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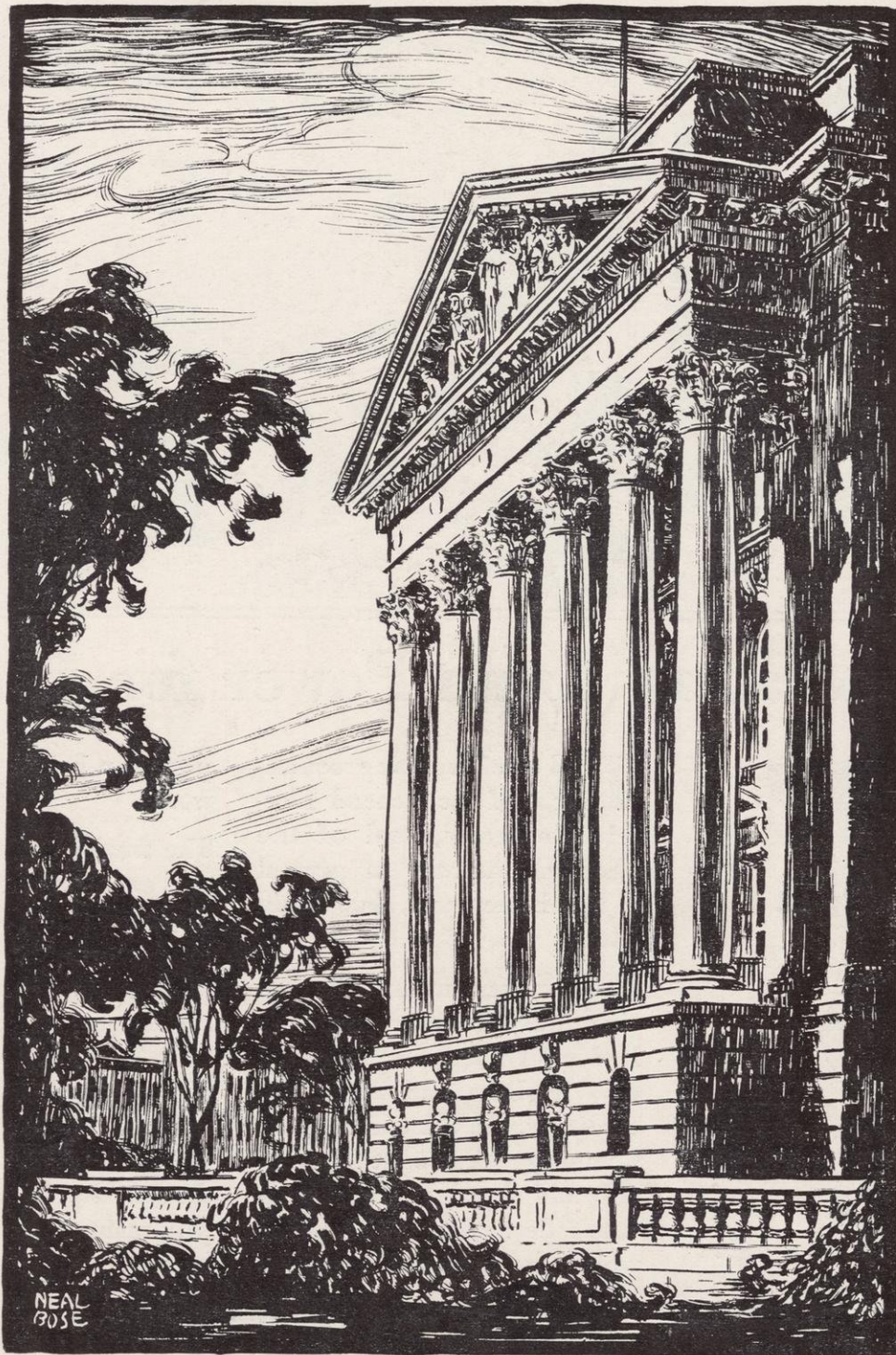
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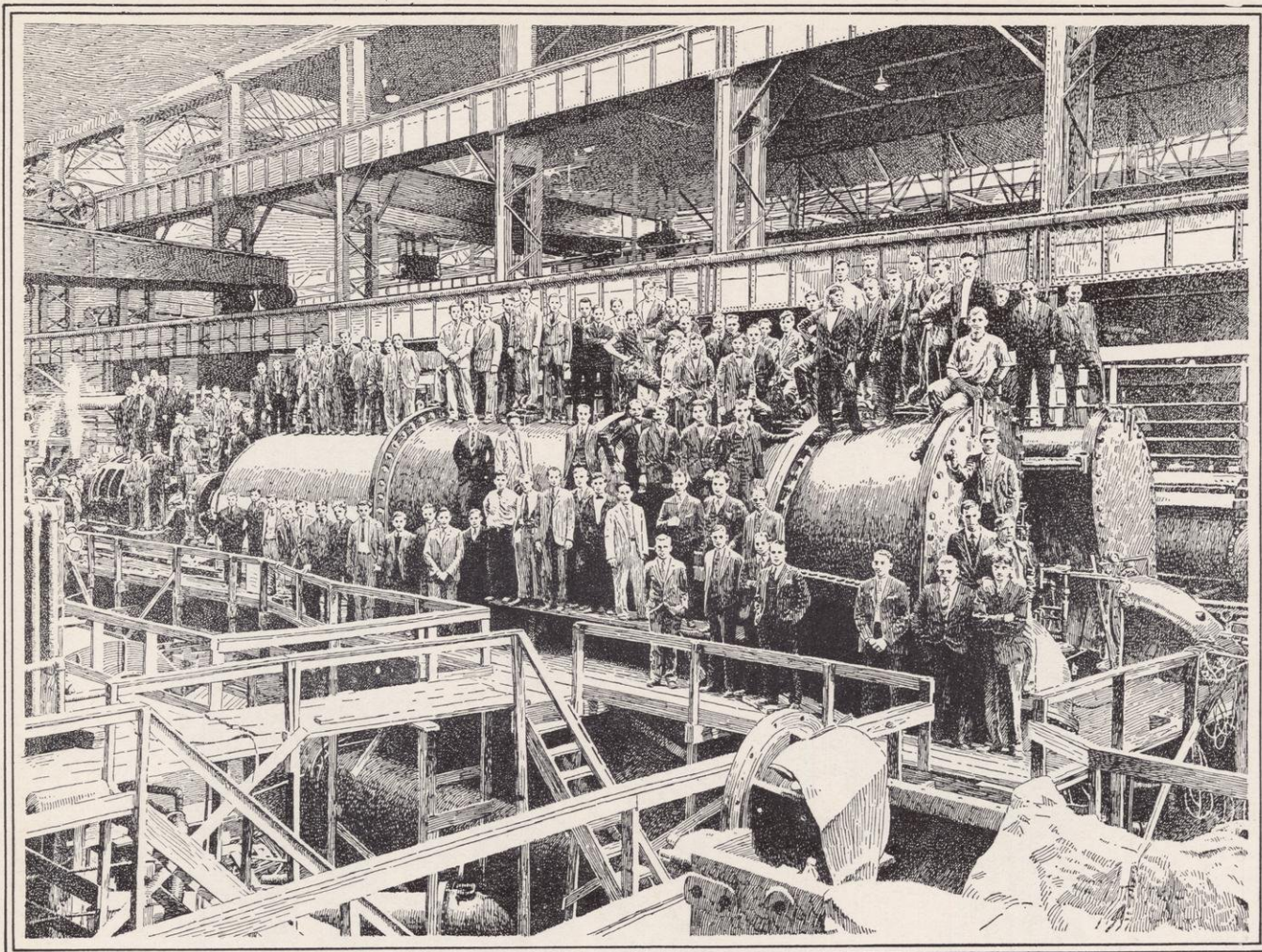
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The Wisconsin Alumni

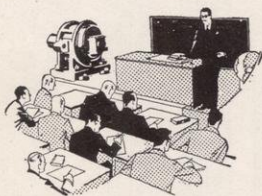
MAGAZINE



APRIL, 1929



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MADISON, WISCONSIN

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Authors

JOHN BERGSTRESSER. Through his work as director of the Bureau of Graduate Records and Reference, Mr. Bergstresser has become a familiar figure to Wisconsin Alumni. His story this month, "The Balance of Trade at Wisconsin," is the result of many hours of careful research and compilation.

LESLIE R. GAGE. "Les" is already familiar to most alumni. His position as director of publicity for the university athletic department has made him a host of friends. He is a graduate of the Class of 1923. While in school he was one of the stars on Doc Meanwell's basketball teams for three years. He also served a term as President of the Wisconsin Union. He is now assisting Meanwell in coaching his championship teams.

MISS GRACE L. DILLINGHAM. After receiving her degree in 1900, Miss Dillingham taught in Wisconsin schools for several years. After completing a semester of graduate work at the University of California she sailed for the Orient as a missionary for the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Korea. In 1918, Miss Dillingham returned to the United States and received her M.A. at Columbia University. She then returned to Korea, where she experienced the joys and disappointments of founding a new institution, but at the end of four years a full four year high school for Methodist girls was established. Her article on Korean Education gives us a new light on the educational problem of the Orient.

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New Library Is Outstanding Need

Present Facilities Provide But One Chair For Every Twenty-nine Students;
No Other Project Affects University So Deeply.

By PRESIDENT GLENN FRANK

When Mr. Frank in February asked the Joint Finance Committee of the 1929 Wisconsin legislature, he outlined some of the most pressing building needs. The following is his verbatim presentation on the University Library, the Law Building, the Electrical Engineering Building, and the Dairy Building. State decision on the requests has not yet been announced.—Editor's Note.

Estimated cost of construction and equipment.....	\$700,000
Land purchase required for this project.....	200,000
Utilities to serve this building.....	49,460
Repiping tunnel from Sterling Hall.....	\$31,460
New tunnel to Lower Campus.....	18,000

Total appropriation necessary for this project..... \$949,460

Note: The utilities listed as necessary to serve this building, totalling \$49,460, are also included in the Law Building project, since they would serve both buildings. If, therefore, the Law Building is granted, the total appropriation for the University Library should be \$900,000. If the Law Building is not granted, the total appropriation for the University Library should be \$949,460.

BY common consent the present outstanding building need of the University is the provision of more adequate library facilities. No other building project concerns the University more generally or affects it so deeply. The Legislature of 1925 appropriated \$550,000 to the University for an addition to the State Historical Society Library Building. It was expected that this addition would meet the increased library needs of the University for a decade or two, though no one supposed it would be a final and satisfactory solution of the library problem of a university that would before long number ten thousand students. Certain legal and financial difficulties delayed the erection of the addition. The Legislature of 1927, moreover, in a bill outside the University budget and not initiated by the University, considered the proposal of a Memorial Library as a separate structure. The rapid increase in enrollment during the past four years, among other things, convinced the Regents that steps should now be taken towards a more permanent solution of the University's library problem by the erection of a separate University Library Building. Accordingly the University requests that to the \$550,000 already appropriated there be added \$700,000 more for the purpose of constructing a University Library Building, and that the land purchase made necessary by such building be made.

In support of this request the following considerations are urged:

When our present library building was completed in 1900, it was perhaps

the finest college library building in the United States. It provided a total of 350 seats in the main reading room, the periodical reading room, and the document room for a student body of 1848. In less than thirty years the student body has grown to nearly 10,000 but no additional reading room facilities have been provided. While our enrollment has been multiplied by five in thirty years, our reading room facilities have remained stationary. How inadequate these facilities are is made plain by the following illustration: If the students taking work in the Division of the Social Sciences (excluding law students, for whom a special though inadequate library exists) were to read only one hour each week for each credit of their studies in economics, history, political science, and philosophy, they would occupy every one of the 315 seats of the reading room and periodical room for more than 70 of the 84 working hours of each week. This cannot be done, of course, for the rest of the University, not included in the Division of the Social Sciences, has similar need for constant use of the library reading rooms. Every year for years past the serious student has found it increasingly difficult to find room in the library for continuous study. Every reading room chair must this year be shared by at least twenty-nine students.

If we compare the number of chairs which are at all times available to any undergraduate student, the following figures show how much more adequate are the provisions of other leading state universities:

California at Berkeley has 1250 chairs for 11,477 students, approximately one for every 9 students.

Illinois has 1050 chairs for 12,150 students, approximately one for every 12 students.

Michigan has 835 chairs for 10,954 students, approximately one for every 13 students.

Minnesota has 1078 chairs for 10,815 students, approximately one for every 11 students.

Wisconsin has 350 chairs for approximately 10,000 students, one for every 29 students.

And, finally, the present inadequate library facilities are seriously hampering the instructional work of the University, viz.:

1. More lecturing has to be done than is desirable, because students cannot get easy and constant access to library materials.

2. Too much reliance must be placed upon one or more text books, which the students buy. This is an unfortunate restriction upon university instruction.

3. Much of the invaluable topic writing, based upon library reading, has had to be abandoned.

4. What library reading assignments are still made have had to be cut to a minimum. In many courses they have been entirely abandoned.

5. There is difficulty in definitely holding students responsible for the library reading at present assigned, because everybody knows that the physical equipment is so limited that not all can possibly do the reading.

6. Limited library facilities and frequent disappointments in trying to find

a place to work in the library discourage students. What thousands of our students need is the quiet and inspiring place to study which a great library affords. In no other way can it be satisfactorily provided.

Inadequate library facilities have brought about a sag in the quality of the work done which we are loathe to admit and do not care to advertise.

The library needs of the University are two-fold:

First, a research library, in which scholars and advanced students can do the work that requires the consultation of many books, documents, and papers pertaining to any specific subject. Our historical Library, with some future additions of space for book stacks and work places, will serve this purpose ideally, if the great bulk of the undergraduate reading can be done elsewhere.

Second, an undergraduate reading library in which our thousands of undergraduates can do their indispensable library reading and studying to the best advantage. The proposed University Library is to serve this purpose. In the freshman and sophomore years, particularly, what is needed is a collection of books with a sufficiently large number of duplicate copies to accommodate large classes. A minimum of 1,000 reading room chairs should be provided, distributed among a number of reading rooms devoted to various divisions of learning.

Such a University Library will give our students an ideal place in which to work, will greatly improve both learning and teaching, will make possible a very much more efficient use of the present Historical Library by advanced students and faculty, and will bring the library facilities of the University back to the

standard that existed thirty years ago and to the present standards of other well equipped universities.

The present tunnel system at the University does not extend to the block bordered by State Street, Park Street, and University Avenue. The only heating connection to this area is a small conduit to the Administration Building. A new University Library and the Law Building would be located at the corner of State and Park Streets and the corner of State Street and University Avenue respectively. In order to provide heat and electric current to either or both of these buildings, it will be necessary to construct and equip a tunnel from the present junction near Music Hall to a point on Park Street that will serve both buildings. This tunnel will be equipped with steam and electric lines so placed as to be accessible at all times for inspection and repairs.

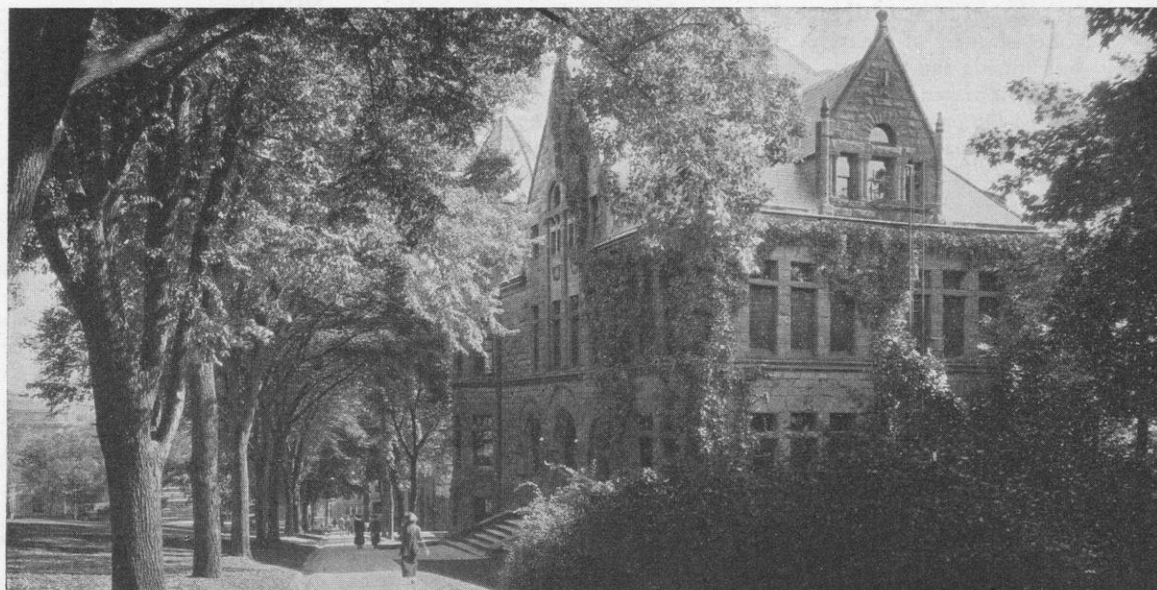
The present tunnel from Sterling Hall to Music Hall is not sufficiently equipped to carry the additional load which will be demanded either by a new University Library or by a new Law Building. To provide adequate heat for either or both of these buildings it will be necessary to increase the piping in the present tunnel from Sterling Hall to Music Hall. At the former point a connection can be made with the large feeder main from the Central Heating Station. The piping now in the tunnel from Music Hall to Sterling Hall can be used to enlarge the capacity of the tunnel on Linden Drive from Charter Street to the Agricultural Engineering Building. This piping should be increased to provide adequate steam connections to the Agricultural College campus.

The estimated cost of these projects is \$31,460 for repiping the tunnel from Sterling Hall, and \$18,000 for the new tunnel to the lower campus, a total of \$49,460. Both of these improvements will be necessary if appropriations are made either for the University Library or for the Law Building.

The land purchases that the erection of the University Library would make necessary are, viz.:

1. The Margaret R. Seymour property located at 435 N. Park Street, immediately south of the Administration Building. The lot is 44 by 92 feet, and the house is a two story frame structure.
2. The Francis Wayland Foundation property located at 429 N. Park Street. The lot is 44 by 92 feet and the house is a two story frame building.
3. The Kappa Kappa Gamma property located at 425 N. Park Street. The lot is 88 by 92½ feet and the house is a two and one-half story brick structure. This property is now owned by the Wisconsin University Building Corporation.
4. The Gamma Phi Beta property located at 820 Irving Place. The lot is approximately 80 by 91 feet, and the house is a two and one-half story frame building.
5. The Peter Lundt property located at 430 Sterling Place. The lot is 44 by 80 feet, and the house is a two and one-half story frame structure.
6. The Gamma Eta Gamma property located at 434 Sterling Place. The lot is 44 by 80 feet, and the house is a two and one-half story frame building.

The total estimated cost of these properties is \$200,000.



The Present Law Building.

Law Building

<i>Estimated cost of construction and equipment.....</i>	<i>\$350,000</i>
<i>Utilities to serve this building.....</i>	<i>49,460</i>
<i>Repiping tunnel from Sterling Hall.....</i>	<i>\$31,460</i>
<i>New tunnel to Lower Campus.....</i>	<i>18,000</i>

Note: These utilities totaling \$49,460 are also included in the Library project, since they would serve both buildings. If, therefore, the Library Building is granted, the total appropriation for the Law Building should be \$350,000. If the Library Building is not granted, the total appropriation for the Law Building should be \$399,460.

IN considering the building needs of the Law School, we are not dealing with a large student body, but we are dealing with a condition of incredible congestion. This congestion is not, as elsewhere, the result of a mushroom growth in numbers, but is due to the fact that the complete change that has taken place in the teaching of law during the last thirty-six years has made necessary a wholly different sort of building. That is to say, even if the Law School in its present building had a large enough total area of floor space, the present internal arrangement of the space does not leave the Law School within even hailing distance of the number and kind of class rooms it needs. It would be virtually impossible effectively to alter the present arrangement and distribution of floor space within any cost that would represent an intelligent investment of the State's money.

The present Law Building was first occupied in 1893, thirty-six years ago. It was designed to fit the methods of law teaching then in vogue. It contains two large lecture rooms, each seating 125 students, and one small lecture room, seating 40 students. The rest of the building is occupied by the law library and by offices. When this building was built, law was taught mainly by the lecture method. Each class was a unit. That is to say, the first year men were lectured at in a body, the second year men were lectured at in a body, and the third year men were lectured at in a body. The large lecture rooms of the present building were planned to serve that system. Only thirty lectures a week were given. At the present time the Law School carries on sixty hours of class room work a week, with extra periods devoted to practice court and office practice.

The methods of both teaching and study in law schools have completely changed in the thirty-six years since the present Law Building was built. With the exception of the first year class, the students of each year are in small groups of from twenty-five to seventy-five. The first year class should be divided into sections in the interest of

more effective instruction, but such division is not possible in the present building.

Informal discussion of cases and legal problems has taken the place of the formal lecture. These modern methods of law teaching require moderate sized rooms, equipped with desks or tables so that the student may have his books around him and be able to take notes and to prepare the papers involved in such study. Save for special occasions, large rooms in a modern law school building are inconvenient and inefficient. Only one of the lecture rooms in the present Law Building is equipped for modern teaching methods.

But serious as is the situation respecting class rooms, the situation respecting the law library is even more serious. When the present Law Building was built, the present main reading room was designed for the library. It is the same size as the large lecture room. The only shelving space provided was on the side walls. When the building was first occupied the law library contained less than 4,000 volumes. Today it contains 40,000 bound volumes and a great quantity of pamphlet material and briefs. To meet the demands of this growing library, a balcony was built in the main reading room, and encroachments have been made from time to time on lecture rooms and offices. Today the library occupies all of the second floor, with the exception of two offices, all of the third floor, with the exception of one office, and a large amount of library material is inaccessibly stored in the basement. This scattering of the library throughout the building seriously impairs its usefulness to the students, and increases the cost of its administration.

Any further library expansion is impossible unless the already inadequate class room space is still further curtailed. And even if further space were available, without serious infringement on class room space, the library would still be housed in a building that is not fire-proof. When the present Law Building was built thirty-six years ago, steel construction was not in vogue. The joists and flooring are of wood. They are in-

capable of supporting the increasingly heavy load of a growing library. The entire interior construction is of wood. A serious fire would almost certainly destroy the library, in which the State has about \$130,000 invested, and a large number of the volumes could not be replaced at any price.

The floors are now loaded to their full carrying capacity, and further loading has been forbidden by the examining engineers. We are now faced with the necessity of putting a part of the law library in dead storage in some other building or discontinuing the purchase of current law reports and treatises which the work of the Law School requires shall be kept up annually. Either alternative would demoralize the work of the Law School.

But the problem is not merely one of safety or of more storage space. The library is for the use of the faculty and students, not only of the Law School, but of the entire University. It is used extensively by students in economics, political science, and history. The space requirements of the law library can not, therefore, be considered solely in terms of the number of students in the Law School.

Under modern educational methods, the law library plays an essential part in the processes of instruction. The library is to the study of law what the laboratory is to the study of the physical sciences. At the Harvard law school it is assumed that the seating capacity of the library should be 60 per cent of the student enrollment. The reading room space in the present Law Building will, with some crowding, accommodate about 25 per cent of the present student enrollment in law courses, to say nothing of the students and teachers from other departments of the University that make constant use of the law library.

The 90 students that represent about 25 per cent of the present student enrollment in law courses can be seated in the reading room space now available only by using narrow tables, 34 inches wide, with passage ways of but three feet between the tables. When students are seated at these tables, it is impossible to use these narrow passage ways without disturbing the readers. When two students are seated opposite each other with their books before them they have only eleven inches of space for note books. In all intelligent library planning, it is assumed that reading tables should be at least 44 inches wide with

four and a half feet passage ways between the tables. In the library of the law school at the University of Chicago, there are five feet passage ways between the tables. If the reading room space available in the present Law Building were distributed on this basis it would accommodate only 69 students.

The faculty of the Law School is undertaking to follow the sound policy of requiring a great deal of library work. But today they must send the students into a crowded library where confusion and noise, incompatible with serious study, is inevitable.

Every possible expedient has been exploited in an effort to make the present Law Building meet the growing needs of the Law School. The State

Architect has studied the possibilities of expansion for the library within the present building. He has been unable to find any solution of the problem. The building is not fireproof. And its construction is such that nothing short of a complete reconstruction of the building could make it fireproof or capable of carrying safely the library load. Even if this were possible, it would leave still unsolved the problem of adequate and effectively arranged reading room space and class room space.

The design of the present Law Building is unfortunately such that it would be impossible to construct an addition without producing an architectural monstrosity. Some day, in the housing of

our universities, we shall free ourselves from the folly of costly and wasteful buildings of a monumental and inelastic sort. We shall achieve beauty in simplicity of construction, and we shall design all of our buildings so that they may grow as their work grows.

It is the desire of the University so to construct this requested Law Building that it may serve as one wing of a larger building, to be completed at some later time, that shall house all of the Social Sciences as well as the Law School.

A detailed analysis of the utilities to serve this building will be found at the end of the discussion of the Library project, since the same utilities would serve both buildings.

Electrical Engineering Building

Estimated cost of construction and equipment.....	\$280,000
Utilities to serve this building.....	45,000
Electric mains.....	\$5,000
Electric wiring, switches, etc.....	32,000
Steam conduit.....	6,500
Water main.....	1,500
Remodeling and moving expense.....	15,000
Remodeling old Shops for Metallurgy.....	\$5,000
Moving old equipment to new building.....	10,000
Total appropriation necessary for this project.....	\$340,000

THE last Legislature approved the proposal to free the College of Engineering from the handicap of its obsolete plant and to provide a modern plant that would enable the College to give thoroughly adequate training to prospective engineers and, equally important, to enable the College to extend research counsel and cooperation to the growing industrial life of Wisconsin, especially to the smaller industries of Wisconsin that could not otherwise have access to those results of basic research which alone can enable these small industries to hold their own in the increasingly strenuous competition of an age of large-scale enterprise.

The last Legislature not only approved this program but took the first step towards carrying it out, by granting one of the two engineering buildings then requested. It is the second of these buildings that is now presented to this Legislature as a need that is vital, not only to the students preparing for the practice of engineering, but also to the industrial life of the State.

The Electrical Engineering Laboratories now occupy the west wing of the old Shop Building. This wing was built in 1905. It has not been enlarged since. The number of students using these

laboratories has virtually trebled since this wing was built.

This sheer growth has made the space of these laboratories inadequate. But added to the fact of growth is the fact that, in engineering training as elsewhere in education, instruction has been moving more and more from the lecture room into the laboratory. Education, where it is alive rather than merely formal, is becoming less and less a matter of a teacher talking at students and more and more a matter of students working on problems along with a teacher. This means, throughout our educational system, greater and greater attention to laboratory space and equipment. In the field of electrical engineering the development of the laboratory method of instruction has been rapid and striking in the twenty-four years since the present laboratories were built in 1905. The floor-space is now utterly inadequate.

With only about fifty per cent larger enrollments in electrical engineering, both the University of Minnesota and Purdue University provide about three times as much floor-space for electrical engineering laboratories as Wisconsin provides.

The electrical laboratories at Wis-

consin cover 19,000 square feet of floor area.

The University of Minnesota provides 58,000 square feet.

Purdue University provides 54,000 square feet.

All of the space of the present electrical engineering laboratories is devoted to required undergraduate laboratory exercises.

Experimental work by advanced students must be carried on in the main laboratory between the times the laboratory is busy with undergraduate work. This puts a serious check on advanced work because it is impossible to arrange experimental set-ups that can be kept undisturbed for any great length of time, as many experiments require.

There is not a single instructor in electrical engineering who has a room at his disposal for his own experimental work, which is necessary if instructors are to keep growing, to keep themselves fit for the leadership of their students, or to make any contribution to the solution of the many unsolved problems that underlie the future industrial development of Wisconsin.

Only one small room in the entire electrical engineering laboratory can be assigned to the use of graduate students.

The present electrical engineering laboratory contains only one recitation room. This one recitation room is inconveniently located and badly arranged for demonstrations. Virtually all class work in electrical engineering has to be conducted in another building where demonstrations are impossible altogether.

Due to the lack of space, there is constant danger of accident from congested wiring and from moving machinery.

(Continued on page 246)

The Balance of Trade at Wisconsin

University "Imports" More Students Than Are "Exported"; Ten States Supply the Bulk of Non-Resident Students.

By JOHN BERGSTRESSER

THE subject of non-resident enrollment at the university is constantly cropping up in connection with some question or other. Just now the subject is timely because of legislative consideration of a tuition increase for out-of-state students. At all times educators are interested in the effect of a large non-resident enrollment upon the temper of student life and academic standards.

It has been the contention of proponents of a free exchange of university students among the states that non-resident students make for a cosmopolitan student body, a healthy jostling of conflicting ideals and attitudes, and a friendly feeling among neighboring states. Besides, the attraction of non-residents to its doors is decidedly flattering to a state university. Those who wish to encourage and support non-resident enrollment in our state universities are opposed to a high, discriminatory non-resident tuition. They are our educational free traders who say, "Down with the tariff wall; let us have a free exchange of students and ideas as well as of surplus products."

To carry the analogy a step farther, we may think of the opponents to this cause as the sponsors of a high protective tariff, that is, of a high non-resident tuition. Their appeal is something like this: "We must have a tariff to protect home industry; we must prevent a flood of students from outside the state who will increase the taxpayers' burden and crowd out, through competition, some proportion of our resident student population."

Like the tariff issue, the moot question of non-resident enrollment has not yet been definitely settled for all time. It is not the aim of this article to attempt to settle the question now, nor even to try to tip the scales slightly in either direction. It aims merely to present factual data which may be of some use in analysis and discussion.

One important factor which might affect the policy of a state university—similar to that which often influences a nation's tariff policy—is the excess of "exports" over "imports," or vice versa, which results in a favorable or an unfavorable "balance of trade." In the case of the university, the "balance of trade" has to be determined by a comparison between the number of students coming to our university from outside

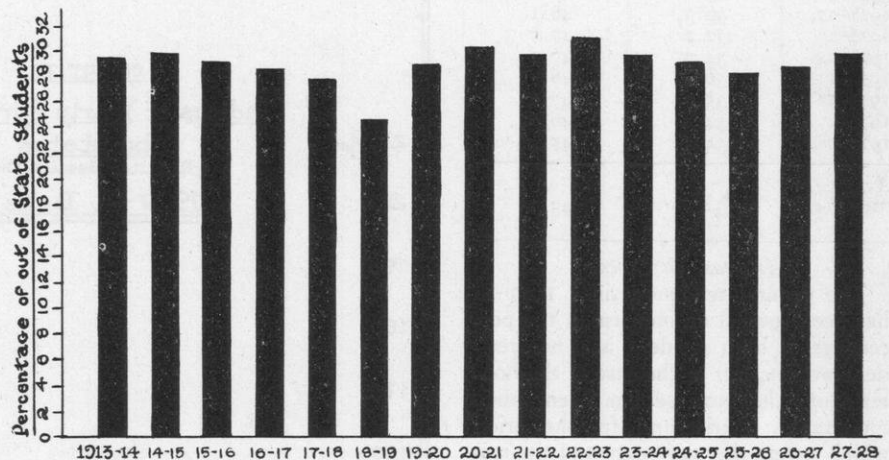
the state and the number of Wisconsin residents who leave the state to attend the tax-supported universities of other states. (No doubt the normal schools and other publicly maintained institutions of higher learning would have to be included to obtain absolutely correct results, but not to secure estimates which are accurate enough to be rated as good evidence.)

Effects of Tuition Increase

On the basis of this chart, it is rather interesting, but not very conclusive, to speculate on the effects of the increases in non-resident tuition which were made during this period. (A non-resident tuition of \$100 per year went into effect in 1914-15 and the rate was boosted to \$124 in 1916-17.) In 1914-15, when the first increase in non-resident tuition oc-

CHART I.

Percentage of Non-Resident Students in Total Enrollment—1913-14—1927-28



With the figures which are now in readily available form it is possible to make a factual study of non-resident enrollment at the University of Wisconsin. The first aspect of the study of student "imports" which will be considered is the proportion of non-resident students in the entire student body during the regular school year. An examination of Chart I* will reveal that during the school years 1913-14 through 1927-28 the percentage of non-resident students (including foreign students) varies between the extremes of 24.9 in 1918-19 and of 30.8 in 1922-23. The average of the percentages is 28.9, and deviations from the average of more than one point occur only in the four years, 1914-15, 1917-18, 1918-19, and 1922-23.

With the figures which are now in readily available form it is possible to make a factual study of non-resident enrollment at the University of Wisconsin. The first aspect of the study of student "imports" which will be considered is the proportion of non-resident students in the entire student body during the regular school year. An examination of Chart I* will reveal that during the school years 1913-14 through 1927-28 the percentage of non-resident students (including foreign students) varies between the extremes of 24.9 in 1918-19 and of 30.8 in 1922-23. The average of the percentages is 28.9, and deviations from the average of more than one point occur only in the four years, 1914-15, 1917-18, 1918-19, and 1922-23.

Whether this drop in the proportion of non-residents was due primarily to the tuition increases or to conditions brought about by the war is a matter of conjecture. In favor of the latter view is the fact that after 1918-19 the percentage immediately returned to the pre-war level. On the other hand, it might be argued in explanation of this phenomenon that the decreased value of the dollar partially nullified the increase in tuition.

The question might also be raised as to whether the non-resident students who came to the university following the war were not on the average a wealthier class of students—students

* The figures upon which all charts and tables are based were taken from statistics compiled in the office of Miss A. B. Kirch, university statistician, and published in the official university catalogues.

the number of students enrolled from any one state in that year being taken as 100. The curve for Wisconsin which climbs from 100 in 1920-21 to 130.4 in 1927-28 represents approximately the rate of increase in students for the university as a whole. By a comparison of the curves for other states with the Wisconsin curve, one may see at a glance the states that have lagged behind the general enrollment increase and the states which show percentage increases greater than the average.

TABLE B
UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE BY STATES
(Ranking of States in Order of Students Enrolled)
1920-1921 1927-28

State	No. of Students	State	No. of Students
1. Wisconsin	5240	1. Wisconsin	6834
2. Illinois	612	2. Illinois	994
3. Iowa	216	3. Indiana	202
4. Indiana	166	4. New York	174
5. Michigan	125	5. Ohio	158
6. Minnesota	124	6. Michigan	151
7. Missouri	101	7. Iowa	141
8. South Dakota	100	8. Minnesota	124
9. Ohio	92	9. Missouri	105
10. Pennsylvania	55	10. Pennsylvania	95
11. New York	48	11. South Dakota	50

In comparison with the students registered from Wisconsin and Illinois, the numbers enrolled from other states are relatively small. That fact should be kept in mind to avoid an exaggerated impression of the actual numerical increases and decreases in enrollment figures for states like New York, Ohio, Iowa, and South Dakota. The actual registration figures upon which the indices of enrollment for the first and last years of the period are based may be seen in Table B.

Ignoring guesswork and speculation, the following definite conclusions may be drawn from facts so far presented: (1) that the proportion of non-residents in the total enrollment from 1913-14 through 1927-28 has averaged 28.9 per cent and has not varied greatly from that average during those years; (2) that the proportion of women in the non-resident enrollment was considerably higher than the proportion in the resident enrollment, and that the contrast has been sharpest in the years since 1916-17; (3) that ten states have supplied the bulk of the non-resident students, and that the proportionate enrollments from these ten states have undergone some radical changes during the period studied.

Fewer "Exports"

Turning from the subject of non-resident enrollment at Wisconsin to a consideration of the question of student "exports" from the state we face a much more difficult problem. The job of ascertaining accurately the number of residents of Wisconsin who go out of the state to the tax-supported universities of other states would probably necessi-

tate an investigation of the records of all high schools in the state. That is a task requiring the facilities of an organization which has the active cooperation of the high schools. Perhaps complete information will be made available later.

About the best that can be done at present is to show the status of non-resident enrollment in some of our neighboring state universities. Figures have been obtained for the seven Big Ten universities (besides Wisconsin) which are supported largely, if not wholly, by

28 there were 336 Wisconsin students at Minnesota, whereas only 124 Minnesota students were enrolled at Wisconsin in the same year. At each of the other six schools in Table C the number of students registered from Wisconsin is smaller than the number of students enrolled at Wisconsin from the state represented. The numerical differences may be noted by comparing Tables B and C. However, it must be remembered that students who leave the State of Wisconsin to attend schools in these other states pay on the average a very much smaller tuition fee than do the residents of these same states who come to the University of Wisconsin. The amount of tuition fees contributed to the University of Wisconsin by residents of the seven states in Table C is without doubt several times greater than the amount paid out by the students leaving Wisconsin to attend the schools in these same states. Quite an accurate estimate of this difference in dollars and cents could be made if time and space permitted.

As just indicated above an analysis of all the data pertinent to the problem of non-resident enrollment has been by no means completed here. However, a factual approach to carefully considered decisions has been suggested. Since the facts given are not generally known to alumni and other friends of the university, it is hoped that they will prove interesting, as well as useful in forming

TABLE C
NON-RESIDENT ENROLLMENT IN SEVEN OTHER STATE UNIVERSITIES
(1927-28 Registration Figures)

University	Total Regular Session Enrollment 1927-28	Number of Non-Resident Students	Percentage of Non-Resident Students	Students Registered from Wisconsin
1. Indiana	4,560	272	5.9	5
2. Ohio	11,222	780	6.9	7
3. Iowa	5,894	737	12.5	28
4. Minnesota	12,552	1,937	15.4	336
5. Illinois	12,738	2,070	16.2	88
6. Purdue	3,973	875	22.0	16
7. Michigan*	13,593	4,904	36.1	85
Wisconsin	9,672	2,838	29.3

* The figures for Michigan include both regular and summer session students.

include summer school enrollment and is somewhat higher than the normal percentage for the regular school year, because the proportion of non-residents is almost always greater in the summer session than in the regular session. Even so, it is probably safe to assume that the percentage of non-residents at Michigan during the regular year is slightly higher than it is at Wisconsin.

Under the column labeled "Students Registered From Wisconsin" in Table C the outstanding item is the number of students from Wisconsin who attended the University of Minnesota. In 1927-

conclusions on the subject of non-resident enrollment.

Glenn F. Thistlethwaite, varsity football coach, has been appointed manager of the sixth annual Mid-West Interscholastic Relays to be sponsored by the University of Wisconsin at Camp Randall stadium on April 27.

The program of the meet includes six relay races and eight special events for individuals. Entries have been asked for relay teams specializing in the quarter, half, one and two mile, the sprint medley and the distance medley.

EDITORIALS



JUDGMENT OF THE EXPERIMENTAL COLLEGE

A committee of the faculty is making a survey of the Experimental College. This committee was provided for at the time the college was established and is not the result of any controversy concerning the experiment. We believe that the report of this committee, which is to be in the near future, will give alumni a clear picture of the college, its accomplishments and its shortcomings.

That there is controversy, and bitter controversy, concerning the college is a fact. We have criticized Dr. Meiklejohn only for what we consider unwarranted ridicule of the present educational system. While it has its faults, nothing better has yet been evolved and the Experimental College idea may or may not point the way to something better. The report of the faculty committee should throw considerable light on this question. In the meantime alumni will withhold judgment as to the worth of the experiment itself.

COMMON SENSE PREVAILS

THE faculty at its last meeting defeated a proposal to further raise the standard for athletic eligibility. The vote was 108 to 46.

This action of the faculty cannot in any way be interpreted as a vote for low standards. Standards at Wisconsin have never been low, and present requirements are seven points higher than any school in the Western Conference with one exception. The proposed change would have raised them an additional twenty-five per cent. The faculty simply supported the common sense principle that representatives of Wisconsin should be permitted to compete on substantially the same basis as representatives of other conference institutions with which Wisconsin has athletic relations.

Alumni generally will approve the action taken, not that they are wholly or chiefly interested in athletics as has been charged, but because they do not wish to see the students at Wisconsin handicapped in their efforts to excel under a system of which Wisconsin is a part.

ARE YOUR DUES PAID?

THE money which is spent on sending repeat notices to members who are delinquent in their dues is money which should be spent for more useful purposes. It is an unfair tax on the paid-up members. If you are one of the few who have so far neglected their dues for this year, please pay them NOW.

SUGGESTIONS CAN BE HELPFUL

THE Wisconsin Alumni Magazine is your magazine. It is published for the alumni and we are trying to fashion it along the lines suggested by them. We ran a reader's page, The Open Forum, for a time in the hope that a considerable amount of criticism would be forthcoming. Some came, but most of it didn't help us very much; it was too favorable. Not that compliments aren't appreciated, of course, but we would much rather have you tell us how in your opinion the magazine can be improved. Please give us your suggestions. We really want them.

HOW ABOUT COMMENCEMENT?

IT is not too early to be making plans to be back in Madison for Commencement. You should at least be thinking about it. This year for the first time most alumni activities—the class luncheons, alumni banquet, the senior alumni dance—will be centered in the new Memorial Union. Class headquarters will also be established there.

The Faculty-Alumni committee is busy formulating plans for your entertainment. Even though your class does not reunite this year come out and see us. You will be glad you came.

YOUR TOWN SHOULD HAVE A WISCONSIN CLUB

IF there are a number of Wisconsin graduates and former students in your community are they getting together occasionally? If they are not, it is most likely because no one has made an effort to get them together. The thing can be done. It has been done in many communities during the past year, communities in which a Wisconsin meeting of any kind had not been held for many years. A few alumni in these localities took it upon themselves to arrange for the first meeting and other meetings followed as a matter of course. The same thing can be done in your town. We can help you by sending a list of graduates and former students residing in your vicinity and we will always make every effort to send you a speaker from the university if you think that desirable.

You will be pleasantly surprised to find out what spirit of camaraderie can be produced when a group of former Wisconsin students get together. An opportunity to talk over old times and associates and to "crow" about Wisconsin's athletic teams which have been so successful this year, a much closer contact with the university, and good times among people with whom you have something in common—all this and more is yours when you belong to a Wisconsin Alumni club.

Talk the matter over with some of your Wisconsin friends. You will find them interested.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Conducted by PROF. RICARDO QUINTANA

A Modernist's Novel

Jingling in the Wind. By Elizabeth Madox Roberts. The Viking Press.

MISS E. M. THORNBURY, *Reviewer*
(Department of English)

According to a statement made on the jacket of this work, *Jingling in the Wind* "should not be regarded as a novel at all; it is a gay and mocking farce, turned off as a diversion from more exacting work; but the wisdom and humanity of the author's mind give it true meaning and timelessness."

This may be true, but I, for one, do not see it. Miss Roberts's other two novels, *The Time of Man* and *My Heart and My Flesh*, seemed to me somewhat overrated in the popular acclaim with which they were received, but they were readable, and they were written in a simple, yet beautiful style, full of delicate cadences. This new book seems to me full of self-conscious artifice, and whatever gaiety there is is too ponderous to be really gay. Take, for instance, this paragraph:

"While he was eating, a distinct sense of food-pleasure had gathered to his upper middle part and spread widely about. His back, partaking of the pleasure, was grateful for the chair against which it leaned and his legs found a delicate satisfaction in the chair seat. His shoulders were aware of a vague shoulder-pleasure, not so intense as the shoulder-pleasure of a caress, but allied to this. His food canal had been set in its expectant rhythms and the happiness of nutrition awaited, pleasantly anticipating, exquisitely imagining . . ."

The point of all this is, I suppose, that the simple things of life give us a simple and exquisite pleasure, but the language is so laboriously simple and elaborately naive that the effect is ponderous and incredibly heavy.

There is a certain amusement in the story of the Rain-makers' Convention, and the point of view of the author toward our contemporary civilization, with its absurd slogans and confusion of values, is not without penetration. But, as a whole, the book seems to me strained and artificial. It lacks inevitableness in the pointing of its satire, and when the reader has finished it—or *this* reader at any rate—one leans back and sighs for a draught of the warm

Suggested Reading

THE MEANING OF MEANING. A Study of the Influence of Language Upon Thought and the Science of Symbolism. By C. K. Ogden and I. A. Richards. Harcourt Brace & Co., 1927.

THE SYMBOLIC PROCESS AND ITS INTEGRATION IN CHILDREN. A Study in Social Psychology. By J. F. Markey. Harcourt Brace & Co., 1928.

These books will be of interest only to people who have beliefs and take them seriously. To such these treatises should prove fascinating and thoroughly disturbing.
—R. Q.

crudity of the world which the author has been holding up to ridicule.

Beliefs And Wish Fulfillments

Skeptical Essays. By Bertrand Russell. W. W. Norton & Co.

MISS A. L. AMBROSE, *Reviewer*
(Department of Philosophy)

In this volume of essays Mr. Russell deals, in a manner witty and often serious enough, with various aspects of our modern social, intellectual, and human problems. A chapter on "Dreams and Facts" shows to what extent scientific men continue to dream, calling their dreams facts. Another chapter presents this question: "Can man be rational?" Yes, announces Mr. Russell; intelligent education can do a great deal to bring rationality. But science itself has ways of counteracting this progress by being on its own ground superstitious and dogmatic. Then follow, in the chapter entitled "Behaviorism and Values," a few witty, humorous criticisms of behaviorism—notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Russell himself wants to be a behaviorist. In this chapter a sound paragraph is dedicated to the Department of Education at the University of Wisconsin.

A dark problem in our days is this: how can we escape certain unpleasant consequences of applied intelligence;

i. e., of machines? Machines, Mr. Russell tells us in his chapter on "Machines and the Emotions," tend to deprive us of two things which are certainly important ingredients of human happiness, namely spontaneity and variety. Help is to be expected from an application of psycho-analysis, but of psycho-analysis less dogmatic than Freud's brand. With this help we are to find out what are man's real though hidden instincts. Then we may see what can be done to protect these instincts against the dangers of suppression imposed by the standardization of the machine age.

Chapter V is a chapter all to itself, giving an historical and sufficiently technical account of the development of philosophy in its various schools during the twentieth century.

The remainder of the book deals with the problems of "Freedom in Society." "The fundamental delusion in our time, in my opinion, is the excessive emphasis upon the economic aspects of life, and I do not expect the strife between Capitalism and Communism as philosophies to cease until it is recognized that both are inadequate through their failure to recognize biological needs." Groupings such as family and nation that are consonant with human instinct are biological; the mistake has been in considering the economic instinct the only one of psychological importance. Mr. Russell's earlier book, "Why Men Fight," suggested that for instinctive impulses to fight or to hinder others' happiness when our own is thwarted there should be substituted impulses untainted by that thirst for power which grows out of that psychologic sublimation which assumes the form of rigid Puritanism. Now the new psychology promises, Mr. Russell thinks, further basis for a hope which then seemed somewhat Utopian. If acquisitiveness is a perversion, as the psycho-analysts assure us that it is, and if, as behaviorists assert, our instincts are but a set of habits tending to something like uniformity, then we have within our grasp knowledge that points the way to genuine human happiness. Envy, rage, destructiveness—all the malevolent passions of those who have missed happiness and who do not wish anyone else to get it—are characteristic of the "good men" who care nothing for making instinctive happiness universal. In the name of religion, the "good men," the propa-

gandists of virtue, have refused to countenance the freedom of human instincts. Because appeals to hatred and fear are possible, creed wars, political strife, economic conflicts are possible. "The day dreams we call beliefs" have given moralists the opportunity to inflict cruelty with a good conscience. Against these moralists is directed Mr. Russell's plea for a rational scepticism. The burden of "Sceptical Essays" is that "it is undesirable to believe a proposition when there is no ground whatever for supposing it true." People hold opinions with passion only if there is no good ground for them to exist. No one ever hears of theology or philosophy publishing the probable errors of its systems as science is willing to do with its results. Present-day realism, however, has abandoned the claim to any peculiar brand of knowledge to be obtained by its means, any construction of a comprehensive system of the universe, or any special lien on Truth with a capital T. The truths we can attain are human ones, changing and fallible. Too often Truth has been an excuse for or a rationalization of the infliction of pain on our enemies. Too often philosophic systems, like dreams, have been wish fulfillments.

Two Plays

Sump'n Like Wings and *a Lantern to See By*. Two Oklahoma Plays. By Lynn Riggs. Samuel French.

MR. J. J. LYONS, *Reviewer*
(*Department of English*)

These two plays by Lynn Riggs are decidedly unequal in value although the same theme dominates them both. It is the theme that characterizes the ordinary middle-western novel; a sensitive person is born and reared among emotionally stodgy people (who are usually portrayed as very moral), the finer qualities that distinguish his soul are misunderstood, and he suffers. In these plays the misunderstanding and suffering occur in Oklahoma, and this, so far as I know, distinguishes them from the theme literature of their type. Both the plays are rich in Oklahoma background, characters, and vernacular. To *Sump'n Like Wings* local color gives the sole distinction.

This play has as its heroine a girl, Willie, who continually feels beating within her "sump'n like wings"; consequently she has an illegitimate child; her mother is hard, moral, blundering; her uncle kind, whimsical, affectionate; and when the curtain falls Willie has just told her uncle, who has offered her a home to protect her from the lecherous Oklahomans who eat at the restaurant where she desires to serve them merely

food, "I got to live my own life. I got to do fer myself. I see it now." The moral is there. One feels a thick sentimentality throughout the play; that is, one is aware, too strongly, of the author's emotion about his heroine; he is her protagonist and hates, much more than she, the background against which she rebels. Consequently, the dramatic situation is not objectively presented; it does not speak for itself. And the author sometimes is over-soft; the title itself, understood in its context, bears witness to this. Moreover, the play is loosely constructed; scene after scene occurs spread out over a long period of time; movement is focussed nowhere, and one has a sense of addition rather than development.

A Lantern to See By has none of the faults of *Sump'n Like Wings*; it is equally rich in background, full of quaint harsh characters isolated in rural Oklahoma; but against this background moves a drama in which Mr. Riggs has submerged his own valuations. One reads a story bare and cruel occurring in an ignorant and barren land. Jodie, a shy and sensitive farm boy, hates his raw, blustering, powerful father; one watches the father pile provocation and humiliation upon the boy until Jodie, discovering that his father has seduced his sweetheart, murders him. Unlike *Sump'n Like Wings* this play is realism with form with a sharp direction that pierces at the point where it finally leads.

Tolstoi

Tolstoi. By Henry Bailey Stevens. Thomas Y. Crowell.

MR. J. A. BRISCOE, *Reviewer*
(*Department of English*)

In *Tolstoi*, Mr. Henry Bailey Stevens endeavors to show the complex turmoil in the mind of one of the world's most greatly puzzled men. The play begins with Tolstoi at the age of fifty; with *War and Peace*, *Anna Karenina*, and other novels behind him, he becomes more than ever dissatisfied with the answers he finds to the questions of the why of life. Seven scenes, spread through the rest of his life, illustrate the tragedy of his search for peace of mind.

At the end of Scene I, Mr. Bailey resorts to a long soliloquy ending with a near hanging to show the enthusiastic but fleeting delight Tolstoi had found in Schopenhauer and other philosophers. In his search for a religion he wants "to go wherever is necessary—as long as it is the right road." "Searching in books" fails but God is found, "in my own heart," after the road has been pointed out by a simple and good peasant. Practical application of his interpreta-

tion of Christ's teachings brings him into conflict with his friends and social equals, with the government, but especially with his wife and some of his children who refuse "to recognize the truth." Although he gives up his property to his wife and does much for the hungry and miserable peasants, he continues to live on his estate. "The luxury of life here ate into my soul like an acid," Mr. Bailey has him say, and at eighty-two he goes away with Sasha, the remaining daughter who has "seen the light," intending wholly to live up to his social and religious beliefs. In the last scene, a *London Times* reporter dictates to a telegraph operator the story of the sickness in a third class railway car of "Russia's great writer and modern prophet" and then amends the story to tell of Tolstoi's death at dawn "in the little red house of the station agent, across the way."

Chemistry in Medicine

A cooperative treatise intended to give examples of progress made in medicine with the aid of chemistry. Edited by Julius Stieglitz. Published by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., 85 Beaver Street, New York City. 720 pp. 25 illustrations. Price, \$1. Bound in leather.

PROF. J. H. MATHEWS, *Reviewer*
(*Director, Course in Chemistry*)

This amazing book demonstrates the truth which has come down to us through the centuries, viz. that "a little child shall lead them." It has in its background the tragic loss of a dearly loved child—a loss due to lack of knowledge of disease prevention and cure. Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, the parents of this charming little girl whose picture constitutes the frontispiece, have for the past ten years devoted their time, energies and fortune to the development of medical science and particularly the underlying science upon which medical progress depends—the science of chemistry.

This present volume, one of a series already published, was undertaken at their request. The authors include eminent physiologists, pathologists, pharmacologists, physiologists, bacteriologists and chemists. The book is a romance, a romance consisting of the stories of some of the most important successes already attained in the combating of disease and alleviation of human suffering. There are unfinished chapters, in the sense that there still remains an enormous amount of work to be done. Indeed we are probably only on the threshold of scientific knowledge, looking into a dimly lighted room whose details are as yet barely discernible.

Yet important progress has been made and the purpose of this book is to acquaint laymen with these advances in fundamental medical science in terms which he can understand. The authors are men who are final authorities in their fields, men who have participated largely in these newer discoveries.

A unique feature of this publication is the fact that no person—editor, sub-editor, or author—has received any financial compensation for his services. Indeed these men are not the type of men who write for commercial profit. The book is "published and sold at cost," according to the circulars distributed by the Chemical Foundation. The reader will be inclined to doubt this statement, for it is almost inconceivable that a book of over seven hundred pages printed on the finest grade of thin paper and bound in leather can be published and sold at \$1 per copy.

The book consists of ten chapters, as follows: I. The Significance of Chemistry and of its Methods of Attack on Fundamental Problems, by Julius Stieglitz, Professor of Chemistry, University of Chicago; II. Heredity and Development, by Alexander Weinstein, Columbia University; III. The Human Body as a Machine: 1. The Body as a Chemical Engine, by John R. Murlin, Professor of Physiology and Director of the Department of Vital Economics, University of Rochester, 2. The Need of Air—Good and Bad Air, by Earle B. Phelps, Professor of Sanitary Science, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; IV. The Story of the Discovery of the Vitamins, by E. V. McCollum, Professor of Biochemistry, and Nina Simmonds, Associate Professor of Biochemistry, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University; V. The Conquest of Dietary Diseases: 1. No Child Need Have Rickets, by James M. Gamble, Associate Professor, Harvard Medical School, 2. The Disappearance of Scurvy, by Alfred F. Hess, Clinical Professor of Pediatrics, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical School, 3. The Advance Against Pellagra, by Joseph Goldberger, Surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service, 4. The Needless Sacrifice to Beri-Beri, by Edward B. Vedder, Lieut.-Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army; VI. Chemical Regulators of the Body: 1. The Internal Secretions, by Roy Graham Hoskins, Director of Research, Memorial Foundation for Endocrine Research, Harvard University, 2. The Hormones of the Suprarenal Glands, by John J. Abel, Professor of Pharmacology, and E. M. K. Geiling, Associate Professor of Pharmacology, Johns Hopkins Medical School, 3. The Story of Thyroxine, by Edward C. Kendall, Mayo Foundation, 4. The Hor-

mones of the Pituitary Secretions, by E. M. K. Geiling, Associate Professor of Pharmacology, Johns Hopkins Medical School, 5. Hormones of the Sex Glands—What They Mean for Growth and Development, by Charles R. Stockard, Professor of Anatomy, Cornell University Medical College, 6. Iodine in the Prevention and Treatment of Goiter, by David Marine, Director of Laboratories, Montefiore Hospital, and Assistant Professor of Pathology, Columbia University, 7. Insulin to the Rescue of the Diabetic, by J. J. R. MacLeod, Professor of Physiology, University of Toronto, Canada, 8. The Internal Secretion of the Parathyroid Glands, by J. B. Collip, Professor of Biochemistry, University of Alberta, Canada; VII. The Policing of Civil Life in the Laboratory: 1. Safeguarding the Water We Drink, by John F. Norton, Associate Professor, Department of Hygiene and Bacteriology, University of Chicago, 2. Safeguarding the Foods We Eat, by Fred O. Tonney, Director of Laboratories and Research, Chicago Department of Health, 3. The Scientific Disposal of Sewage, by John Arthur Wilson, Consulting Chemist, Milwaukee Sewage Commission, 4. Protection Against Industrial Poisoning, by Alice Hamilton, Assistant Professor of Industrial Medicine, Harvard School of Public Health, 5. The Safeguarding of Drugs, by Paul Nicholas Leech, Director, Chemical Laboratory of the American Medical Association; VIII. The Alleviation of Suffering: 1. Chemistry in Medical Diagnosis, by Leonard G. Rowntree, Mayo Foundation, 2. General Anesthesia, by Arno B. Luckhardt, Professor of Physiology, University of Chicago, 3. Local Anesthesia, by Ernest H. Volwiler, Chief Chemist Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, 4. First Aid for Insomnia, by Mary M. Rising, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, University of Chicago, 5. Chemistry to the Aid of the Heart, by Robert A. Hatcher, Professor of Pharmacology, Cornell University Medical College, 6. Chemistry and High Blood Pressure, by Ralph H. Major, Professor of Medicine, University of Kansas, 7. Chemistry and the Kidneys, by Edward J. Stieglitz, Assistant Clinical Professor, University of Chicago; IX. The War on Invading Germs: 1. The Germ Theory of Disease, by Edwin O. Jordon, Professor of Bacteriology, University of Chicago, 2. Immunity—The Chemical Warfare of Existence, by H. Gideon Wells, Director of Medical Research, Otho S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute, and Professor of Pathology, University of Chicago, 3. The Fight Against Pus Organisms, by John W. Churchman, Professor of Therapeutics, Cornell Uni-

versity Medical School, 4. The Battle Against Malaria, by C. C. Bass, Professor of Experimental Medicine, School of Medicine, Tulane University, 5. The Advance Against Amebic Dysentery, by J. C. Geiger, Associate Professor, Hooper Foundation of Medical Research, University of California; C. S. Williamson, Professor of Medicine, University of Illinois Medical School; and Bertha Kaplan, University of Illinois Medical School, 6. The Hope of the Leper, by Roger Adams, Professor of Chemistry, University of Illinois, 7. The War on the Hookworm, by Bailey K. Ashford, Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, 8. The Combat Against Syphilis, by Arthur S. Lovenhart, Professor of Pharmacology and Toxicology, and W. K. Stratman-Thomas, Research Fellow in Pharmacology, College of Medicine, University of Wisconsin, 9. The Battle Against Tuberculosis, by Esmond R. Long, Associate Professor of Pathology, University of Chicago; X. A Hope of Mankind—Chemotherapy by Carl Voegtlin, Professor, Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. Public Health Service.

The book closes with a ten page glossary defining the technical terms which must unavoidably be used in a discussion of the subject. J. J. L.

Java-Java. By Byron Steele. Alfred A. Knopf.

Java-Java, by Byron Steele, is a conglomeration of whimsical ideas ordered into a novel that can afford one, if he wishes it, relief from the more serious business of literature. In it we follow the impossible and pleasant adventures of unreal people hieing on an unreal errand to a Java (or what-you-will) constructed by a bubbling imagination. The book is mirthful, surprising, and for an hour, if you read fast, somewhat entertaining. It is unambiguously unique.

Paul Green. By Barrett H. Clark. Robert M. McBride & Co.

Paul Green, an enlarged publishers' blurb, is a sympathetic account of the life and work of the author of *In Abraham's Bosom*. Born on a North Carolina farm, an officer in the World War, a graduate—now an assistant professor of Philosophy—of his state university, Mr. Green draws upon his own sectional background in his many realistic plays presenting the tragic problems surrounding the negro in a white man's civilization. Mr. Clark raises no question—as he might—regarding the presence of "no formal pattern of art or rearrangement of human characteristics" in Mr. Green's work; he does, however, censure his preoccupation with "the metaphysical riddles of existence," a preoccupation which unduly "heightens the tragic element" in his plays.—H. H. C.

Letters With History of Long Ago

One Applicant Had the Honor of a Letter From Prexy Saying
He Would Be the Other Junior Enrolled.

LETTERS and personal memoirs are a most revealing kind of history. Whereas an author writing for the public eye might be guided by expedient euphemism to "pull his punches" on the personal and the bitter, the writer of a letter to a friend has none of these inhibitions. Then, too, public writing is of necessity quite cold and impersonal while a letter allows a chatty, informal easy-moving style which is all revealing.

Some letters with these qualities recently came to *The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine*.

If you were to make written application to matriculate again at the University, would you expect a personal reply from President Glenn Frank? Most likely not, no matter how important you are in the business world. You would expect it all the less if your entrance credits were deficient. One student had such a letter from John W. Sterling.

Here it is, a letter from Prof. Sterling, acting President following the resignation of John Lathrop and preceding the appointment of Henry Barnard. It bears dateline July 13th, 1860:

"Peculiar circumstances prevented my answering your letter immediately.

"You would undoubtedly be admitted to the Junior Class. In some things you would not be up to the requirement, but I feel confident from the spirit manifested in your letter that you would make up the deficiencies.

"If you were the only member of the class, it would make no difference in our instructions. The Junior Class will be very small. Indeed there is no certainty that there will be more than one besides yourself in the Classical Course connected with that class, but that one is an excellent scholar. I think there will be a number in the Scientific Course connected with the class. The other classes are much larger.

"We shall be happy to see you here at the beginning of the term, Aug. 8th, and I trust you will have no occasion to regret the choice of this institution."

Truly yours &c.,

J. W. Sterling.

This letter was written to Edwin D. Coe, who was at the time a resident of Watertown, Wis. Mr. Coe did not graduate from the University, for the Civil War broke out the next spring and he enlisted at once. He became a non-commissioned officer in the First Cav-

alry and served until he was disabled and invalidated home. It may be interesting to know that his Civil War diaries, which have just been presented to the State Historical Society, are written in Latin. Mr. Coe became a prominent editor of Wisconsin, owning and managing *The Whitewater Register* for many years. His son Robert, an alumnus, now edits this newspaper.

A letter from Coe to his family shortly after this opening of the University term on Aug. 8, 1860, sheds quantities of light on some of the faculty members and on the eating clubs of the time:

Madison, Aug. 19, 1860.

Dear Father &c:

I received your letter in due time. I do not see why you should have been *anxious* as I did not expect to write before Sunday when I went away.

We are well settled now and everything is in running order. I have not had to study very hard yet to keep up with my classes, and have had time to get ready to enter the Practical Surveying class, which begins soon. The Institution owns a fine set of instruments and I mean to learn all I can about surveying as it may come handy to me some time. Mr. Caryell has charge of this and we go out into the field two or three times a week and practice. Prof. Butler is our teacher in ancient languages. He is a very talented man and an excellent linguist, almost equal to Prof. Hutchins; I think I shall learn more from him the next term than I should from Prof. Hutchins, because he knows some things Prof. didn't and he will bring out some points that Prof. never did.

Prof. Sterling is our teacher in mathematics. He has the reputation of being one of the best mathematicians in the State. He is very gentlemanly and precise and dignified—everything in "apple pie order." His manner of conducting a recitation is much superior to that of Prof. Newell.

I recite to Prof. Read in Rhetoric. This recitation I value more than either of the others; he has a good sized blank book in which he has written a series of lectures on the subject—partly original and partly translated from ancient authors—that are about the best thing I ever heard. He reads these to us slowly while we write down what he tells us to, getting the principal points and substance. He is a six foot man, very

strongly built, and much sunburnt. His mouth does not quite destroy the usefulness of his ears but it would easily allow a common sized griddle cake to pass without touching its corners. I begin to think though that he is the smartest man I have seen here. He makes me think of one of those old D.D.'s of the last century like the minister in Mrs. Stowe's "Minister's Wooing."

Nat and Buck recite to Prof. Carr in Chemistry. They are almost carried away with the subject and the Prof. Two of the class lecture at nine o'clock and the Prof. at eleven. It is their turn to "lecture" Monday. Nat has been busy making notes and writing his off. Buck is going in on his memory without notes. The plan is to repeat as much as possible of the previous lecture.

The University has an excellent faculty and its reputation must come up. Mr. Coryell is a graduate of this Institution and another graduate is the Principal of Knoxville University.

The Cong. Church is without a regular minister and the Presbyterian has that Pro Slavery man. It is hard to choose which to attend regularly. Prof. Butler preaches in the afternoon, so I shall be sure of one good discourse each day. I wish I could be at home Sundays. I go into the Supreme Court occasionally.

The grounds are being fitted up for the fair. The fences and the buildings are nearly completed, wells dug and a trotting course laid out, which is well used all ready. I expect to see some of you at the time of the Fair if not before.

I don't see a newspaper twice a week. Buck has had two Watertown Democrats. Nat's folks have not written him at all. It makes him feel quite bad but he says it is just as he expected. When you send out the box put in *The Watertown Republican* and *Dodge Co. Citizen* for the last three weeks. I wish you would put in *The Tribune* too and one or two copies of *The Independent* or *Evangelist*.

We have about concluded to quit boarding in the Club and go to boarding ourselves. They have an Irish girl there, red of hair, splatter footed, slab sided and not over neat. We pick our bread to pieces to get the flies out and have to scrape the fly specks from our plates before we can eat on them. Our bread is sour and the biscuits half saleratus. Nat has concluded that they

are so "infernal filthy" that he can't stand it any longer; and we are of the same opinion; they waste a great deal of the provisions and we can get along so much cheaper that we mean to try boarding ourselves awhile.

Bertholf's man comes out here Thursday and Friday and we want to have a box with some crockery sent out then. The box is at Blanchard's. I want two plates, a knife and fork, bowl, two spoons and a dish rag. Buck means to have his mother put in some provisions—butter or cheese, you can tell them that I can make it straight for what victuals they furnish.

Put in some of those singing books when you send the box.

Yours,
Edwin.

Emeline H. Conway, '89, has sent us four letters which are equally illuminating. With them she wrote.

"In September 1874, two boys from Hillsboro, Wis., entered the University of Wisconsin as freshmen—Walter S. Field, an attorney in Washington, D. C., at the present time, and John G. Conway, county judge of Jefferson County. In the next year, the latter stayed out to increase the surplus in the treasury by teaching school and the following four letters were received by him from Field.

"I found them among some old letters recently and thought they gave an interesting picture of University of Wisconsin life in '75 and '76. The Charles referred to is Charles R. Van Hise, the late president of the University; George is George Winston who entered from the same town; the Birge from Williams is our own President-Emeritus; and Olin is the late John M. Olin, who donated his fine Madison home as the President's mansion."

The letters:

Madison, October 8, 1875.

Friend John:

I suppose that I should have written you before, but I have been so very busy making up that I could not. But am up at last and have passed examination in Rhetoric, but don't know what I got as they won't tell us what our standing is unless we stand below 70. George got 60. Olin isn't near as bad as I supposed him to be. I like him the best of any teacher we have had yet. A fellow has got to learn even if he don't want to.

Recitations to Sterling are something the same as they were in Surveying last spring, though not quite as bad. Foiling or "Feuling" is a regular old "dumb-head." He will get as mad as an old setting hen at every little thing and call us all a set of "condemtable fools" or some other equally complimentary name.

The other day he asked Hart what

other form of the pronoun was used instead of "man" and he couldn't tell, so Feuling said "Es". "Oh yes," says Hart, "that is so simple. I didn't suppose you meant that." "Well," says Feuling, "when a fellow says a thing is too simple there is generally something simple underlying it." Hart, of course, felt very highly complimented, and he spoke to Feuling after class, and they had quite a "Tear."

We have lively times in the Athenaeon society as usual, O. Mathews, Pres., Hendrix, vice-pres., Chandler, sec., Eato, censor, and Walker, Recording Scribe, forget the rest. The principal subject of debate is: Shall the Societies buy the U. W. Press? Old, but lively nevertheless. A large number of new members have joined this term and several more are to be initiated.

Room in 72 with Winston and a dutchman, by name Ohlerking, a prep. Am boarding in what "used to was" the Fields' club. But we took all our worldly goods and departed for a more heavenly home, i. e., Sutters, the place where the Beats club went last spring, a good place. The old governor didn't want to clean fish and we kept bringing them to him, and he kept letting them rot, so we thought we had better git and we got.

Your friend,

W. S. Field.

Box 706.

P. S. "Wie gefaellt Ihnen ihre Schule."

Madison, January 16, 1876.

Friend John:

I arrived in Madison in due time and got settled today, have been sponging the rest of the time. This term's studies are rather easy or rather easier than last term's. We have done nothing in Zoo, yet, of any account, and but a little in Geometry. Have done pretty well in History, recite to Huntington (Soup). Use Swinton's "Outlines of World's History." Birge of Williams College is not as "grouty" as Olin. He is really pleasant, and I think he will be liked very much. Charles and Barney are rooming together again. Charles looks as if he had been sick. His health is not very good.

Joint debate between the Hesperian and Calliopean Societies took place last night. Question—Resolved that Church Property Should Be Taxed.

Affirmative—Calliopean

F. N. Hendrix

C. L. Dudley

F. H. Winsor

Negative—Hesperian

P. H. Conley

J. B. Trowbridge

E. R. Hicks

Judges: Judge A. B. Braley, Prof. J. B. Parkinson, Hon. S. U. Pinney. Question decided in the affirmative.

Legislature met last Wednesday. Ludington delivered his message to a large crowd. That fellow ought to be put back in his lessons. Poor reader, old man, gray headed. Got freckles, big nose, etc. There is some talk of sending the Battalion to the Centennial and things look pretty favorable for it.

George and I are rooming near the foundry in that red brick house. We are pretty "tony," burn coal. George hasn't been to recitations yet. Haven't heard anything yet about going to Woneewoc, but hope to soon. Write soon and excuse hasty writing, as you preceive I'm in haste.

Walter S. Field,
Box 706.

Madison, February 27, 1876.

Friend John:

I received your letter Thursday, and am able to say that I will not be home till the end of the term, probably the Friday before. Enclosed you will find a programme of the Athenaeon Semi-Public, which was a grand success, considering the classes engaged in it—Freshman principally. Mohrs address was pretty good, delivered in his easy style. Declamation by Siebecker was good and he bids fair to become a good speaker. The debate was opened by freshmen, followed by freshmen and closed by sophs. All did well. Jury: "Soups" Huntington, Miss Carver and Conover. Question was decided in negative, which was the best by far. It was very unlucky having a lady on the jury, for the boys have got so used to saying "Gentlemen of the Jury," that it would slip out, and it made Miss Carver blush terribly. Essay by Hitchcock was very good, although it it were shorn of its adjectives, it would be rather thin. He is making up to the sophomore, will enter Junior next year. Oration by Chandler was excellent. The subject is rather strange, but he considered the Author as the new creator. I suppose you perceive the Honorable position which I held. Well, I will explain it. There was someone wanted on the reception committee besides Freshmen, and nobody else seemed inclined to do it, and I told them I wasn't so high toned that I was ashamed to do it, and so I held the responsible position of *Usher*.

The Calliope Society came out ahead in the Joint Debate with Hesperia, and we challenged them, and our challenge was accepted. We have elected as speakers the following in order: Hitchcock, Chandler, Ferglon. Tronsdale as orator. It is to take place next fall. The home contest is to come off the first of next term. The time set was the 24th of March, but some are not ready, so it is

(Continued on page 247)

The Paul Bunyan Bunkhouse



IT has been said that the winter Paul Bunyan logged off North Dakota he had one cook and 462 cookees feeding a crew so large that Paul himself never knew within several hundred either way how many men he had.

Big Joe was the only man who could make pancakes fast enough to feed the crew. He had Big Ole, the blacksmith, make him a griddle that was so big you couldn't see across it when the steam was thick.

The batter mixed in huge drums like concrete mixers was poured on with cranes and spouts. The griddle was greased by colored boys who skated over the top with hams tied to their feet. They had to have colored boys to stand the tremendous heat of the griddle.

At this camp the flunkies wore roller skates, and an idea of the size of the tables is gained from the fact they passed the pepper by using four-horse teams.

In the evening after the hard day's work was over Paul used to settle down and play chess and swap stories. He'd

take the nearest county for his chess-board and play his game on the township squares. Sometimes he would play until after midnight and Paul would have to light his pipe so he could see to continue his game.

When Paul was six months old, though, he played with a smaller outfit. The chessmen were three feet high and made of iron. These have recently been sent to the Paul Bunyan game room at the Memorial Union where the Chess club uses them for exhibition matches.

The above is a bit of an insight into the life of the man after whom the game room on the ground floor of the Memorial Union was named. The room is named the Paul Bunyan Bunkhouse in honor of the first chess and card players in Wisconsin—the lumberjacks.

The floor of the room is of rough flagstone which combined with the heavy benches, tables, chairs and wall beams give it the old bunkhouse atmosphere. The wood is all native weathered

Wisconsin oak. Lighting is afforded by electric lanterns hung from the ceiling.

The heavy wooden benches aid in preserving the mementos of Bunyan by using carving of his cook shanty, boots, Babe the blue ox, and his reversible dog. Sketches from the life of Bunyan are being sought from interested alumni to use on the walls.

Students, faculty, and alumni can be found in here at all hours of the day busily engaged in a concentrated game of chess, checkers or cards. Facilities for the games have been amply provided for and have been found to be in constant use.

Plans have been made to hold tournaments of various types. There have already been several heated chess tournaments among the students. Incidentally this has done much to keep the student with time on his hands from inhabiting the more undesirable type of game room and is assisting in establishing a better feeling of camaraderie among male students on the hill.

Badger Teams Among Leaders

Wisconsin Teams Finish Season in First Division; Prospects Bright For the Future.

By LES GAGE

THE winter athletic program came to a happy close last month with all of Wisconsin's six intercollegiate teams finishing in the first division of the Western Conference. The basketball five cinched the title by defeating Chicago in the final game of a long, difficult schedule. They shared the championship with Michigan.

ing the indoor season, and that loss was sustained in the opening competition of the year. The Badgers took third place in the Big Ten indoor meet at Iowa City, March 9, although several of Coach Jones' best performers were not in the money. The mile relay team, composed of Levy, Henke, Ramsey and Davidson, were second, to finish only one-fifth sec-

a two game series, 2 to 0 and 4 to 0. Minnesota would have found the Badgers a more aggressive lot had Coach Farquhar possessed any spares to replace his weary regulars. The bright spot in the March hockey slate was a brilliant 2 to 1 victory over the powerful Marquette sextette.

Wrestlers Take Third

A 19 to 9 triumph over Purdue gave the wrestling team a tie for third place in the conference standings. In this sport, as well as track, sophomores carried the burden. Coach George Hitchcock wound up his dual match season second to Illinois in the western division of the Big Ten, after trimming Iowa and Minnesota. The Boilermakers, second in the eastern division, came to Madison on March 9, but were no match for the Badger mat squad. Hitchcock's wres-

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WISCONSIN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORD 1928-1929

Sport	Standing	Games	Won	Lost	Tied
Football	2nd	8	6	1	1
"B" Football		5	4	1	--
Cross Country	4th	5	3	2	--
Basketball	1st	17	15	2	--
Hockey	2nd	20	11	7	2
Indoor Track	3rd	6	5	1	--
Wrestling	3rd	9	5	3	1
Gymnastics	3rd	5	2	3	--
Swimming	4th	6	2	4	--

In hockey Wisconsin also divided honors with Michigan, but in this instance the two tied for second position with the Gophers leading the league. In track, wrestling and gymnastics the Badgers earned third place in the Big Ten. The swimmers finished fourth in the conference meet at Chicago.

This record is most gratifying, following a football season with only one loss in a "suicide schedule" of eight major games. With baseball and outdoor track in the offing, Wisconsin fans may point with satisfaction to the results in the ranking sports, namely: Football, second; basketball, first; and track, third.

Track Outlook Promising

Starting with a group of inexperienced boys, the majority of whom were sophomores, Tom Jones brought his track team along slowly, until his Badger cinderpath athletes sprang the surprise of the indoor season by winning the quadrangular meet from Chicago, Ohio State and Northwestern. The dopesters had Wisconsin finishing behind the Buckeyes and Maroons, but they overlooked the reserve strength of the Cards. Jones had developed a well balanced team, sufficiently skillful to score in all events.

The championship Iowa squad was the only team to defeat Wisconsin dur-

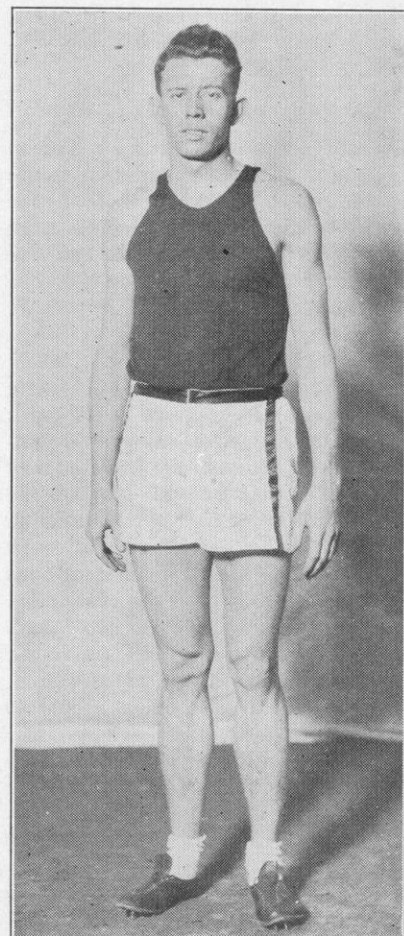
ond behind the fast stepping Hawkeye quartette.

Sammy Behr, football and basketball star from Rockford, Illinois, lived up to his reputation, and won the shot put event. Both Davidson and Henke placed in the quarter mile dash, while Dilley picked up some points in the two mile run. Kemp, a recruit high jumper, tied for first place in the high jump. These men will all improve as the outdoor season progresses, and it is a safe bet that the Cardinal team will be stronger with the addition of the discus and hammer throws, the javelin and broad jump.

Second in Hockey

Entering the last two series with Michigan and Minnesota with a firm hold on second place and an outside chance at the championship, Johnny Farquhar's puck chasers met with three reverses and a tie match which sent them into a draw with the Wolverines. The Maize and Blue six handed the Badgers a surprise licking at Ann Arbor, 3 to 1. The other contest resulted in a 2 to 2 draw.

The hockey schedule was completed at Minneapolis when Emil Iverson evened the score for the treatment his skaters had received at Madison. The Gophers took Wisconsin in both ends of



"Red" Davidson

Koreans Hurdle Obstacles for Schools

No Sacrifice is Too Great to Secure Education in Recently Reorganized Government Centers.

By GRACE DILLINGHAM, '00

IF one were to leave the through Manchuria Express which arrives in Seoul, Korea's capital, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning and stroll in any direction from the palatial new station, he would wonder if all Young Korea had not come "up to the Capital" for the yearly examinations—oldstyle. Hordes of uniformed boys, large and small swinging huge, canvas book bags, and not a small proportion of girls, throng the streets.

The third class coaches on the train will have filled and emptied time after time with commuting students, many of whom have to leave home before daylight and return late in the evening to reach the nearest school. Every city in the land is thus taken possession of by students, for as the Koreans themselves characterize it, this is the "student age." Not only High School and College students, but tiny primary youngsters travel far in quest of learning. Remote country roads are filled with them, morning and night, walking long distances to school.

Many Mortgage Homes

No sacrifice is too great for a Korean boy or girl to make in order to secure an education. Boys come from the country to High School or College, work their way as far as work is to be had, live in unheated stone-floored rooms, on one meal of millet a day, which they prepare themselves; girls persist in having a place in the self-help department, where by putting in many hours a week there is an opportunity to earn half board; some remain at school over three summer vacations to save the travel money to and from their homes. Nor are the sacrifices all on the part of the students. Many a home is mortgaged and every family resource gladly given that sons and daughters may have the advantages that few parents in Korea have had. Not all fathers have been convinced that girls are worthy of an education. Two girls in our own High School at present are here only because their mothers are willing to take the beatings and abuse of fathers who do not want to waste their money on a girl. Fortunately, however, many a present day Korean father is as eager for his daughter's advancement as for that of his sons, and as proud of her attainments.

This zeal for knowledge may seem strange when one remembers that until

thirty-two years ago the only national educational system was the Chinese. Small boys gathered in groups under a venerable and learned man who had become proficient in Chinese character and the classics. After some years of conning these characters, a few persisted in the study of the classics, and fewer still got to the place where they dared go to the capital for the yearly competitive examinations. These examinations decided a career, for without a diploma no government position was open to one and there was nothing else. But when Korea finally came into competition with the outside world, and especially after she lost her political identity to Japan at the close of the Russia-Japan war, she awoke, too late, to the realization of her backwardness. Since that time her whole aim has been to prepare herself to take her place beside other nations. To these reasons for the educational awakening may be added an innate love of and aptitude for the cultural arts.

From One to 800

The year following the arrival of the first missionaries in Korea, 1885, the first girls' school was opened with one pupil. The following year it had increased its enrollment to seven small girls, orphaned or with parents too poor to support them. Today the school, Ewha Haktang, enrolls 800 in five departments—from a Kindergarten, Primary and High school, to a Normal Kindergarten and the only College for women in Korea. The next year a boys' school was started in the same humble way and it is known at present as Pai Chai Haktang, a well-known boys high school of nearly 1,000 students. Wherever churches were begun the need for schools was soon realized and, as a result, primary schools grew up all over the country and have been largely self supporting. These are the feeders for the higher institutions, which require more help from mission sources. Statistics for 1923 showed that Koreans were bearing over half the expense of education re-



Miss Dillingham and Her Students.

ceived in mission schools. Tuition is charged in the public or government schools, and taxes are levied for their support.

On the annexation of Korea in 1910, a system of government primary schools was established. The aim is expressed very clearly in the Educational Edict, promulgated the following year, which reads "the purpose of these schools is the making of good and loyal subjects (Japanese) and engendering of national (Japanese) characteristics and the spread of the national (Japanese) language." In other words the purpose of government education was to make loyal citizens after a standard pattern.

New Ideas Blocked

The system is modeled after the German Gymnasias, comprising mostly lectures and drill. There is no opportunity for independent study or research; there are no libraries, no study periods. With the change from a military to a civil Governor-General in 1920, more stress was laid on education and there has been a marked improvement, though to the Western educator, there is room for much still. On my return from furlough in 1919, immediately after the Independence Movement, I was appointed to open a new High School for girls in Pyeng Yang, the northern educational centre. After a year of unwinding of red-tape, a charter was secured. After a year of study at Columbia, I had returned full of new ideas and enthusiasm. But I soon learned that this was not the place to give them play.

As our school was a Government registered school, having like privileges

and rating with Government Girls' High schools, like rulings were imposed. Teachers must be "qualified" or graduated from certain courses of certain Normal schools or colleges. These were few in number and mostly in Japan proper. Not many Koreans had been able to gain admission to them and consequently not many such graduates were available. Few Japanese graduates wished to work in Korean schools and the salaries demanded by them were prohibitive. The curriculum was filled with from thirty to thirty-four hours a week of required work, consisting of about twelve subjects for each class. Not much chance for initiative there. All teachers must speak Japanese, and that language is the medium of instruction. Chinese is still the literary language of the Orient and so requires a place in the curriculum, while English is becoming the commercial language and is also necessary.

Many Can't Get In

I had had vision of home-economics and industrial courses that should enrich the lives of Korean girls and women. Certain hours are given to "hand-work" and "house-keeping" in the prescribed curriculum, but they must be taught from a text-book, made in Japan for the girls of Japan and taught by a graduate of a Japanese Home Economics School, in Japanese. Blocked again. Nor is there much time for extra-curricular activities, though whatever of religious instruction, athletics, or social times we have must be wedged in after the thirty hours or more of study each week.

Though a government girls' high school adjoins us, and one of similar grade of another mission stands across the road, we cannot all together accommodate the applicants who come to us. The hardest thing I have to do is to turn away from several hundred girls who come up for the examinations every March, the many we cannot admit, not because their preparation is insufficient in many cases, but because we cannot crowd another one into an already overfull school. In eight years the school has increased, even with the nearby-competition, from forty to three-hundred students.

Text Books Hand Made

Missionary educators in Korea realize keenly the failure to furnish a more practical form of education. Within the last two or three years thinking Koreans have come to admit that our schools, including government, give too academic an education. But the Orient has not long been convinced that manual labor was respectable. Most mission schools have provided industrial courses, or departments where students might work

for the cost of their education. In order to make these yield the necessary funds, however, it was necessary to produce articles salable outside of Korea. The Sangdo Boy's Academy, with its wonderfully equipped plant, including electric looms and spinning machines, is the most successful example of such departments. The annual output of dress materials is between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

Naturally, the missions having developed primary school long before the government established any, also led in higher education. Sung Sil College, our Pyeng Yang College for boys, was begun in 1900 by Dr. and Mrs. Baird, who translated and made the first text books by hand. Needless to say, the curriculum was restricted. From this and the newer Chosen Christian College for men in Seoul, many graduates have gone to Japan and America for further education, and have returned to take places of leadership in Korea's educational institutions.

Two Hundred Doctors

Women students have also made places for themselves. Miss Helen Kim, a graduate of the Ewha College, entered Ohio Wesleyan as a Junior, was awarded Phi Beta Kappa honors that year and won a scholarship to Boston University the next. There she received a master's degree and is now Dean of Ewha College. She has been sent this year as a delegate to the Pan-Pacific Conference at Honolulu, the Jerusalem Church Council and the East Asia Conference of Churches in Shanghai. One of the graduates of our own High School has completed a medical course in Tokyo and is this year receiving her degree of Doctor of Public Health from the University of Michigan. These are just examples of many who have done more than ordinarily good work.

Severance Medical School, founded as late as 1908, has graduated about 200 doctors, who have positions in mission and government hospitals as well as private practices. Several Nurses' Training Schools and two Theological Seminaries, are also training many young people yearly.

Much of Encouragement

The Government has now a School of Law, one of Medicine, several technical schools, agricultural schools, and recently opened an Imperial University. The enrollment in the latter, as in many of the others, is overwhelmingly Japanese, to the exclusion of Koreans who wish to enter. Primary and High Schools are maintained for Japanese children in Korea. The Japan newspapers, both in

English and the vernacular, promise much in the way of educational reform. With so liberal a man as Dr. Midzuno at the head of the Bureau of Education, we hope for much.

There is much of encouragement in the excellent results of even the imperfect educational beginnings that we have. That our students carry much of initiative as well as real ability into the work they do as teachers and in the few other positions open to them, gives us reason to hope for great things from Korean youth under a more practical and less stereotyped system. Had nothing else been accomplished, we should rejoice that due to the mission beginnings and the rapidly developing government and private schools of all kinds, national and racial barriers have been and are being broken down, between East and West, and between the two countries most concerned in this small peninsula.

Frank Appoints Commencement Committee

PRESIDENT Glenn Frank has appointed the following committee to plan the events for the coming Commencement and Class Reunions:

Herman Egstad, Chairman ex-officio, John Bergstresser, Porter Butts, F. H. Elwell, A. F. Gallistel, E. B. Gordon, and D. L. Halverson representing the University; Mary Ferguson, '20, Harold Groves, '19, Dr. L. R. Head, '82, F. O. Leiser, '02, Susan Sterling, '79, Guy Sundt, '25, and L. F. Van Hagan, '04, representing the reuning classes; and Wallace Jensen, '29, president of the Senior Class.

The committee is planning to have an early meeting when plans for the program will start with real thoroughness.

An outstanding feature of the 1930 Badger will be a 13-page campus scenic section, colored reproductions of sensitized canvas prints.

In the alumni section will appear pictures of 30 prominent alumni. This is an annual and popular feature of the book.

The 1930 Badger will carry the 12th century manuscript motif, reflected upon pages treated in seven colors. The opening section and division pages will be on parchment, and the body pages will present an antique effect with their smudged borders.

The 1929 Military Ball, annual hop of the Wisconsin R. O. T. C. regiment, was held in the Great Hall of the Memorial Union building April 5. Kenneth Crowell, '29, was chairman.



Badgers in the News



State Mourns the Loss of Chief Justice Aad J. Vinje

AFTER forty-five years of honorable service to the state of Wisconsin, Chief Justice Aad J. Vinje died at his home in Madison, on March 23. Wisconsin has lost a justice who had a keen sense of duty and at all times adhered rigidly to the spirit of the law.

Chief Justice Vinje has long been noted for his many decisions, which at all times, stern as they might be, were just and the result of serious thought. In his terms on the Supreme Court bench he had participated in the writing of more than one fourth of the decisions handed down.

In his many years on the bench, Judge Vinje never let his judicial duties interfere with his interests in the welfare of his state. He was at all times ready to give advice when he felt that his word would be of value and assistance. He was true to his ideals and loved by all his associates.

Judge Vinje was born at Voss, Norway, Nov. 10, 1857, a descendant of a line of titled landowners. His father died when Aad Vinje was but 15 months old, but when his mother remarried, his step-father, according to Norwegian custom took the name of the estate. The family came to America and settled in Marshall County, Iowa, in 1869.

In Norway, Vinje's education was very meager, confined mostly to private Quaker schools, and in America hard work was alternated with school attendance over a long period. He attended public schools, Grinnell College, the University of Iowa, and finally, the University of Wisconsin. By teaching school at intervals, he graduated from the law school in 1887, three years after receiving his degree in letters and science with high honors.

In 1891, he started practicing law in Superior and four years later was appointed judge of the eleventh judicial circuit to succeed Judge R. H. Marshall. This office he held until Sept. 10, 1910, when Justice D. E. Dodge resigned. He was twice re-elected to the ten year term, the last of which would have expired on January 1, 1932. Upon the death of Chief Justice Siebeck, in 1922, Justice Vinje became Chief Justice.

The Alumni Association deeply regrets the passing of Justice Vinje and feels that it has lost a true and sincere friend.



Chief Justice Vinje

Invents Device with Ability to "Learn"

WHEN Prof. C. L. Hull, professor of Psychology at the university challenged anyone to perfect a machine that could react as the human mind does, Dr. H. D. Baernstein got busy. Today, with the aid of five switches, a few wires and an incandescent bulb, he has a machine that is capable of producing the reactions of a human mind.

He began his experiment after reading a book by Pavlov, a Russian physiologist, who described 25 conditioned reflections and he is now working to produce the same number.

The machine works on the principle of associated reactions. "The mechanism," said Dr. Baernstein, "is arranged so that first only one switch can light the bulb, but by proper manipulation, analogous to the presentation of stimuli, any of the other switches can be taught to light the bulb.

"It is, of course, obvious that such a mechanism as described cannot be more than a symbol of mechanism of the human body, but I hope by further experiments to produce a machine out of proteins, fats, and membranes that will be more than symbolic."

In his early boyhood days, Dr. Baernstein earned pin money during the vacation periods by singing in illustrated pictures in the old Bijou theater in Racine. After completing his public school work, he entered the university where he made an extensive study of chemistry. He is now instructor in physiological chemistry.

Clemons Commands Wisconsin Brigade

AFTER twenty-eight years of faithful and distinguished service in the Wisconsin National Guard, Paul B. Clemons, '22, of Milwaukee, was promoted from Colonel of the 128th Inf., commissioned a Brigadier General and placed in charge of the 64th Brigade (Wisconsin National Guard) of the 32nd Division. He succeeds Brig. Gen. George F. O'Connell of Madison.

Gen. Clemons began his military career as a private in Company I, Third Regiment, Superior. The fall of 1917 found him advanced to the grade of Major as Adjutant of the 2nd Brigade. While with this division in France, he took part in all its major engagements including Aisne-Marne, Juvigny and the Champagne sector.

He was promoted in September, 1918, to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel. For his very able and distinguished services in France, Gen. Clemons was awarded the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre of the French government and the distinguished service medal given by Congress.

Eielson Awarded Flying Honors

CARL BEN EIELSON, ex '19, has recently been awarded two of the nation's highest flying honors, the distinguished flying cross and the Harmon international trophy medal. The distinguished flying cross came as a result of Eielson's meritorious work while serving as pilot for Sir Capt. George Hubert Wilkins on his expedition into the far north in 1928.

That Eielson should be the recipient of the Harmon award which is for the outstanding aeronautical feat of the years is not surprising when one recalls his feats. Flying a single motored plane Eielson and Wilkins covered 2,300 miles over dangerous frozen areas with the temperature hovering around 48 below zero. Writers have been unanimous in paying high tribute to Eielson's flying ability on this dangerous trip. His courageous spirit and extraordinary skill did much to make the trip the outstanding one of history.

After spending several months with Wilkins on the desolate ice fields of the antarctic, Eielson is again back in the states making extensive plans to continue his work at the South Pole.

Lidral Proves to be a Very Live Wire

JOHN F. LIDRAL, '10, has recently been elected president of the Seattle Young Men's Business club, an organization of several hundred live wires in the business and commercial circles of that city. A Seattle paper, commenting on the selection, states, "A young man, with plenty of pep, boundless enterprise, depthless faith in Seattle's great destiny, and practical optimism he seems a very happy choice as head of the Young Men's Business club."

Shortly after graduation he married Edna Packard, and is now the proud possessor of two fine sons and a little daughter. Soon after coming to Seattle in 1912, he engaged in practice and contracting. After being associated as partner in the firm of Arveson & Lidral, he established his own corporation in 1918. Because of his boundless enthusiasm he has enjoyed many of the large contracts in Seattle. At present he is engaged on the Mount Ranier grading job. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

State Public Affairs Board Again Names Borden to Post

J. B. BORDEN, '97, has been appointed special investigator for the Wisconsin State Board of Public Affairs.

Mr. Borden's removal two years ago as secretary of the board resulted in a strike of the Joint Finance committee and its refusal to work under Senator William A. Titus, whose vote decided Mr. Borden's release. The finance committee remained on strike until the work of the entire legislature was tied up. A solution was reached only when another chairman was named and Mr. Borden had consented to work with the Public Affairs body as an adviser.

Badger Woman Holds Reins Of "Brewer" Baseball Team

A former Wisconsin co-ed is now owner of the Milwaukee baseball team of the American Association and master of its destinies. She is Miss Florence Killilea, '25.

The title of "Brewer Boss" was placed on Miss Killilea through the recent death of her father, Henry J. Killilea, owner of the Milwaukee baseball club and well-known and highly successful lawyer.

Miss Killilea was graduated from the University School of Journalism in 1925. She is a member of Sigma Kappa sorority.

Broadway Looks At Marsh's Success with Envious Eyes

HOWARD MARSH, a student here in 1908-09, one of the best known musical comedy stars in the country, is the possessor of a record which is the envy of the entire theatrical profession.

Today, when theatrical engagements are so short-lived, he has to his credit three Broadway engagements, which account for nine years of his career. And in his role in "Show Boat," the run is still in progress and from prospects its termination is quite indefinite.

Mr. Marsh is probably better known than any male musical comedy star through his parts in "Blossom Time," "Student Prince," and "Show Boat." Incidentally, he has never played anything but juvenile roles.

He studied engineering at Purdue. Then for some time he taught music. He completed his work here in law and finance. Insurance occupied him until he entered the banking business. Then came the theater.

Two hobbies interest him: investments, and the training of monkeys.

New Book On Decoration Wins Praise of Experts

"THE Study of Interior Decoration" by the Misses Alice Jackson, '02, and Bettina Jackson, ex '18, Madison, has placed them in the front rank of American experts on interior decoration.

Hailed by critics as the finest and most complete work to date on the subject, the new book has already been accepted by the faculty at the University of Ohio as the official textbook for the course.

At the present time, *The House Beautiful*, magazine, is running a series of articles by the sisters under the caption, "The History and Appreciation of Art," *Arts and Decoration*, magazine, has begun a series of eleven articles by them on "The Fascinating History of Furniture."

Graduate Journalism Co-Ed Establishes Press Service

GLADYS FELD, '27, in partnership with another Kansas City woman, has established the Western News Service, a writing agency which is designed to serve club women, business men, and small business concerns.

The service acts as Kansas City correspondent for national trade journals in New York and Chicago and edits house organs. Publicity material is written, speeches prepared, and advertising planned by the bureau.

John Blystone Directs 45th Film; March Signs Contract

LIKE all other lines of endeavor which are interesting and call for ability and ingenuity, the movies are calling one after another Badger graduate. News of two who are engaged in this profession has just come to light.

John G. Blystone, '22, is a director for Fox films. With the release of "Captain Lash," starring Victor McLaglen, Mr. Blystone checked up a record of forty-five directorial efforts for that company.

Fred Bickel, '20, known professionally as Fredric March, recently signed a contract with Paramount—Famous—Lasky to play leads in motion pictures. He has been a stage actor for some time and has several notable leads to his credit.

Badger Resuscitates Dead Language in Her New Book

THE "Dead Language" has been resuscitated into "Living Latin" by Claire C. Thursby, '06, who is co-author of a volume by that name with Gretchen Denke Kyne.

"Living Latin" is a textbook prepared especially for the Junior high school.

Miss Thursby is assistant supervisor of Latin in the University Junior-Senior high school, Oakland, Cal. She is also an instructor in methods of teaching Latin at the University of California.

"Living Latin" is the result of an experiment conducted at the Oakland school to attempt more than the teaching of Latin forms as an end in themselves. The book is designed to teach the subject in its relation to English, to accustom the beginning pupil to connected reading as an integral part of his daily work, and to inspire a sympathetic understanding of the Romans and a real interest in them as a living people.

Miss Kyne, the co-author, is a niece of Peter B. Kyne, the writer.

IT'S DUES TIME

Membership in the Wisconsin Alumni Association is four dollars a year. The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine goes to all members.

You have received your bill. Please make out your check and return to the Wisconsin Alumni Association, 770 Langdon St., Madison, Wisconsin.

Creative Arts School--A Pioneer

125 Youngsters of Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Grade Ages Enroll On the Hill
And Report For Study During Summer Session.

THE tradition of progressiveness, which has become indelibly associated with the University of Wisconsin, will be exemplified at the 1929 Summer Session when 125 youngsters of fifth, sixth, and seventh grade ages enroll on the Hill and report five mornings a week for six weeks to the School of Music.

They will comprise the Creative Arts School for Children, an entirely new idea in education, which was conceived by Prof. E. B. Gordon, School of Music, principal of the Arts School. It was inaugurated two years ago in the Summer Session.

The Creative Arts School for Children was created, according to a bulletin which sets forth its purpose, "In the belief that there are unrealized possibilities for the release of power and for the development of the personality of the child as a result of varied and first hand experience in the fine arts."

Child Picks "Major"

Prof. Gordon explains the school's system this way:

"The child comes to the instructor and is asked what he is interested in: the orchestra, the piano, drawing, writing, or dramatics. When the child gives his preference he is told that it is his major. He is assigned to a working period in that major. There are three work periods in all. If the child has chosen orchestra, for instance, another art will comprise other work periods, drawing perhaps, or dramatics. A third period is reserved for an assembly of the entire school at which group projects, little plays, instrumental ensembles, are presented."

Pupils in the school vary in age from eight to thirteen years. A new method of approach in the teaching of music has been developed to further the "creative" idea of the school. The pupil is encouraged by his instructor to write down little melodies that are running through his mind.

Writes Harmony

When the piano pupil has set down a little melody he is asked by the instructor if he would not like appropriate cords to fill out his little tune. In this way the child is acquainted with the simple harmony and simple cord structure. In the orchestra, a tune for the violin written by some pupil will be arranged by the children themselves for the second violins, and other in-

struments of the orchestra. The children orchestrate their own music.

An entire circus suite consisting of pieces about the clown, the bear, the elephant was written last year when Ringling Brothers' circus came to town.

The same creative work extends to other arts: to dramatics where the children write and act their own plays and even design the costumes for them. In creative writing, Hannah Greely, daughter of Dr. H. P. Greely, composed words to a Bach choral which was later given by the school, the orchestra, and the organ.

Members of the Music School faculty will cooperate with out-of-state teachers in carrying out the program this summer.

Complete Orchestra

Prof. Leland A. Coon, of the University School of Music, will again give class instruction in piano. Orion Dalley, also of the University Music School, will direct the Elementary and Junior orchestra and the brass and woodwind instructions. The string class will be directed by Theodore Winkler.

The Junior symphony orchestra composed of children who have had previous training will have a complete instrumentation.

Miss Ethel Bonffleur will direct the art department of the school and will give instruction in drawing, painting modeling and applied art.

L. C. Mendenhall, of the Speech department of the University, will direct dramatic activities.

Added to the curriculum this summer will be the new subject of calroze Eurythmics, taught by Ethel Murry, of the Wisconsin Music School faculty.

As a means of unifying the work of the various classes in the school, an auditorium period has been provided twice a week, to be directed by Alta Ransom of the public schools in Gary, Ind. This will also furnish an opportunity for the students to keep in touch with the work being done in phases of activity other than those in which they are enrolled. Beatrice Perham will be present to guide the children in the choice and execution of their original projects during the exploratory periods. Theodore Winkler, supervisor of music in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, is to direct the work in string ensemble.

The School of Creative Arts is conducted during the summer session not only as a means of furnishing the chil-

dren a rare opportunity to make profitable use of six weeks which might otherwise be spent less productively, but also to show the hundreds of teachers enrolled in the summer session a project which might be equally possible in their own school systems during a part of the summer months, if not as a special feature of the regular session. In order to acquaint the casual visitor or any others interested with the principles underlying the courses offered in the School, provision has been made this summer for a weekly lecture period open to the public, during which the instructors in charge of the classes will explain their purposes and justify the procedure employed.

Since the induction of the Creative Arts school at Wisconsin two years ago, similar schools have been organized at the University of Columbus and at the University of Washington.

Class of 1900 Supports Two Students

THE Birge Scholarship of the Class of 1900 is assisting two Bulgarian students, the brothers Dobrovsky. Teodor Dobrovsky entered the University in 1925. His English was poor and he was entirely without financial backing. At the same time he was obliged to meet the non-resident tuition fees. One year the Scholarship aided him a little, but he was unwilling to receive as much help as he needed to continue his studies. So he dropped out and worked for a year in the Chevrolet and Ford plants "on the line." He is now back in the University and doing well.

Ivan came later and was better prepared. He will graduate this year. Thanks to the Scholarship fund he will be able to finish without enduring the excessive strain that Teodor encountered. The boys have musical ability and both play in the University orchestra. They are getting full value out of this year in the University and will go back to Bulgaria prepared to pass on to others what Wisconsin has given them.

The Scholarship is paying the brothers' room rent this semester. Members of the class who wish to contribute to the further maintenance of this scholarship may send checks to Ernst von Briesen, 401 Brumder Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

While the Clock

All-Student Religious Meetings A Catholic, a Protestant, and a Jew, all nationally prominent, were speakers at the annual

All-University Religious Conference on the campus in March. The Rev. Fr. J. Elliott Ross, New York Paulist priest, presented the Roman Catholic point of view. Bishop Francis P. McConnell represented the Protestant outlook. Rabbi Felix Levy spoke for the Jews. Two large preliminary meetings, and discussion groups in the fraternity, sorority houses, and in the men's and women's dormitories preceded the opening of the convocation.

Student Election Results Seventeen positions on Union Board, Badger Board, Cardinal Board, Forensic Board and Co-op Board were filled at a student election in March. The unusually light poll of 950 ballots again acquainted the University with the rapidly diminishing student interest even in their own elections.

Of twenty sophomore candidates for Union Board, the five successful ones were Freeman Butts, John L. Dern, Richard M. Forester, Ben Porter, and William Powers. John Dixon won a four-cornered race for junior member.

Ruth M. Burdick, Daniel Jones, Isabel McGovern, and William G. Powell were named to Badger Board of Control. William Fuller, junior, and Harriette C. Beach and David Connolly, sophomores, are new members of the Cardinal Board of Control.

Margaret Cushing and Edward Haight were elected to Forensic Board. Arthur K. Hellerman won the place on Co-op Board.

Report Games Income Wisconsin's intercollegiate athletic teams drew a gate of \$328,775.99 during the 1927-28 fiscal year, the athletic department announced in March.

Football netted \$297,775.57 for 1927. Receipts from the 1928 season brought \$341,158.23, more than all receipts for 1927-28. The football receipts, clearing \$159,124.23 above its own expenses, paid deficits in all other sports and left a cash surplus of \$28,060.01.

Basketball drew the second largest gate, \$14,898.03. Expenses totaled \$21,861.83. With the completion of the Field House, which will seat 12,000 people at intercollegiate basketball games, it is expected that basketball will not only take care of its own expenses but will also turn in a neat surplus. The seating capacity of the present gym is 2,000.



Six thousand dollars in appropriations were approved by the athletic council in March.

A sum of \$3,000 will be used to construct six tennis courts near the men's field at the dormitories. A \$1,000 one-sixth mile cinder track will be built at the same site. A freshman gridiron will cost \$2,000.

Amend Rule On Fees Paving the way toward an increase in student fees, a demand expected

to come from the present state legislature, the Board of Regents at its March meeting added the following sentence to present regulations on the subject:

"The University reserves the right to alter these charges without further notice."

Indication that a demand to increase student fees would come from the legislature was strongly given when President Glenn Frank appeared before the Joint Finance Committee to make his biennial budget presentation. Mounting operating costs and building expansion necessitated by the increasing student body led many members of the state body to observe that "Out-of-state students should more nearly pay their way."

Would Abolish Regents Abolition of the present University Board of Regents, normal school regents, and other state educational bodies appointed by the governor, and the creation of a state board of education composed of ten elective members has been recommended for passage to the Wisconsin Assembly by its committee on education. Under this bill the state superintendent of education would serve as ex-officio chairman of the board which would be charged with the duty of coordinating all educational activities of the state.

WHA May Die Unless the legislature will provide the funds necessary to make WHA, University broadcasting station, more nearly efficient, operation of it will have to be discontinued. President Frank told the

Strikes the Hour

Board of Regents at their March meeting.

"The station's facilities and its broadcasting range are so limited and inadequate that it is a disgrace to ask men to prepare programs for it," he said.

A request of \$5,000 to erect a small building specifically for the transmitter is included in the present budget, now before the state body.

Abolish Women's Groups Green Button, Red Gauntlet, Yellow Tassel, and Blue Dragon, women's class societies, were abolished from the campus early in March when the co-eds went to the polls and voted 114 to 10 against their continuance. The societies were organizations of the freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior classes respectively. All women of these classes were automatically members.

Endow Paris Room The name of the University of Wisconsin will be brought before future generations of Paris students through the completion of a quota to endow a Wisconsin room in the American dormitories of the Cite Universitaire, Paris. There are now about 4,000 American students in Paris. The American dormitories, which will cost \$400,000, will accommodate 250 of these.

Journalism, Commerce Changes Curricula of the schools of commerce and of journalism were changed to make requirements simpler and more flexible at the meeting of the faculty Monday afternoon. Number of credits required for degrees in the school of commerce were reduced, and greater leeway given journalism students in the choice of electives.

The minimum for a major in the school of commerce was changed from 41 to 38 credits, and the maximum cut from 51 to 48 credits. Mathematics 7 and commercial law were made requirements for the B.A. degree.

Economics 6, business letter writing, was eliminated from the lists of subjects required for a major, as was Economics 142, transportation and public utilities, and Economics 109, commercial law. The first course was for two credits, and the latter two for three each. Electives will take the place of the courses no longer required.

Upper group students, those whose grade points exceed their credits by at least 50 per cent, will be expected to concentrate in a selected field. Their

(Continued on page 245)

Class of 1879

PLANS are progressing for our reunion. Judge Jefferson Simpson came to Madison from Shullsburg to consult us in regard to our arrangements. Mr. Herman M. Egstad, general secretary of the Alumni Association, has offered to make possible our sight-seeing tour of Madison, feeling sure he can provide cars in case we have not enough among our members.

Our tentative program, open to change and suggestions, is as follows: Friday morning—June 21st: Sight-seeing tour, stopping for picnic lunch in the woods. Friday evening—Senior class play at Bascom Theatre. Saturday—One o'clock, luncheon at the College Women's Club, given by your secretary, followed by reminiscences and a social time. Saturday—Six o'clock. Alumni dinner at Memorial Union, followed by the President's reception at nine o'clock.

We hope also to plan for a boat-ride.

Suggestions from members will be gladly received. Headquarters, i. e., a place to assemble and visit, will be provided for the class at the Memorial Union. Your secretary expects to be away from Madison April 8 to May 1. Letters addressed to 612 Howard place, Madison, will be forwarded.

Anyone so wishing may communicate directly with the Alumni secretary, Mr. Egstad, 206 Memorial Union, Madison, or with Jefferson Simpson, Shullsburg. We trust all are receiving the Alumni Magazine which Mr. Egstad is so kindly sending to class members.

There will be two more issues of the Magazine before Commencement in which more definite information will be given. Within the last few months we have received word of the death of two of our members. Edith Stearns Hicks died on December 29, 1928, at Seattle, Washington, and Lewis Ostenson died on January 21, 1929 at Oconomowoc.

All members from whom I have heard are anticipating the reunion with pleasure. Ida Hoyt Sewall writes from Minneapolis: "How do I feel about our fiftieth reunion? I think it would be a great mistake not to observe such an honorable event. I feel that most of the richest experiences of our lives have at least been tinged by our years in the University and going there after fifty years will seem like a pilgrimage to a shrine which has brought us rich blessings. I also anticipate with much real enthusiasm meeting the friends of old. I am sure we all feel young enough to have a very jolly reunion."

Jessie Meyer writes from Lancaster: "I will allow nothing to prevent my being there. I do hope everybody who

can come will be there. With most of the class, it will be many years since I have seen them. With some it will be the whole fifty years."

Flora Dodge Freeman writes from Hinsdale: "Once in fifty years would seem not too often to enjoy a reunion with one's classmates. Unless something quite unforeseen occurs, I shall be there and shall look forward to the meeting with much pleasure. I can already hear the 'buzz' which will be audible when 'our girls' get together."

Jeff Simpson: "I am anxious and eager to assist in our having a reunion of the best class that the University has ever turned out. I sometimes think that it should have turned out some of us before it did. I am glad that you have felt it necessary to extend an invitation to each of the class for your 'eats,' as I can see that possibly they will all want to be with us on such an occasion, if for no other reason. The trouble is that some actually believe that they are growing old, but even looking at my bald head in the mirror does not give me a hint that such a condition confronts me."

Jean Bascom writes from Williamstown, Mass.: "I quite agree with you in your idea of the sort of reunion we should strive for, a quiet renewing by ourselves of old ties and memories and no public prominence, *still less* any stunts."

Kemper K. Knapp from Chicago: "I surely will plan to attend the reunion which will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the graduation of the class of '79, and I hope above everything that *all* the 'boys' and 'girls' will be present. When we were all together, we learned something of what we called, I think, geometrical progression. In such manner, will our enjoyment of the occasion increase, as the number of those who attend approaches completeness."

John Conway writes from Watertown: "I certainly intend to be present at the meeting. It will be interesting to see the different treatments the half century has accorded the different members of the class. I do hope the boys and girls remaining will all be present."

George Voorhees of Chicago: "I am looking forward to the fiftieth reunion of '79 with anticipations of joyful occasions and happy greetings. Had you been away from Madison and Alma Mater most of the time for half a century, you could realize the thrill of planning to tread her streets once more as a U. W. man."

John Mix Thomas is coming from Phoenix, Ariz. "Mrs. Thomas and I are planning to be in Madison for the Com-

mencement in June and will be pleased to accept your kind invitation to a luncheon on Saturday, June 22."

Arthur J. Puls of Milwaukee: "I shall try to be with you, although at that time of the year, we have always opened our summer cottage in Vilas County."

Alonzo G. Dennett of Lowell, Mass. writes: "It is very uncertain whether I can be at Madison next June. I certainly hope I can, for an opportunity to attend the fiftieth anniversary of a college commencement comes only once in a lifetime."

W. E. Dennett, who through some error, was reported as having died in 1912, writes from Tarpon Springs, Fla., that he expects to celebrate our Jubilee Anniversary by a visit to Alma Mater.

Abby Jewett Cates writes from Minneapolis: "Count me in for that seeing Madison trip."

George Bascom does not expect to come from Pasadena, but he writes, to our consolation: "We had a nice lot of girls in our class." Thank you, George, we girls have always known *that* of course and commented on it. Too bad *we* have had to be the only ones to recognize it—except you.

Kate Paul Young writes a most interesting letter from Havana, Cuba, which will be read to the class when they are assembled. She said: "I shall certainly be present in spirit if not otherwise for Cuba is a 'far cry.' I shall be glad to hear all about those who are left and the place they may fill in the sun."

SUSAN ADELAIDE STERLING, *Sec'y.*

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News of the Classes

'78 C. E. BUELL has been elected president of the Dane County Bar association. Other officers are H. H. THOMAS, '98, Frank W. LUCAS, '96, and Oscar TOEBAAS, '12.

'79 Judge J. G. CONWAY and Emaline HOFFMAN Conway, '89, of Watertown, expect to be in Madison for the reunion in June. George BASCOM, Pasadena, is doubtful whether he will be able to get here or not.

'80 Rev. A. N. HITCHCOCK, after several years in Congregational pastorates followed by thirty-seven years of service as secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, retired not long ago and is living in Oak Park. During that period he visited almost every state in the Union and many foreign countries. His daughter, Frances and her husband, Professor K. C. McMurtry of the University of Michigan, are both graduates of Wisconsin. Dr. Hitchcock's article on early reminiscences of the University will appear in a subsequent issue of the Alumni Magazine.

'81 Emma GATTIKER of Baraboo was a visitor at the alumni office last month.

'89 Wardon A. CURTIS and Howard R. Bangs have established a new daily paper, *The Merrimack Valley Sun*, at Manchester, New Hampshire.

'90 Judge Andrew A. BRUCE is a director and a member of the survey committee of the Illinois Association for the Promotion of Justice. He has not only contributed a chapter on "Paroles and Pardons" to that Association's important Illinois Crime Survey and an introduction to the Survey of Organized Crime, but he personally directed the last undertaking. He has also written a summary of the whole survey which appeared in the February issue of the *Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology*. Upon the completion of this undertaking, Judge Bruce assumed the chairmanship of a new and further study of organized crime, and he is now a member of a similar committee which has embarked upon a study of the police administration of the city of Chicago.

'96 Edward L. KELLY of Manitowoc, has been appointed a member of the state tax commission.

'99 H. Grace ANDREWS is spending the winter in the south. She is now located at Athens, Georgia, where she is doing post-graduate work in

Georgia university. — Frederick E. SCHMITT was one of the Wisconsin men who were on the program arranged for the meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers held in New York in February. Mr. Schmitt is editor of the *Engineering News Record*.

'00 Fanny WARNER is assisting in the Dwight Foster Public Library at Fort Atkinson, Wis.

'02 Jane SHERRILL has left the Y. W. C. A., at Madison, to become traveling secretary in the finance division of the national staff of the Y. W. C. A. She will maintain headquarters in New York City and travel through Ohio, Pennsylvania, and western New York state.

'03 Herbert L. WHITEMORE was recently awarded the James Turner Moorehead medal for outstanding research work in oxyacetylene welding. Mr. Whitemore is now chief of the engineering mechanics division of the United States Bureau of Standards.—Ray H. HADFIELD is with the Continental Corporation of Chicago.

'04 Horatio WINSLOW and Leslie QUIRK are co-authors of a mystery story, "Into Thin Air." The book has been released by the Crime Club, Inc., of Doubleday, Doran and Co.

'06 Cudworth BEYE has assumed the position of manager of the industrial bureau of the Queensborough Chamber of Commerce of New York City.—John Earl BAKER recently returned from Shanghai, China, to his home in Milley Valley, Calif. During the last ten years he has been administrator of all the railroads in China.

'07 Dr. William F. NOTZ was given the honorary degree of doctor of laws at Georgetown university in February.—Charles E. INBUSCH is general manager of the Inbusch Storage Co., Milwaukee.—A. J. GOEDJEN is now manager of the Green Bay Division of the Wisconsin Public Service corporation.

'08 Lucian CARY's novel, "The Duke Steps Out," recently published in book form, has been scheduled for moving picture production.—Ellen SULLIVAN is a teacher of botany and zoology in the high school at La Grange, Ill.—Gordon Fox, an electrical engineer with Freyn Engineering company, is the author of "Electric Drive Practice," published by the McGraw-Hill Book company.—Frederick W. GREVE is a professor of

hydraulic engineering at Purdue University.—Edwin H. KIFER is with the S. A. Public Service Co., in San Antonio, Texas.

'09 M. C. RILEY has moved his law office from the Bank of Wisconsin building to the Levitan building, Madison.—Major Phillip B. FLEMING is a professor of mathematics and graduate manager of athletics at West Point.—Harold W. DREW has sold out his interest in Drew Motors, Inc., Baltimore and is now district manager of the Chrysler Corp., with headquarters at 900 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.

'10 Beulah SMITH is in charge of psychiatric social work at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Perry Point, Md.

'11 Kathryn FORDYCE Neef is teaching in the high school at Phillips, Wis.—"Deep Song," the latest book by Irving BROWN was published last month by Harper & Bros. Mr. Brown began to gather material for this book during his summer vacations while he was still an instructor at Wisconsin. At present, he is teaching French literature in the graduate school at Columbia.

'12 A. T. HOBERT, Aurora, Ill., has made sure that he will have a lodging place after Homecoming on November 2. He has sent in reservations for three rooms in the Union.—Lewis MAYERS has been appointed assistant professor of business law in the School of Business, College of the City of New York. Mr. Mayers is engaged in the practice of law at 51 Chambers St., New York City.—Professor Willard C. THOMPSON is head of the poultry husbandry department at Rutgers College, vice-president of the Poultry Science Association of America, and secretary of the International Association of Poultry Husbandry.

'13 Since 1926, Marguerite CONYNE has been in charge of the girls' orphanage and director of domestic science courses in the vocational schools of Near East Relief on the Island of Syra, Greece.—Ann KIECKHEFER has left Detroit and can now be reached at her home at 333 Summit Ave., Milwaukee.—E. P. LANGWORTHY is vice-president of Bearium Bearings, Inc., with offices at Boston Mass.—Charles S. DUKE is a structural engineer in Chicago.

'14 W. R. BOORMAN, director of program and research at the Chicago Boys Club, is the author of

"Developing Personality In Boys," recently published by the Macmillan company. The book is based on the experiences of the author during his fifteen years of work in churches, Y. M. C. A.'s, and with Boy Scouts.—Sam L. HOUGHTON is president and general manager of the United New Year Mining company which is working the eastern continuation of the Mammoth-Collins gold, lead molybdenum lodes at Mammoth, Ariz.—At the end of the present school year, H. W. NORDMEYER will leave his position as assistant professor in the German department at Washington university, St. Louis, to become an associate professor at New York university.—Ivan A. BICKELHAUPT is president of Bickelhaupt, Inc., in Richmond, Va. His residence address is Windsor Farms, Richmond.—Charles H. BUTZ is chief engineer for the Denver Fire Clay Co., at Denver.

'15 Lieutenant-Commander C. J. BROWN, Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy, Mrs. Brown, and their son are now living at 7201 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y. They have recently returned from a two years' tour of the Orient, and Dr. Brown is now stationed at the New York Naval Hospital.—Carrington H. STONE, formerly assistant chief engineer of the radio division, Stewart-Warner Speedometer corp., is now associated with Jenkins & Adair, 1500 N. Dearborn St., Chicago. Stone has been active in radio since 1909, and during the war was first lieutenant of the Signal Corps (Radio). He was a member of the Hoover Radio Conference and is chairman of the Socket Power Devices Committee of the Radio Manufacturers Association.—Since his arrival in New York on Thanksgiving Day, Nicke GRINDE, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer movietone director, has completed forty talking pictures.—Helen LAITEM returned in January from six months study in France. She is living at 2899 Hampton Road, Cleveland.—Frank BELLOWES, Ezra CRANE, '24, Howie LYMAN, '24, and Allen RENTON were seen to be in deep mourning after the final results of the Wisconsin-Minnesota game were published in the papers, for one and all they pulled for a victory to bring a championship to the best school of all after waiting for seventeen long, lean years. Bellows adds: "Although we are in Hawaii, 2,000 miles out in the Pacific Ocean, the grads all pull for the "hum" team to win—good luck this year."—Samuel H. SQUIER is an engineer for Squier Rix Co., Cedarburg, Wis.

'16 R. M. BECKWITH is now vice-president and general manager of the Minneapolis Paper Co. and as-

sociated companies. He is living at 4632 Browndale Ave., Minneapolis.—John T. WHEELER is the director of teacher training in the College of Agriculture at the University of Georgia, Athens.

'17 Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. VIGNERON and their family are living in their new home in Larchmont, N. Y., after spending more than two years in Havana, Cuba, where Mr. Vigneron established a branch office for the Otis Elevator Co.—Edward L. KENNEY is in business at 1127 Granite bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

'18 Wabun C. KRUEGER is the state extension specialist in rural electrification for New Jersey.—E. G. SIEVERS is valuation engineer for the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington D. C.—William Waller CARSON is head of the firm of Waller Carson and Co., investment counselors who have opened new offices in Milwaukee.—Joseph CARSON, '16, is in charge of the Madison offices of the company.—Herbert H. ROSS is vice-president and sales manager for the Mid States Gunned Paper company. He lives in Oak Park, Ill.

'19 The Rev. Ernest E. CLARKE broadcasts book reviews over Station WTAQ, Eau Claire, Wis.—Perle M. HOPSON, formerly literary assistant with Daniel Starch and staff, is now a student in the School of Journalism, Columbia University.—Elinor M. SCHROEDER is the director of health and physical education for girls in the West Technical High School, Cleveland.

'20 Dr. John A. ANDERSON is an assistant professor of bacteriology at Rutgers College, N. J., and is in charge of the bacteriology courses at the N. J. College for Women.—Katherine Cook DUTTON is a buyer of diamonds and solid gold jewelry for R. H. Jacy & Co., New York City.—Charles P. KIDDER has been made district manager of the Buffalo N. Y. branch of David Lupton's Sons Co., 329 Jackson Bldg., Buffalo. He has been with this firm since graduation.—E. Hazel MURPHY is teaching English in the East High school at Green Bay, Wis.—Donald V. SLAKER is with the Western Wheeled Scraper Co., and is living at 604 Garfield avenue, Aurora, Ill.—Walter FREUND is an accountant for Ernst & Ernst in Louisville, Ky.—Philip P. HOLZBERG is living at 252 Biddle St., Milwaukee.—B. L. CONLEY has resigned his position with the Emerson Electric Mfg. company of St. Louis. He is now connected with the Holtzer-Cabot Electric company of Boston.

'21 Aurelia BOLLIGER writes: "I returned to Miyagi College, Sendai, Japan, last summer, after a year's furlough in Madison. During the Christmas holidays, I got a special thrill out of running into Professor Ross and the Floating University in Tokyo. We were all at the same hotel. Can you imagine the pleasure of hearing American accent and intonation and slang rising to your window from an Oriental street? Or a woman's keenness in noting whether skirts are really any shorter?"—William H. PIERRE, former associate soils chemist at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, left his position there on April 1, to become associate professor of agronomy at the University of West Virginia, Morgantown.—Vincent O'SHEA, who has been president of O'Shea and Company, industrial and financial engineers in New York City, recently merged his company with J. A. Rietchie and Company, financial engineers in Wall Street. Mr. O'Shea has charge of industrial financing in the merged organization.—Burton W. MELCHER is with the Texas Oil company in Wichita, Kans.—Al ROOKS is employed in the engineering department of the Williamson Heater company of Cincinnati.

'22 "The Paris Press Goes American" is the title of an article by J. Stuart HAMILTON which appeared in the February issue of the *Quill*, the monthly publication of Sigma Delta Chi.—Gerald M. CONKLING resigned his position as state accountant of Kansas, a position which he has held for three years, and has returned to Chicago as a junior partner in the accounting firm of Frazer and Torbet.—R. W. GARSTANG is secretary-treasurer of Julius C. Walk & Son, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—David W. SLOTHOWER teaches in the Compton Union High school at Compton, Calif.—E. A. GUILLEMIN has recently been appointed assistant professor of electrical engineering at the Mass. Inst. of Technology, Cambridge.

'23 E. D. COLEMAN has resigned his position as research engineer with the Continental Can Co., Inc., of Chicago and has taken up a similar position with the Nubian Paint and Varnish Co., Chicago.—Betty CORDELL Schmidt writes: "My husband Raymond SCHMIDT, '21, and I have just returned from a motor trip through the south. We spent some time in Biloxi and New Orleans, visited Tulane and the beautiful new state university at Baton Rouge, La. We also enjoyed going over the battle fields at Vicksburg."—C. L. KUTIL is in charge of vocational agriculture at the Antioch

Township High School, Antioch, Ill. In addition he is president of the Chamber of Commerce, secretary-treasurer of the Antioch Poultry Association, and secretary of the Lake County Farmers' Institute.—Raymond J. KOLTES and Dorothy GREGORY Koltes, ex'27, sailed in February on the French Line for an extended tour through Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Koltes recently moved from Minneapolis to Rhinelander, Wis.—Since returning from Honolulu where she directed a nursery school, Elinor M. BROWN has been an assistant in the nursery school at Teachers College, Columbia. In February she went to Philadelphia to be the teacher in a new nursery school which was opened at Temple University on March 4.—Ralph SHAW is an engineer with the Interstate Public Service Company of Indianapolis.—Hugo L. RUSCH has left the A. C. Nielsen company and has joined Johns-Manville corporation in their headquarters division at 292 Madison avenue, New York City.—Peter CHELI is with the Utility Securities company of Chicago.—Lawrence WARNER is vice-president and general manager of the Warner Mfg. company, Beloit, Wis.

'24 Dr. Vanderveer VOORHEES is technical adviser to the patent division of the Standard Oil Company.—Leo F. BERG is an experimental and developing engineer for the Edison Electric Appliance Company, Chicago, the manufacturers of "Hotpoint" electrical appliances.—Metta MEGEATH Streit and her husband, Captain Paul H. Streit, will sail for the Philippines in May. Captain Streit has been ordered to take charge of the ear and nose department of one of the large army hospitals.—Leon M. KELHOFER is now associated with Henry L. Doherty & Co., 60 Wall Street, N. Y. He is field manager for western Michigan with headquarters in the Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Mich. He is living at 1201 Lake Drive, S. E.—G. V. VAUGHAN is still manager of the public information department of the Wisconsin Power & Light Company, Madison.—Dr. Milton TROUTMAN is practicing medicine in New York City with his brother.—Milton BREIVOGEL is working for the Board of Public Land Commission in Milwaukee.—Walter PLEWKE is a sales engineer for the Graver corporation, Chicago.—Alfred RAND is assistant superintendent for the Central Scientific company, Chicago.—Bennie G. LAVINE is an internal auditor at The Fair, Chicago.—Alvin PELTIN is an accountant for Kesselman-O'Driscoll company, Milwaukee.—Warren A. MASON is an engineer and draftsman for the National Enameling and Stamping Company, Milwaukee. — George H.

BEAN is employed in the department of public improvements of the city of Milwaukee. He and his wife (Mercedes ZANDER, '24), are living at 713 Newhall St., Milwaukee.—Simeon M. COE is with the Wisconsin Light, Heat and Power company, Madison. He is living at 503 East Gorham St.—August F. ROLLER is an electrical engineer for the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., Chicago.—George S. SALTER is a civil engineer for the Sanitary District of Chicago.

'25 Margaret PURCELL is working for her Master's degree at the University.—Oscar E. ANDERSON is an assistant chemist for the Marinette and Menominee Paper Company. He says he has two "apprentices," Oscar Elwyn, Jr., and Donald David. They are not old enough for research work yet, but he hopes to use them soon on laboratory routine.—Virginia E. BALLANTYNE is teaching French in the senior high school at Wauwatosa, Wis.—William A. RORISON is assistant sales promotion manager of Servel Sales, Inc., Evansville, Ind., manufacturers of Servel electric and Electrolux gas refrigerators. His address is 116 B Washington Ave., Evansville. — Edwin UEHLING is in charge of radio-frequency research in the laboratory of F. A. D. Andrea, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y. He was married in June, 1928, and is now living in Little Neck, L. I.—E. H. FUNK has resigned his position as assistant sales manager of the Stromberg Electric company of Chicago and will soon enter the training course at Kelly Field.—Hubert G. HOLMES is employed by the Consumers Power company of Jackson, Mich.—John B. LEONARD is the assistant chief engineer of the American Blower company of Detroit.—George ABENDROTH is estimating for the Dravo Contracting company at their plant in Neville Island, Pa.—Harold W. JENSEN was recently promoted to the position of assistant general bridge inspector with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. He is living in Park Ridge, Ill.—M. W. RICHTMAN is employed by the Bayley Blower company of Milwaukee.

'26 Alberta JOHNSON has returned to teaching after having been engaged in costume work for historical pageants and productions for a year. She was employed by the costume department of the Chicago civic opera company during the last season. At present she is teaching in the junior high school at Cudahy, Wis.—Judson SMITH is now working for the Marathon Paper Mills Co., Wausau, as a chemical engineer. He says: "We are now developing commercially a process for the recovery of waste sulphite liquor which

may prove very interesting."—George H. Ross and Elizabeth ADAMS Ross are living in Jefferson City, Mo., where Mr. Ross is assistant superintendent on the construction of a fifty mile steel tower transmission line for the Missouri Power and Light Company.—Ludelle HINAMAN has just returned from an extensive trip in the West. She visited places of interest along the northern route to California and stopped on the way east at the Grand Canyon and New Orleans. She expects to resume school teaching in Bethesda, Md., this spring.—Harold A. BEEMAN broadcast a speech on "Los Angeles" over KMTR for the Los Angeles Realty Board last month.—Charles DUFFY is teaching English in the University of Detroit.—Lila MILLER is doing bio-chemical research work for the Battle Creek Sanitarium.—Arthur G. DAHL has received an appointment to attend the Officers School at Fort Benning, Ga.—E. R. SUMMERS is testing electric refrigerators in the test course of the General Electric company. He is living at 12 Western Parkway, Schenectady, N. Y.—James VERNER is engaged in active sales work in the Albany, N. Y., office of the Aluminum company of America.—Harold KEMNITZ is chief engineer for the Ruberoid company. He is living at 207 Richard St., Joliet, Ill.—Donald PRIDEAUX is an illuminating engineer for the Edison Lamp Works at Harrison, N. J.

'27 Matthew WALLRICH has opened a law office in Shawano, Wis.—Willis J. ERLANDSON is associate editor of the Elmhurst Press, Elmhurst, Ill.—Margaret HOFF teaches in the vocational school at West Allis, Wis.—Leslie H. ANDREWS is teaching chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh. He is living at 929 Clarissa St.—E. Romaine ROWE is studying under a fellowship in sociology and journalism at Bryn Mawr college.—Lorraine FRITZ is an assistant in physical therapy at the Wisconsin General Hospital. She is living at 435 N. Randall Ave., Madison.—Robert H. PARKER is superintendent of schools at Phillips, Wis.—Lucy D. JONES and Mary BELSKY are teaching in the high school at Phillips.—Earle N. LEWIS is in the employ of Charles Pfizer and Company, a large wholesale chemical concern in Chicago.—Hazel SINAICO teaches art at the Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Fred J. EMIG is in the varnish sales service department at the Philadelphia plant of the E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & company.—Ethel L. MILLER is a teacher at Hosmer Hall, a private school for girls in St. Louis.—Ernestine LONG and Margaret BOGGS are teaching in St. Louis and have been playing hockey on

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Haresfoot Presents "Hi-Jack"



James Curtis As "Gladys"

CHICAGO'S gangland with its sinister figures and decoys are stalking the stage in the Haresfoot Club's thirty-first annual production, "Hi-Jack", by Robert J. DeHaven, '29, and Jack Mason, '29, authors of the book and music, respectively.

Bootlegger and gangster, reporter and detective, prominent though they be, do not entirely dominate the scene for Haresfoot's reputedly pretty prima donnas and chorines are again present in added numbers. William H. Purnell, '22, director, maintains that the slogan, "All our girls are men, yet every one's a lady" is more applicable to "Hi-Jack" than to any other show he has produced. And when one sees Jim Curtis, '30, Vernon Hamel, '29, the show girls, and the diminutive pony ballet, he is apt to agree.

Opening in a cafe of the approved type where liquor flows freely and gunmen hang out, we find Rollo Quail, capitalist and art fancier, and his family there on a slumming trip. Quail drinks a little too much and begins to talk of a priceless painting which he is about to unveil at his Lake Forest home. He is so pleased with the cafe crowd that he invites them all out to the event, including entertainers and several gangsters. Led by Maisie, the hostess, they appear with a retinue that includes the three gangsters,

Fielding Rockne, Alonzo Yost, and Knute Stagg.

Here we encounter Gus, the comedy waiter, and Dreamy, the cafe singer, as well as the hero, Jim Carson, a reporter. Derby Dobbs, a smooth crook, vies with Mike Dugan, a detective. In charge of the crowd is Red Powell, the cafe owner, with Miss Lydia Quail, maiden sister of Rollo, watching out for the good interests of her attractive niece, Gladys.

After a round of entertainment the unveiling is ready to take place when it is found that the painting has disappeared. And then things begin to happen. It is during this time that Jim Carson "scoops the world" on the story. The romantic end of the tale is cared for by Gladys Quail and him.

The varied action of the tale carries one from cafe to drawing room to luxurious mansion. Scenery designed by Molnar Gyula, '29, premier artist of the University of Wisconsin, whose work has been acclaimed by art critics and experts, will grace the sets. The materials used were obtained by the famed Chicago theatrical house of Lester, which sent agents to Europe last summer to seek new material.

"The Curtain of 1000 Gems" which graces the second act, is considered nothing short of a revelation by Haresfoot audiences, it being probably the most elaborate single prop or decoration ever employed by the club. It is made of a specially hand-pieced material imported from Germany. Silver in appearance in the ordinary light of day, it takes on the appearance of every color possible as the many-hued footlights and spotlights play on it from all sides.

"Hi-Jack's" chorus today appears far more different from the sweating, shirtless group of boys who spent the whole month of March and the balmy days of early April in a dingy loft practicing every afternoon and some evenings. Smoke-filled, the rehearsal hall presented an odd picture when Archie Scott, dance director, used to shout to the almost unkempt from perspiration, group of boys, "You girls or you chorines, come here." And paradoxically, similar was the appearance of the Russian male chorus as it executed its Sabre Dance, using old broomsticks, pieces of wood, iron poker, and divers other items in lieu of the sabres. Today all the groups are tributes to their director in the grace and dexterity of movement that they exhibit.

Twenty musicians, playing both brass and string instruments, comprise the "Hi-Jack" orchestra, which is under the direction of Jack Mason, '29. Mason has also written the musical score, and

Badgers Share in Guggenheim Fund Division

FOUR residents of Wisconsin, all members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin are numbered in the 88 scholars, painters, sculptors, composers of music, authors, and authorities in the arts of the theater who will share in grants totalling \$180,000 just announced by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation.

The Wisconsin participants in the fund, together with the object for which they received the grants, are:

John H. Van Vleet, professor of theoretical physics: Research in Quantum mechanics, abroad.

Raphael Levy, assistant professor of romance languages: To copy and publish with an adequate commentary all material of value for old French lexicography contained on seven unpublished French manuscripts, written in Hebrew characters, available in the libraries of Paris, Basle, Berne, Leipsig and Parma.

Warren K. Stratman-Thomas, research pharmacologist: Renewal of fellowship to continue treatment of sleeping sickness in Africa.

Carl Stephenson, professor of history, who was granted fellowship to assist him in the preparation of a volume of studies on municipal history abroad, plans to go abroad early in 1930.

Three other fellows of the foundation who are now aboard are: Raymond Turner, sculptor, of Milwaukee; Dr. Helen Constance White, assistant professor of English, at the University who is studying the mystical elements of the 17th century religious poetry; and Dr. Antonio G. Solalinde, professor of Spanish, who is making a study of the General Estoria (Universal History) written by order of King Alphonso X.

the lyrics in collaboration with Purnell and the author, DeHaven. He is this year's president of the Haresfoot club.

The two feminine leads are played by Jim Curtis, '30, who starred in "Feature That" in 1928, and Vernon Hamel, '29, who had a part in "Meet the Prince", two years ago. The other feminine part outside of the chorus is interpreted by Donald Varian, '31. Important male roles are enacted by Ralph Smith, '29, Roy Goodlad, grad, and Franklin Prinz, '30. Others in the speaking and singing cast are Francis O'Connor, '29, David Sachs, Lt, Edward Roemer, '31, Marcus Ford, Jr., '30, Lester Schuck, '29, Robert DeHaven, '29, and David Willock, '31.

Alumni News

Notices of engagements, marriages, births, and deaths should be brief, definite, and accurate. Correct spelling of proper names should receive careful attention.

ENGAGEMENTS

- 1917 Noma Calhoun, Wichita, Kans., to Samuel Post.
- 1922 Katherine Markham, Milwaukee, to Chandler Osborn, Oshkosh. The marriage will take place in August.
- 1923 Florence Fisher to Kenneth A. Cullen. The wedding will take place in June.
- 1923 Sue Marsh to Lawrence E. Emmons. The marriage is planned for June. Mr. Emmons is associated with Shields & Company, of Chicago.
- 1924 Eulalia Smith, Madison, to William A. Walker, Madison. Miss Smith is private secretary to Dean H. L. Russell. Mr. Walker is treasurer of the Capital City Culvert Co., Madison.
- 1924 Marian SeCheverell, Madison, to Rene J. Hemingway, Chicago. Miss SeCheverell is a member of staff of Bureau of Educational Research at Ohio State university. Mr. Hemingway is connected with the Continental National bank of Chicago.
- 1925 Louis V. Heller, Milwaukee, to Bessie Marcus, Milwaukee.
- 1925 Gertrude I. Kittleson, Madison, to Walter E. Nyhus, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
- 1926 Elizabeth Pier, Philadelphia, to C. D. MacDougall, Bethlehem, Pa. Mr. MacDougall is a professor of Journalism at Lehigh university.
- 1926 Julia Peet, Hinsdale, Ill., to Hiram F. Russell. The wedding will be held in June.
- 1927 Marjorie Kingston, Joliet, Ill., to Arthur C. Leonard, Elwood, Ill. Mr. Leonard is connected with the J. C. Penny Co. of Gary, Ind.
- 1927 Dorothy Warner, Madison, to T. Faxon Hall, Milwaukee. Mr. Hall is engaged in the advertising business.
- 1927 Florence Rosenfield, Jonesboro, Ark., to Al Rubin, Springfield, Mass. Miss Rosenfield studied abroad last summer and is now teaching English in Jonesboro.
- 1927 Claire Reinsch, Paris, to M. Raymond Paul Ceadura, Sierre, Switzerland and Brussels, Belgium. The wedding is planned for late spring.
- 1927 Mildred Engler, Madison, to Herman Wirka. Mr. Wirka is a student in the medical school.
- ex '27 Florence Brooks, Eau Claire, Wis., to Marzo V. Usher.
- 1927 Harriet Edgell, Gardner, Mass., to Jackson M. Bruce, Milwaukee.
- 1928 Adella Drescher, Madison, to Martin W. Rusch, Chilton. Mr. Rusch is employed by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, Des Moines, Iowa.
- 1929 Rachel Kyle, Tomah, to Grant Curless, Walworth. The wedding will take place in the spring.

MARRIAGES

- ex '07 Mary S. Kernochan, New York, to Courtland Smith, February 8, at New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are residing in New York City.
- 1908 Linda Lange, Oshkosh, to Arthur H. Gruenwald, February 12, at Oshkosh. At home in Oshkosh.
- 1911 May Metcalfe, Milwaukee, to H. Phillip Besse, Pasadena, Calif., February 20, at Santa Ana, Calif. At home at 1786 Orangewood Place, Pasadena.
- 1917 Susan Stewart, Louisville, to Joseph T. Mengel, January. Mr. Mengel is vice-president of the Foreign and Domestic Veneer Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
- 1919 Helen K. Jackson, Sistersville, West Va., to Clyde Carnahan, Jamestown, N. Y., on February 20. At home after April 15, at 1142 Prendergast Ave., Jamestown, N. Y.
- 1921 Frances E. Smith, Madison, to Mason L. Merrill, New York, February 15, at New York. Mr. and Mrs.

- Merrill are making their home in New York City.
- ex '21 Edna Beglinger, Madison, to James Donahue, Madison, February 1, at Chicago.
- 1922 Esther Brunzell, Evansville, Wis., to Merrill F. Brobst, Milwaukee, February 9, at Evansville. At home at 1604 Oakland Ave., Milwaukee.
- 1922 Lillian Rhodes, Madison, to Julian Malmin, Chicago, March 2, at Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Malmin are living at 2814 Arthur Ave., Chicago, where the former is engaged in the real estate business.
- ex '23 Helen Mayer, Chicago, to L. L. Medgyes, February 9, at Chicago. Mr. Medgyes is royal Hungarian consul at Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Medgyes have sailed for Europe.
- 1923 Winona Cherry, Salt Lake City, Utah, to Charles A. Inman, Salt Lake City, on March 2.
- 1924 Louise Beebe, Sparta, to Edmund A. Searing, Milwaukee, February 23, at Sparta. Mr. and Mrs. Searing will make their home in Evanston, Ill.
- 1925 Ilse Berger to Mark Fields, February 2, at Cleveland. They reside at 211 N. Fourth St., Olene, N. Y.
- 1925 Elsie Evans, Superior, Wis., to Kurt Siemens, Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Siemens are residing at 1501 Oakland Ave., Milwaukee.
- ex '26 Lila Taber, Prophetstown, Ill., to Forrest Pritchard on February 6, at Chicago.

IT'S DUES TIME

Membership in the Wisconsin Alumni Association is four dollars a year. The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine goes to all members.

You have received your bill. Please make out your check and return to the Wisconsin Alumni Association, 770 Langdon St., Madison, Wisconsin.

- 1926 Jennelyn Fadness, Madison, to Ralph D. Timmons, February 23, at Madison.
- 1926 Renata Gamm, La Crosse, Wis., to John A. Miklas, San Francisco, February 19, at La Crosse. Mr. and Mrs. Miklas are at home in Chemekeeta Park, Alma, Calif.
- 1927 Dorothea Gillin, Madison, to Enoch E. Judkins, March 2, at Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Judkins will make their home in Madison.
- 1927 Ethel Nelson, Manitowoc, to Carl Jacobs, Manitowoc, March 2, in Chicago.
- 1928 Sophie Feinn to Dr. Alfred H. Goodstitt, Milwaukee, on December 30.
- 1928 Mary K. Martin, Bay City, Mich., to John A. Stewart, October 11, at Bay City. Mr. Stewart is a graduate of the University of Michigan. He and Mrs. Stewart are living at 419 Carroll St., Saginaw, Mich.
- 1928 Lillian Sette, Milwaukee, to Francis Bachuber, Mayville, in Milwaukee, on January 28.
- ex '29 Frances B. Pendleton, Lexington, Ky., to William G. Campbell, Edrom House, Perth, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are making their home in Oxford, England.
- ex '30 Emmadora Carter, Madison, to ex '31 John A. Riviers, Fond du Lac, February 20, at Sheboygan.
- ex '30 Frances Suddard, Two Rivers, Wis., to Thomas L. Bailey, Madison.
- 1929 Elsie Feinberg, La Crosse, to Otto S. Blum, Monticello, February 9, at Freeport, Ill. Mr. Blum is enrolled

in the Medical School of the University.

- 1930 Helen Strong, Eagle River, to Ronald Adams, February 6, at Antigo.

Faculty Louise Dwyer, Madison, to Professor Paul Fulcher, February 9, at Madison. Professor and Mrs. Fulcher have sailed for an extensive European tour. They will return in September and make their home in Madison.

BIRTHS

- 1907 To Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rogers Jr., (Agnes Challoner), a son, August James Rogers III, on February 20.
- 1915 To Mr. and Mrs. Harold Thayer (Emma Dobeas), a son, John Robert, on January 12.
- 1915 To Mr. and Mrs. Bjarne Knudsen, a son, Bjarne, Jr., January 15, at Iron River, Mich.
- 1916 To Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Wheeler, a son, Furness, December 21, at Nyack, N. Y.
- 1917 To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis D. Suhr (Mildred Kerber), a son, James Kerber, on February 1.
- 1918 To Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Sievers, a daughter, Barbara Jean, on January 16.
- 1918 To Mr. and Mrs. Severt M. Jensen, a son, Donald Frederick, July 31, 1928, at Beloit, Wis.
- 1921 To Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hagen, a son, Richard John, October 11, at Stoughton, Wis.
- 1921 To Dr. and Mrs. Frank Weston (Ruth Johnson), a daughter, February 13, at Madison.
- 1921 To Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown (Eleanora Hermsmeier), a daughter, Caryl Mary, December 8.
- 1922 To Dr. and Mrs. S. F. Mar, a son, March 6, at Tampico, Mexico.
- 1922 To Mr. and Mrs. Everett F. Patten (Fern Foxon), a daughter, Janet Ingram, January 28.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. Olaf L. Stokstad (Edythe Gardiner), a daughter, Marilyn Jane, on February 16.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. Harold Nieubauer, a son, John Roy, at Milwaukee.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Balch (Florence Smiley), a daughter, Mary Jean, July 27, 1928, at Oak Park, Ill.
- 1924 To Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Tucker (Helen Haswell), a second son, Robert James, December 18, at Wilmette, Ill.
- 1924 To Mr. and Mrs. Norman Warsinske (Gladys E. Thompson), a son, Norman Junior, March 4, at Wichita, Kans.
- 1925 To Dr. and Mrs. M. G. Millar (Janet Marshall), a son, Malcolm Gray, Jr., August 19, 1928, at Boston.
- 1926 To Mr. and Mrs. Adolph J. Ackerman, a son, Robert Adolph, December 11 at Dormont, Pa.
- 1927 To Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Carmichael (Eleanor Alverson), a son, Donald Alverson, February 8.

DEATHS

ROBERT POWELL, '23, was killed in an automobile accident near Columbia, S. C., early in March. He was 29 years old. With Mr. Powell in the automobile at the time of the crash was a young woman who escaped unhurt. The body was brought to Jefferson for burial. He was a civil engineer with a South Carolina company. His father, Dr. F. J. Powell, and a brother, John, survive.

WILLIAM R. MOTT, '03, died at his home at Decorah, Ia., Jan. 3, of pneumonia. He was graduated from the electrochemical engineering course in 1903. He received his master's degree in chemical engineering in 1907.

Mr. Mott studied at Cornell in 1904 and 1905. He was employed as a research chemist for the Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, during 1905 and 1906. He returned to the University during 1907 and 1908 as instructor

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News of the Classes—'27

(Continued from page 239)

the St. Louis hockey team. Miss Long teaches chemistry at Normandy High and Miss Boggs physical education at Kirkwood High school. — Josephine WINTER took her master's degree last year at Minnesota and this year is teaching in the wide open spaces of California. Her address is "Amistad," Vorden, Calif.—Since graduation, Constance HAMPL has taught French at St. Margaret's School, Boise, Idaho. She and Iva SILVA have spent much time together. Next year Miss Hampl is planning on teaching at All Saints School, Sioux Falls, S. D.—Esther VOLCKMANN is a bacteriologist in the department of preventive medicine of the A. O. Smith Corp., Milwaukee.—Else MAY is a teacher of English in the high school at Manitowoc, Wis.

'28 George BARTON is employed by the Sparton Aircraft corporation of Tulsa, Okla. His work is in the testing of resistance of material used in the manufacture of the company's product.—Irving B. LUECK is an electrical engineer with the Illinois Bell Telephone company, Chicago.—Paul E. PURCELL is a geologist with the Roxana Petroleum corporation, with headquarters in Dallas, Texas. He has seen some of the "gang," but he would like to hear from others in the locality.—Art SCHAARS is with the Marinette and Menominee Light and Traction company in the capacity of an accountant. His address is 307 Ogden Ave., Menominee.—Kenneth McDUGAL is with the General Electric company at Fort Wayne, Ind.—Burton A. FAIRWEATHER, Merlin L. MARTIN, and H. I. ROMNES are working in the Bell Telephone Laboratories.—George H. SCHEER is an engineer in the radio engineering department of Westinghouse Company. He is rooming with John GALBRAITH at 815 Franklin Ave., Wilkesburg, Pa. Galbraith is employed by the same concern.—David R. LIGH has a position with the Edison Storage Battery company of Orand, N. J.—Davis THOMPSON is employed by the International Harvester company, Chicago. — Dimitry TIEDEMANN is an instructor in the physics department at Purdue university. He is living at 820 West Main St., LaFayette, Ind.—Marjory LIND is teaching history in the high school at Wauwatosa, Wis.

'29 Albert PAUSTIAN has a position in the Cincinnati plant of Proctor & Gamble.—Homer KIEWEG and Deith DEMMON are chemical engineers with the Thermatomic Carbon company, Monroe, La.—Irene ZEALLY was graduated from the University in

February and has returned to her work as police woman in Madison. She was granted leave by the police and fire commission some time ago in order that she might finish her work at the University. —Lowell T. THRONSON has been made a member of the law firm of Stevens, Sletteland and Sutherland, Madison. He will have charge of a new East Side branch of the firm.

Alumni News—Deaths

(Continued from page 241)

in chemistry. He then took employment with the National Carbon Co. in the research department in 1909 and remained with this company until 1923.

Mr. Mott published many papers in the transactions of engineering societies. Several were on the production of white light from arc lamps and the characteristics of arc lamps generally.

The deceased was married in 1913 and is survived by his widow and one daughter.

WILLIAM CAREY JONES, a preparatory student at the University in 1859, died at his home at Spokane, Wash., last June.

Mr. Jones had a long record as public servant for the people of the State of Washington. For the first two years of its statehood he served as attorney general, and was later elector and served in Congress as Representative from the state. While a member of congress he made a now famous address against appropriations for dreadnaught construction. He is survived by his widow.

LUCILLE BERG, '18, died at Albuquerque, N. M., early in February. Miss Berg was born in Ruthven, Ia., in 1899. After receiving her degree from the University she took up musical studies and received a bachelor of music degree from Northwestern university. For two years she taught music at Monroe, Wis. The body was returned to Ruthven for burial.

WILLIAM H. ANDREWS, ex '13, died early in February at Denver, Colo., where he had made his home for several years. For several years he taught school at Manitowoc, Wis., and later removed to Denver to continue with his profession. He was 71 years old. He is survived by his widow, five children, one sister, and one brother.

LEON GROSS, ex '08, died Feb. 5 at a Milwaukee hospital at the age of 43 years. He had a city wide name as friend of the crippled children of the Milwaukee Lapham Park Open Air school because of his five year practice of driving them to school and back home each day. His parents and a brother survive.

MOSES EDWIN CLAPP, '73, from 1901 to 1917 United States Senator from Minnesota, died at his Washington, D. C., home, March 6. Mr. Clapp was 78 years old.

He served as attorney general of Minnesota from 1887 to 1893. He attained prominence in the Senate and took a large part in the investigation into campaign expenses in 1912 and introduced the bill to prohibit sending campaign funds from one state to another. He was active in the investigation of lobbying in those days and was interested in legislation designed to prevent monopolies.

HERMAN H. TAYLOR, '00, justice of the Idaho supreme court, died at Boise late in February. He was the youngest senator Idaho ever had when he was elected to that body at the age of 27. Later he was elected Lieutenant Governor of this state. In 1924, he was appointed a justice of the supreme court. Two years later he was popularly elected to that office, which he held at the time of his death. He is survived by his widow and two children.

RAYMOND SCHIDLO, '22, died at his home at Westfield, Wis., early in February. For the past three years, Mr. Schidlo had been a teacher at Delevan. He was 29.

VICTOR HANSON, a senior student at the University, died early in March after being ill for a week with pneumonia. He was a member of Phi Kappa Tau fraternity. He is survived by his parents, five sisters, and five brothers. Funeral services and interment were at Woodville, Wis., his former home.

FRANK M. CROWLEY, ex '96, died at a Madison hospital, Feb. 18, following an oper-

ation. He was born at De Forest April 2, 1874. After leaving the University following the death of his mother, Mr. Crowley entered the lumber business. He was treasurer and general manager of the Yawkey-Crowley Lumber Co., Madison, at the time of his death. Surviving him are his widow, one son, and one daughter.

MRS. SEYMOUR STEARNS COOK, ex '91, died at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 20, following an operation. She was the daughter of Prof. J. W. Stearns, for many years head of the University department of education. She was married to Seymour Stearns, White-water, member of the class of 1888. The deceased is survived by her husband, and three children, George, Stearns, and Rachel. Burial was at San Diego.

Mrs. J. W. HICKS, '79, died Dec. 28, 1928. She is survived by two daughters.

Theodore Frost, '29, varsity cheerleader has secured a three year appointment to a preparatory school in Constantinople, Turkey. He will teach English, but will also include in his work the teaching of literature, dramatics, coaching of athletics, gymnasium work, manual training, mathematics and biology. He will begin his duties next September.

Clarence Cook Little, president of the University of Michigan, whose resignation takes effect in June, spoke at the University March 12, on "The Genetics of Cancer." It is understood that he will devote his full time to research in this disease after his retirement from the presidency. While in Madison he was entertained by President Glenn Frank.

Warren Drouet, a junior from Arlington, Mass., will captain the Wisconsin varsity crew when Coach "Mike" Murphy's eight-oared shell rows on the Hudson in June. Drouet was in the Badger freshman shell at Poughkeepsie two years ago, and rowed number 5 in the varsity boat last spring.

With a gag on the press and a plug in the keyhole to prevent eavesdropping, 200 representative students, faculty men, and townspeople met at the Memorial Union, March 23, for the fifth annual Sigma Delta Chi Gridiron Banquet. This banquet was inaugurated by the journalism fraternity as a safety valve for faculty-student relations. Pet peeves are aired freely and no tales are carried out of the banquet room. Prof. "Louie" Kahlenberg won the Red Derby given to the speaker who contributes the most to the affair. Joe Steinauer acted as "Roastmaster."

Number "13" may be a jinx for most folks but that number of Wisconsin co-eds have made up a party which will tour Europe next summer. They will be chaperoned by members of the Dean of Women's office.

Badger Teams Among Leaders*(Continued from page 229)*

tlers went into an early lead with points in the light classes.

A full team represented Wisconsin at the individual title bouts of the Western conference held at LaFayette, Indiana. Four of the eight entrants went into the semi-finals, and two into the championship bouts. Hammer, a 155-pound sophomore, won his class, while Heywood, wrestling at 175, finished in second place. Swenson took a third in the heavyweight division, and Mathias was fourth in the 165-pound class.

Swimming

A bit of strategy on the part of the inimitable Joe Steinauer, coach of the swimmers, resulted in a third place for Wisconsin in the tank finals, after his natators had experienced a rather lean year in dual meet competition. Steinauer saw little hope for his sprinters or back strokers to place in the individual events. These men were withheld and sent into the relays fresh. The Badgers scored their points in the two relays, and Meyer took second in the breast stroke.

Baseball Starts

With spring breezes chasing the last traces of snow and mud from Camp

Randall, the activities of the Badger baseball squad must come into the spotlight once more. After six weeks in the stuffy annex, Coach Guy Lowman was able to take his charges out of doors on Mar. 26, the earliest date in Lowman's career at the university.

The spring training trip is scheduled to start April 9. On the following two days, April 10 and 11, the Badgers meet Butler at Indianapolis. Then follows a two-day stand at Nashville, Tenn., with Vanderbilt furnishing the opposition.

The remainder of the itinerary includes Washington at St. Louis, April 15; Missouri at Columbia, April 16-17; St. Mary's at St. Mary's, Kan., April 18; and the Kansas Aggies, at Manhattan, Kan., April 19-20.

The Badgers open the home season April 23, with Bradley Tech at Peoria, Illinois.

Capt. Arthur "Dynie" Mansfield, one of the most terrific hitters in the Big Ten last year, when he averaged .440 again gives promise of being a star hit producer. He is firmly entrenched at first base. Harry Ellerman, a veteran of two years ago, seems to have the call at second. Competition for the infield jobs, other than Mansfield's, however, is keen, and Lowman is waiting as long as possible before making final selections.

"Bo" Cuisinier is the only veteran outfielder, since "Moe" Winer, the Chicago boy, got into scholastic troubles. Three good pitchers have appeared in the early drills. They are Morry Farber, former freshman star; Ted Thelander, of last year's nine, and Ernie Lusby, the football backfield ace. All of them are right handers with a good assortment of stuff.

The top ranking catchers are Johnny Doyle, a veteran, and George Evans, an Oklahoma boy who was ineligible last season.

Crew on the Water

Mike Murphy, new crew coach, watched Lake Mendota with an eagle eye until the ice finally broke up, giving him promise that he could soon get the oarsmen out on the water. Murphy has been busy at the rowing machines, demonstrating the Leader stroke to a small army of candidates.

Levis Coaches Golf

The practice season for the golf and tennis teams began with the departure of the snow, but it is too early to make predictions on the showing of the Badgers in these sports this spring. George Levis, who has assumed the duties of golf coach, had two score candidates present at his first squad meeting.

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With the Wisconsin Clubs

"Sit together, listen together, sing together, eat together, and you'll work together."

Cleveland Alumnae Meet

THE Wisconsin Alumnae Association of Cleveland met at the Hotel Winton, Feb. 25th, for a dinner party and program of entertainment.

Prof. M. V. O'Shea, who was attending the convention of the National Education Association, addressed the group of Badgers on "Growing Into Life; the Problems of Childhood and Youth." He spoke of the changing customs and the problems which youth has in adapting itself to these changes. News and comment from the campus at Madison concluded his talk.

Our Cleveland organization, which was formed in November, has approximately fifty members. We are planning a tea, also a bridge party, in the near future. Those interested in attending these functions are asked to get in touch with Mrs. M. S. Douglas, 1715 E. 115th St. (Garfield 4473W), or the secretary of the Association at 3117 Franklin (Cherry 6450).—MILDRED E. HANSEN, Secretary.

La Crosse Elects Officers

J. E. HIGBEE was elected president of the La Crosse Wisconsin Club at its annual banquet at the Stoddard Hotel, Feb. 2. Agnes Hayes was elected vice-president; George Reudiger was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Gunar Gunderson and Miss Kathryn Martindale were elected directors. About 200 alumni attended.

The feature address of the evening was an explanation of The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation which was given by George I. Haight, president of the Foundation, a prominent Chicago attorney, past president of The Wisconsin Alumni Association.

Manitowoc Dinner

CARL RUSSELL FISH, Hill favorite among both students and alumni, was guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Manitowoc County University of Wisconsin Alumni Association, held at the Elk's Club, March 14.

Detroit's Education Day

EDUCATION DAY is the slogan for the next meeting of the University of Wisconsin Women's Club of Detroit which will be April 20th. The committee in charge of arrangements is Miss Ellen Egan, Miss Eleanor Bogan, and Miss Mary Cryan. Annual election of officers will be held at the following meeting of the club, May 18.

The Big Ten Club

NORTHWESTERN university alumni members of The Big Ten University Club which meets once a month for luncheon at the Stewart Hotel, San Francisco, were hosts to the club at its meeting April 11th. The next meeting will be at 12:15, May 9, with Purdue members as hosts. Charles S. Knight, Wisconsin, is president of the club.

Seattle's Fifth Meeting

THE Wisconsin Club of Seattle presented its fifth program of the year, March 9, and everyone left in a happy frame of mind and very much pleased with the interesting program given us by the Songsters of the Seattle Business and Professional Women's Club, consisting of several numbers by the chorus, several solos and several dramatic readings. We hope and expect to have Dean W. L. Uhl with us again before the close of the present season.—CHARLES M. BEXTER, President.

Chicago Benefit Bridge

WISCONSIN Alumnae and their invited friends met at the Palmer House, March 23rd, for the Benefit Bridge Party which was presented by The Wisconsin Alumnae Club of Chicago. One-half of all the receipts will be given as a scholarship to send an industrial girl from Chicago to the Summer School for Industrial Girls at Madison this summer.

The committee in charge of the party was Catharine Culver Mulberry, Fern Johnson, and Margaret Birk Rye.

A feature of the party was the costume revue which Lester, Limited, famous costumers, well known to Badgers for their long record in costuming the Haresfoot productions, presented as the unusual finale for the usual afternoon of cards and coffee.

To Elect New Officers

LUNCHEON, election of officers, and resumé of the past year's work make up the schedule for the next meeting of The Minneapolis Club of University of Wisconsin Alumnae which will be held at the College Club, 310 Groveland Ave., May 11. Luncheon will be served at 12:30 o'clock at 85 cents a plate. The arrangements are being made by the program committee, consisting of Mrs. H. O. Frobach, chairman, Mrs. C. M. Jansky, and Mrs. Garvin Williams.

Celebrate Founders' Day

WISCONSIN alumni and alumnae of Minneapolis had a "get together" in celebration of Founders' Day, Feb. 15th. The occasion was a dinner dance at which the speakers talked about modern Wisconsin instead of the past glories of the Alma Mater, as was the usual custom.

Huge bunches of vari-colored balloons, tied with red streamers, were used for decorations and proved very effective.

Mr. A. A. Schaal, president of the men's group, acted as toastmaster. D. M. Fredrickson, '85, told of the days in Madison when he fished and caught fish. Judge Oscar Hallam and Mrs. David F. Simpson responded for the older alumni, and Mrs. H. A. Bullis, Otto F. Bradley, and A. E. Mac Quarrie for the younger members.

The committees worked hard to put this 1929 party across and it is hoped that 1930 will see a bigger and better Wisconsin party.—MRS. A. E. SCHROEDER.

Marshfield, Wis., Club

MR. and Mrs. Hamilton R. Roddis were hosts to the Marshfield, Wis., University of Wisconsin Club at its first meeting of the year, Jan. 17th. "Modern Tendencies in Education" was the title of an address presented by R. F. Lewis, superintendent of the local schools. Miss Ruth Gerard, music supervisor in the schools, gave a program of songs.

M. R. Laird, president, appointed a program committee including Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Laird, and the Rev. Marshall R. Olsen, and a house committee including Mrs. Roddis and Mrs. R. E. Andrews.

Other officers of the club are Miss Marjorie Hugunin, vice president; Miss Selma Bartmann, secretary; and Luther W. Deniston, treasurer.

Meet in Sunshine Land

A FOUNDER'S DAY banquet was held at the University Club of Los Angeles, March 8, by members of The Wisconsin Alumnae Association of Southern California and The University of Wisconsin Alumni Association of Los Angeles. Prof.-Emeritus and Mrs. Stephen W. Gilman, wintering in the Southwest, were guests of honor. The meeting was well attended.

Alumni Business and Professional Directory

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HAMLET J. BARRY, '03, '05 LAWYER

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MONTE APPEL

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Munsey Building WASHINGTON, D. C.

Colorado—JOHN H. GABRIEL, '87,
L. '89, 712-13 Kittredge Bldg., Denver.

Illinois—GLEN E. SMITH, '09, L. '13,
McCormick Bldg., 332 S. Michigan
Ave., Chicago.

Minnesota—CLARK R. FLETCHER,
'11 (Allen & Fletcher), 631-39 Metro-
politan Bank Bldg., Minneapolis.

New York—EDWIN P. KOHL, '13
(Goodbody, Danforth, Glenn & Kohl)
27 Cedar St., New York City; Munsey
Bldg., Washington, D. C.

North Dakota—G. S. WOOLEIDGE,
'04 (Wooleidge & Hanson), Minot.

Ohio—JOE G. FOGG, '04 (Calfee, Fogg
& White), 1305-08 Euclid Ave. Bldg.,
Cleveland.

Washington—ARTHUR REMING-
TON '87, 1012-1014 Rust Bldg., Tacoma

Wisconsin—M. B. OLBRICH, '04,
TIMOTHY BROWN, '11 LEE L.
SIEBECKER, '15, (Olbrich, Brown &
Siebecker), Madison.

ENGINEERS

Illinois—L. F. HARZA, '06, C. E. '08,
Hydro-Electric and Hydraulic En-
gineer, 2122 Engineering Bldg., 205
Wacker Drive, Chicago.

W. A. ROGERS, B. C. E. '88, C. E. '97
(Bates & Rogers Construction Co.),
Civil Engineers and Contractors, 37
W. Van Buren Street, Chicago.

Denver Alumni Chapter

FORTY-SEVEN Wisconsin men and women responded to the call of Pres. John H. Gabriel, '87, to meet together for a Wisconsin dinner at the Olin Hotel, Feb. 7. "Uncle John," as he is familiarly known to the group here in Denver, possesses the happy faculty of ringing the dinner bell at about the correct intervals of time to maintain in us a healthy spirit of loyalty to the University. Various classes from '27 back to '87 were represented at this gathering, the older members competing successfully with the younger in their display of college enthusiasm.

Happily for those who enjoy snappy toasting, Hamlet J. Barry, '03, law, '05, functioned as toastmaster, quite to the delight of each one present. Walter Hopkins, '03, spoke briefly and settled many perplexing problems. John McRoberts, '17, urged a healthy attendance at the "Big Ten" banquet to be held a couple of weeks later. The attendance of Wisconsin people at this subsequent meeting indicated John did effective work. Singing under the leadership of "Bill" Spencer, '12, and Julius Warner, '04, with Margaret Warren, '19, at the piano, was a distinct feature of the evening's fun. Others possessed of wit and wisdom were permitted to shine forth, the result, in toto, being a delightful evening of happy reminiscences and good fellowship.

Subsequent to our more exclusive meeting outlined in the foregoing paragraphs, the annual "Big Ten" banquet was held Feb. 23, attended by some 350 men and women who hail from that great ten-university of Universities and Colleges in the Middle West. Coach Zuppke of Illinois was the star and how he did scintillate! Our own "Bill" Spencer, as president of the Denver Big Ten organization, reflected great credit to himself and his Alma Mater by featuring this versatile and dynamic speaker. There were upwards of 60 at the Wisconsin tables for this gala occasion. This annual Big Ten banquet is a delightful affair. We are looking forward with especial interest to the meeting next year when we hope to have President Glenn Frank as the stellar attraction for this gayety of mid-west universities.—A. F. KRIPPNER.

When the Clock Strikes the Hour

(Continued from page 235)

electives must consist of at least 12 grade credits, including thesis, in one of the following fields: accounting, finance, labor and personnel, marketing, public utilities, risk and insurance statistics and commercial teaching.

Upper group students who have done

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distinctly superior work may, beginning with their junior year, undertake special work outside of regular class instruction. Assignments will be made by professors in charge of the various fields and conferences will be held on such assigned work. An examination will be held toward the end of the junior year on such independent work as shall have been assigned for that year. Toward the end of the senior year there will be a final examination which will include general economics, the field of special concentration, and the independent work done under assignments in Economics 180.

Those whose grade points do not exceed their credits by at least 50 per cent will be required to diversify the work of the major and may not offer more than two courses from any one of the fields described above for upper group students. Lower group students, however, who succeed in earning 50 per cent more grade points than credits in the work of their major, i. e., the courses required and elected in economics, may ask permission through their advisors to be admitted to thesis work.

Undergraduates in this school may take courses aggregating 17 credits per semester, or 18 per semester in case none of their grades during the preceding semester was below B.

The five groups of studies, from at least three of which journalism students must take at least 15 credits in addition to the 30 required in journalism, as changed now are history, political science, sociology, psychology and philosophy.

Among the courses required for graduation which may be elected before entering the school of journalism, introductory psychology and American government and politics are substituted for the year course in political science heretofore required.

New Library Is Outstanding Need

(Continued from page 218)

There is serious lack of safe space for the use of the chemicals frequently required in electrical engineering work.

The laboratory possesses considerable old electrical engineering apparatus that is of great historical value. This apparatus is now deteriorating for want of a suitable place in which to care for it.

The fire hazard in the present laboratory is serious. The money that the State has put into the present equipment is daily under risk of loss by fire. And in addition, there are extensive records, running over years, of the performance and properties of this equipment. These records are invaluable in instructional work and in advice to the industries of the State. If they were lost, they could be replaced only by extensive observation of the varied equipment of the laboratory in action. If the present equipment were lost by fire, and the State appropriated money to replace the equipment, similar observation and record would have to be made of the performance and properties of the new equipment before the new equipment would be as valuable as the old equipment for instructional work and before the college would be in position to advise the industries of the State respecting such equipment.

The building in which the electrical engineering laboratory is now housed represents several changes and additions. The walls are not strong. They have been rodded and trussed to guard against collapse. The building is thus subject to excessive vibration. This prevents the use of many delicate instruments that the work in electrical engineering really requires. A consistent control of temperature is impossible in this old building, and the uncertain temperature changes that are inevitable seriously interfere with experimental work.

Modern electrical engineering is dealing at every turn with the problems of high tension transmission. This means that a high voltage laboratory is extremely important. The present high

voltage laboratory is a small affair housed in a room twenty feet wide, thirty feet long, and thirteen feet high. Only about half of this room is set aside for the high voltage laboratory. So inadequate is the space that the high voltage set now in use can be used to only about half its voltage. Otherwise the walls and ceiling of the room would be bombarded by sparks from the set.

Some sense of the inadequacy of this high voltage laboratory may be gathered from the fact that Stanford University has installed a high voltage laboratory in a single building containing but one room with 500,000 cubic feet content. The University of Illinois possesses a high voltage laboratory far in excess of what is proposed in this electrical engineering building. The 500,000 cubic feet of the Stanford high voltage laboratory contrasted with the 9,600 cubic feet of the present Wisconsin high voltage laboratory indicates the inadequacy of our equipment.

Very little research in electrical engineering can be carried on in cooperation with the electrical industries of the State unless more space is provided for the electrical engineering laboratory.

As stated at the beginning of this memorandum, certain utilities required by this building would have to be provided, and certain remodeling and moving expenses would be involved. These items, that would be added to the \$280,000 estimated cost of construction and equipment, may be described, viz.:

Electrical mains, at an estimated cost of \$5,000, would be necessary in order to connect the new building with the electrical distributing system of the University.

Electrical wiring, switchboards, and the like, at an estimated cost of \$32,000, would be necessary to adapt the building for instruction and experimentation in electrical engineering. Each laboratory room will require the installation of a large number of special electrical circuits to distribute power to the electrical machines and the varied apparatus used in the experimental and instructional work of the College. Special switchboards will be required to control these circuits

and properly to distribute electric current between different parts of the building. The distribution of electricity for the lighting of the building is provided for in the cost of the building proper. The additional expenditure here specified is to cover the special electrical distributing system made necessary by the fact that the building is to be used as an electrical laboratory.

A stem conduit, at an estimated cost of \$6,500, would be necessary in order to connect the heating system of the building with the steam main in the heating tunnel, by means of a steam conduit extended from the building to the termination of the steam tunnel south of the Mechanical Engineering Building.

Water mains, at an estimated cost of \$1,500, would be necessary in order to bring the required water supply to the building for the different water distributing systems, the connection for city water extending from the building to the city water main on University Avenue, and the connection for lake water extending from the building to the lake water lateral which feeds the Mechanical Engineering Building.

The moving of the apparatus and equipment of the Department of Electrical Engineering from the old Shop Building, where it is now housed, to the new building would involve an estimated expenditure of \$10,000. Much of this equipment consists of heavy dynamos, motors, transformers, and the like, that will be difficult to move.

And attached to this project is an item of \$5,000 that would be expended in remodeling the space released in the old Shop Building when the Department of Electrical Engineering moved out. This space would be given over to the highly significant work of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy. In this department the metallurgical investigations now being carried on by R. S. McCaffery represent one of the most important research services in the interest of Wisconsin's industrial development now being rendered in the State. And this work is now being seriously hampered in its crowded quarters.

Dairy Building

Estimated cost of construction and equipment.....	\$225,000
Utilities to serve this building.....	4,700
Repiping tunnel on Agricultural Campus.....	\$4,700
Total appropriation necessary for this project.....	\$229,000

THE Dairy Department occupies the first building erected in America specifically for instruction in dairy prac-

tice. This building was erected in 1890. The interior of the building is of wood construction and, in many respects, is

hopelessly obsolete. Escaping steam swells the wood, subjecting it to subsequent shrinkage, with the result that cracks and crevices have developed that make it practically impossible to maintain a thoroughly sanitary condition where such perishable material as milk is used.

Such a dairy plant is obviously no

model to place before the students in dairying. Nor can the Dairy Department, with such facilities, help as it should those dairymen of the State who are anxious to improve their facilities for modern dairy manufacture. This condition has long been recognized, but it seemed preferable to improve the situation by reorganizing and strengthening the staff of the Department before setting out to secure a modern physical dairy plant. Accordingly, the administration of the University did not ask the last Legislature for a new Dairy Building, but asked instead for appropriations that would make possible this strengthening of staff and the addition of some modern equipment which could, for the time being, render the work in the old building more efficient, and, later, be moved to a new building.

Since the last Legislature, marked progress has been made in the improvement of the Dairy staff. Prof. H. C. Jackson, the new head of the Dairy Department, has already demonstrated, in the first year that he has been in service at the University, that he will bring able leadership in the field of dairy management. He has already won the confidence of the dairy industry of the State and proved that no mistake was made in placing him at the head of the Department. Dr. H. H. Sommer is aggressively prosecuting a program of vital research in the problems of handling manufactured milk products. And the recent addition to the Dairy Department of Prof. H. V. Price from Cornell University, recognized as the outstanding cheese specialist in the United States, completes the creation of a well-rounded Dairy staff.

This means that the Dairy Department is now set to go ahead with plans for a thoroughly modern dairy plant adequate to serve the dairy interests of the State. The methods of dairy manufacture have undergone a profound revolution within the last decade or so. The improvement of dairy machinery has been so rapid that equipment has quickly become obsolete. Because of this, the problem of how best to keep a dairy plant abreast of the times requires careful judgment.

A study of this problem from different points of view indicates that an attempted modernization of the old building for dairy manufacture should not be recommended. It is greatly worth while to preserve the Wisconsin tradition of maintaining the first dairy building in America, but, in the light of modern sanitary science, the handling of such perishable food-stuff as milk demands safe and sanitary conditions. If the Dairy Department is to serve the dairy interests of Wisconsin adequately, his-

toric tradition must give way to hygiene and cleanliness.

The removal of the creamery and milk handling equipment to some point in the country, where the cost of raw materials would be lower, is not feasible, because the Dairy Department is running a dairy manufacturing plant primarily as an educational enterprise for students and a research agency for Wisconsin dairymen, and not primarily for financial profit. It is necessary to keep the student point of view foremost. While it would cost less to construct and to carry on a modern milk plant out in the dairy districts, beyond the influence of the Madison milk shed, the Dairy Department would be so handicapped in handling its teaching and research work that such procedure is not wise. Moreover, the rapid extension of the market milk zone of Chicago, Milwaukee, and the lesser towns will mean that within the next ten years most of southern Wisconsin will probably be within the zone in which the Chicago milk price will control the price of raw material.

Milk and milk products represent 52 per cent of Wisconsin's entire agricultural production. The magnitude of the dairy business of Wisconsin warrants the erection of a thoroughly modern building that will house adequately the Dairy Department which must increasingly be made a central service station to which the dairy interests of Wisconsin may turn for new ideas and new methods for increasing the quality and profit of the dairy industry of the State. A number of agricultural institutions in the United States have recently built new dairy plants costing all the way from \$250,000 to \$600,000, as, for example, the new dairy plant of the Cornell Agricultural College. The administration of the University does not think, however, that such large expenditures, as the more expensive of these new plants represent, is necessary in order to secure first class conditions for the work of the Dairy Department at Wisconsin.

It is suggested that the Wisconsin situation can be adequately served by a two story and basement building that will provide working space and laboratories for necessary instruction, with a modern one story creamery, cheese factory, and milk plant in the rear that can be used, not only for the winter dairy school, but as an all-year-round milk handling factory where necessary experimental work can be carried on under modern practical conditions.

It is estimated that an expenditure of \$225,000 would finance the entire project. It would be possible to finance the entire project for this amount because practically all of the new equipment that has recently been installed in the old Dairy Building from the

\$25,000 dairy equipment appropriation of 1927 would be transferred to the new building, thus materially reducing the necessary expenditure for equipment.

If an appropriation is made for a new Dairy Building, it will be necessary to add to the \$225,000 estimated cost of construction and equipment, \$4,700 for additional utilities, for the following reason: The present tunnel from the Agricultural Chemistry Building to the Agricultural Engineering Building is equipped with a four inch high pressure main and an eight inch low pressure main. The construction of a new Dairy Building will require an increase in the capacity of these mains. A six inch high pressure main and a twelve inch low pressure main will be necessary to carry the increased load. It will be necessary also to increase the piping in the tunnel along Linden Drive from the Agricultural Engineering Building to the site of the proposed Dairy Building.

Letters With History of Long Ago

(Continued from page 227)

postponed. The contestants are as follows: Calkens, Dudgeon, Hix, Ritchie and Williams. Of which Ritchie is the man, or it is generally supposed so. Three of the contestants are Athenaeans.

Legislature is lively. Potter bill amended, but the amendment is a virtual repeal, and I suppose the rates will raise in a week or so.

Your friend, W. S. Field.

Copy of enclosed programme:

The Slate

President's Address

F. Moore.....College Life
Declamation

R. G. Siebecker.....Loss of the Arctic
Music

Quartette.....
Debate

Resolved: That Democracy in the
U. S. is on the decline.

Affirmative Negative

C. B. Steavens P. E. Brown

Fred Mand O. G. Austin

W. J. Fuller E. A. Hayes

Music

Solo.....Prof. French

Decision of Question

Music

Instrumental Duett, Lulu Daniels and
Tilly Reuel

Oration

A. G. Chandler.....The New Creator
Music

Quartette.....
Broken

Reception	Committee of
Committee	Arrangements
Arch. Durrie	P. V. Lawson Jr.
W. S. Field	S. H. Cook
W. Fisher	S. A. Harper
Charles Sterling	Brad. Gillett
	L. L. Lightcap

Faculty Notes

LESLIE F. VAN HAGEN, professor of railroad engineering, was chosen president of the Engineering Society of Wisconsin and Ray S. Owen, associate professor of topographic engineering was made secretary-treasurer at the recent convention of the organization at the University. M. O. Withey, professor of mechanics, was named one of the new trustees.

MAJOR E. W. MORPHY, conductor of the university orchestra and concert band has been selected as one of the judges in the National School Band Band contest to be held in Denver, Colo., May 23, 24, and 25.

Other judges who will assist Major Morphy are John Phillip Sousa, Carl Busch, director of the Kansas City symphony orchestra, and Will Earhart of Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN F. FRIESE, assistant professor of industrial education has just completed a book on the organization and supervision of evening schools. The book is entitled, "The Cosmopolitan Evening School."

DR. R. W. WEST, professor of speech pathology at the University, working in conjunction with Dr. R. A. Barlow of the Jackson clinic, has discovered what they believe will be an aid in understanding the problems of deafness. The discovery is the result of observation and description of a structure within the ear which adjusts that organ to changes in sound volume just as the iris of the eye makes adjustments to the volume of light.

PROF. C. L. JONES of the economics and political science departments has been extended an invitation to take charge of a round table on Mexican public finances at the University of Mexico at Mexico City, for three weeks beginning July 13. Miss L. Bascom, associate professor of English, has accepted an invitation to attend the meeting.

DR. FRANK L. CLAPP, professor of education and Prof. Robert W. Young, of the State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Ky., have just received federal patent rights covering self marking school tests. These tests cover every subject from the grades through college. Many grammar schools and high schools are now using the tests.

PROF. A. G. SOLALINDE and his wife sailed Feb. 1, for Spain where Prof. Solalinde will make a study of the Latin

Culture in the 13th century Spain, on a Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship.

The Solalinde's plan to spend the spring months in Madrid, from where this summer they will travel Europe, visiting all the most important capitals. They will be gone until second semester next year, when Prof. Solalinde will return to the university.

C. E. AYERS, philosophy lecturer and advisor in the Experimental College, has just published his latest book "Holier Than Thou." Prior to coming to the university last fall, Mr. Ayers was an associate editor of the New Republic.

PROF. ARTHUR BEATTY, professor of English will again conduct a literary tour through England this summer under the auspices of the Art Crafts guild. The tour of England will take about a month, followed by a second month's tour of the continent.

MAJOR TOM FOX, Commandant of the R. O. T. C. has been critically ill for the past month. Internal hemorrhages on March 1, forced him to enter the hospital for blood transfusions and his condition was extremely critical for several days. He is now at his home convalescing before he submits to an operation.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS have made the following appointments: Julian Harris, from instructor to assistant professor in French; Ambrose Massey, instructor in physical education (baseball) for April and May; Rube Wagner, instructor (football) for two months beginning March 15; Campbell Dickson, instructor (football) for remainder of 1928-29 season; promotion of Leonard Allison from instructor to assistant professor of physical education.

A. E. DARLOW, associate professor of animal husbandry at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College is temporarily filling the position held by Frank Kleinheinz for 38 years. Mr. Darlow has had charge of sheep at the Oklahoma institution from which he graduated in 1919.

DR. ARTHUR S. PEARSE, formerly of the university and now with the Duke University, has been appointed visiting professor in biology in Keio university, Tokio, Japan, from Feb. 1, 1929, to May 15, 1930, from the Rockefeller Foundation. At the end of this time he will pass two months in research in Siam and will return to this country by way of London in the fall of 1930.

PROF. CHILTON R. BUSH, of the school of journalism in his new textbook

"Newspaper Reporting of Public Affairs" declares that the newspaper should regard the voter as a citizen rather than as a pawn in the game of politics.

PROF. A. G. BARRY blames society for the criminal factory which he says it now produces. In a talk on "The Making and the Unmaking of Criminals" before the Madison Rotary club, Prof. Barry reminded the members that approximately \$1,000,000,000 or \$10 per capita is the cost of crime in the United States. He also urged a more scientific study of the police departments and the crime situation.

PROF. L. L. ILTIS is now the proud father of a bouncing baby boy. Prof. Ilitis is an assistant professor in the school of music.

"NEW PROBLEMS IN LOGIC" is the title of the book just completed by Wilfred Payne, instructor in philosophy. The book, drawing material from contemporary sciences, teaches the student not only how to think but to orient himself with reference to what people are thinking about. The problems are real, not imaginary, and involve individual thought on the part of the student. The book, in manuscript form has been successfully used in this university and at Michigan.

"READING WITH A PURPOSE" is the title of a 48-page booklet published in March, by Prof. W. G. Bleyer, director of the School of Journalism. It is the 49th of a series of pamphlets and the first dealing with journalism as a vocation.

AFTER TWENTY-NINE YEARS as a member of the German department faculty, Prof. Edwin C. Roedder will leave the University at the end of the present semester. He will assume duties as head of the department of German at the College of the City of New York, Sept. 1.

Since 1920 the proportion of the student body which enrolls from the state, of Wisconsin has averaged 70.5 per cent ranging from 69 per cent in 1922-23 to 71.8 per cent in 1925-26.

"Two is company, three is a crowd" is the deduction of a survey of automobile passengers. Totalling the passengers in 8,261 automobiles showed that thirty-four per cent carried but one passenger; fifty-six per cent carried one or two passengers. The national average of persons per car is 2.48.