managed from a financial point of view that they netted the neat sum of \$12.38—something almost unheard of in political annals! And finally, to

cap one of their most successful business years, the student body sponsored an annual Christmas party just before the University closed in December, which brought in an additional few hundred dollars, this time to help defray the expense of medical aid for needy students on the campus.

Faculty Suspends 1.1 Rule Faculty legislation adopted three years ago, under which sophomore students must earn at least 1.1 grade points per credit before they would be eligible for promotion to the junior year, was suspended for one more year by the faculty of the College of Letters and Science at a recent meeting.

The legislation was originally adopted by the faculty in 1930 as one of the provisions of the Fish committee report, which considerably revised the University's curriculum. Supposed to go into effect for the first time last June, the faculty at that time declared a one-year moratorium on the rule, suspending it until June, 1933. The legislation was suspended originally because of the status of the economic situation and the hardship it would create for students not permitted to continue their higher education, but who would be forced



A friendly rubber of bridge in the Rathskeller. Hundreds of men students make use of recreational facilities in this room every day.

This and That ABOUT THE FACULTY

AS A PLAN to accelerate business, Prof. Edward Bennett, chairman of the electrical engineering department, proposes that the government distribute employment certificates to all people in the United States on the basis of a certificate of \$100 to an adult and \$50 for all minors.

These certificates are to be legal tender for all payments except interest on the public debt and obligations due in gold. The plan is to have the certificates used for purchases and to make them self liquidating within three years by a 5 per cent sales tax on all commodities. It is estimated the certificates would create a buying power to the people of \$10,000,000 which would rotate to increase the general buying power because of the industrial wheels that would be started.

Mr. Bennett has written a pamphlet on his plan which he will distribute to both legislative and administrative public officials throughout the nation.

MISS HELEN KAYSER, '14, has been appointed assistant dean of women to succeed Miss Clara Flett who resigned last semester. During the last seven years Miss Kayser was associated with the gift department of a large department store in Madison.

THERE MUST be a strong yen for travel in a journalist's blood for no sooner have Prof. and Mrs. W. G. Bleyer, director of the school of journalism, returned from a trip around the world, than Prof. Hyde and his mother left on practically the same trip. Prof. Bleyer is back at his desk once more and Prof. Hyde will return in time for fall classes.

AT A RECENT convention of the Music Teacher's National association, Dr. Charles H. Mills, director of the school of music, was elected a member of the executive committee of the association. He was also recently elected president of the Association of Music Schools of State Universities.

DR. E. A. BIRGE, president emeritus, was chosen a non-resident vice-president of the Washington, D. C., Academy of Sciences at the organization's recent election. Dr. Birge is still active on the campus, carrying on his daily studies in the plant and fish life of Wisconsin lakes.

PROF. GUS L. LARSON of the college of engineering was elected president of the Engineering Society of Wisconsin at their 25th annual meeting in the latter part of February. Prof. Ray S. Owen of the college of

engineering was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Prof. Harold F. Janda of the highway engineering department spoke at the session on the cause and cure of frost boils which make certain state gravel and asphalt roads impassable in spring.

FIVE PROFESSORS, all of the college of letters and science, are on leave of absence from the University this semester. Prof. C. D. Zdanowicz of the French department, whose marriage to Miss Frederica McBain of the French department was recently announced, has sailed for France where he will do research work in French classics.

Prof. Grant M. Hyde, as noted above, has left for a trip around the world, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Georgia Hyde. Prof. John M. Gaus of the political science department has left for an extended trip through Italy and will later visit the foreign capitals to study foreign administrations.

Prof. W. H. Twenhofel of the geography department and Prof. Alexander Meiklejohn of the philosophy department have also taken leaves of absence to do work in other communities.

PROF. EMIL TRUOG, of the soils department, has obtained a patent on a process for purifying vapor such as that which is condensed to form distilled water. Distilled water, used in large quantities in chemical research and by hospitals and other institutions, frequently retains grease in the course of the ordinary distilling process, Truog explained, whereas, the process he developed in four years of experimental work turns out a much purer product. His process purifies raw steam before condensation. The process will not be applicable to "other types of stills," Prof. Truog said. He indicated that development of the patented device will be entrusted to a water still manufacturing company which cooperated in the experiments.

RIVALLING the record of a Rio, Wis., household, the Jansky family of Madison has a similar claim to recognition in having enrolled six young people at the University. Moreau, Nelson, Karl, and Helen Jansky (the last named now a student in the Library school), are graduates of the University, while Maurice and Mary are sophomores this year. They are the children of Prof. and Mrs. C. M. Jansky. Professor Jansky is professor of electrical engineering.



E. E. BENNETT
Has depression cure



RAY S. OWEN
Re-elected Secretary

W I T H Badger Sports

Crew Program Includes Several Outside Races and Intramurals

RELEGATED TO the position of an intra-mural sport at the beginning of the school year, the Wisconsin crew will in all probability be represented in at least two or three races before this semester draws to a close. With all but two of last year's splendid crew back in the harness, it seemed a shame to face the prospects of no competition with outside crews. The Wisconsin Crew Corporation and two outside groups have come to the assistance of Coach Murphy, however and will probably see to it that a varsity crew is entered in several regattas.

Of most interest to alumni would be the proposed regatta at the University of California at Los Angeles. Crew enthusiasts in that community intend to raise approximately \$50,000 to guarantee expenses of eight eastern crews for a series of races to be staged in the huge Olympic rowing stadium. Wisconsin is among the crews which have received invitations, and if the necessary funds can be raised and faculty approval given, Coach Murphy will undoubtedly lead his boys to the west coast for three or four days of racing.

The Marietta regatta, in which Wisconsin finished second last year, may be another race in which the Badgers can compete. Here, again, the financial picture is most important. If funds can be raised by the sponsors, Wisconsin will again be represented in this triangular regatta with Marietta college and Pennsylvania.

The Wisconsin Crew Corporation is making every effort to arrange an adequate program for home races with those crews that could come to the campus at as little expense as possible. These races will probably be financed by the sale of tags or buttons.

Whether these races materialize or not, Coach Murphy is working on a program which will call for an intramural race every week during favorable weather.



COACH MURPHY

Swan Goes to Temple

FRED SWAN, line coach for the past two years, has resigned his post at Wisconsin to accept a similar position under his old tutor, Pop Warner, at Temple University. Swan learned his football under Warner while the latter was at Stanford University. Prior to coming to Wisconsin he was assistant coach to Andy

Kerr at Colgate. He has also had charge of the boxing work at Wisconsin for the past two years and this year was instrumental in instituting intercollegiate boxing for the first time. His regular University tournament is now in progress and the winners will compose the team which is to meet Iowa and St. Thomas College later in March.

Spears Approves New Rules

THE TWO changes in the football rules ratified by the rules committee of the National Collegiate Football association recently were welcomed by Coach "Doc" Spears.

Changes made are: (1) Side zones, 10 yards wide, are established on either side of the field to eliminate loss of downs on futile side-line plays: (2) Clipping will now mean any contact with the back of a player not carrying the ball. The penalty for this infraction was reduced from 25 yards to 15.

In voicing his approval of the changes, Dr. Spears said, "I think the sideline rule is a sensible one that will do away with useless and uninteresting wasting of a down when a team is near the sidelines. The clipping penalty as it now stands will probably be enforced, where it wasn't with a 25-yard penalty."

The new sideline rule will, when the ball becomes dead in the side zones, place it at a point 10 yards from the sideline without time being taken out.

Intramural Activities Include Eleven Sports in the Second Semester

INTRAMURAL activities for the second semester, which started off successfully with the playing of the interfraternity hockey championship, expect a banner season with a total of 11 sports scheduled for this term. The continuation of two popular sports, basketball and bowling, will take the interest of fraternity, dormitory and independent sport enthusiasts for the next month. Swimming, water polo and indoor track will be the next activities which are included in the elaborated intramural program.

After spring vacation, and with the approach of warm weather, diamond ball, baseball, golf, tennis, and outdoor track will be intermingled. Prof. Guy S. Lowman, who is director of physical education and all intramural sports, feels certain that intramurals will meet with the same success which was so evident at the close of the first semester.

Dr. Walter E. Meanwell and T. E. Jones, basketball and track coaches, respectively, each began his work here in the year, 1911-1912. Yet someone once called Wisconsin a "graveyard for coaches!"

Alumni BRIEFS

Engagements

- ex '27 Mary WADE, Oak Park, Ill.,
1925 to Philip H. NIEDERMAN, Milwaukee.
- 1929 Georgina E. SCHNEIDER, Monroe, to Martin J. BURKHARDT, Jr., Plymouth.
- 1930 Gwendolyn NILES, Madison,
1929 to Wallace L. WILGUS, Platteville.
- 1930 Evelyn PETERSON, Rhineland, to Bruno WEISSHAPPEL, Madison. The wedding will take place in the summer.
- 1930 Mildred Rusch, Sheboygan, to Levi DEES. Mr. Dees is the music director at the Sheboygan High school.
- 1931 Elizabeth HAUMERSON, Janesville, to Charles L. Dickey, Minneapolis.
- 1931 Cornelia ARNOS, Toledo, Ohio,
ex '33 to David R. RITTENHOUSE, Pontiac, Ill. Mr. Rittenhouse will be graduated from the University of Michigan in June.
- 1931 Elizabeth J. PHINNEY, Detroit, to Arnold L. CROWELL, Columbus, Ohio.
- 1931 Grace M. Papenfus, Wausau, to Adrian E. SCHUTE, Fond du Lac.
- 1931 Lorraine A. Gruenhagen, St. Paul, to Langdon D. STRONG, Milwaukee.
- 1932 Jean LINDSAY, Milwaukee, to
1929 Page JOHNSON, Fond du Lac. The wedding is planned for late April.
- ex '32 Betty BRANDT, Milwaukee, to
1927 Lawson M. ADAMS, Kenosha.
- 1932 Betty BEEMS, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to Donald G. Islett, Iowa City.
- 1932 Alice J. PORTER, Milwaukee,
ex '32 to Norton D. KLUG.
- 1934 Evelyn D. LAHR, Plymouth, to the Rev. John P. Kochner, Buffalo, N. Y. The wedding will take place in the summer.
- ex '33 Kathryn MAUERMANN, Monroe, to Palmer KUNDERT, Madison. Mr. Kundert will receive his M. D. from Harvard in June.
- ex '33 Susan Jane GIBBS, River Forest, Ill., to Frazier S. Wilson, Oak Park.
- Grad '33 Elizabeth A. Copeland, Hartford, Conn., to Fred W. TINNEY, Malta, Mont.
- ex '34 Mitzi DOUGLAS, Waukesha, to
1929 Dr. Paul E. CAMPBELL.

Marriages

- 1916 Jeanne Krotz, Rockton, to Walter S. SCOTT, Beloit, on February 4 at Madison. At home at 333 West Grand ave.,

- Beloit. Mr. Scott is a high school teacher of Spanish and French.
- 1923 Jeanette HALVERSON, St. Louis, to Harry W. Melton, on February 5 at Urbana, Ill. At home in St. Louis.
- S.S. '25 La Verne Foster, New York, to Walter SCHALLITZ on January 28 on Long Island. At home at 588 West End ave., New York.
- 1926 Rachel LEARNARD, Glendale, Calif., to Robert H. SNYDER on June 10 at Glendale. At home at 504 South Hudson ave., Pasadena.
- 1926 Eleanor SENSE to David Harvey Hom, Spokane, Wash., on August 30 at the Little Church Around the Corner. Since their honeymoon in Europe they are residing at 140 E. 28th st., New York.
- 1927 Winifred Jean BUTLER, Ishpeming, Mich., to Francis T. STENGLEIN, Marquette, on February 13 at Ishpeming. They are spending their honeymoon in Florida.
- 1927 Marion MOORE, Green Bay, to Thomas F. Hearden on January 28 at Green Bay. At home at 1024 Main st., Park Lane apartments, Racine.
- 1927 Ruth McDONOUGH to Knight C. PORTER on September 21 at Denver. At home at 136 Clyde ave., Evanston.
- 1927 Nathalie WERNER, Madison, to
1932 Marvin P. VERHULST on January 21 at Sun Prairie.
- ex '27 Ruth Douglas, Scarborough on the Hudson, N. Y., to Lawrence L. SCHOONOVER, New York, on January 28.
- 1928 Frances M. Oakes, Madison, to Anthony F. SENECA, West Allis, on January 28. At home in West Allis.
- 1928 Virginia Olson, Rockford, to Henry Spencer MERZ, Milwaukee, on February 8 at Oconomowoc. At home after April 1 at 1838 Camp ave., Rockford.
- 1928 Dorothy Dunham, Chicago, to Paul CURTIS on January 22 at Waukegan.
- 1928 Adelheid WAGNER, Sun Prairie, to William J. Mitchell, New York City, at the Little Church Around the Corner on January 25. At home at 2160 Walton ave., New York.
- ex '29 Gladys TASCHKE, Sheboygan,
ex '29 to Edgar JUNG, on January 24 at Sheboygan. At home in that city at 2316 N. 7th st.
- 1929 Helen KARLEN, Monticello, to Richard K. Dugdale, Lebanon, Ind., on January 31 at Monticello. At home in the Dale apartments, Lebanon.

- 1929 Ruth Nashland, Kenton, Mich., to Howard L. GARVENS, Wauwatosa, on February 25 at Wauwatosa. At home in that city at 1429 Martha Washington drive, Apt. 306.
- 1929 Helen KEELER to Bide RANSOM on January 14 at Oak Park.
- S. S. '30 Elizabeth EVENSON, Sparta,
ex '33 to Joseph R. EDWARDS on June 6, 1932 at Crown Point, Ind.
- 1930 Dorothea Massiah WEHLE to
1936 Henri Gerald MORIN, Providence, R. I., on August 24. At home at 415 Fitch court, Madison. Mr. Morin is a student at the University.
- 1930 Frances WEINHAGEN, Milwaukee, to Edward Hoffman on
ex '31 January 21 at Milwaukee. At home in that city at 1503 E. Kensington blvd.
- 1930 Louise Brye, Coon Valley, to Marcus B. HUNTER on December 28 at Coon Valley. At home in Milwaukee.
- 1931 Naomi Buchbinder, Milwaukee, to Phillip J. Fox on February 3 at Milwaukee. At home in that city at the Franklin Manor apartments.
- 1931 Dorothea EVERT, Madison, to
Grad '32 Archibald M. BELL on February 6 at Chatham, Ont., Canada. At home at 2045 Stanley st., Montreal. Mr. Bell is associated with the Scientific Bureau of Mines.
- 1931 Jeanne M. Emmett, Detroit, to Arbie Otto THALACKER, on February 2.
- 1931 Lucille E. Leitzke, Madison, to Roger C. BUSS on January 28 at Madison. At home at 212 N. Lake st. Mr. Buss is employed in the adjutant general's office.
- ex '32 Jane STREICH, Milwaukee, to Robert S. Wagner on February 4 at Milwaukee. At home in that city at 4126 N. Ardmore ave.
- 1932 Mildred E. LITCH, Oregon, to
ex '34 Phillip LEYDA on January 11 at Medford, Ore. At home in Madison.
- 1932 Marie L. LOTHOLZ to Samuel N. BEERY, Madison, on February 11 at Chicago. At home in La Crosse.
- 1932 Mrs. Marian Q. STERRETT,
ex '28 Bismarck, to Charles C. KAISER, Madison, on January 28 at Bismarck. At home in Madison.
- 1932 Hazel L. Morris, Dubuque, to Michel L. DACK on February 4 at Madison. At home at 1303 University ave., Madison.
- M.A. '32 Dorothy Kuersteiner, Louisville, Ky., to Lee S. GREENE on December 24 at Madison.

- 1932 Heidi Roos, River Forest, Ill., to Kenneth Welton on January 21 at River Forest. At home in Washington, D. C.
- 1932 Josephine Hawes DAVIS, Madison, to Henry K. Baker on January 21, at Chicago.
- 1932 Frances RIETVELD, Madison, to William L. HENKE on February 11 at Knoxville, Iowa. At home in Milwaukee.
- 1931 Viola BERLIN, Kohler, to Lloyd GIESSEL, Freeport, Ill., on December 31 at Kohler. At home at 1234 South Seeley ave., Freeport.
- 1933 Mildred M. SIMON, Madison, to Grant C. STONE, Milwaukee, on February 7 at Madison. At home at 1922 Regent st.
- 1934 Theodora WEIDMAN, Lake-Faculty wood, Ohio, to Robert Shrock on February 2 at Cleveland. At home at 445 W. Gilman st., Madison.
- 1934 Helen Katz, Chicago, to Raphael FINE on January 29 at Chicago. At home in the Kennedy Manor, Madison.
- 1934 Frederica E. McBAIN, Madison, Faculty son, to Prof. Casimir D. ZDANOWICZ on February 3 at Madison. They will spend some time in Europe and return to Madison in September.

Births

- 1914 To Mr. and Mrs. George C. RANNENBERG (Marguerite E. MARTIN) a daughter, Jane Martin, on December 31 at Montclair, N. J.
- 1914 To Mr. and Mrs. Arnold K. FITGER a third daughter, Susanne, on January 28 at Los Angeles.
- ex '17 To Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Lynch (Patty DAVIS) a son, Edwin Parker Lynch II, on November 9 at Los Angeles.
- 1920 To Mr. and Mrs. William M. FOWLER a daughter, Carolyn Anne, on December 14 at Chicago.
- M.S. '23 To Mr. and Mrs. Michael W. KLEIN a daughter, Elizabeth Ann, on February 1 at Madison.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. John H. JAQUISH (Olive MITCHELL) a daughter, Olive Friedly, on January 21 at Atlantic City, N. J.
- 1924 To Dr. and Mrs. Milton TRAUTMANN (Esther TRACHTE) a son, Milton Brands, on December 11, at Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1928 To Mr. and Mrs. Plum (Kathleen BALLARD) a son, William Ballard, on June 7 at Bay City, Mich.
- ex '27 To Mr. and Mrs. Allison W. MERRIAM (Edith ADAMS) a son, Allison William, Jr., on November 15 at Elmhurst, Ill.
- 1928 To Dr. and Mrs. Walter J. URBEN a son, John Walter, on January 6 at Massillon, Ohio.

- 1928 To Mr. and Mrs. Franklin ORTH (Betty HANNUM) a son, John Frederick, on January 13, at Milwaukee.
- 1929 To Mr. and Mrs. Harvey G. HYLAND (Lorraine HODGSON) a daughter, Barabara Elsie, on February 5 at Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 1930 To Mr. and Mrs. Orville C. CROMER (Helen CLARK) a son, George Clark, on January 7 at Madison.

Deaths

Hobart Rockwell Cook, B. A. '76, formerly of Janesville, Wis., died on August 13, 1932 at Orlando, Florida. He was 77 years of age.

Walter W. KUSTERMANN, '08, died on May 16, 1932, at San Diego, Calif. He was 44 years old.

WILLIAM SYLVESTER BLISS, '80, died at his home in Embay, New York, on January 18. Following his graduation as a civil engineer at Wisconsin, Mr. Bliss engaged in milling and ranching pursuits in Arizona and the Southwest. He moved to New York about ten years ago. He is survived by his widow and three children.

FRED O. RAY, '86, retired pharmacist, died at his home in Lake Mills, Wis., on February 9. He had suffered a stroke a few days before. Mr. Ray was a member of the first University band when he attended Wisconsin. After graduation he worked at Jefferson and Marshfield before moving to Lake Mills. He was 74 years old.

DR. A. M. LELAND, '88, died suddenly from a heart attack in his home at Whitewater, Wis., on February 1. Dr. Leland had been a practicing physician in Whitewater for the past 35 years. He attended the Milwaukee Medical college and the Rush Medical college of Chicago. He was a pharmacist before he entered the study of medicine.

REV. R. V. KENNEDY, ex-'94, pastor of the Holy Rosary church at Graceville, Minn., died there on January 5 after a long illness. He received his degree from St. Thomas college, St. Paul, Minnesota.

HENRY A. HUBER, '96, lieutenant governor of Wisconsin from 1925 to 1933, died at the Wisconsin General hospital on January 31 from a heart ailment that had bothered him for several months. After graduating from the law school he opened offices in Stoughton, Wis., which were maintained until his death. He served as city attorney for four years and member of the Dane county board for two years.

In 1903 he became executive clerk to Robert M. La Follette, Sr., and the following year was elected to the assembly. From 1913 to 1925 he served as state senator from Dane county and in the latter year was

elected to the lieutenant governor's position. Re-elected in 1926, 1928, and 1930, he held the office for eight successive years, longer than any other lieutenant governor.

From the days of his early association with La Follette, he was a staunch follower of the Progressive leader. Defying animosity which centered upon Senator La Follette because of his opposition to America's entrance in the World War, he defended the senator's record before the state legislature and challenged the wisdom of censuring the latter for his stand. In 1924 he was chairman of the senator's campaign committee for the presidency on a third party ticket.

He was the co-author with Prof. John R. Commons of the first unemployment insurance bill to be introduced in an American legislature. This was in 1921. A decade later he was almost bitter in his criticism of Prof. Commons for the latter's views on the small loan legislation. The former lieutenant governor devoted much of his time to the repeal of the small loans act in the last session of the legislature.

The law which permits prisoners sentenced for minor offenses to continue their customary employment but remain in jail at night during the duration of their term bears his name. This legislation was intended to permit prisoners to provide support for their families. He also wrote the recall amendment of the state constitution which permits voters to recall representatives in the legislature who fail to keep their campaign promises. He also sponsored the state anti-sweat shop law.

LOUIS J. STARK, ex-'98, prominent Denver attorney, died at his home on January 15 after suffering a paralytic stroke. He received his law degree at Denver university after leaving Wisconsin. He began the practice of law in Denver in 1899 and had remained active in legal circles in that city ever since. For many years he represented a number of European clients and consuls for European countries including the Italian, Norwegian, Swiss, German, Austrian and Greek. He was the republican candidate for Congress in 1912. He is survived by his widow and two daughters and four sons.

EDWIN GRUHL, '08, president of the North American co., a giant public utility holding company, died at his home in New York city on January 22 after a heart attack. The promotion of Mr. Gruhl to the presidency of the North American co. last April marked the climax of continuous service that began nearly 21 years ago when he was appointed assistant to its vice-president. In 1914 he was made assistant to the president, in 1920, vice-president, and later the post of general manager was added to his duties. One of his first interests was in providing electrical power for farms. He maintained a large farm at which he spent much of his time

growing, as he explained, new uses for electrical power on the farm.

Recently Mr. Gruhl had been a leader in the dissolution of the National Electric Light association, which had been criticised as a propaganda organization for the large utilities, and in creating the Edison Electric Institute to conduct the business of a trade association and make "available to the members and the public factual information, data and statistics relating to the electric industry."

He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Tau Omega fraternities.

JUDGE PATRICK HENRY MARTIN, '15, Fond du Lac county judge, died of pneumonia at his home in Fond du Lac on January 12. Judge Martin took ill on January 4, the first anniversary of his elevation to the bench. Judge Martin received his B. A. degree in 1911 and taught school in Waukesha for the two years following. He then returned to take his law degree after which he moved to Fond du Lac where he became associated with his father in a law firm. The war interrupted his practice and he served over seas with the commissions of lieutenant and, later, captain. Mr. Martin's father died ten years ago and he went into a law partnership with J. L. Kelley which continued until 1931 when Mr. Martin withdrew to become county judge. He had been active in civic affairs and American Legion affairs in Fond du Lac for many years.

EVERETT S. PROUTY, '16, died at the Pacific Christian hospital in Eugene, Oregon, on January 6.

ARTHUR W. TROST, '24, salesman for the Aluminum Goods Mfg. co., of Manitowoc, Wis., died at Manitowoc after several week's illness. Mr. Trost had been in poor health ever since leaving college. He was put in charge of the Denver sales area for his company in the hope that the climate would build up his health. While in school he was active in athletic circles and was instrumental in starting the now defunct *Athletic Review* and in managing relays and the like. He received a "W" for his splendid services. He was a member of Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. He is survived by his wife, Florence Randolph Trost.

WILLIAM W. TURPIN, ex-'29, died in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, on February 7 after several weeks illness from food poisoning followed by typhoid fever. At the time of his death he was associated with the Conoco Oil co., in Pau Pau, Michigan. He was spending the winter with some of his friends at Hollywood near Miami. He is survived by his parents and brothers of Highland Park, Michigan.

DEXTER NOLTE, ex-'34, died at his home in Antigo, Wis., on January 24 from an illness contracted while he was in school last year. He was attending the medical school when he was forced to withdraw.

EDWARD G. RUPP, ex-'34, son of Alderman and Mrs. Joseph Rupp of Madison, died at La Crosse, Wis., on January 26 from injuries received a few weeks prior in a basketball game. Mr. Rupp was attending the La Crosse Normal school at the time of his death.

PROF. THOMAS S. ADAMS, a member of the University faculty for nine years and a former member of the Wisconsin tax commission, died in New Haven, Conn., on February 8. After leaving Wisconsin, in 1916, Prof. Adams went to Yale University. While there he was relieved of his duties during the war to do income tax work for the Federal government. Prof. Adams was one of the country's outstanding authorities on matters of taxation. He had been an economic advisor to the treasury department since 1917 and was a member of the fiscal committee of the League of Nations, in addition to being the author of many books and articles on taxation and general economics. He was also a member of the staffs of Cornell and Washington universities for short periods. He was prominent in early income tax legislation in Wisconsin, defending it during the stormy period in 1913 following passage of the state income tax law. He was a member of the state commission for three and a half years.

DANA C. MUNRO, professor of European history at the University for thirteen years and professor of medieval history at Princeton university since 1915, died at his home in Princeton, N. J., on January 14 of pneumonia. Prof. Munro received his bachelor's degree from Brown university in 1887 and later took a master's degree at the same institution. From 1893 to 1902 he served at the University of Pennsylvania and then came to Wisconsin.

In the last war he was research assistant to the committee on public information and chairman of the national board of historical service. He was president of the American Historical association in 1925-26 and was managing editor of the *American Historical Review* in 1928-29. At the time of his death he was president of the Medieval Academy of America.

While at Wisconsin he was director of the summer session in 1904-05-06 and was joint author with Dean Sellery of a number of historical works. The chief works of Prof. Munro were his "Medieval History", which first appeared in 1902 and was re-issued in 1921 and 1928; "Source Book of Roman History," "Syllabus of Medieval History," which attained eight editions, and "German Treatment of Conquered Territory."

His eldest son, Dana, Jr., '12, was recently appointed professor of political science at Princeton.

DR. HELMUT BAUERTAL, graduate student, ended his own life on Lake Mendota drive early on the morning of January 1. Despondency over an

incurable disease was given as the cause for the act. Dr. Bauertal was a member of the German army during the World War and was the possessor of an Iron Cross award for distinguished service.



With Richard Wagner Through Fairy Land

By DR. OTTO BAUMGARD

THE RHINE and the Black Forest and the Bavarian Alps, Berlin, Muenchen and Nuernberg have long been standard expressions in the dictionary of the American tourist abroad. Scenic charms as enchanting as they are varied, a background of culture and history, the expressions of which are not surpassed anywhere and a willingness and ability on the part of the population and the authorities to make the foreign visitor feel welcome and to supply him with all modern travel comfort have rapidly advanced the country in the favor of the traveler from the United States. This year, when the 120th anniversary of the birth of Richard Wagner and the 50th of the death of the great composer is being commemorated throughout the land, rare opportunities offer themselves for the traveler to participate in the very best which the classic land of music has to offer. But there is more: how fascinating the thought to visit the scenes where Wagner's gods actually thundered through legend and his heroes struggled and suffered. Wagner's characters are mostly taken from German legend, folk lore and history. Therefore the scenes of his operas are mostly in his own country.

The Wartburg, which Tannhaeuser views in the first act of that opera after his release from the enchantment of the Venusberg, still greets the traveler "from wooded height" as it did more than 800 years ago, for it was founded in the year 1080. It has been in part restored and rebuilt since that time, but it still looks down from its hill over Eisenach, the city where Johann Sebastian Bach was born, in all essential respects as a true picture of the German castle of the Middle Ages. The splendid palace, dating from the second half of the 12th century, the oldest well preserved part of the castle, breathes the very spirit of those days.

According to traditions, the singers' contest, from which Wagner drew the inspiration for his opera, took place in the "Saengersaal" in the second story of this palace in 1207. The contestants included the leading German "Minnesingers" of the time, among them Wolfram von

Eschenbach, Heinrich von Ofterdingen, Klingsor von Ungarland, and probably also Walter von der Vogelweide. A painting in the Saengersaal, the "singers' hall," depicts this contest as it was conceived by Wagner. Some 300 years after the original contest Martin Luther, concealed from his enemies under the name of "Junker Jorg," occupied a still well preserved chamber in the Wartburg and translated the Bible into German.

From the Wartburg one has a splendid view of the firclad hills of the Thuringian Forest. Not far away is the Horselberg with the cave of Venus. Here, according to ancient saga, was the empire of Venus, goddess of love, and here Tannhauser lay in her ban until he found the way to salvation.

It is possible that the story of the Knight Lohengrin and his swan was sung for the first time on the Wartburg, and it assumed various versions before taking fixed form. Wagner laid the scene near Antwerp on the Schelde, but settled popular German tradition places it in the old city of Cleve on the Lower Rhine, where the Schwanenburg, the castle of the swan, still preserves the memory of the knight of the Holy Grail. The counts of Cleve regarded Lohengrin as the founder of their family, and in the lower Rhine version of the saga Lohengrin bears the name of Elias Grail. A swan, which has stood for centuries, still surmounts the tower of the castle.

The historic castle courtyard, with artistic Romanesque portals and jambs, furnishes a worthy setting for the dramatic central point of the opera. It saw many a knightly tournament in the course of the centuries, and many a gorgeous pageant. The citizens of Cleve still show their children the way taken by Lohengrin as he came down the Rhine in his boat drawn by a swan and landed at the foot of the castle, which is still reflected in the still waters of a forgotten arm of the river.

Not far from here, also in the lowlands of the Lower Rhine, an ancient saga locates the birthplace of another Wagnerian hero. This is Siegfried, the Nibelung hero, who is reputed to have been born in Xanten, where the stranger is still shown the place where his castle stood, centuries before the magnificent Xanten Cathedral was built. From here the young Franconian knight started on his trip up the Rhine to Worms to free Kriemhild, the daughter of a king. The spirit of a heroic century has been preserved in Worms, whose Romanesque cathedral is the very incorporation in stone of storied days.

The memory of the rich store of Burgundian sagas is preserved in the Worms Rosengarten, and the Rhine itself, which flows by both Xanten and Worms, gave Wagner, with these sagas of the Nibelungs' treasure, the material for his "Ring." The melody of the waves is heard in the mysterious E flat accord which opens the music drama of the "Rheingold." Near the bank of the river in Worms stands the monument of the grim Hagen, Siegfried's murderer, depicting him in the act of casting the Nibelungs' treasure into the Rhine. No one knows where the treasure really lies, but accepted tradition has it



Courtesy German Tourist Office

THE WARTBURG

one of Germany's many medieval castles, is famous as the scene of the singers' contests immortalized in Richard Wagner's opera "Tannhaeuser" and as the retreat of the reformer Martin Luther, who here translated part of the Bible.

that the Rhine Daughters guard it at the deepest and most storied part of the river, by the Lorelei cliff across from St. Goar.

The characters of the "Mastersingers" become alive when one walks through the old streets of Nuremberg. The Gothic gables of the ancient farmwork houses and the whole section of the city around the castle, preserved unchanged since the Middle Ages, could well be a stage setting to Wagner's great opera. The house in which Hans Sachs, the cobbler-poet, lived, still stands, and in the court one finds his shop with his stool and tools. Here is the narrow street in which the second act of the "Mastersingers" is laid, looking precisely as Wagner pictures it. The Katharinenkirche, now used as a German Singers' Museum, in which the first act plays, and the green meadows and picturesque groves outside the

city still look as they did in the days in which the opera plays.

The castle from which Wagner drew his idea of the Gralsburg still stands. It is the Gossweinstein Castle, picturesquely located among the forests and rocks of the Franconian Switzerland. The forest through which Parsifal and the knights wandered on their way to the Gralsburg is just such a forest as that near Bayreuth. Coming through this forest, Wagner caught a glimpse of the Gossweinstein Castle, seemingly unapproachable on its hill and contrasting, in the sunlight, with the dark firs below.

The Argument Goes On

FAR BE IT from me to want to detract any from the fame or credit due Andrew A. Bruce, '90, for his interest and efforts to establish football at the University.

Mr. Blackburn says he did it in the fall of 1889.

Mr. Bruce says he began to agitate it in the late eighties.

List, ye, then, to this.

The University Press of Nov. 11, 1882 on page 9 carries this:

"The first match-game of football was played Saturday afternoon between the South Dormitory boys and the boys who room on State Street. * * * This game showed that we have some excellent material in this direction and that by practice we can pick out an eleven that can hold its own against anything of its kind in the Northwest."

But, nothing came of this beginning apparently. For on Oct. 13, 1883, page 1, we find "What has become of the dormitory football association, whose team was to be recognized as the University Football eleven? * * * Let those inclined bring out the Rugby."

On Nov. 16, 1883, the captain of the Beloit College Football Team challenged Madison University to a match within twenty (20) days. The Press of Nov. 24, 1883, page 2, carries this challenge, and comments on its not being accepted.

"Last spring the Old Dormitory Football Association was incorporated into the Athletic Association and it was understood that its team should be recognized as the University team. * * * Scrub games have been of frequent occurrence of late and we have no doubt plenty of material to support a good team."

Andrew A. Bruce may be the "Daddy of Wisconsin football," but from the above it looks as if his child was born (and languished) long before he set foot on Wisconsin's campus, and when he was only sixteen or seventeen years old.

L. C. BURKE, '01
Asst. Librarian.

In the ALUMNI World

Class of 1885

Emma GODDARD Marsh is president of the Portland Art class and chairman of the Art Section of the A. A. U. W. She writes of long vacation drives to Crater Lake, to Yakima and along the Columbia River. She sends some favored classmates her picture, taken just too late to get into our book almost three years ago.—Bertha PITMAN Sharp, Secy.

Class of 1888

Mrs. Julia DALBERG Bowers and her sister, Miss Frieda Dalberg, Hotel Astor, Milwaukee, are spending the winter in the South and are at present at Hot Springs, Ark.

Class of 1895

William B. RUBIN, attorney in Milwaukee, has announced that he is a candidate for the state supreme court and will oppose Justice John WICKHEM, '16.

Class of 1897

A. R. HAGER writes from Shanghai: "Dr. Willard G. BLEYER, '96, on his way from Peking to Manila, was recently in Shanghai and attended an American University club tiffin as my guest. Carl NEPRUD, '12, as president of the club, presided. E. B. COPELAND, ex '95, passed through Shanghai some weeks ago on his way to Manila, where he has gone to do some organization work in agricultural educational work."

Class of 1898

Anne SCRIBNER Hard, who is becoming well known for her current-event broadcasting, will broadcast March 5 in a series of radio programs sponsored by the National Education association. She will discuss the question, "Why Teach Current Events in our Schools?"

Class of 1901

Roy E. TOMLINSON, formerly chairman of the board of the National Biscuit co., has been named president of the company.

Class of 1902

Louallen F. MILLER is a professor of physics at the University of Minnesota. He and Mabel CHINNOCK

Miller, '05, are living at 1531 E. River road, Minneapolis.—Dugald A. STEWART is in the First National bank at Bowman, N. Dak.

Class of 1903

William J. HAGENAH of Chicago, vice-president of the Byllesby corporation, has been elected vice president of a new organization to succeed the National Electric Light association, to be known as the Edison Electric institute. The new organization comprises 85% of the electric light and power industry of the United States.

Class of 1904

Charles M. BIGELOW is with the New York Telephone co. and is living at 260 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Class of 1905

Lawson E. LURVEY has been appointed county judge of Fond du Lac County. Mr. Lurvey was formerly city attorney of Fond du Lac.

Class of 1906

Harold S. FALK of the Falk corporation, Milwaukee, a member of the Wisconsin State Board of Vocational Education, was a speaker before the annual convention of the American Vocational association at Kansas City.—John Earl BAKER was the subject of an illustrated article by Frazier Hunt in the February *American Magazine*, extolling his work in administering famine and flood relief in stricken regions of China. His contract with the Chinese National Railways, from which he was given leave of absence to direct the relief operations, expires this spring. His present address is 1 C Kinkiang road, Shanghai. Mr. Baker's oldest daughter, a graduate of Carleton college, is employed in Minneapolis; the second daughter is a student at Earlham college, Indiana, and his son is a student in St. Louis.—Howard W. CHADWICK has been elected vice-president of the Monroe, Wis. Chamber of Commerce.

Class of 1907

Eli S. JEDNEY of Black River Falls has announced his candidacy for the office of circuit judge of the 17th Judicial circuit.—Owen C. ORR

is general purchasing agent of the Certained Products corporation, New York.

Class of 1909

George C. McNAUGHTON has left Savannah, Ga., and is now with the Everett Pulp and Paper co. at Everett, Wash. Mrs. McNaughton was Irma HACKENDAHL, ex '11.

Class of 1910

Monte APPEL is assistant attorney general of the United States. His address is Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.—H. A. SUMNIGHT, formerly located at Cleveland with the General Electric co., is now manager of the St. Louis Lamp work of the General Electric co.

Class of 1912

Marjorie GILLETTE Muth has been elected president of the Y. W. C. A. board of directors of Milwaukee.—Paul B. BEST writes from Columbus, Ohio: "Mrs. Best and I, together with the two youngest Bests, were in Madison for a few days last July. We were much pleased with the changes and improvements which have occurred in the University buildings and in Madison in general. Madison has always 'looked good' to me, but after a lapse of ten years, the improvements seem remarkable."

Class of 1914

John S. CORLEY is associated with the farm loan department of the Bankers Life Insurance co at Des Moines.—Helen KAYSER of Madison has been appointed assistant dean of women at the University to succeed Clara BAKER Flett, '84, who is now residing in California.—Hornell Norris HART, M. A., on the faculty at Bryn Mawr college, has been elected to the faculty of the Hartford Theological Seminary. He will assume his new responsibilities next September.—For the past three years Arnold K. FITGER has been in Los Angeles with a kelp company, manufacturing chicken and cattle food and various salts of Alginic acid.

Class of 1915

Helen WELTER Wallwork, a riding enthusiast, writes: "We have a

stable of horses for our pleasure and show at the Middle Western shows. I am pleased to notice the interest in riding at the University.—Beth Rood Lambert is with the Phoenix Hosiery co. in Milwaukee.—The January 12 issue of the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* carried a lengthy article on Frank BELLOWs and his football career at the University. In recent years Bellow's has turned his attention to golf and is one of Hawaii's lowest handicapped golfers. He participates in all of the major tournaments. Glenn GARDNER is the county agent at Gillett, Wyo.—Edward B. APPEL is in the investment business in Rapid City, S. Dak.

Class of 1916

Captain Don F. PRATT of the regular army has been transferred to China.—Glenn P. TURNER, attorney in Madison, has announced his candidacy for the state supreme court.—Harold M. WHITE, who for the past fourteen years has been coach and director of athletics at West High school, Green Bay, has been made principal of the school.

Class of 1917

Raymond T. McCANN, member of the firm of Gold & McCann, Caswell Block, Milwaukee, is a successful and prominent trial lawyer in that city, and also is one of the few remaining bachelors of his class.—Francis H. BIRD is a professor of commerce and head of the commerce department at the University of Cincinnati.

Class of 1918

On February 9 the Rt. Rev. Benjamin F. P. IVINS was the subject of "Minute Biographies," a daily feature of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. Concerning Bishop Ivins, the article, in brief, stated: "He is one of the youngest bishops in the Episcopal church . . . business men like him because of his astute judgment and because he is a born leader . . . became bishop coadjutor of the Milwaukee diocese in 1925, succeeded Bishop William Walter Webb as head of the diocese in January 15 of this year . . . has a distinguished war record . . . was a delegate to the Geneva conference in 1916 and 1919 . . . he is a student of music . . . Napoleon is one of his hobbies . . . young people like to talk with him because he understands them . . . three years ago he attended the Lambeth conference of Anglican bishops in London . . . and staunchly defended modern youth as being wholesome and intelligent."—Beatrice HUMISTON McNeil is teaching

in the Le Conte Jr. High school in Hollywood, Calif.

Class of 1919

Harold M. GROVES, who last spring was appointed a member of the Wisconsin Tax Commission, has resigned his position and has resumed his work as associate professor of economics at the University.—Marguerite SAMMIS Jansky represented Alpha Gamma Delta at the annual National Panhellenic congress luncheon which was held in Washington on February 4.—Dr. Willard M. SONNENBURG of Sheboygan has announced that he is a candidate for the office of mayor of that city.—Agnes CONRAD is an assistant in medicine and instructor in psychiatry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York.

Class of 1921

Bernard W. BRUSS is a pharmacist with the Oriole pharmacy of Milwaukee. He is living at 3920 W. Center st.

Class of 1922

Earl HANSON, who returned to the United States recently after an 18,000 mile expedition through the mountains and jungles of South America for the Carnegie Institution, has announced that he will apply for a place in the balloon which Prof. Auguste Piccard plans to send more than 10 miles up into the stratosphere over the Hudson Bay region to continue his study of the cosmic ray. Hanson made a survey of flying conditions in the Hudson Bay region for aviation and geographical magazines in 1929. In South America, Hanson came upon two Milwaukeeans, A. Gilmore DU VAL, ex '27, and Dr. Paul A. Brehm, who had been commissioned by the Milwaukee Museum to obtain photographs. In Colombia the two men were suspected of being spies because of their cameras and thrown into jail. They did not speak Spanish and were unable to explain their presence in Colombia. They were released when the U. S. consul learned of their difficulties.—Sterling EWALD's address is Box 956, Warrenton, Virginia.—Bill PURNELL is managing the men's furnishings department of the University Co-op.

Class of 1923

Henry J. COERPER is contract manager with Ernst & Ernst, Milwaukee. He is living at 1600 E. Marion st.—Robert E. McCONNELL is president of the State Normal

school at Ellensburg, Wash.—Veronica HARRINGTON Murphy is a statistical clerk with the Wisconsin Tax Commission in Madison.

Class of 1924

Walter J. BERGER, county superintendent of schools in Sheboygan county, has announced that he is a candidate for re-election to the office.—Beatrice WALKER Lampert, assistant city attorney of Madison for the past two years, was made city attorney to succeed Theodore LEWIS, '13, who is serving as executive secretary to the governor.—Katherine KLUETER Wood is living at 21 Washington Square, North, New York City. She writes: "I have recently helped to organize an Investment Counsel for Women." Her business address is Room 1612, 225 Broadway.—Warren F. BUSSE is a chemist with the Goodrich Rubber co. at Akron, Ohio.

Class of 1925

Harold J. WICHERN is with Bonner, Troxell & Co., as a securities analyst and broker. His headquarters are in Madison, and he is living at 1026 Clymer place.—W. Ralph GILES writes: "I went through the unemployed ranks during the past summer but was among the lucky few to locate a good job. Am now with Smith Kline & French Laboratories of Philadelphia as development engineer." He and Katherine REID Giles, '26, are living at 209 Lantwyn lane, Narberth, Pa.—Harlan ZODTNER left for Egypt recently to take charge of the newly established Smithsonian institution station on Mt. Sinai for the study of forecasting weather over long periods of time.

Class of 1926

On a recent trip from Anchorage to Nome, Alaska, Robert C. REEVE of Waunakee, who has been flying in Alaska for the past ten months, was reported lost in a blizzard for three days. He and his four passengers, a man and his wife and their two small children, began their trip in the face of a severe storm. Reeve made an emergency landing, waited for the storm to end, and reached his destination with his passengers cold and hungry, but safe.—William T. SHOE-MAKER writes: "My new business connection has brought me to Milwaukee as district manager for a large haberdashery merchant." He can be reached in care of the Herman Fabrics co., 600 Caswell block.—J. H. MURPHY has been appointed principal of the high school at New

Holstein.—Lester SENTY is secretary-treasurer of the Northern Investment co. at Independence, Wis.

Class of 1927

Virginia L. NORTH, formerly assistant on the staff of the District Attorney of Milwaukee, is a member of the law firm of Beyer, Powers & North, 161 W. Wisconsin ave., Milwaukee.—Laura CRANEFIELD, for two and a half years Girl Reserve secretary of the Y. W. C. A., has resigned her position because it "failed to offer any professional security," and has re-entered the University.—Lieut. Austin C. STRAUBEL has been transferred from Rockwell field, Calif., to the U. S. naval base on the Philippine Islands. He sailed on February 4 for the two year assignment.—Frank Warriner Blair, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Don BLAIR (Wilma JOHNSON, ex '20) died on January 19 at Royal Oak, Mich.

Class of 1928

Samuel CHECHIK is managing a new drug store in Madison known as The Prescription pharmacy. During the past year he was on the university staff as assistant chemist of the pharmaceutical experimental station.—Frederick K. FOSTER is practicing law in Fond du Lac with the firm of Williams and Foster. Before beginning his law work, Foster was district agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance co. in Lafayette, Ind. Mrs. Foster was Helen KREMBES.—Dr. and Mrs. William BERNHARD (Betty FAILING, '29) are in London, where Dr. Bernhard is continuing his medical studies.—Richard CLEMENT is a buyer with Wilson Bros. of Chicago. He is living at 243 Exmoor ave., Glen Ellyn.

Class of 1929

Because of its popularity, the radio skit of Vic and Sadie, starring Arthur Van Harvey and Bernardine FLYNN, has been changed from a morning to an evening position. It may be heard nightly at 9:15.—Robert B. MURPHY of Madison is supervising the campaign for Justice John D. WICKHEM, who is a candidate to succeed himself on the supreme court.—Haridas T. MUZUMDAR, Ph. D., is the author of the widely discussed book on India published recently, "Gandhi versus the Empire." Dr. Muzumdar is a supporter of the Gandhi principle of non-violent revolution and was one of the group of 78 volunteers who began the historic march to the sea in 1930.—Richard T. PUELICHER, salesman of Westinghouse Refrigerators in Madison, recently was awarded a two weeks round

trip to Bermuda with all expenses paid, along with the 50 highest ranking Westinghouse salesmen in the United States.—Raymond E. RUSSELL is a partner in the Russell Creamery co. at Superior.

Class of 1930

Elsie BERGLAND is teaching in the physical education department of the Illinois State Normal university.—Ellen D. KISTLER is head of the cataloging department of the University Library at Notre Dame.—Lydia ESKRIDGE, for the past two years, has been a research assistant at Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health where she is working in protozoology for Dr. Robert Hegner. She is living at 1010 N. Charles st., Baltimore.—Gilbert and Hazel SEIFERT JAUTZ are living in Milwaukee where Gil is teaching in the Boys Technical High school and Hazel in Margaret Allis Social center.—Jerome SPERLING is a member of an expedition of prominent archeologists who are probing the ruins of ancient Troy in Asia Minor. The expedition includes five American, two English, three or four German archeologists, and 200 native Turkish laborers hired to do the actual excavating. Four months will be spent at the site, after which Sperling will study in Berlin and other European cities before returning to the U. S. in September.—Peggy JOSLYN is the author of an article, "The Young Degeneration," which appeared in the February issue of *Modern Youth*. The magazine, of which Yvonne CARNS, '31 is associate editor, is a new publication. It is printed with the idea that no one over thirty may write for it in order to express more completely the ideas of the younger generation.—Charlotte SCHUCHARDT received her master's degree at the University of Chicago last August and is now working in a doctor's office in Milwaukee.—Allen TENNY is managing editor of *The Birmingham* (Mich.) *Eccentric*.—J. Ward RECTOR, attorney in Madison, has been made an executive clerk in the office of Governor Schmedeman.—Jean KINDSCHI is a physician at the Multnomah hospital at Portland, Ore.—Edna LAUMANN, who has been with Olin & Butler, attorneys in Madison, is now secretary to the Chairman of the Department of French and Italian at the University.

Class of 1931

Charlotte BERENSON writes: "I have been the music supervisor at Florence, Wis., since September, 1931. I have charge of the band, glee clubs, orchestra, and one of the town choirs. Adrian McGRATH is supervisor at the nearby town of

Niagara. I have a good job and enjoy my work immensely. Please say hello to any former Daily Cardinalites who remember me."—Don AMECHE is on the air every night at 10:15 over WGN in a sketch entitled "Milligan and Mulligan."—Don WILLIAMSON won third prize in a recent contest conducted by the *Red Book* for the most interesting and effectively bid contract bridge hands. Don is at present a teacher and assistant athletic director in the high school at St. Charles, Ill.—Rosalind DROSEN writes: "I am working for the Family Welfare association in Milwaukee. Several alumnae of '31 are also working for the Welfare; Gladys DORNBROOK and, until recently, Louise ASHWORTH."—Philleo NASH is doing graduate work at the University of Chicago.—Joseph SWERDLOFF is practicing law in Milwaukee.

Class of 1932

William E. DICKINSON is an assistant at the Milwaukee Public Museum. His work includes caring for the collection of specimens, assisting in the preparation of exhibits, answering public queries on all sorts of animals, giving public lectures, and collecting specimens. He writes: "During the summer some time was spent in Vilas, Iron, and Oneida counties, and later in the fall an expedition was made through the corn belt of Wisconsin, southern Michigan, northern Indiana and Ohio to collect material for a habitat group of the corn borer. At present I am revising my thesis on the Wisconsin Mosquitoes for publication as a bulletin of the Museum."—Sam STEINMAN is in charge of the Sommerville, N. J. bureau of the *Plainfield Courier-News*.—Marian I. ANDERSON is teaching history in the high school at Evansville.—Alfred B. GERBER is a candidate for alderman in Sheboygan.—Frederick KAESER has opened a studio for portrait photography in the University Avenue Bank bldg., Madison. During the past six months he has been studying in studios in California. His pictures have been accepted for exhibits in the Chicago Art institute, the Camera Club exhibits at Los Angeles, Rochester, and Washington, D. C.—James T. MURPHY has been admitted to the bar and is practicing law in Madison.—Jean POWERS is spending part of the winter in Florida.—George H. LORENZ writes: "I graduated from the Primary Flying School at Randolph field and entered the University of Texas to get my M. S. in Mechanical Engineering. Saw Bill Hovey in San Antonio and he was O. K. Austin is much like Madison, including the cold weather, and Texas has a good engineering school too."

Things We Know About the Weather

(Continued from page 163)

pressure are generally attended with conditions of fair weather, dryness of the atmosphere, and lack of cloudiness and rainfall. Of course there are many modifications of these general rules.

If we get, as is now possible, every day observations from nearly the whole of the Northern Hemisphere, and plot these observations on suitable maps, the meteorologist gets a picture of the actual state of the atmosphere, showing where the cyclones and anticyclones, which are really spirally turning masses of air, exist. From the principle already stated, that in the temperate regions especially the general tendency of the atmosphere is to flow from the west to the east, these spirally moving air masses are carried along with the great stream. On the basis of what these conditions are in different localities, (where they will move to by tomorrow), meteorologists the world over sometimes make wonderful forecasts of coming weather conditions for one or two days in advance. Very briefly, these are the general principles which meteorologists have established concerning the behavior of the air. They are safe for forecasting for not more than a few days, or possibly a week, in advance.

Obviously, the forecasting of weather conditions for a month or a season, or for years ahead, if it is to be verified except by a mere chance occurrence, must be based on an actual scientific knowledge of how the processes of the atmosphere are to bring about, in the distant future, the particular conditions claimed. The history of science and meteorology shows that in every age a certain number of enthusiasts claim to be able to make forecasts of this character. The inexorable lapse of time has shown only failure after failure, or at least partial success, as the result of chance. There is a lack of real scientific cause-and-effect relationship at the bottom of such long range forecasts. In a word, meteorologists are unable to prove a basis for the making of successful long range forecasts, except in very particular and special cases, concerning which it is impossible here to go into detail.

As we have said, the sun is the source of all weather, and some leading scientists have attempted to prove that the intensity of solar radiation varies from day to day and from month to month. If this were true, and the variation were of consequential magnitude, it would certainly be reflected in weather phenomena by some very complicated process and necessarily affecting world-wide conditions. On the other hand, if the magnitude of these fluctuations, as is more and more proven to be the case, is very small, perhaps after all nothing but errors of measurement, then the obvious affect on weather conditions would be inconsequential.

Another group of students think they can find so-called periodicities in the fluctuations of weather from month to month, or year to year, and that these periodicities are so definite and real that they become the basis for successful prediction of weather from place to place and from time to time. Some of these students point to the variations in the spottedness of the sun and in other features of solar phenomena, and consider that the alleged periodicities seeming to exist in the records of terrestrial weather are counterparts of similar periodicities alleged to characterize sunspots, etc. Volumes have been written on these subjects, but outside of the authors and claimants of these alleged

truths, the general mass of meteorologists are not convinced that there are any real periodicities of any kind in the weather, or that these periodicities have been definitely correlated with seeming variations in the spottedness of the sun, for example.

There is still one other approach to long range forecasting that has been developed quite extensively. Some students imagine it is possible to demonstrate that the present weather in Ohio, for example, for the winter, or a season, always stands in some definite relationship to past weather at some other locality, or even past weather in Ohio itself. Like the problem of periodicities, this question of prediction based on correlation of weather in the same or different localities is more or less vague and indefinite and not yet proven to be a sufficient scientific basis for successful forecasting.

In all these discussions, it must be remembered very definitely that accurate and dependable meteorological records from whole continents, or the world, are in reality very short, covering a span of little more than half a century. Of course there are a very few long, old records, but these are inadequate to answer the real problems of the meteorologists. This real shortness of record is a serious handicap in reaching a satisfactory understanding of the laws of sequence and correlation of weather conditions. Primitive man was probably the first real observer of the weather, and if it had been possible to bring down to the present time accurate records of the weather for all past ages, meteorologists could revel in a theoretical and statistical analysis of such records that might produce very wonderful results.

While the Clock Strikes the Hour

(Continued from page 175)

to seek jobs at a time when practically no work is available. In presenting the matter to the faculty, Dean G. C. Sellery pointed out that conditions at the present time were not improved. Under the action taken, the legislation will be suspended until June, 1934.

Germany Donates Student Prizes A score of choice volumes, beautifully illustrated, and representative of some of the best scholarship and art touching Goethe today, have been given to the department of German for distribution as prizes to students for superior work in German, it was recently announced by Prof. A. R. Hohlfeld, chairman of the department.

The gift was made through the offices of the German Consul General at Chicago, and constitutes a fitting recognition by the German government of the reciprocal appreciation engendered by the nation-wide Goethe commemoration in America and the Washington commemoration in Germany. Besides being given to Wisconsin students exhibiting superior work in German, the volumes are also to be awarded as prizes to winners of the German oratorical contest sponsored by the German club at the University.

Oliver A. Grootmaat, '34, of Milwaukee, has been appointed chairman of the Military ball for 1933 by Major Gonser, commandant. The ball will be held on April 21, following the annual spring recess.

Every Student Should Work A Year Before Entering College

(Continued from page 165)

better still, before they entered college. These conclusions are not just grasped out of the blue ether. They are the result of a broad experience with college graduates in general and with nurses and interns in particular.

Nurses and interns are entering upon their hospital duties each succeeding decade with more formal education and with less practical experience. Each decade they become less helpful in their hospital work and when they graduate they are finding it increasingly difficult to establish themselves in private practice despite their greater store of theoretical knowledge. Competition among them is of course more severe than it was three or four decades ago, but the greatest difficulty is that most of these graduates are so utterly impractical. They have had so little experience before entering upon their hospital duties that they do not know how to deal with people either in a professional or in a business way; they do not know how to make use of the simple measures, appliances and remedies at hand in every home. Most of them are as helpless as children when they come out from under the protecting care and influence of the hospital. Because of this lack of practical experience they fail to inspire confidence in men and women who are familiar with life and its varied problems. It has been truly said that for many students college is but a prolongation of their immaturity.

Some of the difficulties in our institutions of higher learning are unquestionably due to faulty organization and to shortcomings in the various faculties, but the most glaring defect is in the student material with which they have to work. Instead of the prospective student having a consuming desire for culture, learning and self-improvement, as was the case with a large percentage of the student body in our Western universities fifty, forty, and even thirty years ago, many of our young people go to college just because dad is willing to furnish the wherewithal and because mother wants to be able to tell her friends that John is at such and such a college.

Many young men and young women are so immature at the time of entering college that they have no definite purpose or objective in view. This results in their spending a great deal of time and money without an adequate return in culture or in useful knowledge. It is indeed strange that anyone who is at all familiar with the development of the human intellect and human character should expect the average present day mentally and emotionally immature college freshman to derive much benefit from a university course. How can such a student discover, conserve, and interpret knowledge and ideas? A college or university education is apt to be largely wasted unless, or until, the student has acquired a reasonable amount of practical experience, judgment, stability of character, sincerity and seriousness of purpose.

Several institutions, such as the University of Cincinnati, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, Lewis Institute, Chicago, and a few others, believe they have found a solution to the problem. Their methods may be satisfactory for some students and for some institutions, but it is doubtful whether these methods

would be feasible in many other institutions. I should like to offer the following suggestions for these other institutions:

I suggest that every candidate for admission to a college or university be required to present the same scholastic qualifications as now, and in addition be required to give satisfactory evidence of having devoted at least one year to the acquiring of practical experience in some reasonably hard, useful self-sustaining work.

That such a plan has worked well in countless instances can be verified by anyone who will study his college acquaintances. It will be discovered that a large percentage of the really successful college graduates had to work between high school and college. For further proof, I refer again to the three children previously mentioned, all of whom followed this practice. Each one of them worked at least a year between high school and college. They all secured appointments before they had received their diplomas, and all three of them have held responsible, remunerative positions since their graduation. They had received practical experience at a time in life when practical experience counts. They had acquired judgment and habits of thrift and industry, three qualities all too rare among recent college graduates who have done nothing but go to school all their lives.

Considerable experience as a teacher and a broad experience with the products of our educational system as a physician and surgeon convinces me that many intelligent, hard working, serious minded persons do not achieve the success in life to which they are justly entitled because they lack the necessary practical experience and because they fail to acquire this experience at a time of life when they are most receptive to it. The suggestion I have made would overcome some of the present defects in our educational methods and would solve many of the administrative problems now confronting our institutions of higher learning. It would minimize the danger of there being created in this country a condition that already exists in many European countries—an unemployable, intellectual proletariat. It would give the more efficient graduates greater opportunities by eliminating the less efficient as competitors. It would take a heavy load from the placement departments of our universities. It would result in more intimate correlation between the theoretical and the practical, and it would give the student an opportunity to develop some of his most desirable characteristics. It is interesting to observe how a year of steady, purposeful work changes many a harum-scarum adolescent into a more mature man or woman possessing a new conception of the values and purposes of life. An experience like this also teaches the student the value of money and how to secure a job, two things about which the average college graduate knows almost nothing.

It may be urged that a breach of this kind in the educational careers of students would be apt to cause many of them to abandon all plans of going to college. It undoubtedly would, but I am convinced that only those who have no business in college would be affected.



7,330 students have enrolled for the second semester. About 800 students dropped out of school at the close of the first semester, but only 100 of these left for economic reasons. The first semester enrollment was about 900 short of the second semester in 1932.

Budget Facts

(Continued from page 162)

the staff to the extent of approximately \$25,000. We can hardly expect to reduce the staff by a like amount next year without having the sons and daughters of the taxpayers foot the bill in terms of having to submit to inferior instruction.

"Of the some 16 funds in the list of University appropriations, the only fund that need seriously to concern us is the operation fund. Difficult as it may be to meet some of the problems raised by the reductions recommended in the other funds, these reductions may, in view of the clear necessity for retrenchment, be accepted without further discussion. And, as far as the operation fund is concerned, I am not suggesting, let me make clear, that it should be relieved of its just and proper share of the retrenchment that the state government as a whole may find it necessary to make. I am suggesting only that, if ways and means of avoiding it can be found, the retrenchment in this particular fund should not be so drastic as to put Wisconsin in a position where it can neither obtain nor retain, for the training of its sons and daughters, the sort of outstanding scholars and teachers without whom the University of Wisconsin would rapidly sink to the rank of a third or fourth rate institution. It is not a question of retrenchment or no retrenchment. It is a question of trying to set the retrenchment at a point that will stop short of a serious disintegration of the central values of the University to the people of the state.

"If, as I have said, it would prove impossible to increase the direct receipts of the University from sources other than state appropriations or unless important sections of the program and services of the University should be shut wholly down, since other means of retrenchment have been pretty fully exhausted, the full force of the recommended reduction falling on salaries and wages, would mean almost three times the salary and wage reductions already made."

Library Has First Atlas Published

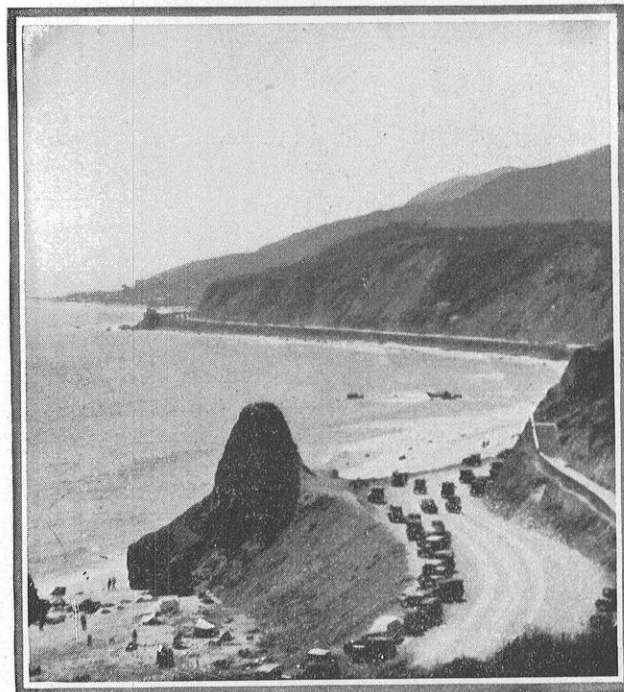
THE first atlas ever published lies on an inconspicuous shelf in the Wisconsin historical library, forgotten except by a few geographers and antiquarians.

The book was printed in 1570, following the momentous voyage of the Magellan expedition around the world. It contained a number of maps highly ornamented with pictures of scenes described by members of the expedition and supplemented by descriptive verse in Latin.

One of the interesting features of the first atlas is a reproduction of the original Ptolmaic map of the world, conceived in the second century A. D. by the Greek geographer. The world as Ptolemy visioned it did not extend westward beyond Ireland. The map is drawn fan shaped with the face of a monster blowing gales across its flat surface.

Probably the heaviest atlas ever printed was published by Jaillot, French map maker and geographer, in 1695, of which the University library also has an original. The huge leather bound book contains a lengthy dedication to Louis XIV.

Jaillot states that he worked 16 years compiling and



TRAVELLING THIS SUMMER?

Why not follow Horace Greeley's advice and "Go West"? The wide beaches along the entrancing Pacific offer a marvelous vacation playground

writing the volume. The book was purchased many years ago by the library for \$10. It is now worth more than \$1,000.

The first map that bears the name "United States" is also in the library's geographical collection. It was drawn in 1779 by an Italian geographer. One of the maps used by the British during the Revolution is in the library's manuscript room. It was drawn in 1755 by John Mitchell and played an important part in the determining of boundary lines in the peace negotiations that followed the war.

PROF. JOHN M. GAUS of the political science department, has been granted a leave of absence for the second semester and sailed in February for Italy. Although his plans are not yet completed, Prof. Gaus will probably proceed from Italy on a tour of the capitals of Europe to study recent events in his specialty in political science, and public administration.

Dr. Llewellyn Pfankuchen, who joined the department this year, will take over Prof. Gaus' course in the history of political thought and Prof. Walter Sharp will be assigned the second semester's work in the seminar course in administration. No outside instructors will be taken in by the department, although Count Luigi Sforza, Italian diplomat and political scientist, will lecture here for an extended period during the second semester.

Since early last September there has been a parking ordinance, limiting parking to two hours on one side of Langdon street which caused no end of wrath among the students fortunate enough to own cars. A few weeks ago, the city council unknowingly repealed this ordinance, much to the chagrin of some of their members. And are the students laughing.

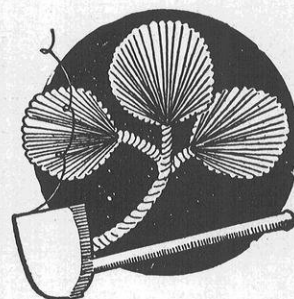


The Badger Calendar

1933

March

31 Days



WISCONSIN alumnae should make plans to celebrate the "emancipation of womanhood" at the University this month, for it was seventy years ago March 16 that the first women were admitted as students at this institution. The lives of these nineteen women in the first class were far from pleasant. They were practically ostracized by the male students and were forced to take special courses in segregated classrooms. The reverberations from this campus battle spread about the state and many were the aspersions cast upon the University for becoming "soft" in "letting down the bars" for the admission of women. The strife lasted several years, but the women's place on the campus was recognized and they have since become an integral part of the University life.

MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	..
..

16. Concert — Sigma Alpha Iota (Music Sorority), Music Hall.
Normal Department Opened with First Women Students in the University, 1863.
17. St. Patrick's Day.
Freshman Frolic, Great Hall.
Men's Intercollegiate Debate—Wisconsin Negative vs. Minnesota Affirmative at Minneapolis—"Resolved that all banks should be regulated by the federal government with deposits guaranteed."
18. Ninth Annual Gridiron Banquet, Great Hall.
Track—Armour Tech Relays at Armour Institute of Technology at Chicago.
19. Sunday Music Hour, Memorial Union—Clarence Eidam, Pianist, of Chicago.
21. Boxing Matches—Wisconsin vs. St. Thomas College, Field House.
22. Art Exhibit—Contemporary American Painting, Memorial Union, March 22-31.

1. Art Exhibition, Originals of *Vanity Fair* Caricatures, Memorial Union, March 1-21.
First School opened in Madison, 1838.
2. Concert — Combined Glee Clubs, Music Hall.
3. Concert — Combined Glee Clubs, Music Hall.
4. Basketball — Ohio State at Columbus.
Track Meet — Minnesota at Madison.
5. Sunday Music Hour, Memorial Union — Jan Chiappuso, pianist, of Chicago.
6. Basketball — Chicago at Chicago.
U. W. Faculty Meeting.
7. Semi-finals All University Boxing Tournament, Field House.
9. Prof. Auguste Piccard, Belgian Scientist, Lecture in Music Hall.
Original Plays by Students, Bascom Theater.
10. Original Plays by Students, Bascom Theater.
11. Track — Indoor Conference Meet, at Chicago.
Original Plays by Students, Bascom Theater.
12. Sunday Music Hour, Memorial Union — Program of Compositions by Prof. Cecil Burleigh by Students and Faculty of the University School of Music.
13. Union Board Concert, Gregor Piatigorsky, Cellist, Great Hall.
14. Finals, All University Boxing Tournament, Field House.



GREGOR PIATIGORSKY
Cellist Supreme



THE HOOFERS AT PLAY
Snow storms have been few this year

23. Graduate Club Banquet.
Men's Intercollegiate Debate — Wisconsin Negative vs. Iowa Affirmative — Bascom Hall.
24. Delta Sigma Rho Debate Tournament.
25. Use the Graduate Travel Service when planning your vacation this year.
Delta Sigma Rho Debate Tournament for Mid-Western College Teams in Bascom Hall.
26. University Orchestra Concert, Music Hall.
28. Concert — University Singers, Music Hall.
University Players Presentation — *Caesar and Cleopatra* by George Bernard Shaw, Bascom Theater.
- Boxing Matches — Wisconsin vs. Iowa, Field House.
29. *Caesar and Cleopatra*, Bascom Theater.
30. *Caesar and Cleopatra*, Bascom Theater.
31. Dolphin Club Pageant, Lathrop Hall.
Caesar and Cleopatra, Bascom Theater.
Have You Paid Your Dues?